## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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## the BUSINESS SITUATION



REAL OUTPUT grew $81 / 2$ percent Percent


GNP DEFLATOR increased $23 / 4$ percent $10^{-}$

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

ECONOMIC activity was expanding rapidly at the end of 1972 , as production, employment, and income showed further strength. Preliminary estimates show the Nation's output of goods and services rising $\$ 313 / 4$ billion in the fourth quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 1,1953 / 4$ billion. This was the largest dollar advance of the year and well ahead of the $\$ 241 / 2$ billion increase in the third quarter. Measured in constant dollars, GNP rose $83 / 2$ percent (annual rate) as compared to $61 / 4$ percent in the preceding quarter. The rise in the implicit price deflator was $23 / 4$ percent (annual rate) as compared with $21 / 2$ percent in the third quarter An alternative measure of price change, the chain index, whose behavior is not affected by changes in the composition of GNP, increased 3 percent in both quarters.

According to data that are still incomplete, the rate of inventory accumulation rose $\$ 2$ billion, continuing the strong upswing in inventory investment that began in the spring of last year. However, the rise in inventories continued to fall short of sales growth, so that the ratio of stocks to GNP fell significantly further.

Most of the acceleration of output growth was in final sales, which increased $\$ 293 / 4$ billion as compared to $\$ 21 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the third quarter. The increase would have been considerably greater if auto demand, which increased sharply in the summer quarter, had not declined in the fall. Excluding autos, final sales increased $\$ 311 / 4$ billion in the fourth quarter and $\$ 163 / 4$ billion in the third.

All the major components of final sales strengthened in the closing quarter. Personal consumption expenditures,
business fixed investment, residential investment, and State and local purchases all increased more, and Federal purchases declined less, than in the third quarter.
Consumer spending increased $\$ 17 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, about $\$ 23 / 2$ billion more than in the preceding quarter. The step up in consumer spending was mainly in purchases of nondurable goods though there was also some acceleration in spending for services. The strengthening of outlays for nondurables was due largely to a big increase in outlays for food, most of which appeared to reflect higher prices rather than an increase in physical volume. Spending growth for durable goods slowed, largely because of a slight decline in the number of new cars sold and a shift in buying patterns from higher priced to lower priced models.

Disposable personal income increased $\$ 291 / 2$ billion from the third to the fourth quarter; about $\$ 8$ billion of that large gain reflected the 20 percent increase in social security benefits which took effect last October. The rise in consumer spending was less than the increase in income and the saving rate-personal saving as a percent of disposable personal income-moved up from $61 / 2$ to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Business fixed investment rose nearly $\$ 5$ billion, as compared with a $\$ 11 / 2$ billion advance in the third quarter. Investment in producers' durables accelerated, and outlays for structures, which showed virtually no net change in the two preceding quarters, increased $\$ 2$ billion. Residential investment increased $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, about $\$ 3 / 4$ of a billion more than in the third quarter. The starts rate averaged 2.41 million units (annual rate), not much different
from the average 2.38 million unit rate in the summer months.

The increases in State and local government purchases accelerated from $\$ 4 \frac{1}{4}$ billion to $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ billion-a very large gain. Construction outlays, which had shown little change in the first three quarters, accounted for nearly two-fifths of the fourth quarter rise. Federal purchases declined about $\$ 1$ billion. That was much less than the $\$ 2^{3 / 4}$ billion drop in the third quarter, mainly because cutbacks in defense spending slowed sharply. Nondefense spending was unchanged as declines in space and agricultural purchases offset increases elsewhere.

## December developments

Employment and industrial production continued to show strength in December, and the unemployment rate, which had fallen sharply in November to 5.2 percent held at that level in December.

The Federal Reserve industrial production index rose 0.8 percent in December, or an annual rate of 10 percent, about the same as the average increase in October and November. Much the largest gain in December was in motor vehicles output, which rose nearly 5 percent, but there were
sizable increases also in machinery, metals, and some of the nondurable goods sectors.

The civilian labor force increased about 300,000 in December, to 87.3 million, offsetting a dip in November. Employment recorded its seventh consecutive monthly gain. The increase in employment in December matched the increase in the labor force.

Nonfarm payroll employment was unchanged in December after 4 months of extremely large increases totaling 1.1 million. Much of the slackening appeared to be due to exceptionally severe weather during the December survey week, which forced unseasonal curtailment of outdoor work. Substantial gains continued in capital goods manufacturing, services, and State and local government, but construction employment fell sharply. Trade employment, which recorded an exceptionally large increase in November, declined somewhat in December on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The manufacturing workweek, an important indication of underlying strength, increased slightly in December to a 4 -year high of 41.0 hours. There were increases of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours in transportation equipment and about 1 hour in primary metals, ordnance, and petroleum products. In durable goods, the

December average of 41.9 hours was 1 hour longer than a year earlier and about one-half hour below the postwar peak reached in 1966.

Although unemployment was unchanged in total over the month, there was a further reduction in long-term unemployment- 6 months and overwhich fell to 430,000 , the lowest in almost 2 years. In terms of industry, the only noteworthy decline in December was in unemployment of durable goods manufacturing workers, where the downtrend all year had been steeper than in other industries. Unemployment of adult men dropped moderately again in December but teenage unemployment increased.

Personal income continued to rise very sharply in December, increasing $\$ 7.7$ billion to $\$ 983.4$ billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate). The November increase, $\$ 11.9$ billion, had been swelled by increases in railroad retirement and veterans' educational benefits, including a one-time speedup in the latter category. With these special factors excluded, the gains would have been $\$ 9.8$ billion in December and $\$ 8.9$ billion in November, compared with rises averaging $\$ 6.3$ billion in the first 9 months of this year. The recent accelerated rise largely reflects exceptionally sharp gains in farm income, mainly because of higher prices.

- In fourth quarter, GNP rose $\$ 313 / 4$ billion; real output grew $81 / 2$ percent
- In December: The jobless rate held at 5.2 percent; nonfarm payroll employment was unchanged
- 




the labor market


Percent



PRICES




- In December, personal income advanced $\$ 73 / 4$ billion
- In fourth quarter: Consumer spending increased $\$ 171 / 2$ billion
- Business fixed investment rose nearly $\$ 5$ billion; residential outlays increased $\$ 21 / 2$ billion

INCOME OF PERSONS





CONSUMPTION AND SAVIGG





FIXED INVESTMENT





- In fourth quarter: Inventory investment increased \$2 billion
- Net exports up $\$ 1 / 2$ billion as exports rose more than imports
- Federal Government purchases fell $\$ 1$ billion, State and local spending increased $\$ 51 / 2$ billion

INYENTORIES





FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS




GOVERNMENT


- In December: Industrial production increased 0.8 percent
- Bank credit and money supply increased sharply
- Short-term interest rates higher, bond yields little changed

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION




*Seasonally Adiusted **Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

MONEY, CREDIT, AND SECURITIES MARKETS


PROFITS AND COSTS





## NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES



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


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

| Gross national product. | 1,050.4 | 1,152.1 | 1,056.9 | 1,078.1 | 1,109.1 | 1,139.4 | 1,164.0 | 1,195.8 | 741.7 | 789.7 | 742.5 | 754.5 | 766.5 | 783.9 | 796. 1 | 812.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales. | 1,046. 7 | 1,146.2 | 1,055.6 | 1,076.4 | 1,108. 6 | 1,134. 4 | 1,156.0 | 1,185.9 | 739.1 | 785.2 | 741.7 | 753.8 | 766.3 | 780.0 | 789.8 | 804.7 |
| Change in business inventories | 3.6 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | .4 | 5. 0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 4.5 | . 7 | . 7 | . 3 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 7.7 |
| Goods output | 495.5 | 542.8 | 497.5 | 504.8 | 517.6 | 537.1 | 550.4 | 566.0 | 393.8 | 423.9 | 394.5 | 400.4 | 407.0 | 420.7 | 428.7 | 439.2 |
| Final sales Change in business inventories | $\begin{array}{r} 491.8 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 536.9 \\ 5.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 496.2 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 503.1 \\ 1.7 \end{array}$ | 517.2 .4 | $\begin{array}{r} 532.1 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | 542.4 8.0 | 556.0 10.0 | 391.2 2.6 | 419.4 4.5 | 393.7 .7 | 399.7 .7 | $\begin{array}{r} 406.8 \\ .3 \end{array}$ | 416.7 3.9 | 422.8 6.2 | 431.5 7.7 |
| Durable goods | 195.7 | 222.7 | 196.7 | 198.2 | 209.2 | 217.6 | 226.1 | 238.0 | 164.5 | 185.9 | 164.9 | 167.4 | 175.0 | 181.4 | 187.9 | 199.1 |
| Final sales | 194.6 | 217.6 | 197.7 | 200.1 | 208.8 | 214.6 | 220.7 | 226.2 | 163.8 | 181.9 | 166.0 | 169.5 | 174.8 | 179. 1 | 183.8 | 189.9 |
| Change in business inventories | 1.1 | 5.2 | -1.0 | $-1.9$ | . 4 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 11.9 | . 6 | 4.0 | -1.1 | -2.1 | . 3 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 9.2 |
| Nondurable goods. | 299.8 | 320.1 | 300.8 | 306.6 | 308.4 | 319.6 | 324.3 | 327.9 | 229.4 | 238.1 | 229.5 | 233.0 | 232.0 | 239.2 | 240.9 | 240.1 |
| Final sales --.-.-.-....--- | 297.3 | 319.4 | 298.5 | 303.0 | 308.4 | 317.5 | 321.7 | 329.9 | 227.3 | 237.5 | 227.7 | 230.2 | 232.0 | 237.6 | 238.7 |  |
| Change in business inventories | 2.5 | . 7 | 2.3 | 3.5 | . 0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | -1.9 | 2.0 | . 6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | . 0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | -1.5 |
| Services | 443.9 | 482.2 | 446.7 | 456.3 | 467.3 | 477.3 | 487.3 | 496.8 | 278.4 | 291.1 | 278.4 | 282.3 | 285.2 | 289.3 | 293.2 | 296.6 |
| Structures. | 111.0 | 127.1 | 112.7 | 117.0 | 124.2 | 125.0 | 126.3 | 133.1 | 69.5 | 74.8 | 69.6 | 71.8 | 74.3 | 74.0 | 74.1 | 76.6 |

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

| Gross national product | 1,050.4 | 1,152.1 | 1,056.9 | 1,078.1 | 1,109.1 | 1,139.4 | 1,164,0 | 1,195.8 | 741.7 | 789.7 | 742.5 | 754.5 | 766.5 | 789.9 | 796.1 | 812.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private. | 925.6 | 1,016.0 | 931.4 | 950.2 | 976.6 | 1,005, 0 | 1,026. 6 | 1,055.7 | 681.0 | 728.4 | 681.7 | 693.7 | 705.6 | 723.0 | 734.5 | 750.3 |
| Business.. | 884.7 | 970.8 | 890.9 | 906.6 | 933.7 | 960.8 | 980.4 | 1,008. 5 | 658.5 | 705.0 | 659.8 | 669.8 | 682.9 | 700.1 | 710.8 | 726.3 |
| Nonfarm | 853.9 | 937.4 | 859.6 | 874.5 | 901.8 | 928.2 | 947.4 | ${ }^{1,972.2}$ | 633.0 | 681.7 | 633.9 | 644.8 | 659.2 | 676.4 | 688.4 | 703.0 |
| Farm | 30.9 | 33.4 | 31.2 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 32.6 | 33.0 | 36.3 | 25.5 | 23.3 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 22.4 | 23.4 |
| Households and institutions | 33.9 | 37.8 | 34.3 | 35.1 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| Rest of the world | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| General government. | 124.8 | 136.1 | 125.5 | 127.9 | 132.5 | 134.4 | 137.4 | 140.1 | 60.7 | 61.4 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 61.6 | 62.1 |

## HISTORICAL STATISTICS

National income and product data for 1929-63 are in The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-1965, Statistical Tables (available at $\$ 1$ from Commerce Department Field Offices or the Superintendent of Documents; see addresses inside front cover). Each July Surver contains preliminary data for the latest 2 years and final data for the preceding 2 . The July 1972 issue has data for 1968-71. BEA will provide on request a reprint of final data for the years 1964-67. Prior July issues have final data as follows: 1964-65, July 1968; 1965-66, July 1969; 1966-67, July 1970; 1967-68, July 1971.

| 1971 | 1972 \% | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Grosa national product | 1,050.4 | 1,152.1 | 1,056.9 | 1,078.1 | 1,109.1 | 1,139.4 | 1,164,0 | 1,195.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances.................... | 93.8 | 103.7 | 95.0 | 97.4 | 99.7 | 105.3 | 104.1 | 105.6 |
| Equals: Net national product.- | 956.6 | 1,048, 4 | 961.9 | 980.7 | 1,009.3 | 1,034.1 | 1,059.9 | 1,090.2 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability. | 101.9 | 110.1 | 102.6 | 105.6 | 106.7 | 108.7 | 111.4 | 113.5 |
| Business transfer payments. | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | b. 0 | 5.0 |
| Statistical discrepancy.- | -4.8 | .1 | -5.9 | $-5.2$ | -4.1 | . 1 | 2.3 |  |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises..... | . 9 | 1.7 | . 3 | . 7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Equals: National income | 855.7 | 934.9 | 860.8 | 876.2 | 903.1 | 922.1 | 943.0 |  |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 78.6 | 87.7 | 78.3 | 79.4 | 81.8 | 86.1 | 89.6 |  |
| Contributions for social insurance. | 65.3 | 73.9 | 65.7 | 66.9 | 71.9 | 73.1 | 74.6 | 76.2 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements............ | . 6 | $-.5$ | . 6 | 1.4 | -1.4 | -. | -. 2 | . 0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments to persons. | 89.0 | 99.1 | 90.3 | 92.1 | 94.4 | 95.7 | 97.7 | 108.4 |
| Interest paid by government (net) and by consumers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends....-...........- | 31.1 | 31.6 26.4 | 31.1 25.5 | 30.9 25.2 | 30.9 26.0 | 31.8 26.2 | 31.7 26.5 | 32.0 26.7 |
| Business transfer pay- ments. | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Equals: Personal income. | 861.4 | 935.8 | 867.9 | 881.5 | 907.0 | 922.1 | 939.9 | 974.3 |

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

| Groes auto product '..........- | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40.9 | 43.0 | 42.4 | 38.8 | 39.9 | 41.5 | 46, 0 | 44.5 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 35.4 | 39.4 | 37.1 | 35.9 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 41.6 | 40.9 |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Change in dealers' auto inventories | 1.4 | -. 9 | 1.2 | -1.2 | -. 9 | -. 6 | -. 9 | -1.0 |
|  | -2.5 | $\begin{array}{r}-3.0 \\ 2.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.29 -2.8 | -2.8 -2.2 | -3.0 -2.7 | -3.2 -2.7 | -2.5 | -3.1 3.0 |
|  | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5. 9 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New cars, domestic ${ }^{2}$ New cars, foreign. | 35.7 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 34.0 | 38.4 | ${ }^{36.2}$ | ${ }_{8}^{41.1}$ | 38.0 ${ }_{9}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 7.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of 1958 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross auto product ${ }^{1}$ | 36.4 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 37.0 | 40.6 | 40.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. Producers' durable equipment. | 31.4 | 35.2 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.9 | 36.6 | 37.3 |
|  | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Change in dealers' auto inventories. | 1.3 | -. 8 | 1.1 | -1.1 | -. 8 | -. 6 | -. 8 | -1.1 |
| Net exports. | -2.3 | -2.6 | -2.6 | -2.5 | -2.7 | -2.9 | -2.2 | -2.9 |
| Exports. | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Imports-...-............... | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Addenda : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Now cars, domestic ${ }^{2}$. | 32.5 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 32.8 | 37.1 | 35. 4 |
| New cars, foreign. | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 9.1 |

[^1]2. Differs from the gross auto product total by the markup on both used cars and foreign cars.
${ }_{\square}{ }^{\text {cars. }}$ Preliminary.

| 1971 | 1972 s | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billion of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| National income. | 855.7 | 934.9 | 860.8 | 876.2 | 903.1 | 922.1 | 943.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compensation of employees. | 644.1 | 705. 2 | 648.0 | 660.4 | 682.7 | 697.8 | 710.2 | 730.0 |
| Wages and salaries. | 573.5 | 626.4 | 576.5 | 587.3 | 606. 6 | 620.0 | 630.6 | 648.5 |
| Private | 449.7 | 491.9 | 451.6 | 460.9 | 475.8 | 487.1 | 494.8 | 509.8 |
| Military | 19.4 | 20.6 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 20.6 |
| Government civilian | 104.4 | 114.0 | 106.0 | 107.0 | 110.0 | 112.4 | 115. 4 | 118.1 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries. Employer contributions for social | 70.7 | 78.7 | 71.5 | 73.0 | 76.1 | 77.8 | 79.6 | 81.5 |
| insurance. | 34.1 | 38.4 | 34.3 | 35.0 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 39.7 |
| Other labor income. | 36.5 | 40.3 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 41.8 |
| Proprietor's incom | 70.0 | 75.2 | 70.7 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 73.2 | 75.3 | 79.0 |
| Business and professional | 52.6 | 55.6 | 53.1 | 53.8 | 51.3 | 54.4 | 56.2 | 57.4 |
| Farm | 17.3 | 19.6 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 21.6 |
| Rental income of persons | 24.5 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 24.2 | 26.2 | 26.9 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. | 78.6 | 87.7 | 78.3 | 79,4 | 81.8 | 86.1 | 89.6 |  |
| Profits before tax | 83.3 | 93.7 | 84.1 | 83.2 | 88.2 | 91.6 | 95.7 |  |
| Profit tax liabilit | 37.3 | 41.0 | 37.5 | 35.3 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 41.8 |  |
| Profits after tax | 45.9 | 52.6 | 46.6 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 51.5 | 53.9 |  |
| Dividends. | 25.4 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 26.0 | 26. 2 | 26.5 | 26.7 |
| Undistributed profits | 20.5 | 26.3 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 25.3 | 27.3 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment.-.-- | -4.7 | -6.0 | -5.8 | -3.9 | $-6.5$ | -5. 5 | -6.1 | -5.9 |
| Net interest. | 38.5 | 41.3 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 42.5 |

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

| All industries, total | 855.7 | 934,9 | 860.8 | 876.2 | 903.1 | 922.1 | 943.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fis | 26.5 | 29.1 | 26.7 | 27.4 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 28.5 |  |
| Mining and construction. | 54.2 | 57.8 | 54.4 | 55.7 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 57.5 |  |
| Manufacturing. | 223.2 | 248.6 | 222.3 | 226.8 | 238.0 | 245.6 | 250.2 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 90.3 | 98.0 | 90.7 | 91.7 | 94.8 | 96.3 | 99.2 |  |
| Durable goods. | 132.9 | 150.6 | 131.6 | 135.1 | 143.1 | 149.3 | 151.0 |  |
| Transportation. | 32.5 | 35.7 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 36.0 |  |
| Communication | 18.2 | 20.9 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 21.5 |  |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 16.3 | 17.6 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 16. 6 | 17.9 | 18.1 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 130.8 | 140.3 | 132.5 | 133.7 | 135.8 | 138.8 | 141.5 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real est | 88.7 | 105.9 | 100.2 | 100.8 | 102.3 | 103.6 | 107.6 |  |
| Services........................ | 110.6 | 121.6 | 111.8 | 114. 0 | 117.1 | 120.2 | 123.2 |  |
| Government and government enterprises. | 137.9 | 150.0 | 139.2 | 141.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Rest of the world. | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.6 |  |

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

| All industries, total | 78.6 | 87.7 | 78.3 | 79.4 | 81.8 | 86.1 | 89.6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finamcial institutions | 16.7 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 18.3 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3. 3 | 3.4 |  |
| Other financial institutions. | 13.3 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 14.9 |  |
| Nonfinancial corporations. | 61.9 | 69.8 | 61.3 | 62.7 | 65.2 | 68, 5 | 71.3 |  |
| Manufacturing | 30.9 | 37.6 | 30.1 | 31.2 | 35.4 | 37.0 | 37.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 16.8 | 18.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 19.5 |  |
| Durable goods. | 14.1 | 18.7 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 17.7 | 19.4 | 18.4 |  |
| Transportation, communication, and public utilities | $\begin{array}{r} 8.2 \\ 22.9 \end{array}$ | 8.8 23.4 | 8.5 22.6 | 7.6 23.9 | 7.8 22.0 | 8.8 22.8 | 9.6 23.8 |  |
| All other industries. | 22.9 | 23.4 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 23.8 |  |


| $=$ | 1971 | 1972 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV8 |
|  |  |  | 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 point shifted two places to the left
3. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.

| 1971 | 1972p | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Personal income | 861.4 | 935.8 | 867.9 | 881.5 | 907.0 | 922.1 | 939.9 | 974.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wage and salary disbursements | 572.9 | 627.0 | 575.9 | 585.9 | 608.0 | 620.5 | 630.8 | 648.5 |
| Commodity-producing industries.- | 206.1 | 224.6 | 206.0 | 209.9 | 217.5 | 222.6 | 225.1 | 233.3 |
| Manufacturing | 160.3 | 175.9 | 160.0 | 162.7 | 168.8 | 174.1 | 176. 6 | 183.9 |
| Distributive indus | 138.2 | 151.5 | 139.1 | 141.7 | 147.2 | 150.1 | 152.4 | 156.3 |
| Service industries. | 105.0 | 116.1 | 106.3 | 108.4 | 111.9 | 114.7 | 117.5 | 120.1 |
| Government | 123.5 | 134.8 | 124.6 | 125.9 | 131.4 | 133.1 | 135.8 | 138.8 |
| Other labor income | 36.5 | 40.3 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 41.8 |
| Proprietors' income | 70.0 | 75.2 | 70.7 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 73.2 | 75.3 | 79.0 |
| Business and profe | 52.6 | 55.6 | 53.1 | 53.8 | 54.3 | 54.4 | 56.2 | 57.4 |
| Farm. | 17.3 | 19.6 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 21.6 |
| Rental income of pers | 24.5 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 24.2 | 26.2 | 26.9 |
| Dividends | 25.4 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 26.7 |
| Personal intereat inco | 69.6 | 72.9 | 70.2 | 70.6 | 71.0 | 72.7 | 73.4 | 74.5 |
| Transfer payments | 93.6 | 104.0 | 95.0 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 100, 6 | 102.7 | 113.5 |
| Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits. | 44.5 | 50.2 | 45.0 | 45.7 | 46.8 | 48.1 | 48.8 | 57.2 |
| State unemployment insurance benefits. | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5. 5.0 | 6.7 6.2 | 5.4 | 5. 6 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| $V$ eterans benefits | 11.3 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 11. 6 | 11. 9 | 12. 3 | 12.5 | 14.0 |
| Other | 32.2 | 35.7 | 32.8 | 33.3 | 35.1 | 34.6 | 35.6 | 37.3 |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. | 31.2 | 35.5 | 31.3 | 31.9 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 35.8 | 36.5 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax pay. ments. | 117.0 | 140.7 | 117.5 | 123.0 | 136.5 | 139.5 | 141.1 | 145, 9 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income. | 744.4 | 795.1 | 750.4 | 758.5 | 770.5 | 782.6 | 798.8 | 828.4 |
| Less: Personal outlayra...-.-....-........ | 683.4 | 740.4 | 689.4 | 699.2 | 714.9 | 732.5 | 748.0 | 766.0 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 664.9 | 721.1 | 670.7 | 680.5 | 696. 1 | 713.4 | 728.6 | 746.2 |
| Interest paidby consumers. | 17.6 | 18.2 | 17. 6 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.6 |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners. | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Equals:Personal sav | 60.9 | 54.8 | 61.0 | 59.3 | 55.7 | 50.1 | 50.8 | 62.4 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars. | 554.7 | 578.7 | 556.5 | 560.9 | 565.7 | 571. 4 | 579. 6 | 597.9 |
| Per capita, current dollars.. | 3, 695 | 3,807 | 3,620 | 3,649 | 3,700 | 3,751 | 3,821 | 3,954 |
| Per capita, 1958 dollars.. | 2,679 | 2,771 | 2,684 | 2,698 | 2,716 | 2,739 | 2,773 | 2,854 |
| Personal saving rate, ${ }^{8}$ perce | 8.2 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6. 4 | 6.4 | 7.5 |

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

| Personal consumption expendi- tures | 664. 9 | 721.1 | 670.7 | 680.5 | 696, 1 | 713.4 | 728.6 | 746.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods. | 103.5 | 116.3 | 106.1 | 106. 1 | 111.0 | 113.9 | 118.6 | 121.5 |
| Automobiles and parts. | 46.7 | 62.9 | 48.8 | 47.9 | 49.9 | 51.3 | 54.8 | 55.5 |
| Mobile homes........ | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Furniture and household equipment | 42.0 | 47.7 | 41.9 | 43.5 | 46. 5 | 46.8 | 47.9 | 49.4 |
| Other...- | 14.8 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 14. 7 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 16.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 278. 1 | 299.5 | 278, 5 | 283.4 | 288.3 | 297.2 | 302.0 | 310.4 |
| Food and beverages | 136.4 | 144.8 | 136.6 | 137.9 | 140.3 | 144. 1 | 145. 8 | 149.1 |
| Clothing and shoes | 56.9 | 61.9 | 57.4 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 61. 5 | 62.6 | 64.2 |
| Gasoline and oil. | 23.5 | 25.2 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 26.1 |
| Other... | 61.3 | 67.6 | 60.9 | 62.8 | 64.0 | 67.1 | 68.2 | 71.0 |
| Services. | 283.3 | 305. 4 | 286.1 | 290.9 | 296.7 | 302.4 | 308.0 | 314.3 |
| Housing | 99.2 | 107.2 | 100.3 | 102.5 | 104.2 | 106.1 | 108.1 | 110.2 |
| Household operation | 39.5 | 43.3 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 42.7 | 44.0 | 45. 2 |
| Transportation | 19.9 | 21.7 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 22.4 |
| Other | 124.8 | 133.2 | 125.7 | 127.3 | 130.3 | 132.0 | 134.0 | 136.6 |

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

| Receipts from foreigners | 66.9 | 74.4 | 69.2 | 63.7 | 71.5 | 70.7 | 75.1 | 80.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services | 66.1 | 73.7 | 68.5 | 63.0 | 70.7 | 70.0 | 74.4 | 79.7 |
| Capital grants received by the United states. | 7 | 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 7 |
| Payments to foreigners | 66.9 | 74.4 | 69.2 | 63.7 | 71.5 | 70.7 | 75.1 | 80.4 |
| Imports of goods and servi | 65.4 | 77.8 | 68.2 | 65.1 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 77.8 | 82.7 |
| Transfers to foreigners | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |  |
| Personal | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | ${ }_{2.8}^{1.2}$ |
| Oovernment | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Net foreign investment | -2.1 | $-7.1$ | $-2.7$ | -5.4 | $-7.7$ | -8.3 | -6.5 | -6.1 |


| 1971 | 1972 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Federal Government receipts. | 199.1 | 228.3 | 199.1 | 202.8 | 221.4 | 224.9 | 229.8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax receipt | 89.6 | 108.8 | 89.8 | 93.8 | 105.8 | 107.3 | 109.1 | 113.1 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals. | 33.1 | 36.0 | 33.2 | 31.1 | 34.0 | 35.2 | 36.7 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals $\qquad$ | 20.5 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 20.5 |
| Contributions for social insuran | 55.9 | 63.3 | 56.1 | 57.0 | 61.7 | 62.6 | 63.8 | 65.2 |
| Federal Government expenditures | 220.8 | 246.8 | 222.2 | 227.5 | 236.3 | 246.5 | 241.6 | 262.9 |
| Purchases of goods | 97.8 | 105.9 | 97.9 | 100.7 | 105. 7 | 108.1 | 105.4 | 104.5 |
| National defense | 71.4 | 76.2 | 70.1 | 71.9 | 76.7 | 78.6 | 75.1 | 74.4 |
| Other | 26.3 | 29.7 | 27.8 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 30.1 |
| Transfer payme | 75.0 | 83.5 | 76.3 | 77.8 | 79.4 | 80.4 | 82.0 | 92.2 |
| To persons. | 72.4 | 80.8 | 73.6 | 74.9 | 76. 6 | 77.6 | 79.4 | 89.6 |
| To foreigners (net) | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments. | 29.3 | 37.7 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 32.4 | 38.1 | 34. 4 | 45.9 |
| Net interest pai | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.7 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 1 | . 0 | -. 1 | . 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts | -21. 7 | -18.5 | -23.1 | -24.7 | $\mid-14.8$ | -21, 6 | -11.8 |  |

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

| State and local government receipts. | 151.8 | 175.2 | 154.0 | 158.7 | 164.8 | 174.6 | 173.4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax recelpts | 27.4 | 31.9 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 30.6 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 32.8 |
| Corporate profits tax aceruals... | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals | 81.4 | 90.0 | 82.6 | 84.8 | 86.8 | 89.0 | 91.2 | 92.9 |
| Contributions for social insurance...- | 9.4 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.0 |
| Federal grants-in-aid...-- | 29.3 | 37.7 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 32.4 | 38.1 | 34.4 | 45.9 |
| State and local government expenditures | 147.0 | 162.9 | 147.8 | 152.7 | 157.7 | 159.9 | 164.0 | 169.9 |
| Purchases of goods and service | 135.0 | 148.9 | 135.7 | 140.2 | 143.7 | 146.0 | 150.2 | 155.8 |
| Transfer payments to persons | 16. 6 | 18.3 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.8 |
| Net interest paid | 1 | -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 0 | . 0 | -. 1 | $-.3$ |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements | . 2 | $-.2$ | . 3 | . 4 | -. 6 | -. 1 | . 0 |  |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts. | 4.8 | 12.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 14.8 | 9.4 |  |

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

| Gross private saving | 170.8 | 178. 4 | 171.5 | 176.5 | 171.6 | 174.9 | 176.0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal saving | 60.9 | 54.8 | 61.0 | 59.3 | 55.7 | 50.1 | 50.8 | 62.4 |
| Undistributed corporate profits. | 20.5 | 26.3 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 25.3 | 27.3 |  |
| Corporate inventory valuation adjustment | -4.7 | -6.0 | -5.8 | -3.9 | -6. 5 | -5.5 | -6.1 | 5.9 |
| Corporate capital consumption allowances. | 60.3 | 67.7 | 61.2 | 63.0 | 64.8 | 68.0 | 68.4 | 69.5 |
| Noncorporate capital consumption allowances | 33.5 | 36.0 | 33.8 | 34.4 | 34.9 | 37.3 | 35.8 | . 2 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements.- | 4 | -. 3 | . 3 | . 9 | -. 8 | $-.3$ | -. 1 | . 0 |
| Government surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts | 16. | -6.2 | -16.9 | -18.7 | -7.7 | -6.9 | -2.4 |  |
| Federal $\qquad$ <br> State and local | -21.7 | 12.3 | $\stackrel{-23.1}{6.2}$ | -24.7 <br> 6.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \hline 7.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline-21.6 \\ 14.8 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{-11.8}^{9.4}$ |  |
| Capital grants received by the United States | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 7 | 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 7 |
| Gross investment | 149.8 | 173.0 | 149.5 | 153.4 | 160.5 | 168.7 | 176.7 | 186. 3 |
| Gross private domestic investment. Net foreign investment. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 162.0 \\ & -2.1 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180.2 \\ -7.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 152.2 \\ -2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158.8 \\ -5.4 \end{array}$ | $\left.\right\|_{168.1}-7.7$ | $\begin{gathered} 177.0 \\ -8.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|_{-6.5} ^{183.2}$ | ${ }_{-6.1}^{192.4}$ |
| Statistical discrepancy | -4.8 | . 1 | -5.9 | -5.2 | -4.1 | -. 1 | 2.3 |  |



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

| Gross national product. | 141.61 | 145.88 | 142, 35 | 142.88 | 144.68 | 145.34 | 146.21 | 147.20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures..- | 134.2 | 137.4 | 134,8 | 135.2 | 136.2 | 137.0 | 137.8 | 138.6 |
| Durable goods | 112.4 | 112.8 | 112.7 | 111.3 | 112.6 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 112.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 131.7 | 135.8 | 132.3 | 133.2 | 134.2 | 135.0 | 136.1 | 137.8 |
| Services. | 147.4 | 151.7 | 148.4 | 149.2 | 150.1 | 151.2 | 152.2 | 153.4 |
| Gross private domestic investment .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment | 140.0 | 146.2 | 141.6 | 141.2 | 144. 2 | 145.8 | 146.9 | 147.8 |
| Nonresidential | 137.7 | 142.9 | 139.1 | 138.6 | 141.3 | 142.6 | 143.5 | 144.1 |
| Structures, | 168.4 | 184.1 | 171.9 | 174.9 | 179.3 | 182.7 | 185.0 | 189.6 |
| Producers' durable equipment.. | 124, 7 | 127.5 | 125.4 | 124.5 | 126.5 | 127.4 | 128.3 | 127.7 |
| Residential st | 146.3 | 154.0 | 147.8 | 147.5 | 151.0 | 153.3 | 155.0 | 156.6 |
| Nonfarm | 146.3 | 154.1 | 147.9 | 147.6 | 151. 1 | 153.4 | 155.1 | 156.7 |
| Farm | 140.9 | 148.2 | 142.7 | 141.7 | 145. 6 | 147.3 | 148.8 | 150.2 |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports. | 125.8 | 129.6 | 125.9 | 126.3 | 127.4 | 129.1 | 130.1 | 131.7 |
| Imports. | 124.5 | 132.6 | 125.4 | 126.0 | 128.0 | 131.9 | 134.3 | 136.1 |
| Government purchases of goods and services_ | 169.1 | 178.3 | 169.7 | 170.7 | 175.4 | 176.6 | 179.2 | 182.0 |
| Federal. | 160.8 | 171.9 | 160.5 | 161.5 | 188.2 | 169.9 | 173.4 | 176.6 |
| State and | 175.7 | 183.1 | 177.1 | 178.0 | 181.0 | 181.9 | 183.6 | 185.8 |

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

| Gross national product | 141.61 | 145, 88 | 142.35 | 142.88 | 144.68 | 145, 34 | 146, 21 | 147. 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales. | 141.6 | 146.0 | 142.3 | 142.8 | 144.7 | 145.4 | 146.4 | 147.4 |
| Goods output. | 125.8 | 128.0 | 126. 1 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 127.7 | 128.4 | 128.9 |
| Durable goods. | 119.0 | 119.8 | 119.3 | 118.4 | 119.5 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 119.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 130.7 | 134.4 | 131.1 | 131.6 | 132.9 | 133.6 | 134.6 | 136.6 |
| Services. | 159.4 | 165.7 | 160.4 | 161.6 | 163.8 | 165.0 | 166.2 | 167.5 |
| Structures. | 159.9 | 170.0 | 162.0 | 162.9 | 167.1 | 168.8 | 170.4 | 173.6 |
| Addendum: Gross auto product | 112.5 | 111,9 | 112.1 | 108.3 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 113.3 | 110.1 |

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

| Grose national product | 141.61 | 145.88 | 142.35 | 142.88 | 144.68 | 145.3 | 146.21 | 147. 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private. | 135.91 | 139.49 | 136. 63 | 136.98 | 138.40 | 139. 00 | 139.77 | 140.71 |
| Business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business... | 134.9 | 137.5 | 135.6 | 135.6 | 136.8 | ${ }_{137.2}^{137}$ | 137.6 | 138.3 |
| Farm. | 120.8 | 143.4 | 120.6 | 128.1 | 134.1 | 137.2 | 147.7 | 155.2 |
| Households and institutions | 200.7 | 211.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rest of the world.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government | 205.7 | 221.7 | 206.4 | 210.1 | 217.5 | 220.7 | 223.1 | 225.5 |
| Table 19.-Gross National Product: Change from Preceding Period (7.7) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Perc | ent |  | Perc | ent at a | annual | rate |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Constant dollars | 2.7 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 8.5 |
| Implicit price deflator | 4.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Chain price index.... | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars-- | 7.4 |  |  |  | 11.6 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 11.8 |
| Constant dollars.... | 3.0 4.3 | 6.9 2.6 | 2.5 2.8 2.8 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 2. 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Chain price index... | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 |

# Business Capital Spending Expectations, 1973 

BUSINESSMEN are scheduling a 13 percent gain in expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1973, according to the annual survey conducted by BEA in late November and December of 1972. Outlays in 1973 are expected to total $\$ 100$ billion, compared with $\$ 88.5$ billion now estimated for 1972 and $\$ 81.2$ billion in $1971 .{ }^{1}$

The quarterly survey conducted by BEA in late October and November (reported in the December Survey) revealed that businessmen expect outlays to rise substantially in the first half of 1973 . Although that survey is not directly comparable with the annual survey reported here, the projection now available for the full year seems to suggest that capital spending will continue rising throughout the year.

The projected 1973 spending advance-if realized-will be the largest year-over-year increase since 1966, when outlays rose 16.7 percent. The expected increase this year reflects relatively greater strength in manufacturing than in the nonmanufacturing sector. This pattern also characterized the expansion in 1966 but has not prevailed generally since 1967 ; from 1966 to 1972, manufacturing outlays have increased at a compound annual rate of 1.7 percent while nonmanufacturing investment has risen at a compound annual rate of 8.4 percent.

Capital expenditures by manufacturers are expected to total $\$ 35.4$ billion in 1973 , a $131 / 2$ percent increase over 1972 compared with a

[^2]$121 / 2$ percent increase, to $\$ 64.6$ billion, for the nonmanufacturing industries. In manufacturing, sharp advances are planned by producers of nonferrous metals ( 43 percent), rubber (36 percent), stone-clay-glass (29 percent), and paper ( 24 percent). Increases ranging between 14 and 19 percent are projected by the iron and steel, motor vehicle, and chemical industries.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries, mining and electric utility companies expect the strongest increases, about 17 percent. Outlays projected by the electric companies for 1973 are more than 3 times their 1966 investment, an expansion for the period

Table 1.-Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Business, ${ }^{1}$ 1971-73

|  | 1971 | 1972 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 19732 | $1971-72$ | ${ }_{73}^{1972-}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  | Percent change |  |
| All industries. | 81.21 | 88.54 | 99.99 | 9.0 | 12.9 |
| Manufacturing | 29.99 | 31, 16 | 35.42 | 3.9 | 13.6 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{3}$ | 14. 15 | 15.52 | 18. 11 | 9.6 | 16.7 |
| Primary metals ${ }^{3}$ - | 2.78 | 2.82 | 3.64 | 1.5 | 29.1 |
| Blast furnace, steel works. | 1.37 | 1. 26 | 1. 51 | -7.9 | 19.2 |
| Nonferrous | 1.08 | 1. 22 | 1. 74 | 13.0 | 42.8 |
| Electrical machinery | 2.14 | 2. 27 | 2. 46 | 6.2 | 8.5 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 2.80 | 2.89 | 3.01 | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| Transportation equipment. | 2.13 | 2.52 | 2.87 | 17.9 | 14.3 |
| Motor vehicles............ | 1.51 | 1.80 | 2.05 | 18.6 | 14.3 |
| Aircraft. | . 38 | . 43 | . 48 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass | . 85 | 1.16 | 1. 51 | 37.3 | 29.4 |
| Other durables ${ }^{3}$ - | 3.45 | 3.86 | 4.61 | 11.9 | 19.5 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{3}$ | 15.84 | 15.65 | 17.31 | -1.2 | 10.6 |
| Food including beverage. | 2. 69 | 2.57 | 2.82 | -4.4 | 9.5 |
| Textile.------------ | . 61 | . 71 | . 65 | 16.0 | -9.3 |
| Paper. | 1. 25 | 1.34 | 1. 66 | 6.7 | 24.0 |
| Chemical | 3. 44 | 3.38 | 3.88 | -1.6 | 14.7 |
| Petroleum | 5.85 | 5. 34 | 5. 67 | -8.8 | 6. 2 |
| Rubber | . 84 | 1. 06 | 1. 44 | 25. 4 | 35.9 |
| Other nondurable ${ }^{3}$ | 1.15 | 1. 25 | 1. 20 | 8.9 | -3. 7 |
| Nonmanufacturing-..--------- | 51, 22 | 57.38 | 64. 57 | 12.0 | 12.5 |
| Mining | 2.16 | 2.45 | 2.88 | 13.3 | 17.5 |
| Railroad | 1. 67 | 1.80 | 1.98 | 7.5 | 10.4 |
| Air transportation. | 1.88 | 2.52 | 2.41 | 34.2 | 4.5 |
| Other transportation | 1.38 | 1. 41 | 1.43 | 1. 9 | 1. 0 |
| Public utilities. | 15. 30 | 17.11 | 19.73 | 11.8 | 15.3 |
| Electric | 12.86 | 14. 54 | 17. 02 | 13.1 | 17.0 |
| Gas and other----... | 2. 44 | 2. 57 | 2. 71 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Communication, commerical, and other ${ }^{4}$. | 28.82 | 32.08 | 36. 14 | 11.3 | 12.6 |

## P Preliminary.

1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
2. Estimates are based on expected capital expenditures reported by business in late November and December 1972. The estimates have been adjusted when necessary for sys3. Includes industries not shal data.
3. Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.

Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

1966-73 far exceeding that for any other major industry. Sizable increases in 1973 are also planned by the railroad, gas utility, and "communication, commercial, and other" groups. Airlines, which increased investment sharply in 1972, expect a decrease of about 5 percent in 1973.

## Sales expectations

Manufacturers expect their sales to increase $91 / 2$ percent in 1973 , compared to a 12 percent actual rise now estimated for 1972. A year ago, manufacturers looked for an $81 / 2$ percent advance for 1972. Retailers expect a 10 percent increase in sales this year compared with an estimated $91 / 2$ percent in 1972 . Wholesalers expect a 7 percent increase compared with an estimated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ percent gain in 1972. Public utilities expect a 9 percent rise in revenues for 1973 compared with about 11 percent estimated in 1972.

Table 2.-Business Sales, Percent Changes 1972 and 1973

|  | 1972 |  |  | 1973 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Expected as reported in: |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ac}- \\ \text { tual } 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Expected as reported in Dec. 1972 |
|  | Dec. | ${ }_{\text {Feb. }}$ |  |  |
| Manufacturing ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 8.6 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 9.6 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$. | 8.7 | 9.3 | 14. 1 | 11.3 |
| Primary metals. | 10.6 | 10.5 | 13.1 | 9.8 |
| Electrical machinery -...- | 8.9 | 9.9 | 14.8 | 11.4 |
| Machinery except electrical | 9.4 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 12.6 |
| Transportation equip- |  |  |  |  |
| ment.-....--- | 4.8 | 5.6 | 12.5 | 12.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass...- | 8.0 | 6.7 | 23.6 | 7.5 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 8.5 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 7.5 |
| Food including beverage. | 7.7 | 6. 6 | 10.1 | 6.7 |
| Textile | 12.3 | ${ }_{8}^{10.9}$ | 14.8 | 8.0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Paper }}$ Chemical | 6.3 | 8.9 8.9 | ${ }_{9} 12.4$ | 7.8 |
| Petroleum. | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 7.7 |
| Rubber.- | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 11.4 |
| Trade | 5.9 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 8.8 |
| Wholesale. | 6.0 | 6.9 | 11.6 | 7.0 |
| Retail.. | 5.9 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| Public utilities | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 9.2 | 1. Sources: Manufacturing data are from Bureau of the

Census, Current Industrial Reports, Series M-3, for first 11 months of 1972, and BEA estimates for December 1972 . Trade data are from Bureau of the Census, Current Business Reports, Monthly Wholesale Trade and Monthly Retail Trade, and BEA estimate for December 1972 whole-
sale trade figure. Public utility figure is estimate by BEA sale trade figure. Public utility figure is estimate by BEA
on basis of data collected in the annual business investment on basis of data collected in the annual business
surveys. surveys.
2.
2. Includes industries not shown separately.

## The U.S. Economy in 1972

THE economic expansion in 1972 was broadly based and strong all year, in contrast to the hesitancy through much of 1971. Output increased very substantially from 1971 to 1972 , with GNP in real terms up $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent and the industrial production index up 7 percent. Employment registered one of the largest year-to-year increases on record but the unemployment rate declined only moderately because the civilian labor force also grew very strongly. In general, the rate of price increase slowed, but food prices, rising steeply, were a marked exception. Profits increased substantially, especially in durable goods manufacturing. Personal income also increased substantially, as the growth of wage and salary income accelerated.

Credit was amply available to support the economic expansion in 1972, though monetary policy tightened somewhat in the closing months of the year. Credit costs remained well below the levels reached in 1969 and 1970; short-term interest rates did move up rather sharply in the first half of 1972 as a reaction to the steep decline that had followed the institution of the "New Economic Program" in August 1971. The existence during 1972 of the control programs instituted under the NEP meant that the Federal Reserve was in a relatively favorable position for accommodating economic expansion, for the control programs carried some of the anti-inflationary burden that the monetary authorities would otherwise probably have had to carry.
The control programs operating during 1972 consisted mainly of those administered by the Pay Board and the Price Commission, which set guidelines for wage and price behavior and reviewed wage and price actions. It is
not possible to identify specifically the impact that these controls had on the behavior of wages and prices, for other economic forces were also at work. It is certainly true, however, that the average rate of wage increase provided under new labor contracts in 1972 was appreciably smaller than the average in any of the preceding 3 years. In manufacturing, new contracts negotiated in the first three quarters of 1972 provided an average wage-rate increase of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ percent over the contract life, compared with an average $7 \frac{13}{4}$ percent
negotiated in 1971. In nonmanufacturing industries, the figures were $71 / 4$ percent in 1972 and 9 percent in 1971. Also, there was a noticeable deceleration of price increases, outside the agricultural area.

## Gross national product

The Nation's total output of goods and services was $\$ 1,152$ billion at market prices in 1972 , up $\$ 101 \frac{1}{2}$ billion or $9 \frac{3}{4}$ percent from 1971 (chart 6). The increase in real output was $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, the strongest full-year advance since

CHART 6
Output, Employment, and Income,Percent Change From Previous Year

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

73-1-6
1966. The implicit price deflator for total GNP rose 3 percent, the smallest full-year advance since 1966 .

Inventory investment accelerated during 1972 but was nevertheless small. Capital investment increased quite strongly, in line with the broad cyclical recovery of economic activity. Disposable income was dampened by overwithholding of Federal income taxes but consumption spending nevertheless increased strongly, led by autos and household durables. The housing boom persisted with surprising strength. Foreign demand for U.S. goods and services was quite strong, but U.S. demand for foreign goods and services was even stronger so that a sizable share of domestic demand was satisfied by foreign rather than domestic production.

## International position

Two major goals of U.S. economic policy in 1972 were to achieve a strong rate of economic growth and to reduce the rate of inflation. A third major goal was to develop a stronger international position. In 1971, the long-term weakening in the U.S. balance-of-payments position had been augmented by massive speculative influences. There was a huge increase that year in outflows of short-term capital, while the trade balance moved into deficit and the long-term capital accounts showed very large outflows. These developments in the international position were a major consideration in the moves that launched the "New Economic Program" in August 1971. Convertibility of the dollar was suspended and a temporary import surcharge was imposed, while negotiations were undertaken for a general realignment of exchange rates and new trade arrangements. As 1972 began, the surcharge had been lifted and a devaluation of the dollar relative to most major currencies had been agreed on.

The merchandise trade balance nevertheless deteriorated sharply from 1971 to 1972 . It showed a deficit of $\$ 7$ billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) for the first 3 quarters of 1972 compared to $\$ 2^{3 / 3}$ billion for the full year 1971 .

This swing partly reflected the initial perverse effect on the value of imports of the devaluation itself, as well as the fact that economic activity was expanding faster in the United States than in most industrialized countries.

The long-term capital accounts, on the other hand, improved significantly from 1971 to the first 3 quarters of 1972. The outflow of long-term capital declined from $\$ 61 / 2$ billion in 1971 to $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion (annual rate) in the first 3 quarters of 1972. This shift about offset the deterioration in the current account (which includes services and unilateral transfers as well as trade), so that the balance on current account and long-term capital (the "basic balance") was little changed. An important factor in the swing of long-term capital flows was the reversal of the expectations about dollar depreciation that had prevailed in 1971. Other influences were the relatively low level of capital spending in 1972 by U.S. firms'
foreign affiliates, and a recovery in foreign purchases of U.S. stocks.

The most significant development in the U.S. international position in. 1972 was the vast reduction of recorded and unrecorded outflows of short-term capital, from $\$ 201 / 2$ billion in 1971 to little more than $\$ 1$ billion (annual rate) in the first 3 quarters of 1972. This partly reflected a favorable change in interest rate differentials after the first quarter of 1972. More important was the overall recovery of confidence in the dollar following the devaluation in December 1971 (although there was a flurry of speculation at midyear, associated with the floating of the pound). With the basic balance little changed from 1971 to 1972 , the official reserve transactions balance improved by just about the same amount as the improvement in short-term capital flows. The official balance moved from a deficit of $\$ 29.8$ billion in 1971 to a deficit of $\$ 11.6$ billion-still a huge number-in the first 3 quarters of 1972.

## Labor Force, Rmployment, and Unemployment

EMPLOYMENT in 1972 recorded one of the largest gains in the postwar period. The increase in the labor force was also substantial, but the rate of unemployment nevertheless declined during the year. The rate had held during 1971 at close to the level of 5.9 percent that marked the average for that year as a whole; it averaged 5.6 percent for the full year 1972, and in the fourth quarter was down to an average 5.3 percent. The improvement in 1972 stemmed in good part from a rebound of employment in cyclicallysensitive durable goods manufacturing industries; employment in those industries had fallen sharply in 1970 and 1971. However, most of the increase in 1972 occurred, as usual, in the serviceproducing sector, very largely in trade, services, and State and local government, all of which showed significantly larger increases than they had in 1971.

From the fourth quarter of 1971 to the fourth quarter of 1972, civilian
employment increased by 2.3 million (chart 7). The total labor force increased by 1.6 million or 1.8 percent over this period, and the civilian labor force rose by 1.9 million, with the difference reflecting the reduction in the Armed Forces. The total labor force growth was about as much as normally expected, but considerably slower than the very rapid rise in the second half of 1971. For the full year 1972, employment increased by 2.3 million, compared to a gain of only 500,000 from 1970 to 1971 , and the civilian labor force rose 2.1 million, compared with only 1.4 million in 1971 . The cutback in the Armed Forces was about 370,000 in both years.

The composition of labor force change in 1972 reflected the resurgence of employment in industries that are heavy employers of men. In mid-1971, after a year and one-half of relatively small changes, the civilian labor force had begun to expand vigorously, but
for the rest of that year the increase was nearly all among adult women and teenagers, whose rates of labor force participation moved up appreciably during the period. There was little change in the number of adult men in the civilian labor force, except for the growth resulting from the reduction of the Armed Forces. In contrast, adult men accounted for nearly half of the civilian labor force growth during 1972, while the rate of increase slowed markedly for women and teenagers. The percentage of the adult male population participating in the civilian labor force has a long-term downtrend. During 1971, the participation rate was drifting

CHART 7

## Employment and Unemployment


U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
down in line with the trend. During 1972, however, adult men's participation was roughly stable, reflecting the strong rebound of demand for labor.

## Nonfarm payroll employment

The number of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments, which provides detail on employment trends by industry, increased by 2.7 million, or 3.8 percent, between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the fourth quarter of 1972-the sharpest gain since the Vietnam-related buildup in 1966. Payroll employment had been essentially flat during 1971. Close to one-fourth of the rise during 1972 occurred in durable goods manufacturing, where employment had declined sharply in 1970 and continued to drift down during most of 1971. The 1972 increase was 690,000 , which offset more than half of the 1.2 million decline recorded from the end of 1969 to the end of 1971. The advance was widespread in durables manufacturing; the sharpest rates of gain, close to 8 percent, were in primary metals, machinery, and electrical equipment-in part a reflection of the rising demand for capital goods. In nondurables manufacturing, where employment at the end of 1971 was 330,000 below the end of 1969 , there was little employment expansion in 1972. The only sizable advances were an 11 percent gain in the rubber and plastics industry, and 5 percent in textiles. The changes in other nondurable goods industries were generally sinall.

The manufacturing employment gains in 1972 were largely among production workers. White-collar employment in manufacturing had by year-end recovered only one-fifth of its sharp drop from the late-1969 peak to the end of 1971, while production-worker employment had retraced about three-fifths of its decline. The recession of 1970 was the first in the postwar period with sizable cutbacks in white collar employment. They were largely in the durable goods industries, and were related primarily to declines in defense and space programs.

The increases in weekly hours of work in manufacturing were largest in
the industries with the greatest employment gains. The average for durable goods manufacturing at the end of 1972 was 41.9 hours per week, 1 hour longer than a year earlier and the longest since 1966. In nondurables, the workweek increased about one-half hour, to 39.9 hours-slightly longer than at any time since 1968.

Evidence of tightening in the supply of factory labor is provided by the fact that job vacancies in manufacturing numbered more than 150,000 in late 1972, 80 percent above the late- 1971 low. Moreover, the layoff rate in manufacturing declined in late 1972 to a $20-$ year low, while the quit rate returned almost to its 1969 level, as alternative jobs became easier to find. Similarly, the data on long-term unemployment indicated that the least employable were finding jobs more easily in 1972. Unemployment of 6 months or longer fell sharply after April, accounting for nearly half of the total decline in unemployment to December. The drop probably reflected an increased willingness to hire workers previously turned away, along with improvement in longdepressed industries such as defense and capital goods.

Employment in the other goodsproducing industries, mining and construction, showed little change of significance in 1972. Mining employment is normally steady, but construction had risen rather strongly in 1971, during the initial sharp expansion in residential building; during 1972 it held at about the level reached in late 1971.

In the service-producing sector, employment rose 1.8 million from the fourth quarter of 1971 to the fourth quarter of 1972 , compared with 1.0 million in the preceding year. Within this sector, State and local government and services each rose by one-half million in the 1972, and trade by 600,000 ; increases in these sectors had been 300,000 to 400,000 in 1971. State and local government employment was affected in both 1971 and 1972 by the Public Employment Program, designed to place unemployed persons in jobs. Starting in August 1971, employment under the program reached 89,000 by December and a
peak of 185,000 in July 1972, before tapering off to about 150,000 at the end of 1972.

## Unemployment

The changes in unemployment by sex, industry, and occupation during 1972 were to a considerable degree a reflection of the varying trends in employment. Although the overall rate of unemployment held at 5.9 percent in 4 of the first 5 months of 1972, the same as the 1971 average, there were marked declines in the rates for manufacturing workers, especially in durable goods, and also in the rates for occupations where factory workers are concentrated-blue collar workers, particularly operatives. Unemployment rates in these categories continued to drop sharply through the rest of the year.

The rate for blue-collar workers, which during 1971 had remained close to 7.4 percent, fell steadily in 1972 to an average of 5.8 percent by the fourth quarter; the sharpest decline was in the rate for operatives. In contrast, the rate for white-collar workers, at 3.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1972, was about the same as a year earlier, although within this grouping the rates for professional and technical workers and for clerical workers declined somewhat.

Unemployment data by industry show a drop in the rate for durable goods manufacturing workers to an average of 4.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1972, from 6.6 percent 1 year earlier. The rate for nondurable goods manufacturing workers declined less, averaging 5.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1972, compared with 6.4 percent 1 year earlier. On the other hand, there was no decline in the rates for trade and construction workers, and very little for service workers.

Partly reflecting the concentration of the unemployment decline in the bluecollar and heavy industry sectors, unemployment rates fell much more for adult men than for women. The rate for men of prime working age- 25 to 54was 2.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 1972, down a full percentage point from

1 year earlier, while the rate for women in this range declined from 5.3 percent to 4.7 percent. The decline in the rate for young men 18-24 became sharp after midyear, partly reflecting the fact that the cutback in the Armed Forces was completed by then. The overall unemployment rate for teenagers (ages 16 to 19), in contrast to that of adults, actually increased somewhat in the early months of 1972 , probably because unemployed workers with experience were then still in plentiful supply. Later in 1972 the teenage rate fell somewhat, but it was still $151 / 2$ percent in the fourth quarter.

Most of the drop in unemployment in 1972 occurred among persons seeking work continuously since losing their jobs. This group declined early in 1972, and by yearend numbered nearly 20 percent fewer than 1 year earlier. In contrast, unemployment of those reentering the labor force declined very slowly until the final 2 months of the year, when they were 10 percent less than 1 year earlier. Unemployment of workers with no previous job experience remained somewhat above its level 1 year earlier until the final quarter of 1972, indicating the continuing difficulties of inexperienced workers in finding jobs.

## Personal Income

PERSONAL income in 1972 was $\$ 9353 / 4$ billion, up $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent from the 1971 total of $\$ 861 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. Although this advance was appreciably stronger than the gains in 1970 and 1971, it was smaller than those recorded in 1968 and 1969 (table 1). The composition of the 1972 income gain reflected the cyclical expansion of the economy. The increase in wage and salary income was far stronger in 1972 than in the previous 2 years but the expansion of other personal income components, in the aggregate, slowed down. The deceleration was especially sharp for unemployment compensation. That component accounts for only a small share of personal income but it had increased
very sharply in 1970 and 1971; in 1972, it declined. Farm proprietors' income, on the other hand, is estimated to have risen very sharply in 1972 after 2 years of small gains.

## Wages and salaries

Wage and salary disbursements in manufacturing increased $93 / 4$ percent from 1971 to 1972, following 2 years of very small gains. The expansion of factory pay slowed in the third quarter but was strong the rest of the year, reflecting not only the growth of employment but also the lengthening workweek as well as higher rates of pay. In the fourth quarter, manufactur-

Table 1.-Annual Percent Change in Personal Income and Components

|  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal income. | 9.5 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 8.6 |
| Wages, salaries, and other labor income. | 10.1 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 9.5 |
| Manufacturing wages and salaries. | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 9.7 |
| Other private wages and salaries. | 9.9 | 11. 1 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 9.4 |
| Government wages and salaries. | 11.5 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 9.1 |
| Other labor income. | 13.9 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 10.4 |
| Nonlabor income | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 7.3 |
| Business proprietors' income. | 4.7 | 1.8 | $-1.0$ | 5.4 | 5. 7 |
| Farm proprietors ${ }^{\text {income.... }}$ | -. 7 | 13.6 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 13.3 |
| Dividends.. | 10.3 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.9 |
| Rent...... | . 5 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 4. 5 |
| Interest. | 10.2 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Social security benefits. | 17.9 | 8.9 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 12.8 |
| Unemployment compensation ..- | $-2.6$ | 4.3 | 81.1 | ${ }^{46.0}$ | $-4.3$ |
| Veterans' benefits \& other transfers. | 13.3 | 12.4 | 20.8 | 17.2 | 11.0 |

ing wages and salaries averaged about 13 percent above the level in the fourth quarter of 1971 (which had been held down by the freeze).

Wages and salaries in other private industries generally showed rates of increase during the year 1972 that were close to their year-over-year increases from 1971 to 1972 . In line with the trends in employment, wage and salary expansion was strong in the distributive and service industries (up $91 / 2$ percent and $10 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, respectively, from 1971 to 1972) but modest in the nonmanufacturing goods-producing industries (construction, mining, and agriculture).

Government wages and salaries also recorded a large increase in 1972. For the year as a whole, they were up 9 percent, compared with an advance of almost $91 / 2$ percent in private wages and salaries. A Federal pay raise for military and civilian personnel boosted the level of wages and salaries about $\$ 13 / 4$ billion (annual rate) in January. Apart from that, the increase in government pay last year was concentrated at the Statelocal level. This is in line with the trend of employment: Federal Government employment was essentially flat last year but State-local employment was rising at a substantial rate.

## Special factors in 1972

One factor influencing income developments in 1972 was, of course, the control program instituted under the Administration's economic stabilization program. There was a rebound in wages and salaries in the first quarter, following the freeze in late 1971. Also, the process of Pay Board approval of changes in wage rates resulted during 1972 in a stream of retroactive wage and salary payments-i.e., payments of income earned in an earlier period. Such payments occurred throughout the year but were largest in the first quarter, when they added about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion (annual rate) to personal income.
Social security beneficiaries received an across-the-board benefit increase of 20 percent in October. This boosted the level of transfer income about $\$ 8$ billion (annual rate) when it went into effect, and thus swelled the income change that month and from the third
quarter to the fourth. However, the increase occurred so late in the year that it had only a modest impact on the year-to-year rise in benefit payments. Working in the other direction-to slow the income expansion-was an increase in January 1972 in the maximum amount of wages subject to social security taxation, from $\$ 7,800$ to $\$ 9,000$. This boosted the level of personal contributions for social insurancewhich are deducted in calculating personal income-by about $\$ 11 / 2$ billion (annual rate) at the start of 1972.

Early in the year, transfer income was temporarily boosted by a one-time special payment of dividends on veterans' life insurance. In November, it was boosted by permanent increases in railroad retirement benefits- 20 per-

cent, or about $\$ 0.5$ billion (annual rate)-and in veterans' educational benefits- $\$ 0.4$ billion (annual rate); there was also a one-time speedup payment of the veterans' benefits that month, which put an extra $\$ 2.1$ billion (annual rate) into November income.

The severe floods in the East in June also affected income expansion during 1972. Losses to plant and equipment and inventories owned by proprietors and to houses were written off in June, an action that cut very sharply into June income. The estimated amount cut from proprietors' income that month was $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion and from rental income $\$ 41 / 4$ billion (both figures at annual rates). In July, the income streams moved back up to roughly normal levels. During the second half of the year, some government subsidies were paid to homeowners who had suffered losses in the floods. These payments, which were in effect a recovery of some of the losses written off in June, swelled the rental income component.

## Disposable income

Disposable income expansion in 1972 was significantly dampened by the overwithholding phenomenon that resulted from introduction of new Federal income tax withholding schedules in January. For the year as a whole, disposable income increased $\$ 503 / 4$ billion, or $63 / 4$ percent, to a total of $\$ 795$ billion. The increase in 1971 was $\$ 55$ billion or about 8 percent. A rough estimate of the impact of overwithholding on disposable income in 1972, net of some related reduction in quarterly payments of estimated taxes, is about $\$ 9$ billion. The available evidence suggests that the amount of overwithholding was fairly steady during the year; thus, essentially all of its impact on the growth of disposable income occurred in the first quarter, though its impact on the level of disposable income persisted through the year. The overwithholding far outweighed the effects of a reduction in Federal income taxes that went into effect January 1. The reduction, involving increased personal exemptions and deductions, is estimated to have cut personal tax liabilities in 1972 by about $\$ 51 / 2$ billion.

## Consumption and Saving

IN 1972, growth of consumer spending accelerated and figured importantly in the faster growth of aggregate demand. The acceleration reflected a marked improvement in consumer confidence, and was associated with a record expansion of consumer credit. The saving rate declined from 1971 to 1972; a good part of the decline was the result of the extra bite taken from after-tax income by the overwithholding of Federal income taxes.

Personal consumption expenditures increased $\$ 56 \frac{1}{4}$ billion, or $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, from 1971 to 1972, compared with $\$ 48$ billion, or $73 / 4$ percent, in 1971. In 1971, the dominant factor in the acceleration of spending growth was increased auto demand (partly the result of late- 1970 auto strikes that shifted some purchases from 1970 to 1971). In 1972, the increase in spending on autos was smaller than in 1971 but the growth of other components of consumer demand was greater. In constant dollars, the advance in consumer spending in 1972 was far stronger than in 1971 for the rise in prices of most consumer goods and services except food products slowed appreciably.
Spending on furniture and household equipment recorded a much stronger advance in 1972 than in 1971, an acceleration presumably associated both with the continuing housing boom and with growth in the replacement demand for home appliances. Spending for mobile homes grew strongly in the first half of last year, fell back in the summer, and advanced again in the fourth quarter. Spending for food, which accounts for about one-third of total consumer outlays for goods, increased much more in 1972 than in 1971-in good part because of large price increases in 1972. The growth in expenditures on gas and oil was strong all last year and spending on tobacco rose much more than in 1971. The 1972 increases in consumer spending on
other categories of goods and on services were about in line with the steady uptrends of recent years.

## Auto sales

Automobile buying set a record in 1972. In unit terms, new car sales totaled 11 million units, up from $10 \frac{14}{4}$ million in 1971; sales of domestic types totaled $91 / 3$ million, up from $82 / 3$ million in 1971, while sales of imports were essentially unchanged at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million. Personal consumption spending on autos is estimated to have dropped slightly in the fourth quarter but registered sizable gains in the preceding three quarters (chart 9).
There are indications that sales volume would have been even stronger in 1972 had it not been for inventory shortages. Strong demand taxed dealer inventories of 1972 models as the model year was finishing, and caused shortages of 1973 models as well. Also, production losses due to scattered work stoppages cut into the supply of new cars in the fall. As a result of these factors, the manufacturers closed the year operating many plants on a 6 -day week and with sharply reduced holiday shutdown periods.
Unit sales of foreign models held in a narrow range around $11 / 2$ million units (annual rate) all year, and the market share for imports, measured in terms of unit sales, fell to $14 \frac{1}{2}$ percent from $151 / 2$ percent in 1971. There had been a steady uptrend in import sales prior to the latter months of 1971, when the temporary import surcharge and dock strikes apparently cut heavily into sales. By the first quarter of 1972 the surcharge was off and the strikes were over, but at the same time major currency realignments forced price increases on most import models. This factor in particular affected sales of the major low priced imports-VW, Toyota, and Datsun-that compete directly with domestic subcompacts-Pinto, Vega,
and Gremlin. At least partly as a result of their improved price competitiveness, the domestic subcompacts enlarged their share of the low priced auto market in 1972, at the expense of the imports.

## Sentiment, debt, and saving

The acceleration of consumer spending in 1972 was consistent with the evidence from sentiment surveys. The index of consumer sentiment compiled by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center increased more than 14 percent from the fourth quarter of

## CHART 9 <br> Consumption and Saving

CHANGE IN COHSUMPTION SPENOING

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

1971 to the third quarter of 1972, a stronger gain in those 3 quarters than the increase of 9 percent recorded in the 4 quarters immediately following the recession low in the fourth quarter of 1970. The increase in consumer optimism was presumably an important factor in the rapid growth of installment credit use (chart 10 ). The rate of increase in outstanding credit for autos and other consumer goods accelerated sharply during 1972, and the full-year increases in the outstanding amounts of both types were far larger than the 1971 increases. The "other consumer goods" category includes credit for furniture and appliances and also for mobile homes. The growth rate of personal loans was erratic in 1972

## Chart 10 <br> Change in Consumer Installment Credit Outstanding




* Includes repair and modernization loans.
- October - November at a quarterly rate.

Data: FRB
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
(chart 10), but the expansion for the year as a whole was nevertheless well above that for 1971.
The saving rate-the share of disposable income saved-edged down in 1972 (chart 9). For the full year, the rate averaged 7 percent. It had ranged from 8 to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent during 1970 and 1971, a high level by historical standards, and a decline was generally expected when consumer sentiment improved. However, the drop in the rate in 1972 was probably due in large part to the impact of overwithholding; this cut into disposable income and likely was reflected in a cut in saving from what it otherwise would have been.
Withholding schedules were adjusted in January, and it was recognized that significant overwithholding would result if affected taxpayers did not offset some of the impact by increasing their exemptions for withholding purposes. It appears that relatively few taxpayers took the necessary action. As a result, most of the increase in tax payments in the first quarter of 1972 was due to overwithholding. Withholding in excess of the amounts needed to cover liabilities is a form of saving; while the
overwithholding probably had an impact both on consumption spending and on personal saving, it is likely that the impact fell disproportionately on saving. In the absence of overwithholding, the saving rate probably would not have declined in the first quarterit dropped to 7.2 percent, from 7.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1971-and very likely would have increased.
Overwithholding in the rest of the year evidently continued at about the same level as in the first quarter, and thus had no substantial further effect on the growth of disposable income (though it continued to affect the level of income). The saving rate fell sharply to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the second quarter and remained at that level in the third. This decline would presumably have occurred in the absence of overwithholding, but the level of the saving rate would have been higher all year. In the fourth quarter there was a huge gain in pretax personal income and disposable income surged. Consumption spending also accelerated but less sharply than income, and the saving rate moved back up to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent at yearend.

## Housing

THE residential construction boom continued in 1972, sustained oy ready availability of mortgage credit and strong underlying demand. New private housing starts (chart 11) reached a very high rate early in the year, averaging 2.5 million units (annual rate) in the first quarter. The rate dropped somewhat in the spring and then ran at about 2.4 million units for the rest of the year, higher than had generally been expected. Expectation of more weakening was based on the fact that the starte rate, rebounding from the depressed levels of 1969 and 1970, had risen to a level higher than that which was thought sustainable for any period of time. At yearend, the rate was still very strong, but signs of softening in demand relative to supply had appeared in 1972 that signaled a future slowdown in housing activity.

For the year as a whole, investment in residential construction rose about $\$ 111 / 4$ billion, or $261 / 2$ percent, to a level of $\$ 54$ billion. This increase was about the same, in dollar terms, as the increase in 1971, when residential investment was the strongest component of demand expansion.
Housing starts totaled 2.4 million units for the year, up from the previous record of 2.1 million started in 1971. Single family starts increased about 15 percent over 1971 to 1.3 million units, and the number of units in multifamily structures rose about 19 percent to 1.1 million. Mobile homes are an important source of low cost housing put are at present treated in the national income and product accounts as durable goods consumption and not as residential investment. Shipments of mobile homes rose about 17 percent from 1971 to

1972, to 570 thousand units. Mobile home shipments and housing starts together totaled just under 3 million units in 1972, compared to 2.6 million in 1971.

The strength of the housing boom in 1972 is all the more remarkable in light of the drop in the level of support provided to private housing by Government subsidy. In 1970 and 1971, roughly one-fourth of all new privately owned housing units were started under one of several Federal subsidy programs (rent supplements, mortgage interest subsidies, etc.). Last year, some of these programs were cut back. For full year 1972, federally subsidized


Data: Census
U.S. Department of Cormmerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
housing starts are estimated to have totaled only about 340 thousand units compared to 430 thousand units in 1971, and comprised only about 14 percent of total private housing starts. (These figures refer to the subsidy programs of the Agriculture Department in addition to those of the Housing and Urban Development Department.)

Regionally, the starts expansion in 1972 was strongest in the South and the Northeast, with gains of 23 percent and 30 percent, respectively. The 1972 increases in starts in the North Central and Western regions, which had both recorded increases around 50 percent in 1971 , were 5 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

In the rental market, vacancy rates rose noticeably during the year, particularly in the West and North Central regions of the country. Vacancy rates had been fairly stable at low levels in 1971 but began to rise early in 1972. By the third quarter, the rental vacancy rate for the Nation as a whole had
risen to about $53 / 4$ percent. This was not especially high by historical standards, but the vacancy rate was expected to continue to rise for some time because of the very large number of units started but not finished in multiunit buildings. (Most multiunit structures are for the rental market. Though increasingly popular, cooperatives and condominiums are estimated to have accounted in 1971 for no more than 10 percent to 12 percent of units in new structures with 5 or more units. No estimate is available for 1972, when the share may well have increased.)

There were also some signs of softening in the market for single-family homes, as the ratio of new one-family homes for sale to homes sold-an in-ventory-sales ratio-rose sharply in the year. In the first quarter of 1972, this ratio averaged about $51 / 2$-i.e., homes for sale averaged $51 / 2$ months of sales. By late in the year the ratio was averaging over 6 , the highest since early 1970.

# Nonresidential Fixed Investment 

THE strengthening demand for output, some reduction of excess capacity, and the accelerating growth of cash flow (which was stimulated by the investment tax credit) were factors contributing to the recovery of nonresidential fixed investment in 1972. Following very small increases in 1970 and 1971, outlays rose $133 / 4$ percent from 1971 to 1972 to total $\$ 1201 / 2$ billion. The recovery in investment outlays occurred during a period when price increases were abating, and fixed investment in real terms increased for the first time since 1969.

Most of the recovery was in spending for producers' durable equipment. These outlays rose steadily during 1972 and for the year as a whole were up 16 percent, or $\$ 103 / 4$ billion, from the level in 1971. Prices for producers' equipment are estimated to have risen little in 1972, and roughly four-fifths of the
spending increase represented increased real purchases.

The structures component of nonresidential fixed investment rose 10 percent ( $\$ 33 / 4$ billion) from 1971 to 1972, but much of that increase is estimated to reflect higher costs. The spending pattern was mixed during 1972: outlays were up fairly sharply early in the year, showed little net change in the second and third quarters, and were again on the upswing in the fourth. Spending for industrial buildings declined for the thind consecutive year, and most of the spending growth was for commercial, hospital and institutional, and privately owned public utility structures. The difference in behavior between structures and producers' durables in 1972 was probably due in part to the stimulative impact of the investment tax credit, which was restored in late 1971. The credit applies
to equipment but not to structures. Also, capital investment in 1972 was oriented toward modernization as distinguished from expansion, and this would tend to channel spending more toward equipment than toward plant.
The investment recovery got underway at a time when there appeared to be a significant amount of excess capacity on hand. The Federal Reserve estimate of the capacity utilization rate in manufacturing was only $74 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the fourth quarter of 1971. However, as 1972 progressed, the utilization rate moved steadily higher and stood at almost 80 percent in the fourth quarter. The manufacturing utilization rate calculated by McGraw-Hill increased from 76 $1 / 2 / 2$ percent in November 1971 to 83 percent in November 1972; for durables manufacturing, the increase was from $701 / 2$ percent to 80 percent. Similarly, the evaluation of

CHART 12
Plant and Equipment Expenditures

manufacturers' capacity reported in BEA's quarterly surveys showed a clear tightening during 1972 (chart 13).

## Plant and equipment survey results

BEA's regular quarterly survey of plant and equipment spending, which provides industry detail on capital investment, shows spending up 9 percent from 1971 to 1972. According to the survey, outlays rose sharply early in the year, barely at all in the second and third quarters, and were expected in November to increase sharply again in the fourth quarter.

Nonmanufacturing industries undertook stronger investment expansion in 1972 than did manufacturing industries. Outlays by nonmanufacturing industries rose 12 percent in the aggregate and, as chart 12 shows, all major industry groups contributed to the advance. Most industries recorded year-over-year increases about in line with that of nonmanufacturing as a whole. Within the transportation group, however, there was sharp diversity: investment by the airlines rose 34 percent-a turnaround from a decline of similar magnitude in 1971-while investment by the railroads rose $71 / 2$ percent, and outlays of the other surface carriers (trucks, ships, pipelines, etc.) only 2 percent.
Assuming that the spending expectations for the fourth quarter of 1972 were realized, the increase in investment by manufacturers last year was 4 percent, only about one-third as large as that by nonmanufacturing industries. Spending by producers of nondurable goods declined about 1 percent from 1971 to 1972 , but spending by the more cyclically sensitive durables producers rose about $91 / 2$ percent-a turnaround from the 1971 decline of $101 / 2$ percent. Within nondurables manufacturing, increased outlays by the rubber, textile, and paper industries were more than offset by cutbacks in the petroleum, food-beverage, and chemical industries. In durables manufacturing, all major industries recorded increases in investment spending in 1972 with the exception of the steel industry, where the downtrend that began in 1968 continued.

A curious aspect of the plant and equipment survey findings last year was the shortfall of actual from expected spending in the second and third quarters. Plans reported in May indicated a $\$ 4$ billion (annual rate) advance in outlays in the second quarter, and plans reported in August indicated an expected gain of $\$ 31 / 4$ billion in the third, but spending in fact changed little in either quarter. It is rather surprising to find sizable shortfalls during a period of accelerating economic activity. However, the shortfalls apparently do not reflect a scaling back of investment programs; businessmen revised up their expectations for the quarters immediately ahead, suggesting that the shortfall amounts were at least partly shifted into the near future. Moreover, as the year progressed, measures related to current and prospective capital spend-ing-new and unfilled orders for capital

CHART 13

## Manufacturers' Evaluation of Existing Capacity*


U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
goods, manufacturers' capital appropriations and backlogs, new project starts and carryover, construction contract awards-all were strengthening,
and the evidence at yearend strongly indicated that a major capital spending recovery is underway, and that it will carry well into 1973.

## Inventories

THE expansion of business inventories accelerated sharply during the last three quarters of 1972, but the advance fell considerably short of matching the exceptional rise in sales. Inventory accumulation as measured in GNP declined from the fourth quarter of 1971 to the first quarter of 1972; then it rose from an annual rate of only $\$ 400$ million in the first quarter to a rate of $\$ 10$ billion in the fourth quarter-the largest dollar gain over a 3 -quarter span since 1961. Inventory accumulation accounted for about 11 percent of the increase in GNP from the first quarter to the fourth, a higher proportion than in recent years but considerably less than in the recoveries after the 1954, 1958, and 1961 recessions, when it constituted about 25 percent of the GNP increase.
Despite the acceleration during 1972, the accumulation rate at yearend was nevertheless still quite moderate. The $\$ 10$ billion rate in the fourth quarter was equal to only about 0.8 percent of total GNP, compared with 1 percent on the average during the decade ending with 1970. For the year as a whole, accumulation amounted to just under $\$ 6$ billion, about one-half of 1 percent of GNP.

## Book values

The book value of inventories in manufacturing and trade, at $\$ 1921 / 4$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1972, was $\$ 10$ billion or $51 / 2$ percent higher than 1 year earlier, with about twothirds of the rise coming in the second half of the year (chart 14). The increase was less than half as great as the increase in manufacturing and trade sales, which rose $141 / 4$ percent from the fourth quarter of 1971 to the fourth quarter of 1972 with sharp gains in all
major sectors but especially in durable goods.

Manufacturing inventories increase $\$ 5$ billion, or nearly 5 percent, during 1972. The gain was very unevenly distributed. About four-fifths of it, or $\$ 4$ billion, occurred in durable goods industries; nearly $\$ 3$ billion consisted of durable goods in process of manufacture, of which about $\$ 2$ billion was in transportation equipment manufacturing and probably reflected the boom in motor vehicle production and significant recovery in the aircraft industry. In soft goods manufacturing, the increase in goods in process was about twice as large in percentage terms as the expansion in either finished goods or materials and supplies. A sharp rise in output normally entails an increase in the volume of goods in process of manufacture.

The expansion of finished goods stocks was probably held back in some sectors by the strength of sales. Inventories of automotive retailers in particular declined during most of 1972, as sales outran even the high level of production. Late in the year, inventories increased somewhat, but dealers' stocks of new cars were still low in relation to sales.

The ratio of stocks to sales in manufacturing and trade recorded in 1972 its sharpest decline since 1950 . In November 1972, the ratio was 1.46, down from 1.58 at the end of 1971 and about equal to the 17 -year low reached in 1965 and early 1966. The 1972 decline in the ratio for manufacturing alone was steeper. The ratio of manufacturers' finished goods to sales was about the same in late 1972 as in 1965, but the ratio for materials and supplies was lower while the ratio for work in process was significantly higher, at least in durable goods.

An associated development was the decline in the proportion of manufacturers' inventories held by companies that considered their stocks as "high." It fell to about 15 percent at the end of the first quarter of 1972 and was little changed in the next two quarters-holding a level about the same as in 1965. In the same quarters of 1971 , the proportion was 20 percent (chart 14).


Inventories
Inventory accumulation
Billion \$



*Accumulation in 0ct. and Nov. expressed at a quarterly rate.
**Percent of total inventory book value held at end of quarter by companies characterizing their inventories as high relative to sales and unfilled orders.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Exports and Imports

FOREIGN demand for U.S. goods and services increased substantially from 1971 to 1972 but there was an even stronger gain in U.S. demand for foreign output. The preliminary estimate shows exports of goods and services at $\$ 733 / 4$ billion for the year, up $\$ 7 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, or $11 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, from 1971. Imports of goods and services are estimated at $\$ 77 \frac{3}{4}$ billion, up $\$ 12 \frac{1}{2}$ billion or 19 percent. The balance on goods and services deteriorated from a narrow surplus of $\$ 3 / 4$ billion in 1971 to a deficit of $\$ 4$ billion in 1972.

Merchandise trade accounted for the bulk of the deterioration in the goods and services balance. For the first 11 months of 1972, merchandise trade (calculated on the basis that BEA uses for the balance of payments and GNP accounts) was in deficit by $\$ 6^{3 / 4}$ billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. The deficit for the year 1971 was $\$ 23 / 4$ billion. The deterioration reflected not only the fact that economic expansion in 1972 was more rapid in the United States than in most industrialized countries, but also the initial perverse effects on the value of imports of the appreciation of leading foreign currencies against the dollar. Also, there was an upsurge of shipments early in 1972 following the lifting of the import surcharge and settlement of late-1971 dock strikes; the post-strike surge was apparently stronger for imports than for exports.

For the nonmerchandise elements of exports and imports, detail is available only for the first 3 quarters of 1972 at the time this review is being prepared. Relating those data, expressed at an annual rate, to data for the full year 1971 shows some decline in the surplus on investment income, a sharp increase in the deficit on military transactions, and a small increase in the deficit on travel and transportation transactions.

The surplus on investment income declined from 1971 to 1972 as income payments on foreign investments in the

United States increased somewhat more in dollar terms than income receipts from U.S. investments abroad. In percentage terms, the increase in U.S. payments was far larger than the increase in receipts. The sharp growth of income payments in 1972 centered in payments on U.S. liabilities to foreign official agencies. This reflects the huge rise in foreign central banks' holdings of dollars during 1971 as they attempted to hold exchange rates stable in the face of market expectations that rates would change (as they in fact did).

Direct defense spending abroad-an import item-was little changed from 1971 to 1972. However, U.S. exports under military agency sales contracts dropped steeply, in good part because of reduced aircraft deliveries. The result was that the deficit on military transactions increased sharply from 1971 to 1972. The deficit on travel and transportation transactions increased slightly as the dollar increase in U.S. payments for travel and transportation was larger than the dollar increase in U.S. receipts. In percentage terms, however, the increase in payments was smaller than the increase in receipts.

## Export and import shares

The deterioration of the balance on goods and services in recent years reflects the fact that while the share of U.S. national output (GNP going to fill export demand has edged up only slightly, there has been a marked increase in the role of imports in filling domestic demand in the United States.

In 1972, on the basis of data for the first 3 quarters, the share of exports in total U.S. production of goods and services (GNP) held at the 1971 figure of 6.3 percent (table 2). The share of goods exports in total U.S. production of goods moved up modestly following a decline in 1971. The current values of both share figures are only moderately
above their values in the first half of the 1960's.

Aggregate domestic demand is estimated by subtracting gross exports of goods and services from GNP-for exports go to fill foreign, not domestic, demand-and adding gross imports. In terms of the GNP, aggregate domestic demand is the sum of the components other than net exports. Table 2 shows the share of imports in selected categories of domestic demand.

Table 2.-Exports as Share of U.S. Production, Imports as Share of U.S. Domestic Demand

|  | A verage |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{64}{1960-}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1965- \\ 69 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Goods and services. | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 2. Goods.. | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Goods and services | 4.6 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6. 2 | 6.7 |
| 4. Goods. | 4.8 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8. 2 |
| 5. Autos......-.......---. | 2.1 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.8 |
| 6. Nonautomotive capital goods | 3.0 | 5. 6 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 9.3 |
| 7. Food... | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5. 0 |
| 8. Nonfood, nonauto consumer goods | 2.4 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.9 |
| 9. Industrial supplies and materials. . | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 |

*First 3 quarters.
Note.-Export and import data used in lines 1-4 of this table are as published by BEA in lines 1, 2, 15, 16 of table 2 of the regular balance of payments tables. The imports used to calculate lines $5-9$ of this table are, respectively, those shown on lines $94,80,61,97$ and 66 of balance of payments table 4. The denominators of the ratios shown here are, by line number: (1) GNP; (2) goods component of GNP; (3) GNP less net exports; (4) goods and structures components of GNP less net merchandise exports; (v) gross aurable prouipment less autos, trucks, buses; (7) personal consumption spending on food; (8) personal consumption spending on goods except food, autos, and gasoline; (9) goods and struc tures components of GN'P less net merchandise exports.

Total imports of goods and services were 6.7 percent of domestic demand for goods and services in 1972, up from 6.2 percent in 1971. The increase in share was sharper for goods alonecalculated as merchandise imports divided by domestic demand excluding services. The import shares in domestic demand for autos, nonauto capital goods, and nonauto nonfood consumer goods all showed sizable increases. Imports of foods-feeds-beverages are related in the table to personal consumption spending on food, and imports of industrial supplies and materials are
related to total domestic demand excluding services. These two shares show only small increases in recent years, but the other share figures reflect a clear long-term growth in U.S. prefer-
ence for foreign output. (The categories of merchandise imports for which shares are calculated in table 2 comprise about 90 percent of total merchandise imports.)

## Federal Government

FEDERAL purchases of goods and services amounted to $\$ 106$ billion in 1972, a gain of over $\$ 8$ billion from 1971. Defense purchases, which had been declining since 1969, increased nearly $\$ 5$ billion and nondefense purchases were up about $\$ 31 / 2$ billion (chart 15). Other Federal expenditures increased $\$ 18$ billion and receipts $\$ 29$ billion, and the deficit on the national income accounts basis declined from $\$ 21 \frac{3}{4}$ billion in 1971 to $\$ 18 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1972 .

Defense spending was boosted by increased military personnel costs, which reflected the full-year effect of the military pay raise effective in midNovember 1971, and a 5 percent pay increase for military and civilian personnel effective January 1, 1972. The effect of these pay raises was partly offset, however, by a year-to-year decline of about 300,000 in the size of the Armed Forces. Other types of defense spending also increased in 1972, particularly procurement of hard goods and research and development.

Nondefense purchases, which increased nearly $\$ 5$ billion in 1971, recorded another large gain in 1972, rising $\$ 33 / 2$ billion. Continued increases in payroll costs and accelerated spending for other goods and services by most civilian agencies were major factors in the advance. Net interest payments to foreigners were also a major factor, increasing by nearly $\$ 1$ billion in 1972 . (Government interest payments to foreigners are treated as a government purchase but also as an import, and thus their amount has no effect on the size of GNP.) Offsetting these gains was a large decline in the net purchases of ayricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation largely because of generally higher market prices and the Soviet wheat sale.

Other types of Federal expendi-tures-transfers, grants, interest, and subsidies-increased nearly $\$ 18$ billion from 1971 to 1972, to a level of nearly $\$ 141$ billion. Transfer payments and grants accounted for about $\$ 17$ billion of the increase.

Table 3.-Federal Nondefense Purchases
[Change from previous year, billions of dollars]


Transfer payments to persons rose $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion to $\$ 80^{3 / 4}$ billion in 1972 -an amount $\$ 41 / 2$ billion higher than total defense purchases. The largest transfer category, OASDI benefits, advanced by over $\$ 41 / 2$ billion, of which about $\$ 2$ billion resulted from the 20 percent benefit increase paid beginning in October. Unemployment benefits, which had increased nearly $\$ 2$ billion in 1971, fell slightly in 1972, as the average number of insured unemployed declined about 300,000 . Other transfer icnreases occurred in veterans' benefits ( $\$ 1 / 1 / 2$ billion), medicare ( $\$ 1$ billion), civilian pensions ( $\$ 1 / 2$ billion), and food stamps (\$1/3 billion).

Grants-in-aid to State and local governments advanced a record $\$ 81 / 2$ billion to $\$ 373 / 4$ billion. Of this increase, $\$ 2.6$ billion came from the initial payment of general revenue sharing in December. Public assistance grants (including grants for medicaid and social services) were up nearly $\$ 31 / 2$ billion; other increases were in emergency employment assistance ( $\$ 1$ billion) and education ( $\$ 1 / 2$ billion).

Subsidies (net of the current surplus of government enterprises) advanced nearly $\$ 1$ billion to more than $\$ 6$ billion. The largest subsidy category, payments to farmers, had declined in the past few years but increased more than $\$ 3 / 4$ billon in 1972. A temporary program to aid homeowners and businesses who suffered losses in Hurricane Agnes added about $\$ \frac{1}{2}$ billion to subsidies in 1972, but there was a $\$ \frac{1}{2}$ billion decline in the postal deficit. Net interest paid showed little change in 1972 after declining by $\$ 1$ billion in the previous year.

## Receipts

Federal receipts increased in 1972 by a record amount of over $\$ 29$ billion as a result of (1) rapid growth in employment and incomes, (2) overwithholding of personal taxes, and (3) a higher social security tax base. Higher incomes in 1972 accounted for nearly $\$ 26$ billion of the gain in revenues while the net effect of tax changes (including overwithholding) added $\$ 3 \not 1 / 2 \quad$ billion (table 4).

Table 4.-Breakdown of 1972 Change in Federal Receipts, NIA Basis
(Change from previous year, billions of dollars)

${ }^{1}$ Includes impact of overwithholding.
Source: Estimates by Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Personal tax receipts increased nearly $\$ 193 / 2$ billion, despite the fact that liabilities were reduced under provisions of the Revenue Act of 1971. This Act also provided for a new withholding schedule, effective January 1, 1972, which was designed to eliminate the underwithholding that occurred in 1971. Individuals were expected to adjust
their exemptions in order to match their withholdings under the new schedule with their liabilities. However, it appears that most individuals failed to adjust, resulting in $\$ 9$ to $\$ 10$ billion of


CHART 15

## Federal Budget (NA Basis)

- Defense purchases move up, civilian spending continues to increase


*Data for second half are preliminary
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
overwithholding in 1972. Final settlements paid in 1972 (on 1971 liabilities) were also up, reflecting the increase in capital gains realized in 1971. Estate and gift tax payments continued to :ncrease rapidly.

Corporate tax accruals rose about $\$ 3$ billion, the net result of a gain of about $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ billion from higher profits and a $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion reduction due to tax changes, such as the investment credit, liberalized depreciation rules, and the "Domestic International Sales Corporation" provision that is intended to promote exports.

Indirect business taxes were slightly over $\$ 20$ billion in 1972, a decline of about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion from 1971 reflecting the full-year effect of the auto excise tax repeal and the fact that a customs surcharge was in effect for the final months of 1971 but not in 1972 .
Social insurance contributions recorded another large gain last year, up $\$ 7 \frac{1}{2}$ billion to about $\$ 631 / 2$ billion. The increase in the taxable wage base for social security from $\$ 7,800$ to $\$ 9,000$, effective January 1, 1972, accounted for over $\$ 3$ billion of the advance.

## State and Local Government

PURCHASES by State and local governments increased $\$ 14$ billion in 1972 to almost $\$ 149$ billion. This was a larger dollar increase than in 1971 (table 5), but about the same percentage gain-slightly over 10 per-cent-as in the last several years.

Employee compensation, which accounts for over one-half of total purchases, rose $\$ 83 / 2$ billion ( $101 / 2$ percent), the smallest growth rate since 1965 . Compensation increased nearly 13 percent in 1970 and over 11 percent in 1971. Total State-local employment increased nearly 4 percent in 1972 compared with 3.7 percent in 1971. Available data show an acceleration of growth in educational employment, especially at the local level, after 3 years of deceleration. Other employment rose only slightly.
Data now available indicate that 1972 purchases of structures were only slightly above the 1971 total of $\$ 261 / 4$ billion. Spending in the first and fourth quarters, seasonally adjusted, was considerably above the 1971 rate but declines in the second and third quarters held down the annual average.
The stability in aggregate Statelocal construction activity was contrary to the general expectation a year ago, when an upsurge in 1972 was expected. Most classes of new construction showed little change from 1971 to 1972, including sewerage and water constuc-
tion, an area in which major increases were generally expected. Public housing construction fell considerably. However, preliminary data indicate that educational construction, which declined steadily in the 1968-71 period, increased slightly in 1972.

Other purchases rose $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1972. Among the important factors contributing to this large increase were: (1) higher spending on social services, particularly in the first half, largely financed by expanding Federal grants; (2) outlays made necessary by Hurricane Agnes; (3) a 20 percent rise in purchases by these governments of medical services on behalf of medicare/ medicaid recipients, an increase roughly as large as the 1969 and 1970 increases taken together; and (4) spending by some governments in anticipation of revenue sharing.

Transfer payments rose only $\$ 11_{4}^{3}$ billion, well below the $\$ 21 / 2$ billion increase in 1971. Welfare payments increased only about half as much as in 1971; the economic expansion and more stringent administration of programs contributed to this slowdown. However, other major types of transfer, such as pensions and injury compensation, rose somewhat faster than in 1971.

Interest receipts exceeded interest paid once again in 1972, resulting in negative net interest payments. Negative net payments over the past few
years are largely a reflection of the relatively strong financial position of State and local government in the aggregate. Until 1969, interest expenditures had exceeded interest receipts in every year since 1929 (the first year such data were compiled in the national accounts). However, since 1969, the situation has reversed. In part, the reversal reflects the growing stock of assets held by retirement and other social insurance funds, but general government holdings of financial assets have also risen rapidly in recent years.

## Receipts

State and local government receipts increased about $\$ 23$ billion in 1972, with almost $\$ 14 \frac{1}{2}$ billion coming from their own sources, and $\$ 81 / 4$ billion from Federal grants-in-aid. The initial revenue sharing payment in December accounted for $\$ 2.6$ billion of these governments' 1972 receipts. The 1971 advance in receipts was $\$ 163 / 4$ billion, with Federal grants responsible for $\$ 43 / 4$ billion.
The spectacular increase in grant receipts, which reached almost $\$ 38$

Table 5.-State and Local Government Purchases, Other Expenditures, and Receipts
[Change from previous year, billions of dollars]

|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expenditures | 13.1 | 14.8 | 15.4 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 11.3 | 12.5 | 14.0 |
| Compensation .- | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| Structures. | . 1 | 1.1 | 2 |
| Other --...-.-....................... | 3. 4 | 3. 7 | 5. 5 |
| Expenditures other than purchases... | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Receipts. | 15.2 | 16.8 | 22.7 |
| Less: Federal grants-in-aid.----...- | 4.2 | 4.7 | 8.3 |
| ance....................... | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Equals: Tax and nontax revenues.. | 10.1 | 10.9 | 13.1 |
| Personal income taxes. | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Amount due to higher incomes. | . 6 | . 9 | 2.2 |
| Amount due to law changes. | . 5 | . 7 | . 8 |
| $G$ Cneral and major selec- |  |  |  |
| Amount due to higher | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| incomes...............- | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Amount due to law changes. | . 9 | 7 | 9 |
| All other tax and nontax | ${ }^{\circ}$ | . 7 |  |
| revenues. | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Surplus or deficit | 2.1 | 2.0 | 7.3 |

billion in 1972, has diverted attention from the very large increases in revenues raised directly by State and local governments. In every year since 1968, these governments' revenues from their own sources have risen more than 10
percent, reflecting the imposition of new taxes as well as changes in rates and bases of existing taxes.
Indirect business taxes rose more than $\$ 8$ billion in 1972, somewhat more than in 1971. About $\$ 1$ billion of the 1972 increase was due to increases in general or salective sales tax rates enacted in 1971 or 1972 (table 5). Many of these rate increases occurred during 1971, with their full impact felt in 1972. There was a significant slowdown in 1972 in legislative action increasing sales tax rates.

## Fiscal position

The aggregate fiscal position of State and local governments improved markedly in 1972 . On a national income accounts basis, which consolidates operating funds and social insurance funds, a $\$ 12$ billion surplus was recorded, up from surpluses of $\$ 5$ billion in 1971 and $\$ 3$ billion in 1970.

The 1972 improvement centered in operating funds, which showed a surplus for the first time since 1947. The $\$ 33 / 2$ billion operating surplus in 1972 followed deficits of $\$ 23 / 4$ billion in 1971 and $\$ 33 / 4$ billion in 1970. Nearly half of the swing to surplus is attributable to the December revenue sharing payment which added $\$ 2.6$ billion to 1972 receipts, but had little impact on 1972 expenditures. Social insurance funds had a surplus of more than $\$ 81 / 2$ billion in 1972, up more than $\$ 1$ billion from 1971.

The movement toward a surplus position for operating funds can be attributed both to very rapid growth in Federal grants-in-aid, and consistent growth in State and local tax and nontax revenues. In percentage terms, growth in these revenues matched or exceeded gains in expenditures in four of the last 5 years.

## Prices

ON the whole, prices rose substantially less in 1972 than in 1971 (chart 16). The major indexes indicated widespread moderation in price increases for industrial products and services, but an acceleration of agricultural price increases.

The implicit price deflator for the private economy-which measures the prices of the goods and services comprising GNP excluding the government sector-rose 2.6 percent from 1971 to 1972, the smallest annual increase since 1966. (The overall GNP deflator, which is heavily affected by government pay raises, rose 3 percent for the year.) With the farm sector excluded, the private deflator rose even less, about 2.1 percent. Within the year, the private deffator rose $4 \frac{1}{4}$ percent (annual rate) in the first quarter, partly as a result of the lifting of the late-1971 price freeze, about $13 / 4$ percent in the second quarter, $24 / 4$ percent in the third, and $23 / 4$ percent in the fourth quarter.

The implicit price deffator is an index based on shifting weights and its
changes reflect both price changes and the changing mix of the goods and services in GNP. A measure of price change for private GNP based on fixed weights rose more rapidly than the implicit deflator throughout 1972, and for the year as a whole was up 3.2 percent, compared with a 4.5 percent increase from 1970 to 1971. The difference between the 3.2 percent increase in the fixed weight index and the 2.6 percent increase in the implicit deflator is due to the decreasing importance in 1972 of certain products with relatively high deflators and the increasing importance of products with relatively low deflators. Most important was a shift of output composition away from nonresidential construction and toward durable goods, especially automobiles.

## Consumer prices

Consumer price increases were generally slower last year than in 1971. The overall consumer price index was up 3.3 percent for the year, compared with a 4.3 percent rise in 1971. The
increase in prices for food accelerated in 1972, however. With food prices excluded, the consumer price index increased about 3 percent for the year. Food price increases were concentrated in the meats-poultry-fish group and the fresh fruits and vegetables group. Strengthening demands pushed meat prices up strongly early in the year, and again in the early summer. In an attempt to increase supplies and ease price pressures, import quotas were lifted at midyear; price increases did slow in the late summer, but by yearend prices were rising strongly again. The increases for fruits and vegetables were due in large part to the effects of adverse weather conditions.

Prices for nonfood commodities were up 2.3 percent for the year 1972,

*Based on Jan.-Nov. average for 1971 and 1972.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
compared with an advance of 3.8 percent in 1971. The deceleration was mainly in apparel prices (but not footwear), and in prices for new cars and household durables. Services prices rose 3.8 percent for the year, well below the increases of other recent years. This deceleration was due mainly to smaller increases in prices of transportation, medical care, and household services other than rent (which include maintenance and repair, mortgage interest rates, utilities charges, and property taxes).

## Wholesale prices

The rate of wholesale price increase accelerated in 1972, both for the year as a whole relative to 1971 and during the year, but the acceleration was due entirely to increases in prices of agricultural products. Prices of livestock were responsible for much of the rise in the spring, and vegetable prices were increasing rapidly in the spring and the summer. Grain prices were rising sharply in the second half of the year; this was due both to the large wheat sales negotiated with the Soviet Union early in the summer and to wet weather which seriously delayed harvesting in
the fall. Processed foods and feed prices also rose sharply late in the year, partly as a result of increased costs of animal feeds.
The industrial wholesale price index rose 3.4 percent from 1971 to 1972, about the same as the increase in 1971. Most industrial commodity groups showed small or moderate price increases over the year. There were, however, two major exceptions to this generalization all year-lumber and wood products, and hides-skins-leather. Demand for lumber was strong all year as a result of the housing boom, and shortages developed, patricularly for softwood lumber. Late in the summer, the Price Commission imposed controls on many lumber companies which had previously been exempt because of their small size, and salvage operations in National Forests were stepped up to increase the supply of lumber and ease price pressures.

Prices in the hides-skins-leather group also increased at a very rapid rate in 1972. The major reason for the rise was the shortage of raw hides and skins throughout the world, and the consequent rising prices in world markets for which the United States is a major supplier.

# Corporate Proiits 

THE recovery of corporate profits and cash flow, which began in early 1971, continued in 1972 (chart 17). In the third quarter (the latest for which data are available) book profits were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 95^{3 / 4}$ billion. At that rate, profits stood $\$ 12 \frac{1}{2}$ billion above the fourth quarter of 1971 and $\$ 63 / 4$ billion above the previous peak reached in late 1968 and early 1969. Book profits increased $\$ 5$ billion in the first quarter; $\$ 31 / 2$ billion in the second, and a little more than $\$ 4$ billion in the third.
Profits in the second quarter were affected by writeoffs of physical assets lost in the June floods. BEA has estimated those losses at about $\$ 1 \frac{3}{4}$ billion (annual rate) in that quarter, as a
result, the second quarter profits increase was $\$ 1 \frac{13}{4}$ billion less than it otherwise would have been and the third quarter increase was swelled by $\$ 13$ billion.

Cash flow-undistributed profits and capital consumption allowances-continued to surge in 1972. From the fourth quarter of 1971 to the third quarter of 1972, cash flow rose nearly $\$ 10$ billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 953 / 4$ billion.

Profits last year and in 1971 would have been higher had it not been for the liberalization of rules for calculating depreciation introduced in 1971 (the ADR system). The effect of that change was to raise depreciation and reduce profits: 1971 profits were $\$ 1$
billion lower because of the introduction of the ADR system and 1972 profits $\$ 21 / 2$ billion lower. There were consequent reductions in corporate tax liability, amounting to a little less than $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in 1971 and $\$ 11 / 4$ billion in 1972.

The Revenue Act of 1971 also reinstituted a 7 percent tax credit for investment in machinery and equipment. That tax action lowered corporate taxes by $\$ 11 / 4$ billion in 1971 and $\$ 3$ billion in 1972.

Book profits include gains or losses due to differences between the replacement cost of goods taken out of inventory and the cost at which these items are charged to production. The national income profits figure measures only incomes arising from current production and, consequently, inver
tory gains or losses are excluded. The recovery of profits on the national income basis was less than the recovery of book profits; from the fourth quarter of 1971 to the third quarter of last year, national income profits rose $\$ 10 y_{4}$ billion to $\$ 891 / 2$ billion.

Profits of financial institutions were up $\$ 1 \frac{3}{4}$ billion during the first 3 quarters of last year to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 18 \frac{1}{4}$ billion. Nonfinancial corporations' profits increased $\$ 81 / 2$ billion to an annual rate of $\$ 71 \frac{1 / 4}{}$ billion. The profits of durable goods manufacturers rose fairly sharply in the first half of the year but declined slightly in the third quarter, mainly because of weakness in auto producers' profits. On the other hand, profits of nondurables producers increased only a little in the first half of 1972 but rose sharply in
the third quarter as a result of big gains in the petroleum and chemical industries. In industries outside manufacturing, profits declined in the opening quarter of the year but increased fairly strongly in both the second and third quarters.

The growth of profits of nonfinancial corporations in 1972 was the result of increases both in the volume of real output and in profit per unit of out-put-i.e., profit margin. The 1972 rise in profit per unit reflected moderate growth in unit price and very little change in unit cost. Unit labor cost increased a little in the first quarter and showed virtually no change in the second and third. Nonlabor cost per unit declined slightly during 1972 as expanding volume spread fixed costs over more output.

CHART 17

# Financial Developments 

Profits and Cash Flow


*Capital consumption allowances plus undistributed profits.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

MONETARY policy in 1972 accommodated economic expansion, and credit was readily available at an average cost a little below that in 1971 and well below the levels of 1969 and 1970. Nearly $\$ 159$ billion (annual rate) was borrowed in financial markets during the first 3 quarters of 1972, a little more than the record volume raised in the full year 1971. (Fourth quarter data are not available as this issue of the Survey goes to press.)

## Credit demands

The composition of borrowing last year differed from that in 1971 in a number of important respects. First, there were noticeable shifts in the volume of funds raised by maior borrowing groups, as governments (especially the Federal Government) and foreigners did less borrowing than in 1971 while nonfinancial corporations stepped up their borrowing moderately and households significantly (table 6). Second, the reduction in Federal borrowing last year was slightly more than offsest by an acceleration of private borrowing, comprising a modest increase in the volume of funds raised in long-term
markets and a sizable step-up in shortterm borrowing. Third, the increase in private long-term borrowing was due entirely to growth of mortgage debt

Table 6.-Total Funds Raised in Credit Markets by Nonfinancial Sectors

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | $1972^{1}$ |
| Total | 97.8 | 91.7 | 101.6 | 156.3 | 158.8 |
| Nonfinancial business | 39.1 | 50.8 | 49.5 | 63.0 | 68.3 |
| Short-term debt. | 15.8 | 23.9 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 16. 2 |
| Corporate bonds. | 12.9 | 12.1 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 12. 6 |
| Mortgages. | 11.3 | 10.4 | 12.0 | 20.9 | 26. 7 |
| Stocks.- | $-.8$ | 4.3 | 6.8 | 13.4 | 12.8 |
| Households. | 31.9 | 32.6 | 22.3 | 41.6 | 60.2 |
| Mortgages | 16.0 | 17.5 | 13.9 | 25.9 | 36.9 |
| Other.-. | 15.9 | 15. 1 | 8.4 | 15. 7 | 23.3 |
| U.S. Government ${ }^{2}$ | 13.4 | -3.6 | 12.8 | 25.5 | 11.2 |
| State and local governments. | 10.4 | 8. 7 | 13.9 | 20.6 | 16.8 |
| Foreign. | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 5. 6 | 2.2 |

1. First three quarters expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
2. Does not include federally sponsored credit agencies.

Source: Federal Reserve Flow of Funds Accounts.
of households and nonfinancial corporations, as the volume of new bond issues fell below that in 1971. New issues by State and local governments fell slightly, partly because, on a consolidated basis, these governments ran
big budget surpluses. New corporate bond issues were well below the peak volume recorded in 1971, as corporations had apparently ended the practice of borrowing at long term for the purpose of rebuilding liquid asset holdings that had been depleted during the credit stringency of 1969 and early 1970. Fourth, corporations were willing to increase their short-term liabilities in 1972 and money market borrowing increased significantly for the first time since 1969. The strengthening of short-term credit demands that occurred last year also reflected a marked step-up in consumer borrowing, particularly in the use of installment credit.

## Credit costs

The year opened with interest rates continuing the steep decline that began with the introduction of the New Eco-

CHART 18
Short - and Long-Term Interest Rates

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
nomic Program in mid-summer 1971. By late winter and early spring, however, the accelerating pace of economic activity resulted in a strengthening of short-term credit demands, and money market rates began to move up (chart 18). The rise in short-term rates accelerated somewhat after mid-summer and especially so toward yearend, as credit demands intensified and as the monetary authorities moved toward a less accommodative credit policy posture. As the year closed, the prime commercial loan rate-the rate banks charge their most creditworthy borrowers-was raised from $53 / 4$ percent to 6 percent. The prime rate was 5 $1 / 4$ percent in July and August and 41/2 percent at its low from mid-February to mid-March.

The rise in interest rates during 1972 was confined to short-term markets as long-term yields showed very little net change. At year end, yields on corporate and State and local government bonds were a little lower than they had been early in the year, yields on long-term Government securities virtually unchanged, and those on FHA-insured new home mortgages were a bit higher.

## Monetary policy

The general guidelines for monetary policy in 1972 were made clear early in the year: The monetary authorities did not intend to allow the recovery of economic activity to falter for want of money or credit, nor did they intend to release the forces of a renewed inflationary spiral. The year began with the monetary authorities pursuing a stimulative policy, but by the spring the policy statements of the Federal Open Market Committee indicated that the objective of policy had become somewhat less accommodative. By midsummer, some tightening in money and credit markets was evident and, as the year drew to a close, that tightening appeared to be intensifying.

The impact of monetary policy on the economy is only crudely reflected by the behavior of the monetary aggregates. However, as may be seen from table 7, most of the aggregates grew at a faster pace in 1972 than in other recent years except the easy credit year 1968.

Moreover, most of the aggregates grew at a fairly rapid rate throughout the year with the exception of the third quarter, when growth of total reserves slowed and nonborrowed reserves declined slightly. (In table 7, the calculations of percent changes in reserve measures for the fourth quarter were made with an adjustment to account for regulatory changes affecting reserve requirements (Regulation D) and check collection (Regulation J) that became effective in early November.)

## CHART 19

Bank Reserves and Bank Credit


## Bank credit

The expansion of total loans and investments at commercial banks amounted to $\$ 68 \frac{1}{2}$ billion from the end of 1971 to the end of 1972, a marked acceleration from the previous record gain of a little less than $\$ 50$ billion in 1971. All of the acceleration in bank credit expansion last year was due to a strengthening of loan demand, as the growth of the investment component slowed sharply, particularly after midyear (chart 19).

Bank loans increased $\$ 56$ billion during 1972, nearly twice the advance in 1971, with all major loan categories recording big gains. Lending was noticeably stronger in the second half of the year than in the first, mainly because of an acceleration of growth in consumer and business loans. Borrowing by
consumers increased $\$ 6$ billion in the second half of 1972 as compared to $\$ 4$ billion in the first half and business loans rose $\$ 81 / 2$ billion as compared to $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ billion.

The investment component of bank credit rose nearly $\$ 12 \frac{1}{2}$ billion during 1972, appreciably less than the $\$ 21 \frac{1}{4}$ billion growth in 1971. Banks added about $\$ 11$ billion to their holdings of State and local securities but added only $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ billion to their holdings of U.S. Government securities, all of which occurred in the first half of the year. In order to accommodate the strengthening of loan demands, banks liquidated about $\$ 1$ billion of U.S. Government securities in the second half of 1972.

## Savings and loan associations

Records were also set last year for the growth of savings flows to the
savings and loan associations and their mortgage commitments and mortgage lending. Savings flows to the S\&L's totaled $\$ 321 / 2$ billion last year, some $\$ 4$ billion more than the record flow in 1971. Inflows were strongest in the first quarter ( $\$ 1034$ billion, seasonally adjusted) and weakest in the fourth quarter ( $\$ 61 / 2$ billion).
Mortgage debt holdings of the S\&L's increased $\$ 31 \frac{1}{2}$ billion last year, compared with $\$ 241 / 2$ billion in 1971. Mortgage commitments also recorded a record advance, increasing $\$ 53 / 4$ billion to $\$ 18 \frac{1}{2}$ billion by yearend. However, the rate of increase slowed appreciably as the year wore on; commitments increased about $\$ 2$ billion (seasonally adjusted) in the first two quarters of 1972, $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ billion in the third, and only about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in the fourth.

Table 7.-Percent Change in Selected Monetary Aggregates ${ }^{1}$

| [Seasonally adjusted] |
| :--- |

[^3]
# Regional and State Personal Income Developments 

PERSONAL income rose from the second to third quarter of 1972 in all eight regions, in 42 of the States, and in the District of Columbia. In each, the gain was greater than the national advance of one-half of 1 percent in consumer prices (as measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures). Total personal income declined moderately in South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa, and Hawaii and was little changed in Oklahoma, Illinois, Texas, and Montana.

## Mideast

Total personal income in the Nation rose 2 percent from the second to the third quarter of 1972. Among the regions, the biggest gain was in the Mideast, where income was up more than 3 percent. A large part of the rapid advance in that region reflected recovery from the effects of Tropical Storm Agnes which had held income back in the second quarter. Rental income in the flooded areas moved back up to "normal" levels after having been cut by writeoffs of losses in the second quarter, and there was also some Federal aid to flood victims that figured in rental income; there was thus a particularly sharp jump in rental income in the Mideast. Excluding rental income, the personal income gain in the Mideast was $21 / 2$ percent, only slightly above the national average.

On a State basis, the personal income

Note.-The quarterly estimates of State personal income were prepared in the Regional Economics Division by Steven E. Johnson under the supervision of Q. Francis Dallavalle. Special programing was done by David Cartwright and Evelyn Richardson. The analysis was written by Robert B. Bretzfelder.
effects of the storm and recovery therefrom were concentrated primarily in Pennsylvania and secondarily in New York; there were more moderate effects in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. (See "Second Quarter Developments in Regional and State Income," Survey, October 1972.)

## Other areas

The third quarter personal income gain in the Southeast ( $21 / 2$ percent) was also above the national average. Major gains were in payrolls in nondurable goods manufacturing and in construc-
tion. Income advances in the Rocky Mountain, New England, and Far West regions were close to the national average. The advance was below average in the Great Lakes and Southwest, where manufacturing payrolls rose little, and was also below average in the Plains, where farm income declined.
Among the States, third quarter income changes ranged from increases of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 percent in Pennsylvania (the rebound from the effects of the storm), Kansas, and Arizona to declines of 1 to 4 percent in South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa, and Hawaii.

## Reģional and State Income Changes, 1971-72

Perspective on the regional pattern of the current economic expansion can be gained through consideration of income changes from the third quarter of 1971 to the third quarter of 1972 . This longer term comparison also eliminates most of the direct effects on total personal income of the tropical storm.

Over this four-quarter span, total personal income rose in all regions and in all States. Nationally, the increase was $81 / 2$ percent; the gain was at least $71 / 4$ percent in each region and at least 5 percent in each State. With consumer prices up $2 \frac{1}{4}$ percent over the year, there was a sharp gain in real income in each of the regions and States.

Among regions, largest income gains over the year occurred in the Rocky Mountain ( $111 / 4$ percent) and Southwest ( $101 \frac{1}{4}$ percent). The smallest gains were in the Plains, Mideast, and New England (less than $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent each). The
gains in the other three regions were within about one-half of 1 percentage point of the national advance of $81 / 2$ percent.

In most time periods and most areas, the differential between area (regional and State) and national changes in total personal income is traceable primarily to developments in two major income components-manufacturing payrolls and farm income. During the year under review, however, the role of these components was less dominant than usual. Their effect is particularly muted in the regional data but does show clearly in the State changes. From the third quarter of 1971 to the third quarter of 1972 , there were large and important regional variations in the rate of change in income in construction, mining, and a wide variety of service-type industries, in addition to manufacturing and farming.

## Unusual gains in the regions

Strong increases were recorded in farm income in the Rocky Mountain and Southwest regions. These advances reflected sharply higher prices for meat animals and wheat. Manufacturing payrolls also grew more rapidly in the Rocky Mountain region than in the Nation, but the gain in the Southwest was below average. Among other basic industries, mining payrolls rose very rapidiy in these two fastest-growing regions, and the advance in government payrolls in the Rocky Mountain region was well above the national average, but these gains were not as important in explaining regional-national growth differentials as the advances in farming and manufacturing. Reflecting the strength in the basic industries, the income gains in almost all servicerelated industries in the Rocky Mountain and Southwest regions over the year were well above the national average.

In New England and the Mideast, two of the three regions with the slowest income increases over the year, the advances in manufacturing payrolls and farm income were below the national average. In addition, payrolls in mining rose only moderately. As a result of weaknesses in these basic industries, the gains in a wide variety of service industries were well below the national average.

The Plains also had an income gain well below the national average. Industrially, the shortfall reflected a slight decline in construction payrolls, weak gains in mining, trade, the finance-insurance-real estate group, the service industry, and in nonfarm proprietors' income. Farm income, an important income source in the Plains, rose more than 8 percent-little different from the national average.

In the heavily industrialized Great Lakes-where income advanced at a rate close to the national averagethere was a very large increase in manufacturing payrolls. With auto,
steel, and other hard goods output rising rapidly, factory payrolls expanded more than 13 percent in the region, compared with a nationwide gain of a little more than 10 percent. Despite this strong gain in the region's large manufacturing industry, however, wage and salary payments in all major service-type activities expanded less last year in the Great Lakes than in the Nation.

## States with unusually large or small income gains

In 25 States and the District of Columbia, the income gains differed substantially from the national average (see table A). The States with the largest gains (ranging from 16 percent to $10 \frac{1}{2}$ percent) were: Arizona, Alaska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Michigan, South Carolina, and Indiana. In seven of these, the gains in manufacturing payrolls were well above the national average, and in five, gains in farm income also were well above the national average. The large increases in these basic industries were reflected in unusually big gains in many service-type industries in nearly all of these States.

In sum, eight of the 10 fast-growing States had large gains in farming or manufacturing or both. The exceptions were Alaska and South Carolina, where particularly sharp increases in government and construction payrolls played key roles. Alaska also showed large gains in mining, which is one of the important basic industries in the State; government is another.

In each of the 15 States with the smallest income advances (ranging from 5 percent to $71 / 2$ percent), income from manufacturing, farming, or mining-or from all three industries-registered changes well below the national average. Reflecting these developments, the advances in most service-type activities in these 15 States were below the national average, as were the gains in total income. Income in the District of

Columbia also advanced at a relatively slow rate reflecting the very small gain in Federal civilian wage and salary payments.

Table A-Percent Change in Total Personal Income and in Income Excluding Selected Components

III 1971-III 1972

| Rank |  | Personal income |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Excluding manu-facturing wages, and salaries | Excluding farm income | Exclud manu-facturing and farm- |
|  | United States. | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
|  | States |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Arizona. | 16. 2 | 16.5 | 15.4 | 15.7 |
| 2 | Alaska | 12.8 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 13.6 |
| 3 | New Mexico. | 12.8 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 11.6 |
| 4 | Wyoming | 12.6 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 11.3 |
| 5 | Utah. | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.5 |
| 6 | Colorado. | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 10.1 |
| 7 | Nevada. | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| 8 | Michigan | 10.7 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 7.3 |
| 9 | South Carolina. | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| 10 | Indiana.. | 10.6 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 8.0 |
| 11 | Tennessee | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9. 7 | 9.0 |
| 12 | North Carolina. | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| 13 | Oregon... | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.5 |
| 14 | Oklahoma | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| 15 | Hawaii... | 9.9 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 9.2 |
| 16 | New Hampshire. | 9.9 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 8.5 |
| 17 | Florida-..------- | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.0 |
| 18 | Virginia | 9.7 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 8.6 |
| 19 | Iowa.... | 9.7 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 7.6 |
| 20 | Idaho. | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11. 5 |
| 21 | Washington- | 9.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| 22 | Texas...---.---...- | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.8 |
| 23 | Montana.-.-.--.-. | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| 24 | Kentucky-.----.-.- | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 7.4 |
| 25 | Delaware..-.........- | 9.0 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| 26 | Maryland | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| 27 | Kansas......-....-. | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| 28 | Wisconsin.-.-....... | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.5 |
| 29 | Pennsylvania.-...- | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| 30 | Ohio-....-... | 8.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| 31 | Mississippi | 8.3 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 7.7 |
| 32 | California. | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| 33 | Georgia. | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8. 6 | 8.6 |
| 34 | Vermont | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| 35 | Louisiana | 7.7 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| 36 | New Jersey ......... | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.1 |
| 37 | Maine..-...--.....- | 7.5 | 6. 7 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| 38 | Alabama. | 7.4 | 6. 6 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| 39 | Illinois .- | 7.3 | 6. 6 | 7.1 | 6.4 |
| 40 | Massachusetts. | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7. $\frac{1}{7}$ |
| 41 | Connecticut. | 7.1 | 6. 6 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| 42 | Arkansas.--.--- | 6. 9 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| 43 | North Dakota...... | 6. 6 | 6. 7 | 8. 2 | 8.3 |
| 44 | Dist. of Columbia - | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6. 7 |
| 45 | Missouri --------- | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| 46 | New York | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| 47 | Rhode Island.....-- | 6.4 | 6. 0 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| 48 | Nebraska-......... | 6.3 | 6. 1 | 8.0 | 8. 0 |
| 49 | Minnesota | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| 50 | West Virginia | 6. 2 | 6. 2 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| 51 | South Dakota | 5.1 | 4.8 | 6. 2 | 5.9 |
|  | Regions |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Rocky Mountain.. | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| 2 | Southwest.-........ | 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| 3 | Southeast-.-.-....- | 9.0 | 8. 7 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| 4 | Great Lakes ........ | 8.8 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 7.1 |
| 5 | Far West.....---...- | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| 6 | Mideast.............. | 7. 4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| 7 | Plains | 7. 3 | 6. 7 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| 8 | New England. .-...- | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.1 |

Nore.-Percentages are based on seasonally adjusted unrounded data.

Table B.-Total Personal Income, by States and Regions
[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]


Nort.-Quarterly totals for the State personal income series will not agree with the per- been revised. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^4]
# Worldwide Sales by U.S. Multinational Companies 

THIS article presents data on worldwide sales in 1966 and 1970 by a sample of 298 large U.S. multinational companies (MNCs) that responded to a special survey taken by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). These 298 MNCs consist of 298 U.S. reporters (the U.S. parents of the MNCs) and their 5,237 majority-owned foreign affiliates (MOFAs).
Gross worldwide sales of a MNC, as reported to BEA, consist of (i) sales by the U.S. reporter to all foreign residents, whether affiliated or not, and to unaffiliated U.S. residents; plus (ii) sales by its MOFAs to all foreign and U.S. residents, whether affiliated or not. From these gross sales data, this article derives, for the first time, MNC consolidated worldwide sales, defined as comprising for each MNC (i) sales by the U.S. reporter to unaffiliated U.S. and foreign residents; plus (ii) sales by its MOFAs to unaffiliated U.S. residents and to unaffiliated foreign residents other than sales to minority-owned foreign affiliates of the MNC. ${ }^{1}$ Total gross and total consolidated sales are the sums of the gross and consolidated sales, respectively, of each of the 298 MNCs in the sample.
A main reason for consolidation is to eliminate duplication in the sales data of the value of goods sold by each MNC. Goods sold by one company in a MNC to a second company in the same MNC, in principle, are reflected eventually

[^5]in sales by the second company to unaffiliated (outside) customers. In gross sales, the value of the goods in sales between different parts of a MNC are counted more than once; in con-
solidated sales, goods are counted only once for each MNC. However, this consolidation does not eliminate all duplication in the sales data for the 298 MNCs as a whole. Sales by one

CHART 20
Flow Diagram for Components of Woridwide Consolidated Sales By U.S. MNCs and Other Associated U.S. Exports and Imports

ASSOCIATED U.S. FOREIGN TRADE
U.S. TRANSACTORS TRANSACTIONS

FOREIGN TRANSACTORS
(Line references to table 1)


NOTE -- Consolidated U.S. MNC sales to unatifiliated customers. (Worldwide Consolidated U.S. MNC sales to unaffiliated customen
consolidated MNC sales $=$ lines $A 2+A 3+A 5+A 6$.)
consolidated MNC sales $=$ lines $A 2+A 3+A 5+A 6$.)
U.S. foreign trade flows associated with but not an explicit part of consolidated sales.
*Line A5 differs slightly from line B3. See note 2 to table 1 .

MNC to another MNC in the sample are considered sales to an unaffiliated U.S. or foreign resident.

The first part of this article presents data on consolidated sales by the U.S. reporters and their MOFAs for 1966 and 1970; these data show worldwide MNC sales, split into MNC sales in U.S. markets and MNC sales in foreign markets. These data then are used, in combination with data on U.S. exports and imports associated with the MNCs, ${ }^{2}$ to estimate the U.S. export content in consolidated MNC sales to unaffiliated foreigners, and the U.S. import content in consolidated MNC sales to unaffiliated U.S. residents. The trade content of sales is given both in terms of its absolute magnitude and as a percentage share of sales. The magnitude of consolidated MNC sales and the U.S. percentage trade content in

[^6]MNC sales for 1966 and 1970 are discussed, and some major factors influencing the changes in these data over the $1966-70$ period are noted. The second part of this article, dealing with gross MNC sales, focuses briefly on gross sales by the foreign affiliates, the basis on which sales data were previously published by BEA (Survey of Current Business, October 1970).

The primary purpose of this ariscle is to present in an organized framework new facts about MNC consolidated worldwide sales, and the U.S. export and import content in these sales. This article is not addressed to the fundamental question of whether or how production and sales by companies in the United States and the overall U.S. foreign trade position were influenced by the U.S. direct investments abroad. Rather, the data only show the magnitude of sales by the 298 MNCs and the U.S. foreign trade content in these sales, given the existence of U.S. direct investments abroad, as well as the other factors influencing the sales and the overall foreign trade position of the United States. By themselves, these
data cannot demonstrate whether U.S. direct investments abroad created new markets abroad for goods produced in the United States, expanded production abroad at the expense of increased U.S. production, or was, on balance, roughly neutral between encouraging production in the United States or production abroad. Identification of the magnitudes involved in MNC sales and trade is only the first step in that determination.

The data on MNC trade and sales given in this article were drawn from a publication recently released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, entitled Special Survey of U.S. Multinational Companies, $1970 .{ }^{3}$ The data for sales by the MNCs generally cover both goods and services, although the service component probably is relatively small; however, some of the trade data include only goods. This and the other statistical problems encountered in constructing the data for this article are discussed in the Technical Notes.

[^7]Table 1.—Consolidated Sales and Foreign Trade Transactions by 298 Multinational Companies, for 1966 and 1970, by Industry of U.S. Reporter
[Millions of dollars]


[^8]Table 2.-Percent Distribution of Consolidated MNC Sales and Foreign Trade Between U.S. and Foreign Markets, for 1966 and 1970 , by Industry of U.S. Reporter
[Percent]


1. Data for the percent computations are drawn from table 1 ; also see notes to table 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Some major findings

The sample of 298 MNCs had consolidated worldwide sales of $\$ 388.6$ billion in 1970 . Three-fourths, or $\$ 290.5$ billion, of these sales were to unaffiliated U.S. residents (table 1); most of these sales were supplied out of U.S. production as the U.S. import content was estimated at less than 5 percent (table 2). Abroad, MNC consolidated sales to unaffiliated foreigners totaled $\$ 98.1$ billion, with a U.S. export content of 22 percent.
From 1966 to 1970, consolidated worldwide sales increased $\$ 102$ billion, a compound annual growth rate of 7.9 percent. The growth in sales to U.S. residents was much slower than the growth in sales to foreigners, in part because the United States moved into an economic recession over the period, while business conditions abroad generally improved.
The U.S. import content (as a percentage) of consolidated MNC sales to
U.S. residents increased from 1966 to 1970, while the U.S. export content (as a percentage) of MNC sales to foreigners slipped slightly. Some of the increase in the U.S. import content reflected the increased U.S. demand for petroleum (and the resulting liberalization of U.S. oil import quotas), and the 1965 U.S. Canada Automotive Trade Agreement, which resulted in substantial increases in U.S. imports (as well as in U.S. exports) of automotive products. The decreased U.S. export content in MNC sales to unaffiliated foreigners mainly reflected a rapid growth in sales to foreigners by foreign producing affiliates of the petroleum multinationals. Both for MNCs in manufacturing, helped by increased automotive exports to Canada, and for MNCs in the other industries category, the U.S. export content share in MNC sales to foreigners remained about the same, as these exports increased almost in line with the rapid growth in nonpetroleum MNC sales to foreigners.

## Consolidated Multinational Sales

TABLE 1 shows worldwide consolidated MNC sales, sales in the United States and abroad, and the trade content of such sales organized by industry of the U.S. parent reporter. Chart 20 shows a flow diagram to clarify the relations between the various components of sales and trade given in
table 1. Manufacturing MNCs' sales in 1970 were $\$ 252.4$ billion, about 65 percent of the worldwide total. Sales by petroleum MNCs were $\$ 76.1$ billion, and sales by MNCs in the other industries category (mainly mining and trade) were $\$ 60.1$ billion. For manufacturing MNCs, about 24 percent of
their consolidated wordwide sales were to foreigners, slightly less than the percent for all industries. For petroleum MNCs, on the other hand, over 38 percent of their sales were to foreigners, reflecting the role of the U.S. international oil companies as suppliers of foreign-produced oil to foreign markets.

## Growth in worldwide sales

From 1966 to 1970, consolidated worldwide sales by the sample increased $\$ 102.0$ billion, of which $\$ 65.6$ billion were to U.S. residents (lines A and A1). Taking U.S. and foreign markets together, the compound growth rate in sales was 7.9 percent per year. The growth in sales to U.S. residents was slow ( 6.4 percent per year) compared with the growth in sales to foreigners ( 12.3 percent per year). The rate and the pattern of growth in MNC sales were influenced by the course of business conditions in the United States relative to those abroad. In 1966, the United States was experiencing very strong aggregate demand while business conditions abroad generally were weak; by 1970, the U.S. economy was moving into recession, while foreign economic conditions strengthened.

The industry composition of growth in consolidated worldwide sales was divergent. For manufacturing MNCs, the increase was 7.0 percent per year, slightly below the average for all industries. For petroleum MNCs, however, the increase was 10.2 percent per year, reflecting the exceptionally rapid growth in European demands for energy from petroleum, as well as the fact that
a higher proportion of petroleum MNCs' sales were concentrated in sales abroad, compared with the two other industry groups.

## U.S. import content in domestic MNC sales

The U.S. import content in MNC consolidated sales to U.S. residents is defined as consisting of all imports by unaffiliated U.S. residents purchased directly from the MOFAs, plus imports by U.S. reporters from affiliated or unaffiliated foreigners. On the basis of this definition, in 1970 the U.S. import content in MNC consolidated sales to U.S. residents amounted to $\$ 13.6$ billion (line C). Imports by unaffiliated U.S. residents directly from the MOFAs were $\$ 1.3$ billion (line A3 or line C2), and imports by the U.S. reporters were $\$ 12.3$ billion, half of which were from their own MOFAs (line C1), and half of which were purchased from other foreigners (line C3).

The definition of U.S. import content treats all of the $\$ 13.6$ billion as in some sense "embodied" in sales to unaffiliated U.S. customers. For the $\$ 12.3$ billion of imports by the U.S. reporters, some imports were sold with and some without further processing or assembly; the value of imports of capital goods and raw materials consumed in the process of production can be considered to be embodied in the value of sales by the reporters to unaffiliated customers.

On this basis, the MNCs' 1970 sales to unaffiliated U.S. residents of $\$ 290.5$ billion (line A1) contained $\$ 13.6$ billion of direct U.S. imports and $\$ 276.9$ billion of goods largely produced in the United States, including both the value added by the reporters and the goods they purchased from other U.S. producers. Using these estimates, the U.S. import content in MNC sales to U.S. residents was 4.7 percent in 1970 , while the share of U.S.-source production in MNC sales to U.S. residents was 95.3 percent (table 2 , lines 5 and 6). For manufacturing, the U.S. import content in MNC sales to U.S. residents was 4.9 percent; for petroleum 7.0 percent; and for other industries, 1.8 percent.

Use of this import content calculation as an indication of the share of foreign and U.S. production in MNC sales to U.S. residents is, however, subject to a number of qualifications. The share of foreign production in sales to U.S. residents would tend to be overestimated because (i) some part of the imports of the U.S. reporter probably are embodied in goods the U.S. reporter sells to foreigners rather than to U.S. residents, and (ii) some of the identified U.S. imports by the U.S. reporter and other U.S. residents embody goods previously exported from the United States (U.S. trade with Canada in automotive products is an example). On the other hand, the share of foreign production would tend to be underestimated because the calculation makes no allowance for any imports contained in purchases made domestically from other U.S. suppliers by the U.S. reporters. In addition, there is a problem of timing, especially in the treatment of raw materials, imported capital goods, and inventories; thus the year of sale of a U.S. product may differ from the year in which the embodied goods were imported. Although there is no clear bias either way, these statistical problems indicate the need for caution in assuming that the import content calculation is always a good proxy for the share of foreign as opposed to U.S.-source production in MNC sales to U.S. residents.

From 1966 to 1970, the U.S. import content in MNC consolidated sales to U.S. residents increased twice as fast as the growth in other MNC consolidated sales to U.S. residents. Mirroring this, the U.S. import content increased from 3.7 percent of MNC consolidated sales to U.S. residents in 1966 to 4.7 percent in 1970 (table 2, line 5). For manufacturing, the U.S. import content increased from 3.7 percent to 4.9 percent; for petroleum, from 5.8 percent to 7.0 percent; for the other industries category, the U.S. import content decreased.

Over this period, the rise in the U.S. import content as a percentage of MNC consolidated sales to U.S. residents reflected several partly offsetting developments. Some of the rise reflected the impetus given to U.S. imports of
automotive products by the 1965 Canadian auto agreement, and the increases in U.S. oil import quotas as domestic energy requirements grew; these changes, taken together, probably accounted for nearly half of the increase in the U.S. import content as a percentage of MNC consolidated sales to U.S. residents. Also, there probably was some general deterioration in the competitiveness of U.S. production relative to foreign production during this period, which may have stimulated MNC-associated U.S. imports as well as other U.S. imports. On the other hand, the relatively slow economic growth and underutilization of capacity in the United States probably tended to moderate the growth in the import content share of MNC sales to U.S. residents.

## U.S. export content in MNC sales to foreigners

The U.S. export content in MNC sales to foreigners is defined as consisting of all exports to MOFAs by U.S. residents plus exports to other foreigners by U.S. reporters (table 1, line $B$ ).

On this basis, the U.S. export content in consolidated sales by the sample MNCs was $\$ 21.2$ billion for 1970 . Exports to the foreign affiliates totaled $\$ 9.8$ billion .(lines $\mathrm{B} 1+\mathrm{B} 2$ ), mainly from the parent U.S. reporter, and were embodied in the $\$ 86.7$ billion of sales to unaffiliated foreigners by the MOFAs (line A6). The balance of the $\$ 21.2$ billion was U.S. exports of $\$ 11.4$ billion sold by the U.S. reporters directly to unaffiliated foreigners (line B3).

MNCs' 1970 sales to unaffiliated foreigners of $\$ 98.1$ billion (line A4) consisted of $\$ 21.2$ billion of direct U.S. exports and $\$ 76.9$ billion of goods mainly produced abroad. Accordingly, the U.S. export content in MNC sales to foreigners was 21.6 percent, while the share of foreign-source production in MNC sales to foreign residents was 78.4 percent-including value added by the MOFAs and goods bought by them from other foreigners. For manufacturing, the U.S. export content was 28.5 percent, much larger than the U.S. import content in manufacturing MNC
consolidated sales to U.S. residents. For petroleum, the U.S. export content was 4.6 percent, and for the other industries category, 31.4 percent.

From 1966 to 1970, the U.S. export content in MNC consolidated sales to foreigners increased 11.5 percent per year, approaching the rapid growth in other MNC consolidated sales to unaffiliated foreigners. These U.S. exports thus shared substantially in the exceptional growth in the foreign markets of these MNCs, and the U.S. export content as a percent of MNC sales to foreigners slipped only slightly, from 22.2 percent in 1966 to 21.6 percent in 1970. The slippage reflected developments in the petroleum industry: the U.S. export content in petroleum sales decreased from 5.5 percent in 1966 to 4.6 percent in 1970, reflecting a sharp increase in
sales by MOFAs in oil producing areas to foreign consuming areas. For manufacturing, the U.S. export content was about 28.5 percent in both years. This stability in part reflected the impact of the Canadian auto agreement, which led to significant increases in U.S. exports (as well as in U.S. imports) of automotive products. For the group of industries other than manufacturing and petroleum the U.S. export content increased marginally.

The use of these calculations of U.S export content as indicators of the share of U.S. and foreign production in MNC sales abroad is subject to the same type of qualifications and uncertainties as is the use of the calculations of U.S. import content in MNC sales in the United States.

## Gross Sales of Foreign Affiliates

WHILE consolidated sales provided a useful instrument to analyze the operations of MNC companies as a whole, the activities of the component entities are also of interest and must necessarily be
analyzed on a gross sales basis. A brief review of gross sales by the MOFA's is given below. These figures are similar to, but not strictly comparable with the data on sales published previously in
the Survey. (See Technical Notes.) ${ }^{4}$
Table 3 gives detail on the composition of worldwide MOFA gross sales by industry of the parent U.S. reporter, and by residence of customer. Table 4 gives a percentage distribution of the data shown in table 3.

Gross worldwide sales by the 5,237 MOFAs covered in the sample were $\$ 114.7$ billion in 1970 . Sales to foreigners were $\$ 107.2$ billion, or 93.4 percent of the gross total; exports to the United States were $\$ 7.5$ billion, and were mainly to the U.S. reporter.

For the sample, manufacturing accounted for the bulk of gross affiliate sales. MOFAs of manufacturing MNCs showed worldwide gross sales of $\$ 62.9$ billion in 1970. Their sales to foreigners were 54 percent of all MOFA gross sales to foreigners; and their sales to U.S. residents were 64 percent of all MOFA gross sales to U.S. residents. For petroleum, MOFA worldwide gross sales were $\$ 43.7$ billion, and for the other industries category, $\$ 8.0$ billion.

Table 3 distinguishes between gross sales to unaffiliated customers and gross
4. "Sales of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Firms, 1961-65, 1967 4. "Sales of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Firms, 1961-65, 1967 and 1968 ," publis

Table 3.-Worldwide Gross Sales by 298 Multinational Companies, for 1966 and 1970, by Industry of U.S. Reporter


1. Sales by U.S. reporter (lines 1 through 5 ) were reported on a partially consolidated basis, in that domestic intercompany sales were netted out; therefore line 1 contains sales to unaffiliated U.S. residents and all sales to foreigners by the consolidated U.S. reporter.
2. Total sales by the foreign affiliates (line b) include sales of finance and insurance affiliates but since such affliates were not required to give any breakdowns of sales by destination in

1966, lines 7 through 20 in 1966 exclude such sales. The amount involved was $\$ 249$ million. Note.-All data in table 3 are drawn from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Special Survey of U.S. Multinational Companies, 1970.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 4.-Percent Distribution of Gross Sales by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of 298 Multinational Companies, for 1966 and 1970 , by Industry of U.S. Reporter [Percent]

| Item ${ }^{1}$ |  | All industries |  | Manufacturing |  | Petroleum |  | Other industries |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1966 | 1970 | 1966 | 1970 | 1966 | 1970 | 1966 | 1970 |
| 1 | Gross sales (line 6) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Sales to foreigners (line 7) |  | 93.4 | 92.9 | 92.4 | 94.669.9 | 94.664.6 | 94.169.1 | 95.571.4 |
| 3 | Local sales. | 73.6 | 70.5 | 76.9 | 74.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Exports to third countries | 20.06.0 | 23.06.5 | 6.7 | 18.67.6 | 24.7 | 30.0 | 25.0 | ${ }^{24.5}$ |
| 5 | Exports to United States (line 10) |  |  |  |  | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 |  |
| 6 | Sales to a ffliated customers (line 11) | 22.5 | ${ }^{23.3}$ | 16.210.6 | 18.211.6 | 34.730.6 | 33.7 | 9.76.2 | 6.1 |
| 7 | Sales to foreigners (line 12) | 17.7 | 17.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Local sales. |  | 5.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 11.7 | 10.4 | . 4 | 1.3 |
| 9 | Exports to third countries | 12.14.8 | 12.85.4 | 8.45.6 | 9.8 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 5.83.4 | 3.41.4 |
| 10 | Exports to United States (line 15) |  |  |  |  | 4.1 | 4. 5 |  |  |
| 11 | Sales to unaffiliated customers (line 16) | 76.268.0 | 76.775.6 | 83.4 <br> 82.3 | 81.880.8 | 65.164.0 | 66.365.4 | 89.68787 | 93.990.8 |
| 12 | Sales to foreigners (line 17) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Local sales |  | 65.4 | 74.6 | 72.68.2 | 58.25.8 | 54.211.2 | 68.819.1 | 70.220.63.1 |
| 14 | Exports to third countries. | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | 10.2 | 7.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Exports to United States (line 20) |  | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | . 9 | 1.8 |  |

1. Percent distributions are based upon data in table 3; note that for 1966 lines 2 and 5 exclude sales of finance and insurance affiliates, but line 1 includes such sales, so that lines $2+5$ do not sum to 100 percent. See notes to table 3 .
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
sales to affiliates (which cover sales to the U.S. parent and sales to other MOFAs of the U.S. parent). Sales to affiliated customers were $\$ 26.7$ billion in 1970, 23 percent of the total; sales were predominantly exports, either to other foreigners or to the United States. In contrast, sales to unaffiliated customers were predominantly to local customers in the principal country of operation of the MOFA; this contrast held for all three industry groups.
From 1966 to 1970, worldwide gross sales by the MOFAs increased $\$ 43.6$ billion, a compound annual growth rate of 12.7 percent. Their gross sales to all foreigners increased $\$ 40.5$ billion, and their exports to the United States increased $\$ 3.3$ billion.

As table 4 indicates, the substantial growth in gross MOF A sales from 1966 to 1970 was accompanied by only small shifts in the structure of sales, both overall and by industry. Gross sales to foreigners became slightly less important and those to the United States slightly more important. Within sales to foreigners, the most noticeable shift was a reduction in the importance of local sales and an increase in exports to third countries, reflecting activities of petroleum MNCs and, to a lesser extent, manufacturing MNCs. Sales to affiliated customers became slightly more important and those to unaffiliated customers slightly less so.

## Teehnical Notes

## Gross sales

The gross sales data shown for a U.S. reporter (a collective term for all the U.S. components of a MNC, including, for example, any domestic affiliates of the company actually filling out the report) are not strictly comparable with those shown for its MOFAs. The U.S. reporter (parent) data, as received by BEA, cover
only sales to unaffiliated U.S. residents; sales between different U.S. members of the same MNC are excluded. In contrast, sales transactions between MOFAs belonging to the same MNC were often reported separately even if the MOFAs were domiciled in the same country. MOFAs could be consolidated in one report only if the MOFAs were in the same country and
in the same industry and even that much consolidation was not always done. Therefore gross sales by the U.S. reporters are more consolidated than are gross sales by the MOFAs. This difference in consolidation partly explains why U.S. reporter sales to affiliated customers were less than 3 percent of their gross sales (table 3, lines 4 and 1), while MOFA sales to affiliated customers were 23 percent of their gross sales (lines 11 and 6).

The gross sales data for foreign affiliates discussed above differ in important respects from data published previously in the Survey. Affiliate data in the present article are classified by industry of the parent U.S. reporter; data published previously were classified by industry of the foreign affiliate. In addition, data in this article cover the MOFAs of 298 MNCs in three industry groupsmanufacturing, petroleum, and all other industries (including trade and mining). The previously published data were estimates of total sales by all foreign manufacturing and mining affiliates in which U.S. owners had a direct equity interest of 25 percent or more.

Under the definitions given earlier, consolidated sales by the U.S. reporter include sales to its own minority-owned foreign affiliates; for purposes of this article, minority-owned affiliates are considered unaffiliated foreigners. On the other hand, consolidated sales by the MOFAs do not include their sales to related minority-owned foreign affiliates. This difference in the treatment of sales to minority-owned affiliates reflects the fact that data as reported to BEA did not separate MOFA sales to minority-owned foreign affiliates from MOFA sales to other MOFAs, while sales by U.S. companies to minorityowned foreign affiliates were not distinguished from sales to unaffiliated foreigners. The result gives a low measure of consolidated sales by the MOFAs relative to consolidated sales by the U.S. reporter.

Consolidation not only eliminates double counting of the value of sales by each MNC; in addition, since the gross sales data for the U.S. reporter and for its affiliates were collected at different levels of aggregation, consolidation is
useful because it puts available data on sales by the U.S. reporters and sales by affiliates of the same MNC on the same basis. Furthermore, consolidation minimizes problems of valuation of transactions between affiliated companies: pricing of sales between members of a MNC may vary from open market prices; because consolidation eliminates transactions between affiliated companies, the effect of this intercompany pricing is substantially eliminated in the overall consolidated sales figures.

Consolidation eliminated double counting in the reported gross sales figures of $\$ 35.3$ billion for 1970 (the difference between table 3 , line 1 and table 1, line A). The items eliminated were U.S. parents' export and import transactions with their MOFAs (table 1, lines B1 and C1) and sales by MOFAs to other foreign affiliates of the same U.S. parent (table 3, line 12). The $\$ 35.3$ billion was 9 percent of consolidated sales in 1970, compared with 7 percent in 1966. For petroleum reporters, the amount of consolidation was $\$ 15.3$ billion in 1970, 20 percent of their consolidated sales

## Coverage and valuation of sales

Sales data in this article cover both goods and services, except for certain categories of U.S. trade described below which include only goods. Sales were requested to be reported excluding receipts for sales taxes or consumption taxes levied directly on the consumer. However, if the accounts of the company ordinarily showed sales inclusive of sales or excise taxes, sales could be reported on that basis. Sales are net of the value of goods returned, but include valueadded or similar taxes collected at the wholesale level; however, the treatment of rebates of value-added taxes on MOFA export sales is not known.

## MNC-associated trade

MNC-associated trade is defined to consist of three components:

1. Trade between U.S. reporters and their MOFAs. This category consists of U.S. reporters' exports of goods (but not services) to the MOFAs, whether the goods were actually produced by the U.S. reporters or by other U.S.
residents, and of imports by U.S. reporters from their own MOFAs. The latter, which are derived from affiliate sales data, include both goods and services; the service component is believed to be quite small.
2. Trade between other U.S. residents and the U.S. reporters' MOFAs. This category consists primarily of transactions between U.S. residents that were not in the sample and the MOFAs of the U.S. reporters; however, it also includes transactions between one U.S. reporter and the MOFAs of another U.S. reporter; such transactions could not be separately identified in the Survey data. U.S. exports include only goods. U.S. exports charged to the reporters' MOFAs on the books of other U.S. suppliers, but which were shipped to other foreign residents, are included in the component of MNC trade described below. Imports by other U.S. residents from MOFAs are derived from MOFA sales data and include what is believed to be a small amount of services.
3. Trade between U.S. reporters and other foreigners. This category consists of the U.S. reporters' export and import transactions in goods with foreigners other than their own MOFAs, but it includes a small amount of trade of U.S. reporters with MOFAs of other U.S. reporters, duplicating some of the data included in component 2 , described above.

## General sources

All 1970 data on sales and on the U.S. imports and exports associated with the 298 MNCs in the sample were obtained from Forms BE-11A and 11-B, "Confidential Special Survey of Multinational Companies, 1970," of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, response to which was voluntary.

Data on the U.S. reporters' sales and data on the U.S. reporters' imports from unaffiliated foreigners in 1966 were also obtained from the special survey. However, 1966 data on sales by the MOFAs, 1966 data on other MNCassociated imports, and all 1966 data on MNC-associated exports were based upon the mandatory benchmark survey of U.S. direct investments abroad for
that year. ${ }^{5}$ The data from the 1966 benchmark survey are for the same group of enterprises that were included in the 1970 special survey, but are as reported by them in the benchmark survey. ${ }^{6}$

## Sample relative to MNC universe

Foreign affiliates: Gross sales of all nonfinancial MOFAs covered in the benchmark survey in 1966 were $\$ 97.6$ billion. Sales by MOFAs in the sample were $\$ 71.2$ billion in 1966 , about 73.0 percent of the total. These figures are not strictly comparable. The 1966 universe data were compiled on a U.S.national definition for majority ownership, i.e., taking into account the ownership interests of all U.S. residents; the sample data for 1966 were compiled on a single owner definition for majority ownership. Also, the sample in this report consists primarily of large U.S. MNCs; to obtain comparable estimates of the 1970 universe, information on the growth rates of sales by MOFAs of the smaller MNCs is required, as the growth in such sales may be different from that of the larger companies. Such information is not available.
U.S. reporters: Domestic sales data on the universe of U.S. reporters were not collected for either 1966 or 1970. However, data on assets are available for the universe in 1966 and can be used as a measure of relative importance of the sample of 298 companies. Domestic assets are defined to include financial claims on foreign residents other than foreign affiliates. The sample of 298 companies reported that their domestic assets in 1966 were $\$ 227.7$ billion; this amounted to 39.1 percent of domestic assets of $\$ 502.8$ billion for all U.S. reporters covered in the 1966 benchmark survey. Comparability of these asset figures is limited by statistical problems, including the effects of mergers and acquisitions.

[^9]
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The statistics here update series published in the 1971 edition of Business Statistics, biennial statistical supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (available from the Superintendent of Documents for $\$ 3.00$ ) provides a description of each series, references to sources of earlier figures, and historical data as follows: For all series, monthly or quarterly, 1967 through 1970 (1960-70 for major quarterly series), annually, 1947-70; for selected series, monthly or quarterly, 1947-70 (where available). Series added or significantly revised after the 1971 Business Statistics went to press are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively; certain revisions for 1970 issued too late for inclusion in the 1971 volume appear in the monthly Sunver beginning with the September 1971 issue. Also, unless otherwise noted, revised monthly data for periods not shown herein corresponding to revised annual data are available upon request.

The sources of the data are given in the 1971 edition of Business Statistics; they appear in the main descriptive note for each series, and are also listed alphabetically on pages 189-90. Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV: 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at amual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT $\dagger$ <br> Gross national product, total $\dagger$ $\qquad$ .bil.\$.- | 930.3 | 976.4 | 1,050.4 | 948.9 | 958.0 | 971.7 | 986.3 | 989.7 | 1,023.4 | 1,043.0 | 1,056,9 | 1,078.1 | 1,109.1 | 1,139,4 | 1,164.0 | 1,195.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total...-do | 579.5 | 616.8 | 664.9 | 594,4 | 604.1 | 613.4 | 623.0 | 626.5 | 648.0 | 680.4 | 670.7 | 680.5 | 696.1 | 713.4 | 728.6 | 746.2 |
|  | 90.8 | 90.5 | 103.5 | 91.4 | 90.2 | 91.6 | 92.6 | 87.5 | 99.8 | 101.9 | 106.1 | 106. 1 | 111.0 | 113.9 | 118.6 | 121.5 |
| Automobiles and parts................-....-...- do | 40.2 | 37.3 | 46.7 | 40.6 | 37.8 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 33.0 | 44.9 | 45.4 | 48.8 | 47.9 | 49.9 | 51.3 | 54.8 | 55.5 |
| Furniture and household equipment....-do..-- | 37.1 | 39.0 | 42.0 | 37.5 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 43.5 | 46.5 | 46.8 | 47.9 | 49.4 |
| Nondurable goods, total $\%$.-...--.-. | 245.9 | 264.4 | 278.1 | 251.1 | 257.8 | 262.4 | 266.3 | 271.3 | 273.4 | 277.2 | 278.5 | 283.4 | 288.3 | 297.2 | 302.0 | 310.4 |
|  | 50.2 | 52.0 | 56.9 | 51.1 | 51.1 | 51.8 | 51.7 | 53.6 | 55.1 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 61.5 | 62.6 | 64.2 |
| Food and beverages........................................ | 120.6 | 132.1 | 136.4 | 122.6 | 128.0 | 131.2 | 133.9 | 135.2 | 135.1 | 135.9 | 136.6 | 137.9 | 140.3 | 144.1 | 145.8 | 149.1 |
|  | 20.9 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 26.1 |
|  | 242.7 | 261.8 | 283.3 | 251.9 | 256.1 | 259.4 | 264.1 | 267.7 | 274.8 | 281.3 | 286.1 | 290.9 | 296.7 | 302.4 | 308.0 | 314.3 |
|  | 33.8 | 36.3 | 39.5 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 42.7 | 44.0 | 45. 2 |
|  | 84.1 | 90.9 | 99.2 | 87.2 | 88.7 | 90.1 | 91.4 | 93.4 | 95.8 | 98.1 | 100.3 | 102.5 | 104.2 | 106.1 | 108.1 | 110.2 |
|  | 16.6 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 22.4 |
| Gross private domestic investment, total .....do. | 139.0 | 137.1 | 152.0 | 137.9 | 132.9 | 137.7 | 139.9 | 137.8 | 143.9 | 153.0 | 152.2 | 158.8 | 168.1 | 177.0 | 183.2 | 192.4 |
|  | 131.1 | 132.2 | 148.3 | 132.3 | 131.4 | 131. 4 | 133.7 | 132.1 | 139.0 | 146.4 | 150.9 | 157.2 | 167.7 | 172.0 | 175.2 | 182.4 |
|  | 98.5 | 100.9 | 105.8 | 101.4 | 100.2 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 98.5 | 101.9 | 105.0 | 106.3 | 109.8 | 116.1 | 119.2 | 120.7 | 125.6 |
|  | 34.2 | 36.0 | 38.4 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 43.8 |
| Producers' durable equipme | 64.3 | 64.9 | 67.4 | 65.7 | 64.8 | 65.6 | 67.2 | 62.1 | 64.3 | 66.7 | 67.6 | 71.0 | 74.8 | 77.2 | 79.0 | 81.8 |
| Residential structures................-.-....- do | 32.6 | 31.2 | 42. 6 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 30.3 | 33.6 | 37.0 | 41. 4 | 44.5 | 47.3 | 51.6 | 52.8 | 54.4 | 56.8 |
|  | 32.0 | 30.7 | 42.0 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 29.4 | 29.9 | 33.0 | 36.6 | 40.9 | 43.9 | 46.7 | 51.0 | 52.1 | 53.7 | 55.9 |
| Change in business inventories...............do | 7.8 | 4.9 4.8 | 3.6 2.4 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | .4 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| Nonfarm | 7.7 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 5.1 | -. 2 | . 8 | . 1 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 9.7 |
| Net exports of goods and services...............do. | 1.9 | 3.6 | 7 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 4.5 | . 1 | . 4 | -2. 1 | $-4.6$ | $-5.2$ | -3.4 | -3.0 |
| Exports......................................-........ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 55.5 | 62.9 | 66.1 | 59.2 | 61.5 | 63.0 | 63.7 | 63.2 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 68.5 | 63.0 | 70.7 | 70.0 | 74.4 | 79.7 |
|  | 53.6 | 59.3 | 65,4 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 59.2 | 59.8 | 60.4 | 61.8 | 66.6 | 68.2 | 65.1 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 77.8 | 82.7 |
| Govt. purchases of goods and services, total. do | 210.0 | 219.0 | 232.8 | 214.0 | 217.3 | 216.7 | 219.5 | 222.6 | 227.0 | 229.5 | 233.6 | 240.9 | 249.4 | 254.1 | 255.6 | 260.3 |
|  | 98.8 | 96.5 | 97.8 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 96.2 | 95. 2 | 95.0 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 97.9 | 100.7 | 105.7 | 108.1 | 105.4 | 104.5 |
| National defense.............-......-.---...- do | 78.4 | 75.1 | 71.4 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 74.7 | 73.8 | 72.9 | 72.5 | 71.2 | 70.1 | 71.9 | 76.7 | 78.6 | 75.1 | 74.4 |
| State and local.--.-.-.........-.................. do | 111.2 | 122.5 | 135.0 | 114.6 | 117.6 | 120.5 | 124.3 | 127.6 | 130.8 | 133.3 | 135.7 | 140.2 | 143.7 | 146.0 | 150.2 | 155.8 |
| By major type of product: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final sales, tota | 922.5 449.7 | 971.5 467.0 | $1,046.7$ 491.8 | 943.4 458.0 | 956.4 462.3 | 965.5 467.3 | 980.2 4727 | ${ }^{984.1}$ | 1,018.5 | 1,036.4 | 1,055.6 | 1,076.4 | 1,108.6 | 1,134.4 | 1,156.0 | 185.9 |
| Durable g | 182.3 | 183.0 | 194.6 | 184.7 | 184.4 | 185.2 | 187.4 | 174.8 | 189.6 | 191.0 | 197.7 | 503.1 200.1 | 517.2 208.8 | 214.6 | ${ }_{220.7}$ | 226.2 |
| Nondurable | 267.4 | 284.0 | 297.3 | 273.3 | 277.8 | 282.1 | 285.2 | 290.7 | 292.6 | 294.8 | 298.5 | 303.0 | 308.4 | 317.5 | 321.7 | 329.9 |
|  | 377.9 | 409.2 | 443.9 | 391.9 | 400.6 | 405.1 | 412.2 | 418.7 | 431.3 | 441.1 | 446.7 | 456.3 | 467.3 | 477.3 | 487.3 | 496.8 |
|  | 94.9 | 95.4 | 111.0 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 93.1 | 95.3 | 93.8 | 105.0 | 109.5 | 112.7 | 117.0 | 124.2 | 125.0 | 126.3 | 133.1 |
| Change in business inventories.............. do. | 7.8 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 1. 7 | . 4 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| Durable goods. | 5.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 6.0 | $-.9$ | 3.7 | 3. 6 | -1.0 | -1.9 | . 4 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 11.9 |
|  | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | . 5 | 4.7 | . 2 | 6. 6 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.5 | . 0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | $-1.9$ |
| GNP in constant (1958) dollars $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product, total†-........-....-...-bil. $\$ .$. | 725.6 | 722.1 | 741.7 | 725.1 | 720.4 | 723.2 | 726.8 | 718.0 | 731.9 | 737.9 | 742.5 | 754.5 | 766.5 | 783.9 | 796.1 | 812.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total...-do | 469.1 | 477.0 | 495.4 | 472.2 | 474.1 | 476.9 | 480.2 | 476.5 | 488.2 | 493.0 | 497.4 | 503.2 | 511.0 | 520.9 | 528.7 | 538.6 |
|  | 85.6 | 83.1 | 92.1 | 85.4 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 84.9 | 78.9 | 88.8 | 90.0 | 94.2 | 95.4 | 98.6 | 100.7 | 104.5 | 108.4 |
|  | 201.3 | 207.0 | 211.1 | 201.5 | 204.4 | 206.0 | 207.7 | 209.9 | 210.0 | 211.2 | 210.5 | 212.8 | 214.7 | 220.1 | 221.9 | 225.3 |
|  | 182.2 | 186.8 | 192.2 | 185.2 | 185.9 | 186.2 | 187.6 | 187.8 | 189.3 | 191.8 | 192.8 | 195.0 | 197.7 | 200.0 | 202.3 | 204.9 |
| Gross private domestic investment, total.....do.... | 110.5 | 104.0 | 108.6 | 107.4 | 102.0 | 105.6 | 106.2 | 102.2 | 105.0 | 110.0 | 107.3 | 112.0 | 116.6 | 122.0 | 125.5 | 131.1 |
| Fixed investment...---........................- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 103.8 | 99.9 | 105.9 | 102.8 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 97.4 | 101.2 | 104.7 | 106.6 | 111.3 | 116.3 | 118.0 | 119.3 | 123.4 |
|  | 80.1 | 77.6 | 76.8 | 80.9 | 78.8 | 78.9 | 79.3 | 73.6 | 75.3 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 79.2 | 82.2 | 83.6 | 84.2 | 87.2 |
| Residential structures..-.-.-.....-............ d | 23.7 | 22.3 | 29.1 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 28.3 | 30.1 | 32.1 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 35.1 | 36.3 |
| Change in business inventories...............do.-.-- | 6.7 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 4.6 | .9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 5.3 | . 7 | . 7 | . 3 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 7.7 |
| Net exports of goods and services....-.........-do | . 2 | 2.2 | . 1 | . 8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | -. 7 | . 1 | -1.8 | -3.3 | -2.8 | $-.7$ | $-.3$ |
| Govt. purchases of goods and services, total . do. | 145.9 | 139.0 | 137.6 | 144.6 | 142.4 | 138.6 | 137.5 | 137.3 | 136.1 | 135. 7 | 137.6 | 141.1 | 142.2 | 143.9 | 142.6 | 143.0 |
|  | 73.5 | 64.7 | 60.8 | 71.5 | 69.0 | 64.8 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 60.2 | 59.7 | 61.0 | 62.3 | 62.8 | 63.7 | 60.8 | 59.2 |
| State and local | 72.4 | 74.3 | 76.8 | 73.1 | 73.5 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.1 | 75.9 | 76.0 | 76.7 | 78.8 | 79.4 | 80.3 | 81.8 | 83.8 |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary, 1 Preliminary ammal totals for 1972 for components shown in this column appear on pp. $7-10$ of this issue of the Survey. $\dagger$ Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 (see p. 16 ff . of the July 1972 SuRver); revisions prior to May 1971 for personal income appear on pp. 25-26 of the July 1972 SURVEY. <br> o Includes data not shown separately. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1970 |  |  |  | 1971 |  |  |  | 1972 |  |  |  | 1973 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | I | II | III | Iv | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | ${ }^{3}$ | I |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series—Continued

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT-Con. Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National income, totalt . .-....-.-.-.-........-bil. \$.- | 766.0 | 798.6 | 855.7 | 787.5 | 796.7 | 806.3 | 804.1 | 834.5 | 851.4 | 860.8 | 876.2 | 903.1 | 922.1 | 943.0 |  |  |
| Compensation of employees, total $\dagger \ldots . . . . .$. do | 566.0 | 603.8 | 644.1 | 594.3 | 600.7 | 609.0 | 611.2 | 628.6 | 639.6 | 648.0 | 660.4 | 682.7 | 697.8 | 710.2 | 730.0 |  |
| Wages and salaries, total..................do | 509.7 | 541.9 | 573.5 | 534.9 | 539.5 | 546.1 | 547.2 | 560.4 | 569.6 | 576.5 | 587.3 | 606.6 | 620.0 | 630.6 | 648.5 |  |
|  | 405.6 | 426.8 | 449.7 | 422.5 | 425.1 | ${ }^{430.0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}429.7 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 439.3 | 447.0 19 | 451.6 18.8 | 460.9 19.9 | 475.8 | 487.1 | 494.8 | 509.8 |  |
|  | 19.0 | 19.6 | $\begin{array}{r}19.4 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{92}^{20.2}$ | 19.6 | 19.4 96 | 19.0 98.5 | 19.8 | $\begin{array}{r}19.4 \\ 103 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 20.6 |  |
| Government civilian --.-.-.-....-. do Supplements to wages and salaries......do. | 85.1 56.3 | 95.5 61.9 | $\begin{array}{r}104.4 \\ 70.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 92.2 59.5 | 94.7 61.2 | 96.7 62.8 | 98.5 63.9 | 101.3 68.2 | 103.3 70.0 | 106.0 71.5 | 107.0 73.0 | 110.0 76.1 | $\begin{array}{r}112.4 \\ 77.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}115.4 \\ 79.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 118.1 81.5 |  |
| Proprietors' income, total $\%$................-d ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 67.2 | 66.8 | 70.0 | 67.7 | 67.1 | 66. 6 | 65.8 | 68.1 | 69.3 | 70.7 | 71.8 | 73.3 | 73.2 | 79.6 75 | 81.5 79.0 |  |
| Business and professional 9 - .-.-.-.----.--- do | 50.5 16.7 | 49.9 16.9 | 52.6 17.3 | 49.7 <br> 18.0 | ${ }^{50.0}$ | ${ }_{16}^{50.1}$ | 49.9 15.9 | 51.3 168 | 52.4 16.9 | 53.1 | 53.8 | 54.3 5 19 | 54.4 | 56.2 | 57.4 |  |
|  | 16.7 22.6 | 16.9 23.3 | 17.3 24.5 | 18.0 23.0 | 17.1 23.2 | 16.5 23.4 | 15.9 23.8 | 16.8 23.9 | 16.9 24.4 | 17.6 24.8 | 18.1 25.0 | 19.1 25.2 | 18.7 24.2 | $\stackrel{19.1}{16.2}$ | 21.6 26.9 |  |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total $\qquad$ bil. \$By broad industry groups: | 79.8 | 69.9 | 78.6 | 69.3 | 71.5 | 72.0 | 66.9 | 76.6 | 80.1 | 78.3 | 79.4 | 81.8 | 86.1 | 89.6 |  |  |
| By broad industry groups: <br> Financial institutions. | 12.4 | 14.5 | 16.7 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 16. 1 | 16.6 | 16. 7 | 17.0 | 16. 6 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 18.3 |  |  |
| Nonfinancial corporations, total...-.-.- do | 67.4 | 55.4 | 61.9 | 56.5 | 57.5 | 57.0 | 50.8 | 59.9 | 63.7 | 61.3 | 62.7 | 65.2 | 68.5 | 71.3 |  |  |
| Manufacturing, total......-......-. do | $\begin{array}{r}36.6 \\ 17 \\ \\ \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 27.7 16.7 | 30.9 16.8 | 29.4 16.4 1 | 29.9 | $\begin{array}{r}28.9 \\ 17 \\ \hline 1.7\end{array}$ | 22.6 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 30.1 | 31. 2 | 35.4 | 37.0 17.6 | 37.9 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods industries........do <br> Durable goods industries | 17.7 18.8 | 16.7 11.0 | 16.8 14.1 | 16.4 13.1 | 17.0 13.0 | 17.2 11.7 | 16.4 6.2 | 16.6 14.3 | 16.8 14.4 | 16.9 13.3 | 16.9 14.3 | 17.7 | 17.6 19.4 | 18.5 |  |  |
| Transportation, communication, and public utilities. bil. \$. | 18.8 10.1 | 11.0 7.6 | 14.1 8.2 | $\begin{array}{r}13.1 \\ 8.0 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 13.0 7.4 | 11.7 7.8 | 6.2 7.2 | 14.3 7.8 | 14.4 8.8 | 13.3 8.5 | 14.3 7.6 | 17.7 7.8 | 19.4 8.8 | 18.4 9.6 |  |  |
| All other industries..-.----.-..........-do.... | 20.7 | 20.1 | 22.9 | 19.1 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 23.8 |  |  |
| Corporate profits before tax, total........do Corporate profits tax liability | 84.9 40.1 | $\begin{array}{r}74.3 \\ \text { 34. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 83.3 37.3 | 75.8 34.3 | 75.2 34.6 | 76.6 35.4 | 69.6 32.2 | 81.3 38.0 | 84.5 38.6 | 84.1 37.5 | 83.2 35.3 | 88. 2 | 91.6 | 95.7 |  |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability ..-.-.....do | 40.1 | 34.1 | 37.3 | 34.3 4. 4 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 32.2 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 37.5 | 35.3 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 41.8 |  |  |
|  | 44.8 24.3 | 40.2 24.8 | 45.9 25.4 | 41.4 <br> 24.8 | 40.6 24.7 | 41.2 24.9 | 37.4 <br> 24.7 | 43.2 <br> 25.5 | 45.8 <br> 25.4 | 46.6 25.5 | 48.0 25.2 | 49.5 26.0 2 | 51.5 26.2 | 53.9 26.5 | 7 |  |
| Undistributed profits.........................do | 20.5 | 15.4 | 20.5 | 16. 6 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 12.7 | 17.7 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 25.3 | 27.3 |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment...........do | -5.1 | -4.4 | $-4.7$ | -6. 4 | $-3.7$ | -4.6 | -2.8 | -4.7 | $-4.4$ | $-5.8$ | $-3.9$ | $-6.5$ | $-5.5$ | $-6.1$ | -5.9 |  |
|  | 30.5 | 34.8 | 38.5 | 33.2 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 36.5 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 42.5 |  |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income, total.......................bil. \$.- | 750.9 | 806.3 | 861.4 | 785.7 | 806.1 | 813.4 | 819.8 | 838.0 | 858.1 | 867.9 | 881.5 | 907.0 | 922.1 | 939.9 | 974.3 |  |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments....- do | 116.5 | 116.7 | 7117.0 | 117.8 667.9 | 119.0 | 114.3 699.1 | 115.8 | 112.3 | 115. 2 | 117.5 | 123.0 | 136.5 | 139.5 | 141.1 | 145.9 |  |
| Equals: Disposable personal income-........-do. | 183.4 596.2 | 689.5 634.7 | 683.4 | ${ }_{621.6} 6$ | 6831.2 | 691.1 | 7644.8 | 725.7 | 742.9 6788 | 750.4 | 758.5 | 770.5 | ${ }_{7828} 6$ | 798.8 | 828.4 |  |
| Equals: Personal saving | 38.2 | 54.9 | 60.9 | 46.3 | ${ }^{55.9}$ | 58.0 | 59.2 | 696.4 59.3 | 664.1 64 | 639.4 61.0 | 699.2 59.3 | 714.9 55.7 | 732.5 50.1 | 780.8 50.8 | 766.0 62.4 |  |
| NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted quarterly or annual totals: All industries........................ $\$$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 75. 56 | 79.71 | 81.21 | 17.47 | 20.33 | 20.26 | 21.66 | 17.68 | 20.60 | 20.14 | 22.79 | 19.38 | 22.01 | 21.86 | 125.30 | 21.55 |
| Manufacturing........-.................... do | 31. 68 | 31.95 | 29. 99 | 7.14 | 8.15 | 7.98 | 8. 66 | 6. 69 | 7.55 | 7. 31 | 8.44 | 6.61 | 7.63 | 7.74 | 9.19 | 7.72 |
| Durable goods industries 9---------- do | 15.96 | 15. 80 | 15.15 | 3.59 | 4.08 | 3.87 | 4.26 | 3.11 | 3.52 | 3. 40 | 4.12 | 3.29 | 3.71 | 3. 86 | 4.65 | 3.94 |
| Nondurable goods industries 9.---.....do | 15.72 | 16.15 | 15.84 | 3.56 | 4.07 | 4.12 | 4.40 | 3.58 | 4.03 | 3.91 | 4.32 | 3.32 | 3.92 | 3.87 | 4.54 | 3. 79 |
| Nonmanufacturin | 43.88 | 47.76 | 51.22 | 10.32 | 12.18 | 12.27 | 12. 99 | 10.99 | 13.06 | 12.83 | 14.35 | 12.77 | 14.38 | 14. 12 | 16.11 | 13.83 |
| Mining | 1.86 | 1.89 | 2.16 | . 45 | . 47 | . 46 | . 50 | . 49 | . 54 | . 55 | ${ }^{59}$ | . 58 | . 61 | 59 .38 . | . 67 | . 64 |
| Railroad | 1.86 2.51 1 | 1.78 3.03 1 | 1.67 <br> 1.88 |  |  |  |  |  | . 47 | $\begin{array}{r}.42 \\ .39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 56 |  | .78 | . 61 | . 69 | . 54 |
|  | 2.51 1.68 | 3.03 1.23 | 1.88 1.38 | . 73 | . 81 | $\begin{array}{r}.74 \\ .30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 73 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } 34 \\ .28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 60 | . 39 | . 56 | . 50 | . 73 | ${ }_{35}^{61}$ | . 69 | ${ }_{32}$ |
| Public utili | 11.61 | 13.14 | 15. 30 | 2.54 | 3.28 | 3.58 | 3.74 | 3.11 | 3. 83 | 4.07 | 4. 29 | 3.63 | 4.24 | 4. 39 | 4.85 | 4. 16 |
| Electric. | 8.94 | 10.65 | 12.86 | 2.15 | 2.59 | 2.79 | 3.12 | 2.70 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} 20$ | 3. 35 | 3. 60 | 3. 19 | 3.61 | 3. 72 | 4. 07 | 3. 63 |
| Gas and other | 2.67 | 2.49 | 2. 44 | . 39 | 69 | . 78 | 63 | 41 | . 63 | . 71 |  | . 4.72 |  |  |  |  |
| Communication-1-.................-- do | 8.30 | 10. 10 | 10.77 | 2.14 | 2.59 | 2.56 | 2.81 | 2. ${ }_{3} .94$ | 2.81 4.44 | 2.62 4.42 | 2.84 5.26 | ${ }_{4}^{2.72}$ | 2.95 4.98 | 4.97 4 |  |  |
| Commercial and | 16. 05 | 16. 59 | 18.05 | 3.76 | 4. 26 | 4.16 | 4.42 | 3. 94 | 4. 44 | 4.42 | 5. 26 | 4.50 | 4.98 | 4.97 | 29.08 | ${ }^{2} 7.73$ |
| Seas, adj. atriy. totals at annual rates: Ali industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.67 |  |  |
| All industries ${ }_{\text {Manufacturing }}$..................... |  |  |  | 78.22 32.44 | 80.22 | 81.88 32.15 | 78.63 30.98 | 79.32 30.46 | 81.61 30.12 | 80.75 29.19 | ${ }_{30.35}^{83}$ | 86.79 30.09 | ${ }^{80.37}$ | 30.98 | 32.96 | 35. 11 |
| Manuracturing.-- |  |  |  | 16.40 | 16. 32 | 15.74 | 14. 92 | 14. 21 | 14.06 | 13.76 | ${ }^{14.61}$ | 15.06 | 14.77 | 15.67 | 16.44 | 17.98 |
| Nondurable goods industries |  |  |  | 16.05 | 16. 11 | 16.40 | 16.05 | 16. 25 | 16. 06 | 15.43 | 15. 74 | 15.02 | 15.60 | 15.31 | 16.52 | 17.14 |
| Nonmanufacturing-...................... do |  |  |  | 45.78 | 47.79 | 49.73 | 47.66 | 48.86 | 51.50 | 51.56 | 52.82 | 56.70 | 56.75 | 56.70 | 59.40 | 61.54 |
| Mining ..................................do |  |  |  | 1.92 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.94 | 2.04 | 2. 08 | 2. 23 | 2. ${ }_{1} .64$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.42}$ | 2.38 1.88 | 2.40 1.50 | ${ }^{2.61}$ | 2.66 |
| Railroad |  |  |  | 1.74 | 1.88 | 1.96 |  |  |  | 1.72 1.68 1 |  |  | 1.88 2.89 |  |  |  |
| Air transportatio |  |  |  | 2.94 <br> 1.37 | 2.88 1.12 | 3.24 1.22 | 3.08 1.22 | 1. 1.33 | 2.28 140 14 | 1.68 1.48 | 1. ${ }^{2} .26$ | 1.96 | 1.53 | 1.41 | 2. 28 | 1. 50 |
| Other fransportation....................................... ${ }_{\text {do }}$ Public utilities |  |  |  | 12.14 | 12.72 | 13.84 | 13.68 | 14.64 | 14.91 | 15.87 | 15.74 | 16.92 | 16.60 | 17.01 | 17.94 | 19.48 |
|  |  |  |  | 9.77 | 10.15 | 11.34 | 11.20 | 12. 16 | 12.61 | 13. 56 | 13. ${ }^{131}$ | $\stackrel{14.27}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}14.32 \\ 2.27 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14.62 \\ 2.38 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 14.89 3.05 | 16. ${ }_{3}{ }^{25}$ |
| Gas and other |  |  |  | 2.37 9 |  | 2.50 10.62 |  | 2. 10 10 | 2. 310 |  | 2.74 10.44 | $\underline{11.71}$ | 2.27 11.59 | 11.56 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 9.14 16.52 | 10.38 16.98 | 10.62 17.00 | 10.20 | 17.70 17.39 | ${ }_{17.72}^{11.21}$ | 17.785 10. | 19.10 | 20.10 | 19.88 | 20.16 | ${ }^{2} 33.30$ | ${ }^{2} 33.80$ |
| U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted (Credits +; debits -) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of goods and services (excl. transfers under milltary grants) ................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,805 | 16,580 | 16,675 | 17,133 | 15,748 | 17, 745 | 17,307 | p18, 377 |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military------do-.-- | 36,417 | 41,963 | 42, 770 | 10,231 | 10,565 | 10,705 | 10,462 | 11,017 | 10,710 | 11,479 | 9,564 | 11, 791 | 11, 445 | p12, 307 |  |  |
| Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts............................................... | 1,512 | 1,478 | 1,922 | 273 | 441 | 329 | 436 | 510 | 516 | 474 | 423 | 334 | 281 | ${ }^{2} 250$ |  |  |
| Receipts of income on U.S. investments abroad |  |  |  |  | 2,779 | 2,863 | 2,850 | 2,937 | 3,297 | 3,015 | 3,651 | 3, 249 | 3, 187 | p3, 421 |  |  |
| Other services-.....................................................- | 7,034 | 8,004 | 8, 843 | 1,935 | 1,977 | 2,035 | 2,057 | 2,116 | 2,152 | 2,165 | 2,110 | 2,371 | 2,394 | ${ }^{\text {p2, }} 399$ |  |  |
| Imports of goods and services ...-............ do | -53, 591 | -59,307 | -65,406 |  | -14,795 | -14,943 | -15,093 | -15,444 | -16,639 | -17,042 | -16,285 | -18,933 | -18,908 | $p-19,273$ |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military .-....-do | -35, 796 | -39,799 | -45,459 | -9, 731 | $-9,831$ | -9,968 | -10,269 | -10,728 | -11,722 | -11, 951 | -11,058 | -13, 478 | -13,393 | p $-13,895$ |  |  |
| Direct defense expenditures...-.........-- do | -4,856 | -4,852 | -4, 816 | -1,180 | -1,259 | -1, 210 | -1,203 | -1,175 | -1,214 | -1,198 | -1, 230 | -1,218 | -1,239 | $p-1,080$ |  |  |
| Payments of income on foreign investments in the U.S................................................... mil. \$. | -4,564 | -5,167 | -4,903 | -1,344 | $-1,322$ | $-1,284$ | ${ }^{-1,217}$ |  |  |  |  | -1,387 |  | p-1,497 |  |  |
|  | -8,376 | -9,491 | -10,227 | -2, 222 | -2,383 | -2, 481 | -2, 404 | -2, 402 | $-2,597$ | -2, 589 | $-2,641$ | $-2,850$ | $-2,859$ | $p-2,801$ |  |  |
| Balance on goods and services, total ...........do..... Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military .....do.... | $1,911$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,563 \\ & 2,164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 727 \\ -2,689 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 898 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | 967 734 | 989 737 | $\begin{aligned} & 712 \\ & 193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,136 \\ \hline 289 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r}36 \\ -1,012\end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ -472 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -537 \\ -1,494 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -1,188 \\ & -1,687 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1,601 \\ & -1,948 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} p-896 \\ p-1,588 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |
| r Revised. DPreliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates (corrected for systematic biases) for Oct.Dec. 1972 and Jan.-Mar. 1973 based on expected capital expenditures of business. Expected expenditures for the year 1972 appear on p. 19 of the Dec. 1972 SUrvey. ${ }^{2}$ Includes communication. ${ }^{3}$ See note ${ }^{1}$ on p. S-1. $\dagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-1. of Includes inventory valuation adjustment. $\oplus$ Personal outlays comprise personal consumption ex- |  |  |  |  |  | penditures, interest paid by consumers, and personal transfer payments to foreigners. <br> § Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal outlays. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | TData for individual durable and nondurable Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. issues of the Survey |  |  |  |  |  | goods in | ustries | compon | ts app | in the |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \%. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | re con | plete deta | ap | in the |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | y revis | $s$ in | Mar. | e, | t., and | Dec. issue | of | VE |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notesare as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1970 |  |  |  | 1971 |  |  |  | 1972 |  |  |  | 1973 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\circ}$ | IV | I |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Quarterly Series-Continued

| U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL <br> PAYMENTS-Con. <br> Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted <br> Unilateral transactions (excl. military grants), net |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance on current account . ....................do. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -2,946 \\ & -1,035 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $-3,207$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3,574 \\ & -2,847 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-765 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-773 \\ \hline 194\end{array}$ | -821 168 | -849 -137 | $\begin{array}{r}-791 \\ \hline 345\end{array}$ | -846 -810 | -946 -855 | -992 $-1,529$ | - -9.178 | -918 $-2,519$ |  |  |  |
| Long-term capital, net: <br> U.S. Government | -1,926 | -2,018 | -2,378 | -462 | -563 | -324 | -670 | 345 -702 | -584 |  |  |  |  | $-1,791$ -281 |  |  |
|  | -50 | $-1,398$ | -4,079 | 922 | -236 | 1 |  | 922 | -1,605 | -1,883 |  | -1,081 | 750 | -281 |  |  |
| Balance on current account and long-term capital | -3,011 | -3,059 | -9,304 | -1, 251 | -605 | -347 | -856 | -1,279 | -2,995 | -3,296 | -1,732 | -3,602 | -1,864 | -2,216 |  |  |
| Nonliquid short-term private capital flows, net mil. \$. | -640 | -482 |  |  | -56 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 592 | -542 |  |  |
| Allocation of special drawing tights (SDR)..-do. |  |  |  | 217 | ${ }^{217}$ | -217 |  |  | - 179 | -5, ${ }^{179}$ | -179 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Errors and omissions, net..........-...---.-do | -2,470 | -1,174 | -11,031 | -51 | -410 | -677 |  | -944 | -2,586 | $-5,380$ | -2,122 | 800 | -1,141 | -1,872 |  |  |
| Net liquidity balance - - .-...................do. | $-6,122$ 8,824 | $-3,851$ $-5,988$ | -22,002 $-7,763$ | -1,332 | ${ }_{-1,211}^{-854}$ | -1765 | -898 | -2,577 | $-5,721$ | $-9,380$ | -4,329 | $-3,132$ | -2,235 | -4,453 |  |  |
| Liquid private capital flows, net................do..... | 8,824 2,702 | $-5,988$ $-9,839$ | $-7,763$ $-29,765$ | -1,461 | -1, ${ }_{-2,065}$ | -1,104 | $\underline{-2,212}$ | -2,848 | -6,466 | -2,551 | $-1,619$ $-5,948$ | -119 $-3,251$ | 1,386 -849 | -171 $-4,624$ |  |  |
| Changes in liabilities to foreign official agencies:--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -4,624 |  |  |
| Liquid.-...........-................-- mil. \$.- | $-517$ | 7,637 | 27,615 -539 | $\begin{array}{r}2,949 \\ -154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 760 | 1,530 | 2,397 -188 | 4,952 | 5,975 -160 | 10,919 | 5,774 | 32,542 | 1,082 | 4, 601 |  |  |
| Other readily marketable.............................. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ Nonliquid | -836 -162 | -810 |  | -154 -266 | -235 | -233 -12 |  |  | -160 -8 |  | -5 366 |  |  | -78 |  |  |
| Changes in U.S. official reserve assets, net do | -1,187 | 2,477 |  |  | 805 | -584 |  |  | 659 |  |  |  | $-231$ | 78 -55 |  |  |
| Gross liquidity balance, excluding SDR ....do | -5,960 | -4,466 | $-23,791$ | 1,264 | -1,222 | - |  | -3,029 | -5,805 | -10,114 | -4,848 | -3,983 | $-2,216$ | $-5,197$ |  |  |
| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes | 1970 | 1971 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | nual | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee.p |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Monthly Series


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\ddagger-$ Continued Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output-Con.



By market groupings: $\ddagger$
Products, total
$\qquad$


| Durable consumer goods. |
| :---: |
|  |  | Autos....................................................

Home goods $\%$ Applances, TV, and radios.. Carpeting and furniture.
Nondurable consumer goods. $\qquad$ Clothing - -.-.-............................................ Nonfood staples..............

Equipment.
usiness equipment............. $\qquad$ Building and mining equipment do........ Manufacturing equipment.....-do
Commercial, transit, farm eq $\%$... d Commercial equipment......... do-.
efense and space equipment...


Materials.
Durable goods materials o - do....
$\qquad$ Consumer durable parts Nondurable goods materials Fextile, paper, and chem. materials. do

By industry groupings: $\ddagger$
Manufacturing, total...


Furniture and miscellaneous............ do
Furniture and fixtures.............. Miscellaneous manufactures.
Nondurable manufactures. Textiles, apparel, and leather. Apparel products.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Paper and printing.....
Paper and products. $\qquad$ .. do.


Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber- - do. Phemicals and products.................... do. Rubber and plasties products.
Foods and tobacco........................... d

Mining and utilities.........................................

 Coal, oil and gas.

Crude oil. .-...............................................
Utilities.

Revised. ${ }^{\text {p Preliminary. }}$
O Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\dagger$ Revised data for 1966-71 for the indi
EX. See also notes marked " $\ddagger$ " on pp. S-11 cated seri
and $\mathrm{S}-12$.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | ${ }^{\text {rune }}$ | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Based on data not seasonally adjusted. ${ }^{2}$ Advance estimate; total mfrs. shipments for Nov. 1972 do not reffect revisions for selected components. §The term 'busi-
ness' here includes only manufacturing and trade; business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufactur-
ing are shown below and on p. S-6; those for wholesale and retail trade on pp. S-11 and S-12. corresponding note on p. S-7. of Includes data for items not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERSt-Continued
Shipments (seas. adj.) $\ddagger$-Continued
By industry group:
Nondurable goods industries, total $\%$..-mil. $\$$ Food and kindred products.
Tobaco products
Textile mill products Textile mill products-...Cher and alicals and allied products
Petroleum and coal products. Petroleum and coal products.-
Rubber and plasties products.
By market category: $\ddagger$
Home goods and ap
Consumer staples
Equipment and defense prod., excl. auto
Automotive equipment --....-.
Supplementary series: $\ddagger$
supplementary series:
Capital goods industrieson
nventories, end of year or month: $\ddagger$
Book value (unadjusted), total.
Durable goods industries, total
Nondurable goods industries, total
Book value (seasonally adjusted), totalt....do y industry group $u r a b l e ~ g o o d s ~ i n d u s t r i e s, ~ t o t a l ~$ .

Primary metals. --.--
Blast furnaces,
steel mills. Nonferrous metals.

Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery .......Instruments and related products By stage of fabrication: +
 Machinery (elec. and nonelec.) Transportation equipment.
Work in process? Primary metals....--------------Machinery (elec. and nonelec.).-. Finished goods $\%$. Primary metais ------........ Machinery (elec. and nonelec.).-. do
Transportation equipment.......

Nondurable goods industries, total $\%$ _ do Food and kindred products. Tobacco products Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and plastics products. By stage of fabrication: $\ddagger$ Materials and suppl
Work in process Work in process
Finished goods.
By market category: $\ddagger$ Home goods and ap
Consumer staples. Equipumer and defense prod
Automotive equipment Automotive equipment., excl. auto....doConstruction materials and supplies-.................. Other materials and supplies............... do.
Supplementary series:
Household durables.
Capital goods industriesorNondefense

New orders, net (not seas. adj.), totalt
Durable goods industries, total..........................
New orders, net (seas. adj.), total $\ddagger \ldots \ldots$............. do
y industry group Primary metals rimary metals.....-............
Blast furnaces, steel milis.
Nonferrous metals
Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except ele
Electrical machinery.
Transportation mery.-
Aircraft, missiles, and par
Nondurable goods industries, total. Industries without unfilled orders
$r$ Revised. $\quad \stackrel{1}{2}$ Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
new orders for Nov. 1972 do not reflect revisions for selected
Advance estimate; total mfrs
ing note on p. S-7. of Includes data for items not shown separately. o'Capital goods

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nor． | Dec． |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued
MANUFACTURERS SALES，INVENTORIES，

| New orders，net（seas．adj．）$\ddagger-$ Continued By market category： <br> Home goods and apparel |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Automotive equipment ．－．．．．．－．．．－－－－－ |
| Other materials and supplies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Capital goods industr |
| Nondefense． |

Unfilled orders，end of year or month（unadjusted），
totalf．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Durable goods industries，total
Nondur．goods ind．with unfilled orders $\oplus \ldots$ ．．．．do．．．
Unfilled orders，end of year or month（seasonally

 Blast furnaces，steel milis．
Nonferrous metals

Fabricated metal products． $\qquad$ Machinery，except electrical $\qquad$ Transportation equipment Aircraft，missiles，and parts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Nondur．goods ind．with unfilled orders $\oplus$ ．．do．
By market category：$\ddagger$
Home goods，apparel，consumer staples．．．do．． Equip．and defense prod．，incl，auto－－
Other materials and supplies．
Supplementary series：f
Capital goods industriesT－
$\qquad$
 BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ${ }^{7}$
New incorporations（ 50 States and Dist．Col．）：
Unadjusted $\odot$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Failures，total ．－．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．


Liabilities（current），total． Commercial ser
Manufacturing and mining
Retail trade．．．
$\qquad$ thous．$\$$ ．

Retail trade and mining
Failure annual rate（seasonally adjusted）
No．per 10,000 concerns．


## COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID by FARMERS |
| :---: |
| Prices received，all farm products．．．．．1910－14＝100． |
| Crops 9 |
| Commercial vegetables． |
| Cotton |
| Feed grains |
| Food grains． |
| Fruit |
|  |
| Livestock and products $9 . . .$. |
| Dairy products |
|  |
| Poultry and eggs |
| Prices paid： |
| All commodities and services．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．－do |
| Family living items |
| Production items |
| All commodities and services，interest，taxes，and |
| wage rates（parity index）．．．．．．－1910－14 $=$ |
| Parity ratio S． |



te；total
${ }_{2}$ Based on unadiusted orders for Nov．
${ }^{p}$ Revised．${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary．Advance estimate；${ }_{2}$ Based on unadjusted data for $\underset{\ddagger}{ } \mathrm{Re}$ vised back to 1966 to reffect benchmarking to the Annual Survey of Mfrs，for $1966-70$ and calculation of new seasonal factors；revisions back to 1966，new seas．factors，and other techni－ cal data appear in a special Census Bureau report entitled Mfrs．＇Shipments，Inventories， $\underset{\sim}{\text { and }}$ Orders： $1966-72, \mathrm{M} 3-1.4$ ，Revised（available from Publications Distribution Section，

| 焉 蚛 | W莫玺胷 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

304
243
290
235
173
166
263
665
357
362
468
138

364
395
341
423
72

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 303 | 313 |
| 253 | 26 |
| 327 | 34 |
| 264 | 272 |
| 174 | 18 |
| 168 | 17 |
| 260 | 27 |
| 666 | 66 |
| 346 | 357 |
| 352 | 3 |
| 459 | 4 |
| 122 | 1 |
|  |  |
| 365 | 368 |
| 396 | 3 |
| 343 | 3 |
| 428 |  |
| 71 |  |


323
262
328
261
178
164
278
676
376
348
515
136

372
403
349
433
75

党39$-$，

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| CONSUMER PRICES <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unajusted indexes: <br> All items $1967=100$ | 116.3 | 121.3 | 122.6 | 123. 1 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 124.0 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 125.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116.3 | 121.3 | 122.6 | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 124.0 | 12.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 125.5 | 125.7 | 126.2 | 126.6 | 126.9 | 127.3 |
| All items less shelter.....-....-..........-do. | 114.4 | 119.3 | 120.4 | 120.9 | 120.9 | 121.5 | 121.8 | 122.1 | 122.4 | 122.7 | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 124.2 | 124.6 | 124.8 |
| All items less food ..................-........d. do. | 116.7 | 122.1 | 123.7 | 123.9 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 120. 7 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 127.6 |
| All items less medical care........-....- - do | 116.1 | 120.9 | 122.3 | 122.7 | 122.8 | 123.4 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 124,3 | 124.6 | 125.1 | 125.3 | 125.9 | 126.2 | 126.6 | 126.9 |
| Commodities .-.........---.................do | 113.5 | 117.4 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 118.7 | 119.4 | 119.7 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 120.7 | 121.2 | 121.4 | 122.0 | 122.3 | 122.7 | 122.9 |
|  | 114.0 | 117.7 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 119.2 | 120.3 | 120.6 | 120.7 | 121.0 | 121. 2 | 121.7 | 122.0 | 122.8 | 123.1 | 123.5 | 123.8 |
| Nondurables less food.-...-.-.-........ do | 113.1 | 117.0 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 118.1 | 118.4 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 119.7 | 119.5 | 119.3 | 119.4 | 120.8 | 121.3 | 121.7 | 121.7 |
| Durables\% .-....-......-..................- do | 111.8 | 116.5 | 117.4 | 117.2 | 117.3 | 117.1 | 117.3 | 117.7 | 118.4 | 119.2 | 119.6 | 119.7 | 119.8 | 120.1 | 120.3 | 120.3 |
| Commodities less food........................do | 112.5 | 116.8 | 118.1 | 118. 1 | 117.7 | 117.8 | 118.2 | 118.5 | 119.2 | 119.4 | 119.4 | 119.5 | 120.3 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 121.1 |
| Services.........-.-.-..................... do | 121.6 | 128.4 | 130.3 | 130.7 | 131.5 | 131.8 | 132.1 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.1 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 134.1 | 134.6 | 134.9 | 135.4 |
| Services less rent -...---.................do | 123.7 | 130.9 | 132.9 | 133.3 | 134.1 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 135.0 | 135.3 | 135.7 | 136.2 | 136.4 | 136.7 | 137.2 | 137.6 | 138.0 |
|  | 114.9 | 118.4 | 119.0 | 120.3 | 120.3 | 122.2 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 122.3 | 123.0 | 124.2 | 124.6 | 124.8 | 124.9 | 125.4 | 126.0 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish................- do | 116.5 | 116.9 | 118.1 | 118.9 | 120.7 | 126.3 | 126.8 | 125.9 | 124.8 | 126.4 | 129.9 | 130.8 | 130.9 | 131.3 | 131.5 | 131.2 |
|  | 111.8 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 116.1 | 116.4 | 116.9 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.0 | 116.8 | 116.6 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 117.7 | 118.3 |
| Fruits and vegetables.....-.....-.-...... do | 113.4 | 119.1 | 117.8 | 124.4 | 120.9 | 123.9 | 121.4 | 122.1 | 123.9 | 127.2 | 128.4 | 128.1 | 125.7 | 124.5 | 126.5 | 127.3 |
| Housing........................................ do | 118.9 | 124.3 | 126.4 | 126.8 | 127.3 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 128.5 | 129.0 | 120.5 | 129.9 | 130.1 | 130.4 | 130.8 | 131. 2 |
|  | 123.6 | 128.8 | 131.3 | 131.6 | 132.3 | 132.5 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 133.4 | 134.1 | 134.9 | 135.5 | 135. 7 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 136.8 |
|  | 110.1 | 115.2 | 116.6 | 116.9 | 117.5 | 117.8 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 118.6 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 119.5 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 121.0 |
| Homeownershi | 128.5 | 133.7 | 136.7 | 137.0 | 137.8 | 138.0 | 138.2 | 138.5 | 138.9 | 139.6 | 140.7 | 141.3 | 141.5 | 141.8 | 142.0 | 142.6 |
|  | 107.6 | 115.1 | 116. 8 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 119.3 | 119.6 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 120.3 | 120.6 | 121.7 | 121.9 |
|  | 110.1 | 117.5 | 118.1 | 118.1 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 117.8 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 119.3 | 119.4 |
| Gas and electricity--.-.................do | 107.3 | 114.7 | 116.2 | 118. 2 | 114.0 119.5 | 119.4 119.6 | 119.7 | ${ }_{1}^{120.2}$ | 120.5 120.8 | 120.3 121.0 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 120.5 | 120.9 | 122.2 | 122.5 |
| Household furnishings and operation... do. | 113.4 | 118.1 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 120.1 | 120.5 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 121.1 | 121.2 | 121.6 | 121.8 | 122.1 | 122.3 |
| Apparel and upkeep.-...-.....-...........- do | 116.1 | 119.8 | 121.9 | 121.8 | 120.2 | 120.7 | 121.3 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.1 | 121.1 | 120.8 | 123.1 | 124.3 | 125.0 | 125.0 |
|  | 112.7 | 118.6 | 118.8 | 118.6 | 119.0 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 118.6 | 119.5 | 119.8 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 121.0 | 121.2 | 121,4 | 121.3 |
|  | 111.1 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 116.4 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 116.1 | 117.1 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 118.9 |
|  | 107.6 | 112.0 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 112.2 | 111.9 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.4 | 111.3 | 111.0 | 110.6 | 109.6 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 110.6 |
| Used cars .............................-. - . do | 104. 3 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 107.2 | 105.3 | 103.0 | 103.9 | 106.4 | 110.0 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 112.4 | 113.6 | 115.2 | 116.0 | 115.0 |
|  | 128.5 | 137.7 | 139.3 | 139.7 | 143.4 | 143.5 | 142.3 | 14.2 | 142.7 | 143.0 | 143.3 | 143.3 | 144.0 | 144.1 | 144.1 | 144.5 |
| Health and recreation $9 .$. .-...............-do | 116. 2 | 122.2 | 123.7 | 123.9 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 125.5 | 125.8 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 127.2 | 127.4 | 127.5 |
| Medical care........................................ do | 120.6 | 128.4 | 129.7 | 130.1 | 130.5 | 131.0 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 132.0 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 132.9 | 133.1 | 133.9 | 134.1 | 134.4 |
|  | 113.2 | 116.8 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 118.4 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.2 | 120.5 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 121.5 |
| Reading and recreation...-.-.---...........do | 113.4 | 119.3 | 120.8 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 122.3 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.7 | 124.0 | 124.1 | 124.0 |
| WHOLESALE PRICESO* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot market prices, basic commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 113.4$ | ${ }_{1}^{1108.0}$ | 105.8 | 106.7 | 110.3 |  | 114. ${ }^{1}$ | 115.6 | 119.2 | 119.1 | 119.8 | 121.0 | 122.7 | 124.5 | 126.2 | 130.8 |
|  | :112.6 | ${ }^{11109.3}$ | 104.3 | 106. 4 | 109.7 | 111.3 113.0 | 110.4 | 110.1 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 114. 4 | 115.8 | 119.7 | 119.4 | 118.7 | 125.0 |
| 13 Raw industrials..------.-..----.--.-. - do | 1113.8 | ${ }^{1} 107.1$ | 106.9 | 106.8 | 110.7 | 113.0 | 117.2 | 119.5 | 124, 3 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 124.6 | 124.8 | 128.1 | 131. 0 | 134.8 |
| All commodities | 110.4 | 113.9 | 114.5 | 115.4 | 116.3 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 118.2 | 118.8 | 119.7 | 119.9 | 120.2 | 120.0 | 120.7 | 122.9 |
| By stage of processing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials for further processing.... do. | 112.2 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 117.0 | 120.2 |  | 123.1 | 123. 0 | 125.5 | 127.2 | 130.1 | 130.3 | 130.3 | 129.2 | 130.4 | 138.3 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, etc..... do | 109.8 | 114.0 113.5 | 115.0 | 115. 4 | 115.9 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 119.9 | 120.6 | 121.3 |
| Finished goods $\odot$ $\qquad$ | 110.4 109.9 12. | 113.5 112.7 | 114.0 113.1 | 115.0 114.2 | 115.5 114.7 | 116.3 115.6 | 116.18 | 115.8 114.8 | 116.4 | 116.9 116.1 | 117.8 117.3 | 117.9 117.4 | 118.2 117.7 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 119.5 119.3 |
| Consumer finished good Producer finished goods | 109.9 | 112.7 116.6 | 113.1 117.0 | 114.2 117.8 | 114.7 118.4 | 115.6 | 115.9 119.0 | 114.8 119.3 | 115.5 110.4 | 110.1 119.6 | 117.3 | 117.4 119.8 | 117.7 119.9 | 117.1 119.7 | 117.9 119.9 | 119.3 120.3 |
| By durability of product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112.4 | 117.0 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 119.2 |  | 120.4 | 120.7 | 121.0 | 121.2 | 121.4 | 121.6 | 121.8 | 121.7 | 121.8 | 122. 1 |
| Nondurable goods | 108.9 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 113.0 | ${ }^{114 .} 1$ | 115.3 | 115.2 | 115.1 116.9 | 116.2 | 117.0 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 119.1 | 118.8 | 120.0 | 123.5 |
|  | 110.2 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.5 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 117.4 |  | 118.3 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 120.7 |
| Durable manufactures --------------- do | 112.0 | 117.0 | 118.3 | 118.8 | 119.3 | 120.1 | 120.4 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 121.3 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 121.9 | 121.7 | 121.8 | 122.1 |
| Nondurable manufactures.----.-.-.-.-.- do | 108.2 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.3 | 112.0 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 113.6 | 114.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 115.6 | 115.8 | 116.5 | 119.2 |
| Farm prod., processed foods and feeds......do | 111.6 | 113.8 | 113.6 | 115.9 | 117.4 | 119.6 | 119.1 | 118. 3 | 120.0 | 121.3 | 124.0 | 123.8 | 124.5 | 123.3 | 125.3 | 132.6 |
|  | 111.0 | 112.9 | 112.2 |  | 117.8 | 120.7 | 119.7 | 119.1 | 122.2 | 124.0 | 128.0 | 128.2 | 128.6 | 125.5 | 128.8 | 137.5 |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried do | 111.6 | 120.1 | 127.1 | 126.3 | 124.9 | 127.5 | 112.8 | 117.6 | 120.6 | 123. 7 | 129.9 | 138.9 | 138.1 | 122.8 | 141.8 | 134.6 |
|  | 98.8 | 100.9 | 87.8 | 95.3 | 94.1 | 93.0 105. | 93.8 | 96.0 | 97.5 | 94.5 | 96.3 | 99.8 | 109.5 | 109.2 | 113.6 | 137.6 |
| Live poultry | 99.6 | 100.3 | 92.3 | 87.2 | 94.3 | 105.4 | 107.6 | 94. 1 | 96.3 | 102.9 | 118.4 | 106.8 | 112.3 | 103.8 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
|  | 116.7 | 118.3 | 121.0 | 124.7 | 132.2 | 139.6 | 136.7 | 133.8 | 139.8 | 146.4 | 152.4 | 148.1 | 144.9 | 144.2 | 139.5 | 152.6 |
| Foods and feeds, processed $¢$ | 112.0 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 115.9 | 117.2 |  | 118.6 | 117.7 | 118.6 | 119.6 | 121.5 | 121.0 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 123.1 | 129.4 |
| Beverages and beverage materials....-. do...- | 112.9 | 115.8 | 116.6 |  | 116.4 | 116.8 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 117.8 | 117.9 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 118.8 | 119.4 | 119.7 |
| Cereal and bakery products.............do | 107.6 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 1133 | 113.6 | 115.3 | 116.1 | 116.9 | 118.3 | 120.1 |
|  | 111.2 | 115.4 | 116.3 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 117.5 | 117.4 | 115.3 | 117.7 | 118.6 | 119.0 | 120.0 | 121.8 | 123.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables, processed.......-do.... | 110.4 | 114.3 | 115.4 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 116.1 | 116.7 | 118.3 | 119.0 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 121.8 | 123.8 | 124.7 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish .-...............do...-- | 115.8 | 116.0 | 117.1 | 120.4 | 125.4 | 130.5 | 127.3 | 123.6 | 126.8 | 131.4 | 135.8 | 132.3 | 131.7 | 130.4 | 127.9 | 136.3 |
| Industrial commodities...-.-................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 110.0 | 114.0 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 116.5 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 117.6 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 119.1 | 119.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products $\%$.........do | 102.2 | 104.2 | 103.8 | 103.4 | 103. 4 | 103.5 | 103.4 | 104. 1 | 104. 4 | 104.3 | 104.2 | 104.4 | 104.4 |  |  |  |
| Agric. chemicals and chem. prod....-.-do | 88.4 | 92.2 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 92.2 | 92.1 | 12.3 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.1 | 92.4 | 92.5 |
| Chemicals, industrial .-...........-.... do | 100.9 | 102.0 | 101.7 | 101.1 | 101. 4 | 101.4 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 101. 4 | 101. 4 | 101.5 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 120.9 | 101.0 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals....-...-......do | 101.1 | 102.4 | 102. 4 | 102.5 | 103.3 | 102.2 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 102.8 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.7 |
| Fats and oils, inedible.-.-.-...------- do | 133.3 | 133.5 | 125. 3 | 115.9 | 111.3 | 110.7 | 103.5 | 112.2 | 116.9 | 115.9 | 113.2 | 121.4 | 116.4 | 117.2 | 123.2 | 128.2 |
| Prepared paint.. | 112.4 | 115.6 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 116.2 | 117.3 | 117.9 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118.2 |
| Fuels and related prod., and pow Coal. | 105.9 150.0 | 114.2 181.8 | 114.7 182.9 | 115.0 190.2 | 116.0 192.7 | 116.1 192.6 | 116.5 192.6 | 116.9 191.2 | 117.5 191.2 | 118.2 191.2 | 118.6 | 119.7 191.5 | 120.3 | 120.6 192.4 | 121.3 201.2 | 1205.9 |
|  | 104.8 | 181.8 113.6 | 18.2 | 116.3 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 192.6 120.0 | 191.2 120.5 | 191.2 | 191.2 | 191.2 | 191.5 | 192.2 | 192.4 | 201.2 123.0 | 205.5 122.9 115.9 |
| Gas fuels........-.-............................... do | 103.3 | 108.0 | 108.8 | 107.9 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 110.9 | 112.5 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 114.3 | 116.7 | 117.5 | 119.0 | 122.9 |
| Petroleum products, refined.....-........do...- | 101.1 | 106.8 | 106.2 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 105.5 | 106.3 | 106.6 | 107.3 | 108.5 | 109.1 | 110.7 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 112.0 |
| Furniture and household durables $\% . . .$. do | 107.5 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 110.8 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 112.4 |
| Appliances, household | 105.3 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 107.4 | 106.9 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 107.5 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 107.9 |
| Furniture, household | 111.6 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 116.0 | 116.7 | 116.8 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 117.2 | 117.4 | 117.8 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 118.5 |
| Home electronic equipment..............do. | 93.6 | 93.8 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.3 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 92.3 |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS SATSSICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | De | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| wholesale prices $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{7}$-Continued <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes-Continued) <br> All commodities-Continned <br> Industrial commodities-Continued <br> Hides, skins, and leather products 아 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967=100.. | 110.1 | 114.0 | 115.1 | 116.2 | 117.8 | 119.1 | 123.0 | 127.2 | 129.5 | 130.9 | 131.6 | 134.6 | 135.7 | 139.8 | 144.0 | 142.2 |
|  | 113.0 | 116.8 | 117. 1 | 117.1 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 120.1 | 122.4 | 124.6 | 125.8 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 128.5 | 128.7 |
|  | 104.4 | 115.1 | 123.1 | 128.6 | 136.0 | 148.9 | 173.8 | 188.6 | 200.3 | 204.1 | 212.5 | 244.0 | 244.0 | 270.8 | 287.0 | 255. 2 |
|  | 107.7 | 112.5 | 113.5 | 117.0 | 120.0 | 120.6 | 128.4 | 138.1 | 137.8 | 138.6 | 138.1 | 140.6 | 143.5 | 153.3 | 162.6 | 162.2 |
| Lumber and wood products..---.....--- do | 113.7 | 127.0 | 131.3 | 132.7 | 134.9 | 137.7 | 139.5 | 141. 1 | 142.7 | 144.2 | 146.1 | 148.1 | 148. 5 | 149.2 | 149.4 | 149.8 |
|  | 113.7 | 135.5 | 141.9 | 143.8 | 146.9 | 150.4 | 152.4 | 155. 1 | 157.0 | 159.0 | 161.6 | 164.1 | 165.1 | 166.1 | 166.8 | 167.9 |
| Machinery and equipment + ¢ ----------- do-..- | 111.4 | 115.5 | 115.9 | 116.2 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.3 | 117.6 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 118.6 |
| Agricultural machinery and equip...-- do..-- | 113. 0 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 118.6 | 119.9 | 121.5 | 122.0 | 122.1 | 122.3 | 122.7 | 122.7 | 122.8 | 122.6 | 122.6 | 122.9 | 122.9 |
| Construction machinery and equip....do | 115.5 | 121.4 | 122.0 | 123.2 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 125.7 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 126.1 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 126.3 |
| Electrical machinery and equip......... do | 106.4 | 109.5 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 110.6 | 110.6 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 110.6 |
| Metalworking machinery and equip...- do.... | 114.0 | 117.3 | 118.2 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 120.2 | 120.5 | 120.8 | 121.0 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 121.3 |
| Metals and metal products $¢$ | 116.7 | 119.0 | 120.9 | 120.8 | 121.4 | 122.6 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 123.5 | 123.7 | 124.0 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.4 |
|  | 110.6 | 115.5 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 115.9 | 116.2 | 117.0 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 119.2 | 119.2 | 119.2 | 119.2 |
|  | 115. 1 | 121.8 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 126.8 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 128.3 | 128.6 | 128.8 | 128.9 | 129.0 | 129.5 |
|  | 125.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 114.9 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 117.2 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.2 | 117.4 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products $\%$ $\qquad$ do Clay prod., structural, excl. refractories | 113.3 | 122.4 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 126.2 117.5 | 126.7 | 126.9 | 127.3 | 127.3 | 127.4 |
|  | 109.8 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 118.4 | 118.8 | 118.9 |
| Concrete products | 112.2 | 120.6 | 122.6 | 122.9 | 123.4 | 123.8 | 124.5 | 125.1 | 125.1 | 125.3 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 127.2 | 127.3 | 127.5 |
| Gypsum products- | 100.0 | 106.8 | 112.1 | 114.1 | 113.4 | 112.8 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 115. 2 | 115.5 | 115.0 | 114.8 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied produc | 108.2 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 110.8 | 111.6 | 112.3 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.5 | 113.7 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 115. 1 |
| Paper---------- Rubber and plastics pr | 111.0 108.6 | 114.1 | 114.7 109.5 | 114.7 109.4 | 114.9 109.5 | 115.3 109.2 | 115.7 108.9 | 115.9 108.7 | 115.9 108.8 | 116.2 108.9 | 116.7 109.2 | 116.7 109.5 | 116.7 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 117.5 |
| Tires and tubes. | 109.0 | 109.2 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 110.3 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108. 4 | 108.4 | 108.7 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 109.5 109.7 | 109.5 109.7 | 109.8 109.7 | 109.8 109.7 |
| Textile products and apparel $\%$.-.........do | 107.2 | 108.6 | 109.8 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.8 | 115.1 | 115.6 |
|  | 111.0 | 112.9 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 115.1 | 115. 1 | 115.3 | 115. 6 | 115.9 | 116.0 |
| Cotton products.------.-------.-.-. do | 105.6 | 110.6 | 112.5 | 113.6 | 116.7 | 118.0 | 119.6 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 122.6 | 123.0 | 122.8 | 123.6 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.8 |
| Manmade fiber textile products...-.-.-. do...- | 102.1 | 100.8 | 103.2 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 106.1 | 107.2 | 108.0 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 109.5 | 110.3 |
|  | 114.3 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1} 15$ | ${ }^{1}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
|  | 99.4 | 93.5 | 92.3 | 91.5 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 93.0 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 102.5 | 106.6 | 107.1 | 108.8 |
| Transportation equipment \% . . . Dec. 1968=100_. | 104.5 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 114.2 | 114.1 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 112.9 | 113.0 | 114.2 |
| Motor vehicles and equip....-...-1967=100.. | 108.5 | 114.7 | 115.3 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118. 0 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 118.4 |
|  | 109.9 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 113.2 | 113.7 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 114.1 | 114.1 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 115.1 | 115.2 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 115. 1 |
| Toys, sporting goods, etc.......-......-- - do...- | 109.4 | 112.6 | 112.8 116.8 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 114.5 | 114.0 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114. 5 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 115.0 | 115.1 |
| Tobacco products..--.---.-.-.-.-........do..... | 114.0 | 116.7 | 116.8 | 116.7 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 | 117.5 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- $1967=\$ 1$ |  | \$0.878 | \$0.873 | \$0,867 | \$0.860 | \$0.853 | \$0.852 | \$0.851 | $\$ 0.846$ | \$0.842 | \$0.835 | \$0.834 | \$0.832 | \$0.833 | 30.829 | . 814 |
|  | . 860 | . 8.824 | . 816 | . 812 | . 812 | . 808 | . 806 | . 805 | . 802 | . 800 | . 797 | . 796 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 0.838$ .790 | 10.829 .788 | . 786 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE 1 \\
New construction (unadjusted), total \(9 .-\ldots\)...mil. \(\$\)
\end{tabular} \& 94,030 \& 109, 399 \& r 10,012 \& 9,175 \& 8,417 \& 8,184 \& 8.920 \& 9,627 \& 10,481 \& 10,982 \& 10,944 \& 11,450 \& -11,486 \& r11,578 \& 11, 279 \& \\
\hline  \& 65,932 \& 79,535 \& -7,359 \& 7,043 \& 6,353 \& 6,108 \& 6,737 \& 7,335 \& 7,852 \& 8,243 \& 8,311 \& 8,568 \& r 8, 592 \& r 8,692 \& 8,570 \& \\
\hline Residential (including farm) \& 31,864 \& 43,062 \& 「 4,067 \& 3,890 \& 3,542 \& 3,381 \& 3,752 \& 4, 194 \& 4,519 \& 4,831 \& 4,971 \& 5,052 \& \(\stackrel{+}{5,077}\) \& \({ }^{+5,041}\) \& 4,921 \& \\
\hline  \& 24, 272 \& 34,860 \& 3,344 \& 3,214 \& 2,963 \& 2,848 \& 3,131 \& 3,390 \& 3,608 \& 3,904 \& 4,059 \& 4,140 \& + 4, 212 \& r 4, 229 \& 4,151 \& \\
\hline Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total \(\stackrel{\circ}{7}\) \(\qquad\) mil. \$. \& 21, 417 \& 22, 479 \& - 2,013 \& 1,913 \& 1,748 \& 1,679 \& 1,840 \& 1,928 \& 2,041 \& 2,075 \& 2,017 \& 2,144 \& 2,171 \& - 2, 221 \& 2,216 \& \\
\hline Industrial do.... \& 6, 538 \& 5,423 \& - 430 \& 1,433 \& 362 \& . 328 \& 1,365 \& , 382 \& 293 \& 2, 416 \& 2, 398 \& 2, 415 \& 2, 401 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline 187\end{array}\) \& 2, 402 \& \\
\hline Commercial \& 9,754 \& 11,619 \& 1,098 \& 1,023 \& 956 \& 934 \& 1,005 \& 1,066 \& 1,155 \& 1,161 \& 1,132 \& 1,203 \& 1,252 \& + 1, 274 \& 1,229 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Public utilities: \\
Telephone and telegraph.-..-.-.-.-........ do
\end{tabular} \& 2,968 \& 3,005 \& 260 \& 270 \& 194 \& 219 \& 268 \& 245 \& 282 \& 299 \& 266 \& 296 \& 286 \& 307 \& \& \\
\hline Public, total \% .-....-------------------- do \& 28,098 \& 29,864 \& 2,653 \& 2,132 \& 2,064 \& 2,076 \& 2,183 \& 2,232 \& 2,629 \& 2,739 \& 2,633 \& 2,882 \& - 2, 894 \& r 2,886 \& 2,709 \& \\
\hline Buildings (excluding military) \(\circ\) Housing and redevelopment. do \& 10,657
1,107 \& 11,397
1,136 \& 1,056
118 \& 908
93 \& 888
89 \& 908
66 \& 856
64 \& 871
61 \& 941
67 \& 955
73 \& 921
94 \& 1,042
78 \& 1,049
62 \& 1,102

73 \& \& <br>
\hline Housing and redevelopment. do Industrial \& 1,107
499 \& 11,136
572 \& $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ 52 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 93
45 \& 89
44 \& 66
39 \& 64
46 \& 61
48 \& 67
48
48 \& 73
46 \& 94
33 \& 78
42
48 \& 62
44 \& 1.73
$r 47$ \& 43 \& <br>
\hline Military facilities $\qquad$ do \& 718 \& . 894 \& 86 \& 83 \& 75 \& 66 \& 83 \& 72 \& 83 \& 95 \& 99 \& 84 \& ז 96 \& +99 \& 105 \& <br>
\hline  \& 9,981 \& 10,668 \& 936 \& 660 \& 585 \& 552 \& 633 \& 798 \& 980 \& 1,015 \& 1,018 \& 1,105 \& 1,094 \& \& \& <br>
\hline New ennstruction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total $\qquad$ \& \& \& 114.6 \& 115.6 \& 120.8 \& 121.8 \& 122.9 \& 120.4 \& 122.1 \& 121.1 \& 120.2 \& 123.3 \& г 124.9 \& + 129.0 \& 129.1 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 84.2 \& 85.2 \& 88.6 \& 90.9 \& 92.5 \& 91.4 \& 92.2 \& 92.5 \& 91.9 \& 94.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 94.3}$ \& r96. 2 \& 97.9 \& <br>
\hline Residential (including farm).......-....-- d \& \& \& 47.1 \& 47.9
38.7 \& 49.6
40.4 \& 51.9
42 \& 53.1 \& 52.7 \& 52.3 \& 52.9 \& 53.5 \& 54.3 \& +55.5 \& +56.3 \& 56.8 \& <br>
\hline New housing units......-..............- do \& \& \& 38.0 \& 38.7 \& 40.4 \& 42.8 \& 44.0 \& 43.6 \& 43.3 \& 43.7 \& 44.0 \& 44.6 \& 45.9 \& 46.7 \& 47.1 \& <br>
\hline Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total \& .-.....................-bil. \$. \& \& \& 22.9 \& 23.0 \& 23.9 \& 23.5 \& 24.0 \& 23.8 \& 24.6 \& 24, 3 \& 23.2 \& 24.2 \& 23.6 \& - 24.3 \& 25. 2 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 4.9 \& 4.9 \& 4. 9 \& 4.7 \& 4.8 \& 4.6 \& 4.7 \& 4.9 \& 4.6 \& 4.8 \& 4.4 \& 4.3
$r 13.8$ \& 4.6 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 12.3 \& 12.4 \& 13.3 \& 13.2 \& 13.2 \& 13.4 \& 14.1 \& 13. 5 \& 13.0 \& 13.4 \& 13.5 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 13.8$ \& 13.8 \& <br>

\hline | Public utilities: |
| :--- |
| Telephone and telegraph. |
| do. | \& \& \& 3.0 \& 3.0 \& 3.2 \& 3.2 \& 3.2 \& 2.9 \& 3.4 \& 3.3 \& 3.1 \& 3.4 \& 3.2 \& 5.3 \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& 30.5 \& 30.3 \& 32.2 \& 30.9 \& 30.4 \& 28.9 \& 29.8 \& 28.6 \& 28.3 \& 29.2 \& 30.6 \& - 32.8 \& 31.1 \& <br>
\hline Buildings (excluding military) $\stackrel{\uparrow}{ }$ $\qquad$ do.. \& \& \& 12.1 \& 12.2 \& 12.4 \& 11.7 \& 10.8 \& 10.1 \& 10.6 \& 10.4 \& 10.9 \& 11.5 \& 12.1 \& 13.6 \& \& <br>
\hline Housing and redevelopment \& \& \& 1.3 \& 1.2 \& 1.2 \& . 8 \& .6 \& .6 \& . 8 \& . 8 \& 1.3 \& 1.1 \& . 8 \& . 9 \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial \& \& \& . 7 \& . 5 \& .5
1.0 \& .6
10 \& $\stackrel{.6}{8}$ \& . 5 \& . 5 \& .$^{4}$ \& . 5 \& . 4 \& . 5 \& +. 5 \& .$^{6}$ \& <br>
\hline Military facilities. \& \& \& 1.0
108 \& 10.9 \& 1.0 \& 1.0 \& 1.2 \& 1.0
11.2 \& 1.0 \& 1.1 \& 1.4 \& .98 \& 1.0 \& F1.0 \& 1.2 \& <br>
\hline Highways and streets \& \& \& 10.8 \& 10.4 \& 11.2 \& 10.2 \& 10.3 \& 11.2 \& 10.9 \& 10.0 \& 9.5 \& 9.9 \& 10.3 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{| - Revised. Preliminary. 1 Series discontinued. |
| :--- |
| o'See corresponding note on p. S-8. o Includes data for items not shown separately. TData have been revised to reflect the incorporation of new basic data, the change in estimating procedures, the modification of the type of construction classifications for private nonresidential buildings, the inclusion of farm housing in new private housing units, and the |}} \& intro \& tion \& e res \& \[

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\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Scpt. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Construction contracts in 50 States (F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill): \\
Valuation, total \(\qquad\) mil. \$.
\end{tabular} \& 68,160 \& 80, 590 \& r 6,415 \& 6,286 \& 6,234 \& 5,607 \& 7,284 \& 8,100 \& 9,098 \& 8,478 \& 8,067 \& 8,875 \& 8,197 \& 8,225 \& 7,248 \& \\
\hline Index (mo. data seas. adj.) ...-.--- \(1967=100 .\). \& \({ }^{1} 123\) \& 144 \& 155 \& 160 \& 165 \& 155 \& 159 \& 167 \& 165 \& 154 \& 155 \& 180 \& 187 \& 171 \& 177 \& \\
\hline  \& 21,977 \& 22,626 \& \({ }^{\text {r }}\) 1,944 \& 1,087 \& 2,137 \& 1,634 \& 1,686 \& 1,741 \& 2,574 \& 2,517 \& 2,528 \& 2,466 \& 2, 017 \& 1,669 \& 1,785 \& \\
\hline  \& 41,735 \& 47,879 \& - 4, 471 \& 244 \& 4,097 \& 3,973 \& 5,598 \& 6,359 \& 6, 524 \& 5,960 \& 5,538 \& 6, 409 \& 6,181 \& 6,557 \& 5,462 \& \\
\hline By type of building:
Nonresidential...-....................-do \& 24,394 \& 25,846 \& r 2,121 \& 1,959 \& 1,728 \& 1,799 \& 2,187 \& \(2{ }^{2} 182\) \& 2,908 \& 2,447 \& 2,461 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 24,675 \& 37,119 \& 「2,977 \& 2,997 \& 2,667 \& 2,664 \& 3,617 \& 3,971 \& 4,428 \& 4, 475 \& 3, 364 \& \({ }_{4,671}^{2,458}\) \& 4,135 \& 4, 298 \& 3,663 \& \\
\hline Non-building construction.......-....... do \& 18,992 \& 19,925 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 1,318}\) \& 1,331 \& 1,840 \& 1,144 \& 1,480 \& 1,947 \& 1,762 \& 1,655 \& 1,741 \& 1,746 \& 1,684 \& 1,544 \& 1,402 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
New construction planning \\
(Engineering News-Record) ९.......................
\end{tabular} \& 66,937 \& 65,578 \& 9,919 \& 8,006 \& 4,456 \& 6,500 \& 7,133 \& 4, 231 \& 4,799 \& 5,000 \& 3,894 \& 5,315 \& 4,470 \& 6,489 \& 8,032 \& 7,679 \\
\hline HOUSING STARTS AND PERMITS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New housing units started: Unadjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total (private and public) ............... thous \& 1,469.0 \& \(2,084.5\)
\(1,518.5\) \& 176.4
128.9 \& 155.3 \& 150.9 \& 153.6 \& 205.8 \& 213.2 \& 227.9 \& 226.2 \& 207.5 \& 231.0 \& 204.4 \& r 218.2 \& \({ }^{+186.3}\) \& 152.7 \\
\hline  \& 1,034.4 \& 1,518.5 \& 128.9
173.7 \& 118. 1 \& 112.2 \& 117.2
152.2 \& 152.4
203.9 \& \({ }^{155.6}\) \& 162.7
225.8 \& 160.4
223.1 \& 147.7
206.5 \& 168.2
228.6
18. \& 140.8
203.0 \& 155.7
\(r 216.5\)
\(r\) \& 139.8
+184.9 \& \\
\hline  \& \(1,433.6\)
812.9 \& 2,052.2 \& 173.7
92.9 \& 152.1
80.4 \& 149.1
76.2 \& 152.2
76.3 \& 203.9
111.4 \& 111.6
119.8 \& 1325.8
135.2 \& 223.1
131.9 \& 200.5
119.1 \& 228.6
131.3 \& 203.0
120.5 \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
r \\
r 216.5 \\
\(r 117.0\)
\end{tabular} \& +184.9
+97.3 \& 150.9
74.2 \\
\hline Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: Total privately owned \& \& \& 2,228 \& 2,457 \& 2,487 \& 2,682 \& 2,369 \& 2,109 \& 2,350 \& 2,330 \& 2,218 \& 2,484 \& \(\stackrel{2}{299}\) \& -2,462 \& -2,388 \& 2,392 \\
\hline One-family structures.-.-...............do. \& \& \& 1,242 \& 1,347 \& 1,415 \& 1,325 \& 1,302 \& 1,167 \& 1,344 \& 1,296 \& 1,289 \& 1,410 \& 1,383 \& -1,308 \& r 1, 207 \& 1, 24 \\
\hline New private housing units authorized by building permits ( 13,000 permit-issuing places): Monthly data are seas. adj. at annual rates: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
One-family structures
\end{tabular} \& 1,352 \& 1,907 \& 2,092
965 \& \({ }^{2,191}\) \& 2, 204
1,098 \& \(\xrightarrow{2,056} \mathbf{9 5 9}\) \& \(\xrightarrow{2,007}\) \& 1,991
963 \& 1, 925 \& 2,121
989 \& 2,108
1,013 \& 2,237
1,031 \& 2, 2675 \& 2, 216
\(\mathbf{1 , 0 8 6}\) \& r 2,139
\(\cdot 961\) \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Manufacturers' shipments of mobile homes: \\
Unadjusted \\
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.................................................
\end{tabular} \& 401.2 \& 496.6 \& 39.9
513 \& 34.4
509 \& 33.3
554 \& 39.7
552 \& 48.8
595 \& 53.4
634 \& 51.5
572 \& 54.7
604 \& 48.2
572 \& 51.7
532 \& 48.8
502 \& 54.1
54.0 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 50.4 \\
\& 65.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Dept. of Commerce composite \(\ldots . . . . . . . .1967=100\) \& 122 \& 131 \& 134 \& 135 \& 135 \& 136 \& 136 \& ' 135 \& 137 \& 137 \& 138 \& \({ }^{+139}\) \& 139 \& 140 \& 141 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
American Appraisal Co., The: \\
A verage, 30 cities. -1913 \(=100\).
\end{tabular} \& 1,132 \& 1,258 \& 1,295 \& 1,316 \& 1,325 \& 1,336 \& 1,341 \& 1,348 \& 1,359 \& 1,367 \& 1,375 \& 1,379 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,254 \& 1,411 \& 1,439 \& 1,482 \& 1,536 \& 1,540 \& 1, 1,540 \& 1, 545 \& 1,545 \& 1,545 \& 1, 577 \& 1, 577 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& 1,417 \& 1,419 \& 1,425 \& 1,435 \& 1,436 \& \({ }^{1,436}\) \& \({ }^{1,436}\) \& 1,436 \& 1,440 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,116 \& 1,174 \& -1,187 \& 1,190 \& 1,195 \& 1,266 \& 1,266 \& 1,267 \& 1,267 \& 1,267 \& 1,306 \& 1,315 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 1,219 \& 1,252 \& 1,259 \& 1,260 \& 1,264 \& 1,264 \& 1,265 \& 1,284 \& 1,284 \& 1,285 \& 1,285 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., \\

\end{tabular} \& 126 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Boeckh indexes: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A verage, 20 cities: \& \& 135.0 \& 138.5 \& 138.5 \& 141.8 \& \& 143.5 \& \& 144.6 \& \& 146.6 \& \& 147.5 \& \& 148.3 \& \\
\hline Apartments, hotels, office buildings.-.-- \(1967=100\) \& 124.4 \& 133.9 \& 138.1 \& 138.1 \& 140.6 \& \& 143.1 \& \& 144.2 \& \& 146. 1 \& \& 146.9 \& \& 147.9 \& \\
\hline  \& 122.4 \& 132.8 \& 137.5 \& 137.5 \& 141.4 \& \& 143.3 \& \& 145.0 \& \& 147.3 \& \& 148.6 \& \& 149.5 \& \\
\hline Engineering News-Record: \& \& \& 147.4 \& 147.9 \& \& 150.8 \& 151.5 \& 152.1 \& 152.7 \& 153.8 \& 154.6 \& 155.3 \& 156.9 \& 157.9 \& 160.1 \& \\
\hline  \& 128.9 \& 146.7 \& 153.6 \& 154.6 \& 155.6 \& 156.6 \& 157.2 \& 157.6 \& 158.5 \& 159.9 \& 160.8 \& 162.5 \& r 164.2 \& 165.1 \& 167.9 \& \(\because 168.9\) \\
\hline Federal Highway Adm.-Highway construction: Composite (avg. for year or qtr.) \(. . . .-1967=100 .\). - \& 125.6 \& 131.7 \& \& 133.5 \& \& \& 135.5 \& \& \& 133.7 \& \& \& 141.2 \& \& \& \\
\hline CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Output index:
Composite, unadjusted \(\odot \ldots \ldots . . .-1947-49=100\) \& 164.3 \& 175. 7 \& 163.3 \& 159.5 \& 157.5 \& 167.6 \& 197.1 \& 186.4 \& 203.7 \& 204.2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Seasonally adjusted........................................... \& 104.3 \& \& 170.8 \& 183.0 \& 166.2 \& 189.0 \& 203.4 \& 183.0 \& 188.1 \& 190.5 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Iron and steel products, unadjusted.-..--do \& 166.4 \& 163.8 \& 130.7
180.5 \& 141.0 \& 134.4 \& 146.1 \& \({ }^{180.4}\) \& 173.8 \& 190.4 \& 191.2 \& 164.8
+18.4
182 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Lumber and wood products, unadj.......................... \& 162.3
194 \& 18.8
209.0 \& \({ }_{215.1}^{180.5}\) \& 151.6
156.8 \& 137.6
134.0 \& 188.2
138.2 \& 192.8
192.8 \& 192.7
205.1 \& 206.1
252.6 \& \({ }_{269.6}^{201.1}\) \& r
+
+253.0 \& 20.5
301.8 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline REAL EState \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Mortgage applications for new home construction: FHA net applications. \(\qquad\) thous. units \& 315.0 \& 366.8 \& \({ }^{22.5}\) \& 32.4 \& \({ }_{23}^{23.3}\) \& 26.7 \& 27.9 \& 20.6 \& 20.9 \& \({ }^{20.4}\) \& \({ }_{27}^{17.2}\) \& 19.5 \& 14.0 \& 12.3 \& 12.6 \& \\
\hline Seasonally adjusted annual rates........-do..... \& \& \& \& \({ }^{450}\) \& 333
154
15 \& 326 \& 260 \& 221 \& \(\begin{array}{r}217 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{20}^{217}\) \& 223
173 \& 206 \& \({ }^{173}\) \& 150 \& 162 \& \\
\hline Requests for VA appraisals.
Seasonally adjusted annual rates....................................... \& 143.7 \& 217.9 \& 16.4
207 \& 15.7
228 \& 15.4

232 \& 16.8
224 \& 207 \& $\stackrel{218}{24}$ \& 18.5
197 \& 20.5 \& ${ }_{203}^{17.3}$ \& 199 \& 193
193 \& 191 \& $\xrightarrow{16.4}$ \& 129 <br>
\hline Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- \& \& \& 869.50 \& 859. 77 \& 935.45 \& 813.63 \& 798.12 \& 653.69 \& 627.34 \& 643.05 \& 635.16 \& 750.10 \& 585. 28 \& 598.00 \& 592.11 \& <br>
\hline Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount \& 8, 442.90 \& 6,065. 83 \& 789. 56 \& 719.71 \& 639.38 \& 616.73 \& 717.71 \& 516.86 \& 609.78 \& 854.60 \& 672.96 \& 771.98 \& 758.57 \& 737.74 \& 791.77 \& 731.70 <br>
\hline Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions, end of period....-mil. \$. \& 10,615 \& 7,936 \& 7,709 \& 7,936 \& 7,238 \& 6,515 \& 5,992 \& 5,913 \& 5,853 \& 6,075 \& 6,138 \& 6,295 \& 6,736 \& 7,045 \& 7,245 \& <br>
\hline New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total...-............................ \& 21,387 \& 39,485 \& 3,298 \& 3,592 \& 2,632 \& 2,849 \& 3,910 \& 3,819 \& 4,603 \& 5,449 \& 4,572 \& 5,379 \& 4,689 \& -4,522 \& 4,372 \& <br>
\hline By purpose of loan: \& \& 6,835 \& 589 \& 573 \& 481 \& 518 \& 712 \& 707 \& 836 \& 872 \& 743 \& 803 \& 739 \& ${ }^{761}$ \& 714 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,239 \& 18, 1210 \& 1,661 \& 1,590 \& 1,253 \& 1,400 \& 1,861 \& 1,819 \& 2,276 \& 2,920 \& $\stackrel{2}{2,515}$ \& 3,087 \& 2,587 \& $\stackrel{+2,423}{ }$ \& 2,305 \& <br>
\hline  \& 6,998 \& 13, 840 \& 1,048 \& 1,429 \& 898 \& 931 \& 1,337 \& 1,293 \& 1,491 \& 1,657 \& 1,314 \& 1,489 \& 1,363 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 1,338}$ \& 1,353 \& <br>
\hline  \& 101, 070 \& 116,698 \& 10,141 \& 10,602 \& 10,831 \& 9,792 \& 11, 952 \& 10,095 \& -12,731 \& r 12,469 \& 10,539 \& 11, 141 \& 10,747 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fire losses (on bldgs., contents, etc.) $\dagger$........mil. \$.-- \& 2,328 \& 2,316 \& 162 \& 190 \& 198 \& 202 \& 241 \& 193 \& 193 \& 187 \& 188 \& 184 \& 178 \& 182 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^10]parable data for earlier periods will be shown later. THome mortgage rates (conventional 1st mortgages) are under money and interest rates on p. S-17. $\dagger$ Revisions for Jan. 1970 through Sept. 1971 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb, | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

DOMESTIC TRADE


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriplive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

| RETAIL TRADE $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores $\ddagger$-Continued <br> Estimated sales (seas. adj.)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 23,689 | 23, 562 | 23,411 | 23, 888 | 24, 363 | 24, 320 | 24, 861 | 24,569 | 24,874 | 25,127 | 25,132 | - 25,938 | -25,571 | ${ }^{1} 25,631$ |
|  |  |  | 1,775 | 1,773 | 1,732 390 | 1,741 409 | 1,767 417 | 1,834 | 1,846 438 | 1,788 | 1,801 | 1,813 | 1,836 | r 1,947 | 1, $86 \pm$ | 25,631 |
| Men's and boys' wear s |  |  | 397 699 | 388 715 | 390 677 | 409 673 | 417 671 | 445 | 438 706 | 429 683 | 433 695 | 438 699 | 433 | r 468 $\tau$ $\tau$ | 430 |  |
| Shoe stores .--..--------.-.- do |  |  | 304 | 295 | 286 | 287 | 290 | 310 | 317 | 294 | 299 | 300 | 318 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ + \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 698 346 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores. . .-....... do |  |  | 1,141 | 1,165 | 1,137 | 1,155 | 1,178 | 1,205 | 1,208 | 1,218 | 1,204 | 1,246 | 1,204 | ¢ 1, 226 | 1,264 |  |
| Eating and drinking places .-...........- do |  |  | 2,677 | 2, 746 | 2,745 | 2,714 | 2,814 | 2,763 | 2,785 | 2,801 | 2,818 | 2,797 | 2,830 | r 2, 873 | 2,931 |  |
| Food group --.----------- |  |  | 7,474 | 7,523 | 7, 387 | 7, 665 | 7,720 | 7,795 | 7,985 | 7,832 | 7,956 | 8,039 | 8,005 | r 8, 209 | 8,181 |  |
| Grocery stores |  |  | 6, 944 | 6, 994 | 6, 860 | 7, 133 | 7,190 | 7,265 | 7,449 | 7,279 | 7,374 | 7,457 | 7, 438 | r 7,637 | 7,613 |  |
| Gasoline service st |  |  | 2,521 | 2,523 | 2,506 | 2, 493 | 2,534 | 2,489 | 2,534 | 2,500 | 2,577 | 2,622 | 2,611 | r 2,686 | 2,644 |  |
| General merchandise group with nonstores 우 ................................... |  |  | 5,954 | 5,756 | 5,874 | 5,965 | 6,088 | 6,025 | 6,246 | 6,143 | 6,267 | 6,288 | 6,333 | +6,548 | 6,339 |  |
| General merchandise group withont nonstores ㅇ \$..................................... |  |  | 5,387 | 5,261 | 5,376 | 5, 486 | 5,546 | 5,533 | 5, 731 | 5,632 | 5,801 | 5,772 | 5,858 | r 6, 065 | 5,818 |  |
|  |  |  | 3,641 | 3,607 | 3,578 | 3,650 | 3,664 | 3,643 | 3, 838 | 3,792 | 3,899 | 3,845 | 4,007 | - 4,092 | 3,941 |  |
| Mail order houses (dept. store mdse.)do |  |  | 395 | 345 | 396 | 399 617 | 406 | 396 | 423 | 393 | 422 | 439 | 425 | ${ }^{+} 457$ | 444 |  |
| Variety stores. $\qquad$ do |  |  | 577 742 | 572 728 | 599 727 | 617 753 | 632 800 | 671 769 | 649 766 | 638 776 | 643 785 | 654 775 | ${ }_{6}^{634}$ | r 663 -800 | 631 |  |
|  |  |  | 742 | 728 | 727 | 753 | 800 | 769 | 766 | 776 | 785 | 775 | 767 | r 800 | 780 |  |
| Estimated inventories, end of year or month: $\ddagger$ <br> Book value (unadjusted), total $\ddagger$...............il. \$. | 45,439 | 50, 889 | 53,720 | 50,889 | 50.705 | 51,724 | 53, 324 | 54.037 | 54, 299 | 53,697 | 52.794 | 51,693 | 53, 187 | 55,075 | 56,816 |  |
| Durable goods stores 9 - | 19,801 | 23, 152 | 23,387 | 23, 152 | 23, 440 | 23,898 | 24, 572 | 24,929 | 25, 087 | 24, 701 | 23,592 | 21, 749 | 22,451 | 22,984 | 23,908 |  |
| Automotive group .-.-.-.-.-......-.-. - do | 8,850 | 11, 384 | 11, 278 | 11, 384 | 11,528 | 11,827 | 12,214 | 12,3.3 | 12, 416 | 12,084 | 11,083 | 9,169 | 9,845 | 10, 165 | 10,707 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group | 3,384 | 3,557 | 3,710 | 3,557 | 3,498 | 3,565 | 3,652 | 3,732 | 3,735 | 3,692 | 3,691 | 3,672 | 3,750 | 3, 803 | 3,923 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group . - do | 2,671 | 3, 219 | 3,206 | 3,219 | 3,314 | 3,414 | 3,509 | 3,574 | 3,612 | 3,568 | 3,543 | 3,536 | 3, 561 | 3,574 | 3,646 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores $\%$.-........-- do. | 25,638 | 27,737 | 30, 333 | 27,737 | 27,265 | 27,826 | 28,752 | 29, 108 | 29,212 | 28,996 | 29, 202 | 29,944 | 30, 736 | 32,091 | 32,908 |  |
| Apparel group.-........................ do | 4,209 5 | 4,397 5,507 | 5,005 5,630 | 4,397 5,507 | 4, 244 5,350 | 4,416 5,357 | 4,608 5,486 | 4,674 5,510 | 4,596 5,557 | 4, 509 | 4, 5 , 598 | 4,834 | 5, 044 | 5,188 | 5,302 |  |
| Food group.-.-.-----.-.-.-.-.---- do | 5,078 | 5,507 | 5,630 | 5,507 | 5,350 | 5,357 | 5,486 | 5,510 | 5,557 | 5,538 | 5,563 | 5,631 | 5,645 | 5,893 | 6,030 |  |
| General merchandise group with mon- stores.-.......................................... | 9,905 | 11,062 | 12,835 | 11, 062 | 10,903 | 11, 281 | 11.888 | 12,065 | 12,158 | 12,106 | 12,153 | 12,541 | 12,981 | 13,680 | 14, 132 |  |
|  | 5,976 | 6,613 | 7,821 | 6,613 | 6,548 | 6, 704 | 7,132 | 7,232 | 7,344 | 7,273 | 7,203 | 7,469 | 7,763 | 8,316 | 8, 769 |  |
| Book value (seas. adj.), total $\ddagger$.-.-.-...... do | 46, 626 | 52, 261 | 51,916 | 52, 261 | 52.458 | 52, 484 | 52,639 | 52, 814 | 53,402 | 83, 293 | 52.940 | 53, 107 | 53,661 | 53, 934 | 54,658 |  |
| Durable goods stores 9 - --------------10 | 20,345 | 23, 808 | 23, 872 | 23, 808 | 23, 790 | 23, 679 | 23,674 | 23,740 | 23, 915 | 23,665 | 23,194 | 23, 037 | 23,608 | 23, 675 | 24, 235 |  |
| Automotive group --.-........------- do | 9,133 | 11,772 | 11, 972 | 11,772 | 11, 609 | 11,494 | 11,436 | 11,387 3,684 | 11, 412 | 11,086 | 10, 596 | 10,407 | 10, 437 | 10, 918 | 11, 247 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group......-.do | 3,432 $\mathbf{2 , 7 4 8}$ | 3,604 $\mathbf{3 , 3 1 2}$ | 3,554 3,255 | 3,604 3,312 | 3,625 3,378 | 3,645 3,428 | 3,670 3,433 | 3,684 $\mathbf{3 , 4 6 7}$ | 3,709 3,507 | 3,703 3,508 | 3,725 3,529 | 3,690 3,579 | 3,743 3,612 | 3,714 3,628 | 3,761 3,705 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group...do | 2,748 | 3,312 | 3,255 | 3,312 | 3,378 | 3,428 | 3,433 | 3,467 | 3,507 | 3,508 | 3,529 | 3,579 | 3,612 | 3,628 | 3,705 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores 9. | 26, 281 | 28,453 | 28, 044 | 28, 453 | 28, 668 | 28,805 | 28,965 | 29, 074 | 29,487 | 29,628 | 29, 746 | 30,070 | 30, 053 | 30,259 | 30,423 |  |
|  | 4,384 | 4,580 | 4,583 | 4,580 | 4,603 | 4,610 | 4,627 | 4,660 | 4,666 | 4, 673 | 4,726 5 5 | 4,753 | 4, 777 | 4,835 | 4,860 |  |
|  | 5,018 | 5,442 | 5,429 | 5,442 | 5,431 | 5,428 | 5,486 | 5,510 | 5,557 | 5,560 | 5,597 | 5,734 | 5,714 | 5,800 | 5,815 |  |
| General merchandise group with nonstores . . . . . . . . . . . .......................... | 10,528 | 11,753 | 11,433 | 11,753 | 11,800 | 11,933 | 12,089 | 12,133 | 12, 293 | 12,462 | 12,380 | 12,561 | 12, 446 | 12,388 | 12,590 |  |
|  | 6,357 | 7,035 | 6,879 | 7,035 | 7,110 | 7,140 | 7,226 | 7, 276 | 7,411 | 7,545 | 7,380 | 7,499 | 7,443 | 7,485 | 7,710 |  |
| Firms with 11 or more stores: $\dagger$ <br> Estimated sales (unadj.), total \% $\qquad$ | 117, 245 | 125,607 | 11,352 | 15, 282 | 8,991 | 9,104 | 10,839 | 10,502 | 11, 220 | 11,430 | 10,892 | 11,465 | 11,661 | r11,826 | 12,847 |  |
| Apparel group 9 .-......-.......-.-......... do | 5,475 | 5,741 | 529 | 854 | 351 | 323 | 496 | 458 63 | 487 | 472 | 410 | 487 | 532 | 545 | 590 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores............do | 819 | ${ }^{750}$ | 75 | 129 | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 131 | 62 178 | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 159 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 68 | 67 | 50 | 51 | 59 | ז 66 | 76 |  |
| W omen's apparel, accessory stores......do | 1,875 | 2,123 | 199 | 335 | 124 90 | 121 85 | 178 | 159 130 | 177 | 171 | 153 | 180 | 189 | ז194 +169 | 215 |  |
| Shoe stores | 1,473 | 1,498 | 129 | 180 | -90 |  | 144 | 130 | 135 | 129 | 111 | 144 | 178 | ${ }^{+} 169$ | 179 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores.............-. - do | 4,344 <br> 2,859 | 4,693 2,735 | 380 224 | 630 237 | 360 203 | 365 <br> 205 | 396 | 396 227 | 427 | 441 267 | 417 278 | 445 | ${ }_{231}^{431}$ | 431 | 4.9 |  |
|  | 1,508 | 1,600 | 142 | 209 | 138 | 133 | 137 | 141 | 156 | 164 | 152 | $\underline{165}$ | 156 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 171$ | 175 |  |
| General merchandise group with non- <br>  | 46,102 | 52,092 | 5,248 | 7,718 | 3,300 | 3,395 | 4,310 | 4,218 | 4,626 | 4,635 | 4,385 | 4,814 | 4,800 | -5,096 | 5,871 |  |
| General merchandise group without nonstores $\qquad$ mil. \$.- | 43,487 | 49,008 | 4,939 | 7,434 | 3,104 | 3,169 | 4,036 | 3,989 | 4,371 | 4,393 | 4,165 | 4,578 | 4, 531 | 「4,785 | 5, 581 |  |
| Dept. stores, excl. mail order sales..-.do. | 31,893 | 36,544 | 3,625 | 5,583 | 2,323 | 2,313 | 2,938 | 2,946 | 3,246 | 3,307 | 3,102 | 3,365 | 3,400 | ${ }_{r}$ 3,533 | 4,087 |  |
| Variety stores..-------------------- | 5,417 | 5, 398 | 490 | 889 | 324 | 362 | 467 | 458 | 490 | 493 | 465 | 503 | 486 | 500 | 557 |  |
|  | 43, 183 | 45, 235 | 3,657 | 4,278 | 3,652 | 3,688 | 4,118 | 3,893 | 4, 049 | 4,206 | 4, 114 | 4,122 | 4,315 | - 4,090 | 4,238 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers.-.-.-.-.-- do | 1,827 | 1,955 | 177 | 180 | 123 | 121 | 179 | 178 | 181 | 200 | 178 | 191 | 171 | 186 | 192 |  |
| Estimated sales |  |  | 10,845 | 10,544 | 10,690 | 10,866 | 11,027 | 11, 085 | 11,451 | 11,313 | 11,445 | 11,630 | 11, 660 | r12, 202 | 11,977 |  |
|  |  |  | 494 | 490 | 465 | 462 | 480 | 497 | 515 | 475 | 493 | 491 | 511 | ${ }^{+} 551$ | 537 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores |  |  | 65 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 68 | 73 | 74 | 66 | 67 | 59 | 63 | r 66 | 64 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores...... do |  |  | 184 | 188 | 170 | 173 | 178 | 172 | 185 | 178 | 180 | 185 | 183 | r 189 | 196 |  |
|  |  |  | 127 | 122 | 119 | 122 | 125 | 143 | 142 | 122 | 132 | 137 | 154 | ${ }^{\sim} 179$ | 170 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores...-.-.-.-.....d |  |  | 394 | 410 | 394 | 411 | 413 | 430 | 430 | 448 | 432 | 450 | 443 | 455 | 468 |  |
| Eating and drinking places..................do |  |  | 237 | 24 | 221 | 228 | 247 | 215 | 260 | 253 | 258 | 251 | 228 | ${ }^{+} 223$ | 230 |  |
| General merchandise group with nonstores 9 .-................................................. |  |  | 4,605 | 4,431 | 4,459 | 4,538 | 4,656 | 4,564 | 4,844 | 4,758 | 4,808 | 4,862 | 4,969 | -5,147 | 4,997 |  |
| General merchandise group without nonstores $\$$. $\qquad$ mil. \$ |  |  | 4,309 | 4, 205 | 4, 212 | 4,279 | 4,373 | 4,309 | 4,586 | 4,504 | 4, 590 | 4,601 | 4,724 | - 4, 874 | 4,738 |  |
| Dept. stores, excl. mail order sales....do. |  |  | 3,225 | 3,161 | 3,114 | 3,160 | 3,214 | 3, 158 | 3, 395 | 3,334 | 3,398 | 3,375 | 3, 534 | ${ }^{+} 3,627$ | 3,523 |  |
| Variety stores....---------.....------ |  |  | 447 | 446 | 475 | 487 | 500 | 511 | 510 | 514 | 522 | 517 | 513 | 529 | 507 |  |
| Grocery stores |  |  | 3,821 | 3,701 | 3,773 | 3,907 | 3,918 | 4,059 | 4, 115 | 4,083 | 4,156 | 4,241 | 4,133 | r 4,384 | 4,294 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory deal |  |  | 170 | 147 | 160 | 160 | 192 | 171 | 169 | 168 | 165 | 189 | 182 | 191 | 180 |  |
| All retail stores, accts. receivable, end of yr. or mo.: $\nabla^{\text {a }}$ Total (unadjusted) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22,860 7,387 | 23,514 7,753 | 22,329 7,685 | 23,514 7,753 | 22,312 7,331 | 21,855 | 21,900 7,359 | 22,049 7,439 | 22,502 | 22,486 7,809 | 22,094 | 22,288 7,805 | 22,808 7,966 | 23,213 8,049 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods stores......................do | 15,473 | 15, 761 | 14,644 | 15, 761 | 14,981 | 14,577 | 14,541 | 14,610 | 14,862 | 14,677 | 14,407 | 14,483 | 14,842 | 15,164 |  |  |
|  | 9,001 | 9,385 | 9, 185 | 9,385 | 8,744 | 8,695 | 8,865 | 9,026 | 9,449 | 9,452 | 9,124 | 9,163 | 9,442 | 9, 703 |  |  |
| Installment accoun | 13, 859 | 14, 129 | 13, 144 | 14,129 | 13,568 | 13, 160 | 13,035 | 13,023 | 13, 053 | 13,034 | 12,970 | 13,125 | 13,366 | 13,510 |  |  |
| Total (seasonally adjusted) $\qquad$ do | 21,394 | 22,046 | 22, 257 | 22,046 | $21,858$ | $22,083$ | 22, 249 | 22,305 | 22,593 | 22, 494 | 22, 504 | 22,714 | 23, 031 | 23,288 |  |  |
| Durable goods stores $\qquad$ do | 7, 714 | 7,580 | 7,680 | 7,580 | 7,508 | 7,510 | 7,633 | 7,603 | 7,718 | 7,649 | 7,606 | 7,714 | 7,781 | -7,740 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods stores | 14, 180 | 14,466 | 14, 577 | 14,466 | 14,350 $8,360^{2}$ | 14,573 | 14, 616 | 14, 702 | 14, 875 | 14,845 | 14, 898 | 15,000 | 15,250 | 15,498 |  |  |
|  | 8,603 12,791 | 8,986 13,060 | 9,081 13,176 | 8,986 13,060 | 8,862 12,996 | 9,067 13,016 | 9, 128 13,121 | 9,128 13,177 | 9,323 13,270 | 9,252 13 | 9,163 13 | 9, 238 | -9,429 | 9, 564 |  |  |
|  | 12,71 | 13, 00 | 13, 186 | 13, 06 | 12, 80 | 13,016 | 13, 121 | 13, 177 | 13, 270 | 13,242 | 13,341 | 13,476 | 13,602 | 13, 724 |  |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. tSee note marked "t" on p. S-11. $\ddagger$ Series revised to reflect benchmarking to the levels of the 1968-71 Annual Retail Trade Reports (Census Bureau, , and also recalculation of seasonal factors for all lines of trade; description of revisions and revised data appear on p. 55 ff . of the Dec. 1971 Strver ( $1968-64$ ) and pp. $24-25$ of the

| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS

| POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES Total, incl. armed forces overseas $\dagger$ $\qquad$ mil. <br> LABOR FORCE § | 1204.88 | ${ }^{1} 207.05$ | 207.78 | 207.94 | 208.08 | 208.20 | 208.31 | 208.44 | 208.56 | 208.70 | 208.84 | 208.98 | 209.13 | 209.29 | 209. 44 | 209.58 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labor force, persons 16 years of age and over._thous | 85,903 | 86, 929 | 87, 715 | 87,541 | 87, 147 | 87, 318 | 87, 914 | 87,787 | 87,986 | 90,448 | 91, 005 | 90,758 | 89,098 | 89,591 | 89,400 | 89, 437 |
| Civilian labor force.......................-...do. | 82, 715 | 84, 113 | 85,019 | 84, 8 | 284, 553 | 84,778 | 85, 410 | 85, 324 | 85, 567 | 88, 055 | 88, 617 | 88, 362 | 86, 693 | 87, 176 | 86,969 | 86,997 |
|  | 78, 627 | 79, 120 | 80, 204 | 80, 188 | ${ }^{2} 79,106$ | 79, 366 | 80, 195 | 80,627 | 81, 223 | 82, 629 | 83, 443 | 83, 505 | 82,034 | 82, 707 | 82, 703 | 82, 881 |
|  | 3,462 | 3,387 | 3,262 | 2,948 | 2,869 | 2, 909 | 3,094 | 3.287 | 3,531 | 3,976 | 4,061 | 4,031 | 3,658 | 3, 721 | 3,363 | 3,165 |
| Nonagricultu | 75, 165 | $\begin{array}{r}75,732 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76, 942 | 77, 240 | ${ }^{2} 76,237$ | 76, 458 | 77,101 | 77, 339 | 77, 692 | 78, 653 | 79,383 | 79,475 | 78,376 | 78,986 | 79,340 | 79,719 |
| Unemployed.........-.......--..............do | 4, 088 | 4,993 | 4,815 | 4,695 | ${ }^{2} 5,447$ | 5,412 | 5,215 | 4,697 | 4,344 | 5,426 | 5,173 | 4,857 | 4,658 | 4,470 | 4, 286 | 4,116 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor for |  |  | 85, 116 | 85, 225 | 85, 707 | 85, 535 | 86, 313 | 86, 284 | 86, 486 | 86,395 | 86, 467 | 86,860 | 87,049 | 87, 276 | 87,037 | 87, 337 |
| Employed, tota |  |  | 80,020 | 80, 098 | 80, 636 | 80, 623 | 81, 241 | 81, 205 | 81, 394 | 81, 667 | 81, 682 | 81,973 | 82, 222 | 82,482 | 82, 531 | 82,812 |
| Agriculture <br> Nonagricultural industries |  |  | 3,419 76,601 | 3,400 76,698 | 3,393 77,243 | 3,357 77,266 | 3,482 77,759 | 3,324 77,881 | 3,353 78,041 | 3,337 78,330 | 3,445 78,237 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,625 \\ 78,348\end{array}$ | 3,575 78,647 | 3,660 78,822 | 3,524 79,007 | 3,639 79,173 |
| Unemployed...-......................... do. |  |  | 5,096 | 5,127 | 5,071 | 4,912 | 5,072 | 5,079 | 5,092 | 4,728 | 4,785 | 4,887 | 4,827 | 4,794 | 4,506 | 4,525 |
| Long-term, 15 weeks and over........do...- | 662 | 1,181 | 1,311 | 1,273 | 1,198 | 1,294 | 1,224 | 1,137 | 1,180 | 1,148 | 1,155 | 1,188 | 1,137 | 1,095 | 1,068 | 994 |
| Rates (unemployed in each group as percent of total in the group): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All civilian workers | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Men, 20 years and ov | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Women, 20 years and | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5. 9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 | . 1 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 15.3 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 16.0 |
| White. | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Negro and o | 8.2 | 9. | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| Married men | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Occupation: White-collar workers | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3. 6 | 3. 6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Blue-collar workers <br> Industry of last job (nonagricultural) | 6.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 |  |
| Private wage and salary workers. | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Construction. | 9.7 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 10.0 |
| Manufacturing | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Durable goods | 5.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.: $\ddagger$ <br> Total, not adjusted for seasonal variation...thous. | 70, 593 | 70,645 | 71,643 | 72,039 | 70,642 | 70,775 | 71, 393 | 71,979 | 72,612 | 73, 463 | 72,469 | 72.975 | 73, 519 | r 74, 118 | 774,413 | 74,643 |
| Private sector (excl. government) --.---- - do.- | 58, 058 | 57,790 | 58, 487 | 58,814 | 57,464 | 57, 444 | 58,002 | 58,592 | 59, 182 | 60, 152 | 59,720 | 60,295 | 60, 368 | r60,606 | r60,788 | 60, 944 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employees, nonagricultural payrolls $\ddagger$ - do | 70,5 | 70,645 | 71, 103 | 71, 291 | 71,552 | 71,744 | 72,011 | 72, 246 | 72,592 | 72,699 | 72,661 | 72,984 | 73, 176 | -73.589 | 7 73,868 | 73, 892 |
| Private sector (excl. governmentt)-.....- do | 58,058 | 57,790 | ${ }^{58,122}$ | 58, 360 | 58,459 | 58, 599 | 58, 830 | 59, 228 | 59,318 | 59, 475 | 59, 382 | 69, 667 | 59, 811 | r 60.192 | 60,426 | 60,395 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries* | 38, 711 | 39, 262 | 39, 588 | 39,741 | 39,908 | 39,987 | 40, 145 | 40, 238 | 40, 426 | 40, 544 | 40, 521 | 40, 737 | 40, 782 | -40,973 | -41, 105 | 41,039 |
|  | 23,352 | 22, 542 | 22,576 | 22,598 | 22, 689 | 22,719 | 22,811 | 22, 888 | 23, 031 | 23, 081 | 22,949 | 23, 076 | 23, 186 | - 23,397 | 23,459 | 23, 404 |
| Mining........- | 623 | 602 | 524 | 611 | ,615 | , 613 | 614 | , 605 | 604 | 600 | 599 | 602 | 606 | ${ }^{r} 610$ | - 609 | 603 |
| Contract construc | 3,381 | 3,411 | 3,518 | 3,468 | 3, 523 | 3,494 | 3,512 | 3,493 | 3,535 | 3, 550 | 3,489 | 3, 544 | 3,551 | r 3,568 | - 3, 529 | 3,445 |
| Manufacturing | 19,349 | 18,529 | 18,534 | 18,519 | 18,551 | 18,612 | 18,685 | 18,790 | 18,892 | 18, 931 | 18,861 | 18,930 | 19,029 | - 19, 219 | 19,321 | 19,356 |
| Durable goods | 11, 195 | 10,565 | 10, 560 | 10,552 | 10,575 | 10,621 | 10,673 | 10,755 | 10,837 | 10, 857 | 10, 843 | 10,897 | 10,970 | -11,127 | -11, 191 | 11, 240 |
| Ordnance and accessories | $\begin{array}{r}242 \\ 573 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{581}^{192}$ | 185 | 183 | 183 | 182 | 182 | 185 | 186 | 188 | 190 | 192 | $\begin{array}{r}188 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | 191 -161 | -193 | 190 |
| Lumber and wood produc | 573 | 581 | 601 | 601 | 604 | 604 | 606 | 610 | 610 | 611 | 613 | 613 | 613 | 616 | - 622 | 622 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 460 | 458 | 470 | 474 | 477 | 481 | 483 | 486 | 488 | 490 | 494 | 497 | 499 | 503 | 506 | 509 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products....-do | 640 | 634 | 639 | 38 | 645 | 646 | 650 | 651 | 660 | 662 | 60 | 63 | 664 | 673 | -674 | 672 |
| Primary metal industries.-........dio. | 1,316 | 1,227 | 1,187 | 1,184 | 1,192 | 1,190 | 1,209 | 1,215 | 1,228 | 1,222 | 1,214 | 1,236 | 1,268 | r 1,279 | -1,281 | 1,281 |
| Fabricated metal products.-...--- do | 1,380 | 1,328 | 1,334 <br> 1,308 | 1,329 1,809 | 1,335 | 1,341 | 1,347 1 1 | 1,360 | 1,370 | 1,373 | 1,370 | 1,376 | 1, 1,380 | - 1,392 | 1,399 | 1,402 |
| Machinery, except electrical_-...-do | 1,982 1,917 | 1,805 | 1,808 1,773 | 1,809 1,779 | 1,803 1,78 | 1,815 | 1,814 | 1,824 | 1,848 | 1,858 | 1,855 | 1,868 | 1,881 | - 1,915 | $\ulcorner 1,932$ $-1,889$ | 1,949 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies.-do | 1,917 1,799 | 1,768 1,724 | 1,773 1,713 | 1,779 1,705 | 1,778 $\mathbf{1 , 6 9 9}$ | 1,786 1,712 | 1,795 1,720 | 1,805 1,747 | 1,818 | 1,830 1,740 | 1,826 1,743 | 1,830 | 1,847 | -1,882 | $+1,889$ $-1,793$ | 1,912 |
| Instruments and related products..-do | ${ }^{1} 460$ | 1,437 +48 | ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,738 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,692 \\ \hline 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 1, 444 | 1.847 447 | 1,754 452 |  |  | 1,736 460 | $\begin{array}{r}1,7+3 \\ \hline 462 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | - $\begin{array}{r}1,793 \\ r \\ \hline 71\end{array}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.......do. | 426 | 410 | 409 | 412 | 417 | 421 | 423 | 425 | 423 | 426 | 422 | 426 | 425 | 428 | -431 | 437 |
| Nondurable goods.-...-.............do | 8,154 | 7,964 | 7,974 | 7,967 | 7,976 | 7.991 | 8,012 | 8,035 | 8,055 | 8,074 | 8,018 | 8, 033 | 8, 059 | -8,092 | r 8,130 |  |
| Food and kindred produ | 1,783 | 1,758 | 1,756 | 1,755 | 1,758 | 1,751 | 1,759 | 1,756 | 1,755 | 1,771 | 1,757 | 1,738 | 1,745 | - 1,742 | - 1, 746 | 1,728 |
| Tobaceo manufactures..............do | 83 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 75 | 70 | , 66 |  | r 71 |  |
| Textile mill products-1-...........do | 976 | 957 | 965 | 969 | 973 | 976 | 981 | 984 | 988 | 991 | 986 | 992 | 993 | -1,002 | 1,009 | 1,016 |
| Apparel and other textile products. -do | 1,365 | 1,336 | 1,341 | 1,331 | 1,328 | 1,336 | 1,334 | 1,344 | 1,334 | 1,329 | 1,311 | 1,334 | 1,337 | -1,342 | 1,351 | 1,350 |
| Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. | 706 | ${ }^{684}$ | ${ }^{686}$ | 686 | 684 | 685 | 687 | 691 | 700 | 699 | 698 | 699 | 701 | r 707 | $\stackrel{+}{+707}$ | 705 |
| Chemicals and allied pro | 1,102 1,049 | 1,071 | 1,067 1,001 | 1,068 | 1,072 | 1,072 | 1,074 | 1,076 | 1,080 | 1,079 | 1,076 | 1,079 | 1,083 | $\stackrel{-1,086}{ }$ | -1,089 | 1,085 |
| Petroleum and coal products.------ do | ${ }^{1} 191$ | +191 | ${ }^{1} 190$ | 192 | 189 | 193 | 191 | ${ }_{191}^{996}$ | 1,002 190 | $\begin{array}{r}1,001 \\ \hline 190\end{array}$ | 188 | 1997 | 1, 188 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 1,011 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 1,014 +189 | $\begin{array}{r}1,017 \\ \hline 191\end{array}$ |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec -do | 580 | 581 | 593 | 594 | 600 | 605 | 609 | 615 | 621 | 630 | 627 | 629 | 6.35 | 643 | -652 | 657 |
| Leather and leather products.......do... | 320 | 302 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 309 | 309 | 305 | 307 | 306 | - 304 | -302 | 299 |
| Service-producing**---.--............... do | 47, 242 | 48, 103 | 48,527 | 48, 693 | 48, 863 | 49, 025 | 49, 200 | 49,358 | 49, 561 | 49, 618 | 49, 712 | 49,908 |  | $r 50,192$ |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | $\begin{array}{r}4,493 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{4,442}$ | -4,403 | -4,432 | -4,455 | 4,438 | 4,487 | 4,481 | 4,490 | 4, 491 | $\begin{array}{r}4,473 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,478 | 4, 499 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \times 15,840 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 4, 551 |
| Wholesale trade.......-.---...--------- do | 14,912 1,812 | 15,42 3 11809 | 15,830 | 3,840 | 15,379 3,849 | 15,456 3,863 | 15, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,883 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15, 5181 | 15,632 | 15,682 | 15,692 3,913 | $\xrightarrow{15,788} \mathbf{3 , 9 3 5}$ | 15,794 |  | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 15,935 \\ r 3,960\end{array}$ | 15,914 3,974 |
| Retail trade...--------.-....-.-.-- do | 11, 102 | 11, 333 | 11,469 | 11,493 | 11, $5 \times 0$ | 11, 593 | 11,625 | 11,667 | 11,718 | 11,756 | 11,779 | 11. 823 | 11,848 | - 11,881 | - 11,975 | 11,940 |
| Finance, insurance, and r | 3,688 | 3,796 11 11869 | 3,847 | 3,855 | 3, ${ }^{3,867}$ | 3, 814 | 3, 385 | 3,892 | 3, 1213 | 3, 331 | 3,927 | 3,936 | 3,953 | - 3,969 | - 3,981 | 3,982 |
| Services... | 11,612 | 11,869 12,856 | 11,997 | 12,042 | 12,069 | 12,112 | 12, 139 | 12, 206 | 12, 252 | 12, 290 | 12,341 | 12, 419 | 12,379 | - 12, 451 | -12,501 | 12,544 |
| Federal | 12,535 2,705 | 12,856 2,664 | $\xrightarrow{12,981}$ | 13,031 2,666 | 13,093 2,673 | $\xrightarrow{13,145}$ | $\underset{\substack{13,181 \\ 2,667}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{13,218} 2$ | 13,274 2,665 | $\xrightarrow{13,224} 2$ | 13,279 2,621 | 13,317 2,618 | $\underset{\substack{13,365 \\ 2 \\ 1024}}{ }$ | + $\begin{array}{r}13,397 \\ 2630 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | - $+13,442$ | 13,497 2,640 |
| State and | 9, 830 | 10, 191 | 10,315 | 10,365 | 10,420 | 10,476 | 10, 514 | 10, 554 | 10,609 | 10,578 | 10,658 | 10,699 | 10,741 | r 10,767 | r 10,800 | 10,857 |
| Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagric. payrolls, not seas. adjusted $\ddagger$...thous. |  |  |  | 48,727 | 47,387 | 47,349 | 47,881 |  |  |  |  | 49,952 | 50,0 6 | -50,256 | r 50,432 | 50, 595 |
|  | 14,020 | 13, 434 | 13, 558 | 13,467 | 13, 325 | 13,413 | 13, 521 | 13,578 | 13, 676 | 13, 960 | 13, 590 | 14,023 | 14, 180 | r 14, 225 | -14,274 | 14, 237 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls $\ddagger$ *-.................thous. |  | 47,732 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49,367 | 49,510 |  | 50,057 | 50,012 |
|  | 17,313 | 16,717 | 16, 766 | 46, 780 | 16,881 | 16,889 | 48,677 | 48,845 | 49,124 | 17,231 | 17,114 | 17, 226 | 17,319 | -17,496 | -17, 555 | 17, 502 |
|  | -473 | -451 | 374 | - 460 | - | 18,464 | 16, 468 | 17,456 | 1,457 | 1,451 | 1, ${ }^{1} 153$ | 17, 455 | -459 | $\stackrel{+}{461}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 460$ | 453 |
| Contract construction* | 2,820 | 2,832 | 2,924 | 2,867 | 2,924 | 2, 881 | 2,904 | 2,882 | 2,928 | 2,934 | 2,876 | 2,925 | 2,936 | r2, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ 22 | r 2,912 | 2,831 |
|  | 14,020 |  |  |  | 13, 492 | 13,544 | 13,616 | 13,711 | 13,798 | 13,846 |  |  |  |  |  | 14,218 8,239 |
|  | 8,042 | 7,598 96 | 7,616 91 | 7,608 90 | 7,637 90 | 7,680 89 | 7,729 <br> 89 | 7,805 91 | 7,876 92 | 7,899 <br> 95 | 7,889 96 | 7,942 97 | 7,999 93 | +8, 131 | -8, ${ }^{\mathbf{r}} \mathbf{9} 9$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,239 \\ \hline 97\end{array}$ |

 (and subsequent months) with pre-1972 data the following ap ; for comparison of Jan. 1972 should be added to the earlier figure: Civilian labor force approximate amounts (in thous.) 290; unemployed, 0 (unemployment rates are unaffected). Also, effective Feb 1072 Subyey data reflect new seasonal factors; comparable earlier figures appear in EMPLOYMENT AND

Earnings, Feb. 1972 (USDL, BLS).
, hours, man-hours, earnings, and turnver data incorporate adjustments to recent benchmarks and new seasonal factors; comparable tat prio to Aug 1971 are to appear in forthcoming Employment and EARNings, 1909-72 LS Bulletin 1312-9
*New series; see note " $\ddagger$ ".

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production or nonsupervisory workers on payrolls $\ddagger$ <br> -Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, durable goods industries-Con. Lumber and wood products.-.......-thous.- | 493 | 500 | 518 | 517 | 519 | 519 | 520 | 524 | 524 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 528 | 530 | 536 | 537 |
| Furniture and fixtures..-...............do...-- | 379 | 377 | 387 | 391 | 394 | 397 | 399 | 402 | 402 | 405 | 409 | 411 | 413 | $r 417$ | 420 | 421 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-.....do | 509 | 503 | 509 | 507 | 514 | 515 | 519 | 519 | 526 | 528 | 528 | 530 | 530 | 538 | r 539 | 536 |
| Primary metal industries. | 1,043 | 968 | 930 | 930 | -939 | 940 | 956 | 965 | 978 | 973 | 966 | 988 | 1, 017 | 1,028 | - 1,028 | 1,028 |
| Fabricated metal products--------- do | 1,051 | 1,010 | 1,015 | 1, 011 | 1,016 | 1,022 | 1,028 | 1,038 | 1, 049 | 1,053 | 1,049 | 1,056 | 1, 058 | +1,668 | ${ }^{+1,074}$ | 1,077 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,323 | 1,178 | 1,183 | 1,182 | 1,178 | 1,189 | 1, 189 | 1, 200 | 1,223 | 1,233 | 1,231 | 1,242 | 1,252 | +1,279 | ${ }^{+}$1,301 | 1,313 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies. | 1,265 | 1,171 | 1,183 | 1,188 | 1, 189 | 1,198 | 1, 205 | 1,214 | 1,223 | 1,237 | 1,233 | 1,236 | 1,248 | r 1, 279 | r 1, 289 | 1,309 |
| Transportation equipment.-....... | 1, 271 | 1,218 | 1,219 | 1, 213 | 1,210 | 1,218 | 1,229 | 1,252 | 1,257 | 1,241 | 1,245 | 1,243 | 1,247 | r 1, 276 | r 1, 288 | 1,291 |
| Instruments and related products | 278 | ${ }_{316}^{261}$ | 265 | 262 | 265 | 266 | 266 | 269 | 273 | 276 | 276 | 279 | 281 | 285 | r 287 | 288 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 329 | 316 | 316 | 317 | 323 | 327 | 329 | 331 | 329 | 332 | 329 | 332 | 332 | +335 | r 337 | 342 |
| Nondurable goods....-.-...............do | 5,978 | 5,836 | 5,852 | 5,845 | 5,855 | 5, 864 | 5,887 | 5,906 | 5,922 | 5,947 | 5,896 | 5,904 | 5,925 | -5,952 | - 5, 985 | 5,979 |
| Food and kindred products........-- do | 1,201 | 1,186 | 1,185 | 1,183 | 1,187 | 1,180 | 1,186 | 1, 186 | 1, 182 | 1,202 | 1,188 | 1, 167 | 1,172 | -1,170 | -1,178 | 1,163 |
| Tobacco manufactures.................. do | 69 | 63 | 61 | 59 591 | 60 | ¢ 60 | , 63 | ${ }^{63}$ | ${ }^{1} 63$ | -63 | 1, 62 | 1, 57 | 1, 54 | - 54 | + 58 | + 56 |
| Textile mill products--...--.-.--- do | 856 | + 839 | 847 | 851 | 855 | 857 | 864 | 865 | 868 | 870 | 867 | 873 | 874 | r 881 | 887 | 893 |
| A pparel and other textile products.--do | 1,196 | 1, 168 | 1, 172 | 1, 162 | 1, 158 | 1,165 | 1,164 | 1,173 | 1, 166 | 1,161 | 1,140 | 1,162 | 1,167 | ${ }^{r} 1,171$ | - 1, 178 | 1,178 |
| Paper and allied products...---...-- do | 543 | 523 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 529 | 531 | 539 | 539 | 539 | 539 | 541 | 547 | 546 | 545 |
| Printing and publishing. | 678 | 654 | ${ }_{6}^{651}$ | ${ }_{6}^{651}$ | 655 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 658 | 656 | 655 | 656 | 658 | 659 | 659 | 656 |
| Chemicals and allied products | $\stackrel{602}{116}$ | 580 117 | 578 | 577 | 577 | 576 | 575 | 575 | 580 | 581 | 578 | 578 | 585 | -587 | 590 | 591 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 116 | 117 | 116 | 118 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 121 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec | 443 273 | 448 258 | 460 256 | 461 257 | 465 257 | 469 260 | 473 | 478 | 483 | 492 | 489 | 491 | 494 | 504 | - 513 | 517 |
| Leather and leather products.- | 273 | 258 |  | 257 |  | 260 | 261 | 262 | 266 | 266 | 262 | 264 | 263 | ${ }^{\text {r } 261}$ | - 257 | 259 |
| Service-producing**-...--...........-.--- do | 30,621 | 31, 015 | 31,255 | 31, 361 | 31, 451 | 31,554 | 31, 681 | 31,796 | 31, 941 | 32, 014 | 32,008 | 32,141 | 32,191 | +32,340 | r32,502 | 32,510 |
| Transportation, comm., elec., gas, etc*..--do | 3, 897 | 3,844 13,439 | 31,807 | 3,830 13 | 3,857 | 3,835 | 3,881 | 3,875 | 3,886 | 3, 879 | 3,861 | 3,856 | 3,881 | r 3,922 | - 3,933 | 3,932 |
| Wholesale and retail trade*-................. ${ }^{\text {W }}$ d Wholesale trade* | 13,264 3,203 | 13,439 3,181 | 13,563 3,195 | 13,600 3,202 | 13,634 3,214 | 13,714 3,225 | 13,769 3,249 | 13,825 3,259 | 13,894 3,279 | $\begin{array}{r}13,924 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,912 | 13,979 | 14,025 | r 14, 054 | 「 14,148 | 14, 121 |
| Retail trade*.... | 10,061 | 10, 258 | 10,368 | 10,398 | 10,420 | 10,489 | 10,520 | 10,566 | 10,615 | 10,638 | 10,639 | - ${ }^{10,292}$ | 10,724 | + $+10,742$ | $+3,318$ 10,830 | 3,328 10,793 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate*.....-d | 2,918 | 2,984 | 3,023 | 3,025 | 3,032 | 3,037 | 3,047 | 3,049 | 3, ${ }^{3,65}$ | 3,077 | 3,069 | 10,087 3,077 | 3,087 | + $+10,342$ $r$ 3, | + $r$ $r$ 3,108 | 10,107 3,107 |
|  | 10,542 | 10,748 | 10, 862 | 10,906 | 10,928 | 10,968 | 10,994 | 11,047 | 11,096 | 11, 134 | 11, 166 | 11,229 | 11,198 | r11, 267 | -11,313 | 11,350 |
| AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A Fg . weekly hours per worker on private nonagric. payrolls: $\ddagger$ iSeasonally adjusted hours.- |  |  | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.3 | - 37.2 | 37.2 |
| Not seasonally adjusted...... do...- |  | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36. 9 | 37.0 | 36. 9 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.3 | + 37.1 | 37.4 |
|  | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.6 | r 42.6 | 41.6 |
| Contract construction--....---.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 37.4 | 37.3 | 39.0 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.6 | - 37.0 | 35.6 |
| Manufacturing: Not seasonally adjusted..- do | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 41. 0 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.5 |
| Seasonally adjusted......-do |  |  | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 |
| Overtime hours ...-.-.......................do. | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | r 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Durable goods..............................- do. | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41. 2 | 41.3 | 41.4 | r 41.4 | r 41.7 | 41.9 |
| Overtime hours.......................... do. | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | r 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Ordnance and accessories...................do. | 40.5 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 42.4 | - 42.3 | 43.3 |
| Lumber and wood products..............- do | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.3 | - 41.1 | r 40.9 | 39.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures......................d | 39. 2 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.2 | r 40.5 | 39.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.........-do | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.8 4.8 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.2 | $\checkmark 41.8$ | 41.8 |
| Primary metal industries .......-......- do | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.3 | - 42.9 | 44.0 |
| Fabricated metal products.-........-...do | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.3 | - 41.6 | 41.8 |
| Machinery, except electrical .-.......-. do | 41.1 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.4 | +42.3 | 42.7 | 42.8 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies..... do | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | r 40.8 | 40.3 |
| Transportation equipment.............. do | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 43.0 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.9 | - 41.5 | 42.0 | 43.6 |
| Instruments and related products | 48.1 <br> 8 | 39.8 38.9 | 40.1 39.1 | 40.4 39.2 | 40.3 39.1 | 40.6 39.4 | 40.3 39.2 | 40.7 39.6 | 40.6 39.4 | 40.6 39.5 | 40.4 39.3 | 40.6 39.5 | 40.7 39.5 | r 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.7 39.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ind ...... do | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.2 | r 39.3 | 39.4 |
|  | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.7 | r 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.9 |
| Overtime hours.......................- do | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | r 3.4 | r 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Food and kindred products....-.-......-do | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.2 | - 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.6 |
| Tobacco manufacturers .-........-.-.-.- do | 37.8 | 37.0 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 34.5 | 34.1 | 33.7 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 35.4 | 34.1 | - 35.8 | - 35.0 | 33.3 |
| Textile mill products. | 39.9 | 40.6 | 41. 1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.4 |
| Apparel and other textile products....-do...- | 35.3 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 35.6 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.3 | +36.2 | - 36.2 | 36.3 |
| Paper and allied products...............do | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 42.9 | r 42.9 | - 43.2 | 43.3 |
| Printing and publishing .................-do | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 18. 2 | r 38.0 | 38.3 | 37.9 |
| Chemicals and allied produets.-.........do | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.8 | + 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.2 |
| Petroleum and coal products.-.......-- do | 42.7 | 42.4 |  | 42.6 | 4 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 42.3 | - 42.4 | - 42.2 | 43. 2 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec.-.--do.- | $\stackrel{40.3}{37}$ | ${ }_{37} 40.3$ | 40.6 38.2 | 40.8 38.0 | 40.8 38 | 41.0 38.5 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.1 | $\stackrel{41.2}{ }$ | +41.6 | ${ }^{41.1}$ |
| Leather and leather products..-......-. do...- | 37.2 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 38.7 | r 37.7 | - 37.8 | 36.7 |
| Trans., comm., elee., gas, etc.-.--.--......do...- | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40. 2 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.3 | - 40.4 | r 40.1 | 40.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............-....- do | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35. 2 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.0 | ' 35.1 | 35.0 | 35. 2 |
| Wholesale trade......---.-..................-do.---- | 40.0 33 | 39.8 33.7 | 39.9 33.7 |  | 39.8 33.7 | 39.9 33 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.7 |
|  | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.7 37.0 | 33.9 37.0 | 33.7 37 3 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 「33.5 | 33.8 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate....-...- do | 36.8 34.4 | 37.0 34.2 | 37.0 34.1 | 37.0 34.2 | 37.3 34.1 | 37.1 34.2 | 37.1 34.1 | 37.3 34.1 | 37.1 34.0 | 37.2 34.1 | 37.3 34 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 37.3 | - 37.1 | 37.1 |
| Services...-.......-......................-...- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 34.4 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 34, 1 | 34.3 | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.1 |
| MAN-HOURS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Man-hours of wage and salary workers, nonagric. establishments, for 1 week in the month, season- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ally adjusted at annual rate $\ddagger$--bil. man-hours.. | 138.05 112.63 | 137.72 111.72 | 139.02 112.80 | 139.38 112.99 | 139.73 113.04 | 140.40 113.60 | 140.77 113.97 | 141.72 114.58 | 142.04 114.92 | 142.59 115.50 | 142. 29 | 142.66 | 143.54 | r 1144.29 | ¢144. 54 | 144. 67 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}112.63 \\ 1.38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 111.72 1.32 | 112.80 1.15 | 112.99 1.35 | 113.04 1.36 | 113.60 1.36 | 113.97 1.37 | 114.58 1.33 | 114.92 1.33 | 115.50 1.33 | 115.22 1.31 | $\begin{array}{r}115.72 \\ 1.33 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 116.09 1.35 | 116.91 $r 1.35$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r117. } 28 \\ r \\ \hline 1.35\end{array}$ | 117.23 1.30 |
|  | 6.58 | 6.62 | 7.16 | 6.66 | 6.80 | 6.78 | 6. 79 | 6.67 | 6.75 | 6.81 | 6. 71 | 6.84 | 6.85 | +6.98 | 6.79 | 6.38 |
|  | 39. 94 | 38.34 | 38.51 | 38.60 | 38. 50 | 38.88 | 39. 00 | 39. 44 | 39.48 | 39.67 | 39.46 | 39.70 | 39.91 | ${ }^{+} 40.33$ | ז 40.73 | 40.90 |
| Transportation, comm., elec., gas........- do | 9.46 | 9.29 | 9.22 | 9.30 | 9.31 | 9.30 | 9.43 | 9.41 | 9.48 | 9.48 | 9.37 | 9.48 | 9.43 | r9.54 | +9.49 +29 | 9. 54 |
| Wholesale and retail trade................ do | 27.44 | 27.74 | ${ }^{28 .} 07$ | 28.23 | 28.17 | ${ }^{28.27}$ | 28.37 7.50 | ${ }^{28.52}$ | ${ }^{28.68}$ | 28.81 | 28.74 | 28.76 78 | 28.83 | +28.88 | +29.08 | 29. 19 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate...-.-. do | 7.06 | 7.30 | 7.41 | 7.42 | 7.50 | 7.47 | 7.50 | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.60 | 7.62 | 7.59 | 7.65 | 7.70 | r 7.68 | 7.68 |
|  | 20.77 | 21.11 | 21.29 | 21.43 | 21. 40 | 21.54 | 21.52 | 21.64 | 21.66 | 21.79 | 22.01 | 22.02 | 22.08 | + 22.14 | -22.17 | 22.24 |
|  | 25.42 | 26.00 | 26. 22 | 26.39 | 26.69 | 26.80 | 26.80 | 27.15 | 27.13 | 27.09 | 27.07 | 26.94 | 27.45 | +27.38 | -27.26 | 27.44 |
| Indexes of man-hours (aggregate weekly) : $\ddagger 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private nonagric. payrolls, total*-.... $1967=100$. | 103.7 | 102.8 | 103.9 | 104. 1 | 104.3 | 104.8 | 105.2 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 106.7 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 107.3 | ${ }^{*} 108.1$ | -108. 5 | 108.4 |
|  | 97.4 | ${ }_{95}^{94.0}$ | 95.3 | 94.9 | 95.3 98 | ${ }_{98}^{96.0}$ | ${ }_{96.5}^{96.5}$ | 97.5 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 97.3 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 100.2 | - 100.7 | 100.1 |
| Mining*-..-..-....-7-.-................... do | 100.9 103.4 | 95.6 103.5 | 111.8 | 97.6 103.4 | 99.3 106.3 | 105.3 | 99.8 105.9 | 96.7 103.7 | 96.7 105.3 | 96.1 106.1 | 95.4 104.3 | 96.8 106.3 | 98.3 106.7 | $r 98.3$ $r 108.8$ | r98.0 105.6 | 94.3 98.8 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. *New series.
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$," p. S-13.
NOTE FOR S-13: †Revisions (back to 1960), to adjust to the 1970 Census, appear in "Esti-(P-25, No. 481), Bureau of the Census. States and Components of Change: 1940 to 1972

|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{p}$ |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descrip'ive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued



## FINANCE



> ${ }^{r}$ Revised. $p$ Preliminary.
reflect inclusion
> ${ }^{1}$ See note "解", this page.
> ${ }^{2}$ Beginning Dec. 1971, data sever addition grams) data include claims filed under © Average weekly insured unemployment (all pro amounts paid under these programs are not included in the 1971 annual figure
> $\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ ", p. S-13.
${ }^{7}$ Insured unemployment as $\%$ of average covered employment in a 12 -month period.
$\rightarrow$ Series revised to reflect recalculation of seasonal factors and trading-day adjustment evisions for periods prior to Feb. 1971 will be shown later.
Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's. and Lo Angeles-Long Beach. of Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | End of year |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |


r Revised. Preliminary.
1 Average for Dec. ${ }_{2}$ Average for year. ${ }^{3}$ Daily average. ${ }^{4}$ Data are not comparable
with those for earlier periods because of regulatory changes affecting reserve requirements With those for earlier periods because of regulatory changes affecting reserve requirements
(Regulation D) and check collection processing (Regulation J) that became effective in early November.
o'For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than domestic exclusive of loans to and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks and
after deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves).
$\ddagger$ Revisions for months prior to Feb. 1971 will be shown later.
IIncludes data not shown separately. ©Adjusted to exclude interbank loans
For bond yields, see p. S-20.
TRevised: new data incorporate adjustment of sample-based estimates to reflect recent benchmarks and new seasonal factors. Monthly revisions appear in the October 1972 Federal Reserve Bulletin.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | ne | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FINANCE-Continued

| CONSUMER CREDIT 9 -Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outstanding credit-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstallment credit, total - -.............mil \$ | 25,099 | 27,099 | 26,327 | 27,099 | 26,669 | 26,431 | 26,622 | 26,971 | 27,267 | 27,447 | 27,512 | 27,720 | 27, 783 | 28, 071 | 28,643 |  |
| Single-payment loans, total...--........- do...- | 9,675 | 10, 585 | 10,459 | 10,585 | 10,649 | 10,752 | 10,843 | 10,933 | 11,066 | 11,181 | 11,235 | 11,411 | 11, 541 | 11, 717 | 11, 917 |  |
|  | 8, 469 1,206 | 9,316 1,269 | 9,189 1,270 | 9,316 | 9,342 | 9,415 | -9,491 | $\begin{array}{r}10,593 \\ \hline 1,539\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9,717 } \\ 1\end{array}$ | - 9,831 | 9,900 1 1,335 | 10,053 | 10, 165 | 10,339 1,378 | 10,527 1,390 |  |
| Other financial institutions .-..-.---..- do...- | 1,206 | 1,269 | 1,270 | 1,269 | 1,307 | 1,337 | 1,352 | 1,339 | 1,349 | 1,350 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1,376 | 1,378 | 1,390 |  |
| Charge accounts, total....---.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 7,968 | 8,350 | 7,948 | 8,350 | 7,630 | 6,987 | 6,963 | 7,179 | 7,464 | 7,610 | 7,644 | 7,717 | 7,693 | 7,780 | 8,010 |  |
|  | 6,163 | 6,397 | 6,031 | 6,397 | 5,688 | 5,111 | 5,102 | 5,296 | 5,587 | 5,689 | 5,664 | 5,676 | 5,613 | 5,794 | 6,081 |  |
| Credit cards | 1,805 | 1,953 | 1,917 | 1,953 | 1,942 | 1,876 | 1,861 | 1,883 | 1,877 | 1,921 | 1,980 | 2,041 | 2,080 | 1,986 | 1,929 |  |
|  | 7,456 | 8,164 | 7,920 | 8,164 | 8,390 | 8, 692 | 8,816 | 8,859 | 8,737 | 8,656 | 8,633 | 8,592 | 8, 549 | 8,574 | 8,716 |  |
| Installment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112,158 | 124,281 | 11,300 | 12,445 | 9,469 | 9,540 | 11,746 | 11,224 | 12,556 | 13,096 | 11,833 | 13,166 | 11, 535 | 12,337 | 12,806 |  |
|  | 29,791 43,873 | 34,873 <br> 47,821 <br> 1,581 | 3,087 4,381 | 2,743 | 2,499 3,773 | 2,777 | 11,363 3,363 4,337 | $\begin{array}{r}11,22 \\ 3,269 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,699 4,699 4 4 | 13,938 4,779 | 3,480 4,544 | 3, 696 5,094 4, | 3,110 4,695 | 3,663 4,831 3,84 | 3, 505 5,202 |  |
|  | 43,873 38,491 | 47,821 41,587 | 4,381 3,832 | 5, 528 4,174 | 3,773 3,197 | 3,422 | 4,337 4,046 | 4,158 | 4,593 4,264 | 4,779 4,379 | 4,544 3,809 | 5,094 4,376 | 4,695 $\mathbf{3 , 7 3 0}$ | 4,831 3,843 | 5,202 4,099 |  |
| Repaid, total | 107,199 | 115,050 | 9,987 | 10,238 | 10,007 | 9,787 | 10,999 | 10,042 | 10,812 | 10,914 | 10,496 | 10,957 | 10,253 | 11, 025 | 10,986 |  |
|  | 30,137 | 31,393 | 2,704 | 2,655 | 2,713 | 2,711 | 1,026 | 2,774 | 2,984 | 2.982 | 2,896 | 2,976 | 2,789 | 3, 145 | 2,993 |  |
|  | 40,721 | 44,933 | 3,830 | 3, 915 | 4,080 | 3,889 | 4,221 | 3, 872 | 4,135 | 4,177 | 4,115 | 4,376 | 4, 138 | 4,360 | 4, 354 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted:- | 36,341 | 38,724 | 3,453 | 3,668 | 3,214 | 3,187 | 3,752 | 3,396 | 3,693 | 3,755 | 3,485 | 3,605 | 3,326 | 3,520 | 39 |  |
| Extended, total....---.-....................-do |  |  | 11,157 | 10,866 | 11,116 | 10,952 | 11,741 | 11,374 | 11,687 | 12,057 | 11,687 | 12,484 | 11,953 | 12,404 | 12,846 |  |
|  |  |  | 3,121 | 3,051 | 3,081 | 3,100 | 3,176 | 11,374 3,162 | 11,084 | - 3,412 | 11,087 | 12,484 | 11, 368 | 3, 504 | 12,620 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper---.-.-.-.-. - |  |  | 4,254 | 4, 153 | 4,258 | 4,052 | 4, $\mathbf{4}, 153$ | 4, 370 | 4, 4,393 | 4,577 | 4,684 | 4,990 | 4,772 | 4,971 | 5,118 |  |
|  |  |  | 3,782 | 3,662 | 3,769 | 3,800 | 4,112 | 3,842 | 4,020 | 4,068 | 3,705 | 4,003 | 3,813 | 3,929 | 4,108 |  |
|  |  |  | 9,965 | 9,976 | 10,015 | 10,069 |  | 10,384 | 10,355 | 10,671 | 10,593 | 10,841 | 10,667 | 10,908 | 11, 128 |  |
|  |  |  | 2,676 | 2,715 | 10,795 | 10,776 | 10,831 | 2,867 | 2,819 | 2,922 | 2,917 | 2,896 | 2,873 | 3,041 | 3, 1223 |  |
| Other consumer go |  |  | 3,875 | 3,891 | 3,905 | 3,878 | 3,944 | 3,986 | 3,981 | 4, 164 | 4, 249 | 4,395 | 4,303 | 4,354 | 4,444 |  |
| All other |  |  | 3,414 | 3,370 | 3,315 | 3,415 | 3,652 | 3,531 | 3,555 | 3,585 | 3,427 | 3,550 | 3,491 | 3,513 | 3,661 |  |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receipts and outlays: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 193,743 | ${ }^{1} 188,392$ | 14, 945 | 17, 213 | 17,596 | 15,239 | 15,237 | 24,435 | 17,275 | -25,589 | 15, 207 | 18, 213 | 22,183 | 14,738 | 16,748 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 196,588$ | ${ }^{1} 211,425$ | 18,947 | 17, 484 | 19,469 | 18,764 | 20,327 | 18, 598 | 19,960 | -23, 202 | 18, 591 | 20, 581 | 18, 471 | r20, 055 | 21, 165 |  |
| Budget surplus or deficit | 1-2,845 | 1-23, 033 | -4,002 | -271 | -1,873 | -3, 525 | -5,090 | 5,935 | -2, 685 | 2,387 | -3,384 | -2,369 | 3,712 | -5,317 | -4,418 |  |
| Budget financing, total | ${ }^{1} 2,845$ | ${ }^{1} 123,033$ | 4,002 | 271 | 1, 873 | 3, 525 | 5,090 | -5,935 | 2,685 | -2,387 | 3,384 | 2,369 | $-3,712$ | 5,317 | 4,418 |  |
| Borrowing from the public.................... do-... | 15,397 | ${ }^{1} 19,448$ | 2,590 | 8,482 | , 134 |  | 3,795 | -2,059 | -618 | -3,368 | 3,730 | 934 | 376 | 2, 851 | 5,298 |  |
| Reduction in cash balances...-...-.-........do.... | $1-2,552$ | 13,794 | 1,412 | -8,211 | 1,739 | 3, 524 | 1,295 | $-3,876$ | 2,067 | , 981 | -346 | 1,435 | 4,088 | 2,466 | -880 |  |
| Gross amount of debt outstanding ............do. | ${ }^{1} 382,603$ | 1 409, 468 | 424,555 | 434, 350 | 432,607 | 434, 344 | 437, 553 | 435, 470 | 438,350 | 437,329 | 442, 461 | 446,051 | 444,580 | 450,604 | 455, 285 |  |
| Held by the public...............................do..... | ${ }^{1}$ 284,880 | 1304, 328 | 317,402 | 325, 884 | 326,018 | 326, 019 | -329, 814 | 327, 755 | 327, 137 | 323, 770 | 327, 499 | 328, 433 | 328, 809 | 331, 660 | 336, 958 |  |
| udget receipts by source and outlays by agency: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts (net), total.-....................-mil. \$. | ${ }^{1} 193,743$ |  | 14,945 | 17,213 | 17,596 | 15, 239 | 15, 237 | 24,534 | 17, 275 | 25, 589 | 15, 207 | 18, 213 | 22,183 | 14,738 | 16,748 |  |
| Individual income taxes (net) .-...........d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{1} 190,412$ | 186,230 | 7,455 | 7,096 | 10,944 | 6,846 | 3,905 | 11,965 |  | 11, C 54 | 7,355 | 8, 380 |  | 7,595 | 8, 613 |  |
| Corporation income taxes (net)..........do. | ${ }^{1} 32,829$ | ${ }^{1} 26,785$ | 512 | 4,927 | 1,070 | ${ }^{6} 66$ | 4,722 | 4,895 | $\checkmark 733$ | 8,267 | 1,071 | ${ }^{8,655}$ | 4,965 | 965 | 559 |  |
| Social insurance taxes and contributions (net) ..................................................... | 145,298 | 1 48,578 | 4, 120 | 2,642 | 3,615 | 5,740 | 4,350 | 5,655 | 7,443 | 4, 122 | 4, 277 | 6,849 | 4,038 | 3,759 | 4,969 |  |
|  | 125, 203 | ${ }^{1} 26,798$ | 2,858 | 2,549 | 1,967 | 1,986 | 2,259 | 2,020 | 2,542 | 2,147 | 2, 505 | 2,318 | 2,175 | 2, 420 | 2,606 |  |
|  | 1 196,588 | 1211, 425 | 18,947 | 17,484 | 19,469 | 18,764 | 20,327 | 18,598 | 19, 960 | r 23, 202 | 18,591 | 20,581 | 18,471 | ${ }^{20,055}$ | 21, 165 |  |
|  | 18,307 | 18,560 | 1,094 | 1,120 | 1, 1,040 | ${ }^{18} 636$ | -354 | 18, 97 | - 440 | , 588 | 2,688 | 1, 532 | 18,403 | 1,083 | ${ }_{6} 681$ |  |
| Defense Department, military $\qquad$ Health, Education, and Welfare Department | ${ }^{1} 77,150$ | 174,546 | 5,996 | 6,386 | 5,967 | 6, 107 | 6,872 | 6,507 | 6,871 | 8,264 | 5,193 | 5,662 | 5,204 | 6,066 | 6, 250 |  |
| Healh, Edacation, and Welfare Department | 152,338 |  | 5,761 | 5,571 | 5,897 | 6, 013 | 6, 179 | 5,946 | 6,189 | 8,211 | 5,456 | 6,013 | 6, 271 | 7,044 | 7,037 |  |
| Treasury Department.-.-....---.-......do | 119,510 | tr 20,990 13 | 1,931 | 1,774 | 1,892 | 1,856 | 1,900 | 1,951 | 1,919 | 1,869 | 1,862 | 1,864 | 1,991 | 1,720 | 2,098 |  |
| National Aeronautics and Space Adm....do | 13,749 18 | 13,381 19 | 288 | 285 | 259 | 276 | , 310 | -238 | + 270 | 1,292 | 289 | -289 | 273 | 271 | 272 |  |
| Veterans Administration....-.-............-do | 18,653 | 19,756 | 818 | 893 | 1,020 | 861 | 1,042 | 926 | 970 | 906 | 882 | 855 | 831 | 893 | 1,276 |  |
| Receipts and expenditures (national income and product accounts basis), qtrly. totals seas. adj. at annual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Government receipts, total | 191.6 | 199.1 |  | 202.8 |  |  | 221.4 |  |  | 224.9 |  |  | 229.8 |  |  |  |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts.......... do | 92.4 | 89.6 |  | 93.8 |  |  | 105.8 |  |  | 107.3 |  |  | 109.1 |  |  | D113.1 |
| Corporate profit tax accruals .-.-.........-do | 30.4 | 33.1 |  | 31.1 |  |  | 34.0 |  |  | 35.2 |  |  | 36.7 |  |  |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals do Contributions for social insurance $\qquad$ | 19.3 49.5 | 20.5 55.9 |  | 20.8 57.0 |  |  | 19.9 |  |  | 19.7 |  |  | 20.2 |  |  | p 20.5 p 65.2 |
| Federal Government expenditures, total...do...- | 204.5 | 220.8 |  | 227.5 |  |  | 236.3 |  |  | 246.5 |  |  | 241.6 |  |  | p 262.9 |
| Purchases of goods and s ervices........... do.... <br> National defense............................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 96.5 \\ & 75.1 \end{aligned}$ | 97.8 71.4 |  | 100.7 71.9 |  |  | 105.7 76.7 |  |  | 108.1 78.6 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 105.4 \\ 75.1 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \nu 104.5 \\ p 74.4 \end{array}$ |
| Transfer payme | 63.3 | 75.0 |  | 77.8 |  |  | 79.4 |  |  | 80.4 |  |  | 82.0 |  |  | p 92.2 |
| Grants-in-aild to State and local govts.....do | 24.5 | 29.3 |  | 30.8 |  |  | 32.4 |  |  | 38.1 |  |  | 34.4 |  |  | P 45.9 |
| Net interest paid............................d. do....- | 14.6 | 13.6 |  | 13.3 |  |  | 13.1 |  |  | 13.8 |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | $\bigcirc 13.7$ |
| Subsidies less current surpius of government enterprises......................................-. bil. \$.. | 5.5 | 5.2 |  | 6.0 |  |  | 13.1 5.6 |  |  | 6.0 |  |  | 13.6 6.2 |  |  | p 6.6 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements ., do... |  |  |  | . 1 |  |  | . 0 |  |  | . 1 |  |  | . 0 |  |  | . 0 |
| Surplus or deficit (-).........................d.do.... | -12.9 | -21.7 |  | -24.7 |  |  | -14.8 |  |  | -21.6 |  |  | -11.8 |  |  |  |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance cos._...bil. \$ Government securities | 207.25 | 222.10 | 219.35 | 222.10 | 223.31 | 224.74 |  | 227.89 | 229.34 | 230.18 | 231. 59 | 233.34 | 234.46 | 235.97 |  |  |
| Government securities..-..................... do...- | 11.07 | 11.00 99.80 | 11.15 | 11.00 | 11.32 | 11.34 | 11.52 | 11.08 | 11.13 | 11.10 | 11.08 | 11.09 | 11. 12 | 11.13 |  |  |
| Corporate securities ${ }^{\text {Mortgage }}$ Loans, total. | 88.62 <br> 74.38 | 99.80 75.50 | 98.44 74.90 | 99.80 75.50 | $\begin{array}{r}101.35 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 102.82 | 103.80 | 105.25 | 106.43 | 107.07 | 108. 24 | 109. 73 | 110.30 | 111.62 |  |  |
|  | 68.73 | 69.90 | 74.90 71.31 | 75.50 | 75.52 | 75.46 | 75.42 | 75.47 | 75.49 | 75.55 | 75.63 | 75.72 | 75.81 | 75.95 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1.31 | 69.90 | 69.98 | 69.94 | 69.90 | 69.93 | 69.94 | 69.97 | 70.03 | 7.10 | 70.20 | 70.32 |  |  |
|  | 6.32 | 6.90 | 6.95 | 6. 90 | 7.10 | 7.00 | 7.05 | 7.03 | 7.09 | 7.15 | 7.18 | 7.24 | 7.24 | 7.23 |  |  |
| Colicy loans and premium notes----.-- do....- | 16. 06 | 17.06 | 16.95 | 17.06 | 17. 07 | 17.13 | 17.21 | 17.36 | 17.44 | 17.53 | 17.60 | 17.69 | 17. 77 | 17.85 |  |  |
| Other assets | 1.76 9.15 | 1.76 10.07 | 1.53 9.43 | 1.76 10.07 | 1.51 9.44 | 1.47 9.51 | 1.35 9.68 | 1.50 10.20 | 1.54 10.20 | 1.54 10.24 | 1.57 10.29 | 1.55 10.33 | 1.59 10.61 | 1.62 10.57 |  |  |

- Revised. p Preliminary
${ }^{1}$ Data shown in 1970 and 1971 annual columns are for fiscal years ending June 30 of the
If See similar note on p. S-17.
See simiar note on p. S-17.
o Includes data for items not shown separately.

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes $\$ 17$ bil. SGLI. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning Jan. 1972 valued $\$ 38$ per fine ounce
to the latest benchmarked gold (-). $\oplus$ Beginning Jan. 1972 Survey, data reflect corrections tors. Revised monthly data back to 1964 will be shown later. TAt all commercial banks.
$\ddagger$ Series revised to reflect recalculation of seasonal factors; revisions for periods prior to Feb.
1971 will be shown later $\odot$ 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. © Corrected.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FINANCE-Continued



[^11][^12]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FINANCE—Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks-Contínued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 10 high-grade (Standard \& Poor's Corp.). .percent. | 7.22 | 6.75 | 6.78 | 6.81 | 6.57 | 6.67 | 6.76 | 6.91 | 6.90 | 6.93 | 6.99 | 6.90 | 7.00 | 7.03 | 6.93 | 6.92 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones averages (65 stoc | 243.92 | 298.12 | 285.91 | 301.72 | 315.61 | 317.15 | 323.84 | 329.83 | 322.26 | 315.09 | 306.91 | 315.22 | 310. 15 | 321.92 | 322.19 | 332.15 |
| Industrial (30 stocks) | 753.19 | 884.76 | 822.11 | 869.90 | 904.65 | 914.37 | 939.23 | 958.16 | 948. 22 | 943.43 | 925.92 | ${ }^{958.34}$ | 950. 58 | 944. 10 | 1,001.19 | 1,020.32 |
| Public utility (15 stocks) | 108. 75 | 117.22 | 111.03 | 112.43 | 118.84 | 113.41 | 114.34 | 110. 56 | 108.80 | 106.27 | 107.09 | 109.07 | 109.76 | 113.06 | 122.33 | ${ }_{232}^{121.47}$ |
| Transportation (20 stocks) | 152.36 | 217.20 | 221.48 | 237.81 | 249.85 | 255.10 | 259.48 | 270.08 | 257. 34 | 243.84 | 229.95 | 233, 53 | 222.86 | 215.88 | 227.89 | 232.74 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corporation: or <br> Industrial. public utility, and railroad: <br> Combined index (500 stocks) ...-1941-43=10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 83.22 | 98.29 | 92.78 | 99.17 | 103.30 | 105.24 | 107.69 | 108.81 | 107. 65 | 108.01 | 107.21 | 111.01 | 109.39 | 109. 56 | 115.05 | 117.50 |
| Industrial, total (425 stocks) $9 . .$. | 91.29 | 108.35 | 102.21 | 109.67 | 114.12 | 116.86 | 119.73 | 121.34 | 120.16 | 120.84 | 119.98 | 124. 35 | 122.33 | 122. 39 | 128. 29 | 131.08 |
| Capital goods (116 stocks)...........do. | 87.87 | 102.80 | 95.51 | 103.78 | 109.69 | 113.90 | 116.89 | 120. 19 | 119.65 | 120.92 | 119.13 | 124.47 | 121.63 | 119.50 | 122.11 | 124. 57 |
| Consumers' goods (184 stocks)...... do | 80.22 | 99.78 | 97.47 | 103.92 | 106.45 | 109.42 | 113.20 | 115.05 | 112.67 | 113.43 | 112.57 | 116.17 | 113.19 | 112.94 | 119.51 | 122. 26 |
| Public utility (55 stocks).............do. | 54.48 | 59.33 | 55.86 | 57.07 | 60.19 | 57.41 | 57. 73 | 55.70 | 54.94 | 53.73 | 53.47 | 54.66 | 55.36 | 56.66 | 61.16 | 61.73 |
| Railroad (20 stocks).....................d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 32.13 | 41.94 | 41.19 | 43.17 | 45.16 | 45.66 | 46.48 | 47.38 | 45.06 | 43.66 | 42.00 | 43.28 | 42.37 | 41.20 | 42.41 | 44. 62 |
| Banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City (9 stocks).............do | 43.83 | 46.31 | 46.42 | 49.79 | 49.70 | 49.28 | 52.16 | 55.76 | 55.57 | 55.27 | 57.35 | 61.28 | 62.11 | 63.99 | 63.45 | 62.48 |
| Outside New York City (16 stocks).....do. | 77.06 | 87.06 | 83.55 | 88.74 | 90.16 | 90.19 | 94.79 | 103.47 | 101. 57 | 103.63 | 106.94 | 112.21 | 116.62 | 118. 20 | 117.74 | 114.24 |
| Property-liability insurance ( 16 stocks)..do. | 78.34 | 115.04 | 115.65 | 119.58 | 119.26 | 122.20 | 128.19 | 133.66 | 139. 43 | 132.63 | 127.13 | 131.71 | 129.86 | 133.04 | 149.68 | 144. 16 |
| New York Stock Exchange common stock indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite | 45.72 | 54.22 | 51.17 | 54.76 | 57.19 | 58.45 | 59.96 | 60.65 | 59.82 | 59.87 | 59.21 | 61.07 | ${ }_{60}^{60 .} 05$ | 59.99 | 62.99 | ${ }_{69}^{64.26}$ |
|  | ${ }^{48.03}$ | 57.92 | 54.50 | 58.85 | 61.33 | 63.36 | 65. 18 | 66.10 | 65.30 | ${ }^{65.76}$ | 65.13 | 67.25 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32.14 37.24 | 44.35 39.44 | 44.29 36.87 | 48.34 37.52 | 50.56 40.02 | 52.80 38.56 | 53.71 38.56 | 55.50 37.48 | 53.43 37.04 | 51.26 36.32 | 48.45 36.02 | 48. 97 36.87 | 46.49 37.82 | 38. 93 | 47.50 41.81 | 48.44 42.28 |
|  | 60.00 | 70.38 | 68.98 | 72.28 | 74.24 | ${ }_{73.74}$ | 77.15 | 80.36 | ${ }_{78.32}$ | 76.59 | 75.41 | 78.27 | 78.41 | 79.64 | 84.57 | 83.45 |
| Sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): Market value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| .millions | 4, 539 | 5,916 | 12, 405 | 17, 574 | - 547 | 18,609 | 21,661 | 18, 684 | 1, 507 | - 506 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{427}$ | - 525 | 367 | 461 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On New York Stock Exchange: Market value. | $\underset{\mathbf{3 , 2 1 3}}{103,063}$ | 147,098 4,265 | $\begin{array}{r}9,757 \\ \hline 295\end{array}$ | 13,997 ${ }^{416}$ | 12,971 | 14, 278 | 16,439 460 | 14,122 | 13, 124 | 12,989 ${ }^{360}$ | 10, 831 | 13, 878 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,669 \\ 264 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,930 \\ 346 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales <br> (sales effected) $\qquad$ |  | 4,265 |  |  |  |  |  | 413 | 357 | 360 | 307 | 378 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,937 | 3,891 | 276 | 378 | 380 | 376 | 404 | 368 | 336 | 315 | 289 | 357 | 246 | 317 | 406 | 345 |
| Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of period: Market value, all listed shares.. <br> bil.s. | ${ }^{612.49}$ | 741, 83 | 679.42 | 741.83 | 761.35 | 782.94 | 790. 22 | 791. 04 | 810.43 | 793.22 | 791.10 | 821. 15 | 816.22 | 824.96 | ${ }_{19}^{863.52}$ | 871.54 19 |
| Number of shares listed................-millions. | 15, 522 | 17,500 | 17,320 | 17, 500 | 17,589 | 17,692 | 17,777 | 17,916 | 18,113 | 18,432 | 18,607 | 18,773 | 18,875 | 19,002 | 19,063 | 19, 159 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

| FOREIGN TRADE <br> Value of Exports <br> Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, total.........mil. \$.. | 43,224, 0 | 44, 129.9 | 3,264. 5 | 4,088. 4 | 3,872.6 | 3,818.4 | 4,349.2 | 3,936. 7 | 4,195.5 | 4,050.9 | 3,726.4 | 3,991.4 | 4,008. 1 | 4,510.2 | 4,613.4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excl. Dept, of Defense shipments.........do. | 42,659.3 | 43, 548. 6 | 3, 221.3 | 4, 055.9 | 3,814.8 | 3,780.0 | 4,309.7 | 3,886. 6 | 4, 142.8 | 4, 014.9 | 3,660.3 | 3,945. 8 | 3,965. 0 | 4,442. 7 | 4,582. 7 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted. .-.-.-.......------- do. | 12,65.3 | , | 3,160.3 | 3,858.0 | 4,220.8 | 3, 805.6 | 3,890.7 | 3,760. 3 | 3, 913.5 | 3,904.7 | 4,019.2 | 4,201. 7 | 4,157. 5 | 4,364.6 | 4,468.7 |  |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,579.1 | 1,694.1 | 106.7 | 183.0 | 148.7 | 131.3 | 136.6 | 113.2 | 114.6 | 138.9 | 109.9 | 134.1 | 111.5 | 146.6 | 150.9 |  |
|  | 10, 022.8 | 9,849.5 | 737.1 | 912.4 | 871.5 | 809.8 | 1,068.8 | 876.0 | 900.4 | 931.7 | 878.5 | 893.3 | 855.2 | 1,016.8 | 1,072. 5 |  |
|  | 1,188.2 | 1,168.8 | 73.7 | 117.7 | 81.6 | 81.0 | 1, 95.0 | 85.7 | 72.4 | 70.7 | 84.9 | 893. 104 | 83.9 | $\begin{array}{r}1,916.8 \\ \hline 93.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,09.9 \\ \hline 93.9\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 14,816.8 | 14,574.1 | 988.8 | 1,404. 2 | 1,304.2 | 1, 289.6 | 1,436. 5 | 1,248.5 | 1,388.4 | 1,182.8 | 1,187.4 | 1,246. 5 | 1,282.7 | 1,407.2 | 1,535.8 |  |
| Northern North Americs.................... d | 9,080.3 | 10,367. 7 | 931.9 | 876.6 | 859.5 | 925.2 | 1,024.3 | 1,071.0 | 1,120. 1 | 1,114. 6 | 875.5 | 1,008.9 | 1,062.9 | 1,158.3 | [1,138.6 |  |
|  | 3,241.3 | 3, 154.2 | 230.8 | 287.4 | 262.0 | 274. 5 | 1, 296.1 | 1,275. 0 | 1, 2290.5 | ${ }^{1}, 283.6$ | 279.4 | 1, 298.1 | 1, 304.0 | - 349.6 | 1, 325.6 |  |
|  | 3,290.0 | 3,328.2 | 194.9 | 307.5 | 309.1 | 297.0 | 291.9 | 267.3 | 309.1 | 328.7 | 310.8 | 306.3 | 308.1 | 337.7 | 296.1 |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77.2 | 62.9 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 8.8 |  |
|  | 562.7 | 622.4 | 52.1 | 88.8 | 67.4 | 38.3 | 48.4 | 40.7 | 36.4 | 46.4 | 37.5 | 64.0 | 48.6 | 70.1 | 50.9 |  |
| Asia; Australia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea $\qquad$ do. | 1,003. 5 | 1,018.8 | 62.3 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 74.2 | 80.2 | 72.0 | 59.5 | 58.4 | 70.0 | 90.3 | 69.2 | 75.3 | 76.1 |  |
|  | + 572.5 | , 648.2 | 44.0 | 51.8 | 41.8 | 29.2 | 45.9 | 18.3 | 21.7 | 49.2 | 28.2 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 25.3 |  |
|  | 325.4 | 211.6 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 19.9 | 25.4 | 13.3 | 17.1 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 8.2 | 16.0 | 8.9 |  |
|  | 66.6 | 73.8 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 16.9 | 21.0 | 18.7 | 8.5 |  |
| Indonesia | 266.0 | 263.0 | 17.8 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 25.4 | 18.1 | 35.0 | 26,9 | 29.8 | 22.3 | 11.3 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 24.0 |  |
|  | 373.2 | 340.2 | 21.5 | 35.6 | 29.7 | 25.1 | 34.8 | 28.4 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 34.4 | 27.8 | 32.8 | 29.5 | 29.4 |  |
|  | 4,651.9 | 4,054.7 | 329.0 | 403.9 | 370.9 | 321.7 | 512.6 | 372.8 | 375.0 | 387.7 | 376.5 | 405.3 | 378.5 | 463.7 | 488.5 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,483.0 | 1,380. 2 | 82.8 | 125.3 | 121.9 | 144.1 | 172.4 | 123.5 | 129.4 | 117.0 | 113.5 | 108.8 | 117.6 | 150.6 | 151.2 |  |
| East Germany $\qquad$ | 1, 32.5 | , 25.4 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 108.8 | 11.6 | 150.2 | 151.3 |  |
|  | 2,740.7 | 2,832.0 | 203.2 | 261.4 | 229.3 | 233.2 | 251.7 | 234.7 | 237.3 | 219.6 | 219.9 | 199.0 | 206.9 | 247.3 | 262.9 |  |
|  | 1,353.0 | 1,314.0 | 90.5 | 142.6 | 110.8 | 114.4 | 144.8 | 110.7 | 163.6 | 115.3 | 103.2 | 93.3 | 105.2 | 100.9 | 129.4 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...-do- | 118.7 | 1, 160.6 | 13.7 | 26.6 | 21.6 253.8 | 29.6 | 35.1 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 15.3 21.0 | 19.3 | 75.1 | 67.8 | 64.0 | 56. 1 |  |
|  | 2,536.3 | 2,374.0 | 153.9 | 255.7 | 253.8 | 182.8 | 277.0 | 201.8 | 197.5 | 200.2 | 192.8 | 184.9 | 236.2 | 215.2 | 275.3 |  |
| North and South America: <br> Canada | 9,079.3 | 10,365. 7 | 931.9 | 876.6 | 859.5 | 925.2 | 1,024.2 | 1,070.9 | 1,119.9 | 1,114.6 | 873.8 | 1,008.2 | 1,062.8 | 1,157.9 | 1,138.5 |  |
| $r$ Revised. <br> $\sigma^{7}$ Number of stocks represents number currently | sed; the | change | num | does |  | affect $\%$ In | continul cludes da | ty of the ata not | series. hown sep | arately. |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annus | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value of Exporto-Continued <br> Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports-Continued By leading countries-Continued North and South America-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Latin American Republics, total $9 . .$. mil. \$.- | 5,695.2 | 5,667.0 | 372.8 | 520.9 | 504.3 | 502.6 | 515.1 | 478.3 | 534.3 | 552.4 | 526.0 | 541.2 | 550.4 | 617.9 | 548.7 |  |
|  | 441.0 | 391.0 | 17.0 | 43.9 | 41.8 | 34.1 | 26.4 | 23.1 | 34.5 | 24.9 | 38.8 | 34.9 | 43.1 | 45.1 | 26.8 |  |
| Brazil | 840.5 300.3 | 966.3 <br> 223 | 60.8 14.0 | 87.5 20.5 | 88.0 17.8 | 96.9 18.2 | 96.7 | ${ }_{120.5}^{90.5}$ | 120.7 | 108.0 15 | 112.4 14.8 | 106.9 15.0 | 100.4 12.1 | $\begin{array}{r}118.5 \\ 15.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 104.2 9.6 |  |
|  | 394.8 | 378.0 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 29.6 | ${ }_{28.9}$ | 16.6 25.0 | 123.2 | 24.6 24.5 | 159.9 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 26.9 | 26.4 |  |
|  | 1, 703.7 | 1,622.1 | 136.1 | 150.8 | 133.2 | 140.5 | 158.8 | 153.7 | 159.7 | 158.9 | 153.9 | 171.4 | 171.2 | 207.6 | 184.4 |  |
| Venezuela | 759.3 | 787.1 | 43.1 | 69.3 | 74.4 | 69.9 | 73.4 | 70.3 | 72.3 | 94.4 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 78.1 | 73.1 | 76.2 |  |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total | 42,590.1 | 43,491.8 | 3,220.1 | 4,031.5 | 3,823.8 | 3,761. 1 | 4, 289.5 | 3,861.5 | 4,127.1 | 3, 978.2 | 3, 667.9 | 3,920.0 | 3,938. 1 | 4, 448.9 | 4, 527. 1 |  |
| Excluding military grant-aid..------..--- do | 42,025.4 | 42,910.5 | 3,177.0 | 3,999.1 | 3,765.9 | 3,722.7 | 4, 250.0 | 3,811.5 | 4,074.4 | 3,942.2 | 3,601.8 | 3,874.4 | 3, 894.9 | 4, 381.4 | $4,496.5$ |  |
| Agricultural products, total-1-.................................. | 3, 3 , 2434.3 | $7,694.9$ $35,802.3$ | 2,590.3 | 18,189.7 | ${ }_{3,053 .}, 7$ | 715.2 | 668.6 <br> 3, 620.9 | 3,233.3 <br> 62 | 3,415.9 | 7, 234.3 <br> 18 | 681.8 <br> $2,986.1$ | - 6884.0 | [ 7209.9 | 9808.0 $3,540.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,079.9 \\ & 3,447.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| By commodity groups and principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $4,356.3$ 174.7 | 4, 366. ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6}$ | 383.2 17.3 | 460.2 23.2 | 379.4 14.9 | 373.0 14.5 | 376.4 17.7 178 | 361.7 18.8 | 449.0 27.6 | ${ }_{23}^{473.7}$ | 436.5 19.5 | 474.9 18.7 | 517.3 19.6 | 550.8 29.9 | 615.5 23.9 |  |
| Grains and cereal preparations .-...-.-do. | 2,596.0 | 2,447.4 | 189.6 | 224.4 | 215.8 | 229.2 | 198.8 | 214.4 | 265.2 | 295.8 | 272.8 | 318.4 | 333.6 | 337.4 | 384.8 |  |
| Beverages and tobacco..........-.-....-. do | 701.7 | 709.1 | 12.0 | 75.8 | 126.2 | 112.0 | 49.5 | 34.3 | 59.0 | 54.1 | 59.7 | 66.2 | 76.3 | 85.8 | 94.8 |  |
| Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels $9 . .$. do | 4,604.8 | 4,388.6 | 371.7 | 463.2 | 397.7 | 378.2 | 436.2 | 399.1 | 386.8 | 371.2 | 361.9 | 352.8 | $\begin{array}{r}311.5 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 449.7 | 565.5 |  |
| Cotton, raw, excl. linters and waste...- do | 372.1 $1,215.9$ |  | 42.0 146.4 | 65. 4 | 53.9 | 65.2 | 72.1 | 45.8 | 27.7 | $\begin{array}{r}24.6 \\ 106.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 10.1 8 | 13.8 <br> 53.0 | 30.4 186.2 | 55.9 214.8 |  |
| Soybeans, exc. canned or prepared.....do Metal ores, concentrates, and scrap....do | ${ }^{1,939.5}$ | $1,324.8$ 485.9 | 146.4 21.9 | 158.4 37.5 | 134.9 25.4 | 110.4 30.7 | 102.9 41.9 | $\begin{array}{r}125.9 \\ 30.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 109.7 41.9 | ${ }^{106.1} 42.2$ | 91.5 45.6 | 84.5 49.3 | 53.0 43.1 | 186.2 51.2 | 14.8 44.2 |  |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. $¢$ | 1,594.7 | 1,497. 5 | 62.1 | 122.1 | 116.6 | 109.1 | 136.5 | 131.6 | 135.8 | 123.5 | 103.2 | 157.1 | 130.3 | 137.1 | 146.9 |  |
| Coal and related products.....----....- do | 1,044. ${ }^{487.9}$ | 950.7 478.9 | 19.8 358 | 76.4 | 71.6 | 70.5 | 87.4 | 88.8 | 96.4 35 | 84.9 35.9 | 62.5 36.1 | 113.9 38.2 | 89.1 35.6 | ${ }_{37.2} 9$ | 95.3 41.8 |  |
| Animal and vegetable oils, fats, waxes....do. | 493.0 | 615.2 | 37.0 | 59.0 | 52.4 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 35.8 | 42.0 | 2.1 | 44.5 | 37.1 | 36. 3 | 35.2 | 47.7 |  |
| Chemicals................................-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,825.6 | 3,835.8 | 223.5 | 309.1 | 337.8 | 351.8 | 342.3 | 294.1 | 343.5 | 334.8 | 333.1 | 349.4 | 336.3 | 392.9 | 332.0 |  |
|  | 5,065.2 | 4, 413.4 | 315.2 | 409.3 | 357.4 | 391.9 | 434.8 | 387.5 | 413.8 | 404.4 | 374.1 | 420.3 | 405.8 | 445.7 | 426.3 |  |
|  | ${ }^{603.1}$ | ${ }^{632.1}$ | 44.8 | 66.8 | 58.8 | 59.8 | 63.8 | 61.2 | 64.0 | 63.5 | 54.6 | 66.2 | 6459 | ${ }^{74.2}$ | 72.0 |  |
| Iron and steel. | 1,268.8 | 791.1 595.6 | 65.5 36.1 | 83.5 56.0 | 62.9 42.9 | 65.4 | 74.7 5.6 | 61.4 51.0 | 69.3 47.5 | 70.8 44.3 | 64.2 37.9 | 73.8 38.6 | 75.0 44.6 | 70.9 51.5 | 66.2 47.1 |  |
| Machinery and transport equipment, total mil. \$. | 17,881.9 | 19,459.8 | 1,496.9 | 1,760.3 | 1,664.9 | 1,637. 4 | 2,057. 6 | 1,801.0 | 1,895.2 | 1,757.4 | 1,574.5 | 1,680.7 | 1,739.7 | 1,887.4 | 1, 904.7 |  |
| Machinery, total $9 . . .-$.-...-........... do | 11,379.3 | 11,596.0 | 893.4 | 1,083. 6 | 1,047.6 | 1, 026.7 | 1,190.3 | 1,086.3 | 1,119.3 | 1,101.3 | 1,031.3 | 1,063. 5 | 1,064. 6 | 1,132.6 | $1,185.2$ |  |
| Agricultural.....---.-.-------------- do | ${ }^{626.4}$ |  | 40.7 39.0 | 44.3 47 | 48.7 38.4 | 1, 63.1 | 1, $\begin{array}{r}71.0 \\ 35\end{array}$ | \|r $\begin{array}{r}64.3 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71.9 38.6 | 69.6 31.2 | 63.1 31.7 | 58.8 30.4 | 56.7 32.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 62.8 \\ & 35.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.3 \\ & 30.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Metalworking--.---.-.-. and mining | 1,428.3 | 1,404.2 ${ }^{404 .}$ | 39.0 101.3 | 47.1 121.8 | 38.4 122.0 | 27.7 121.5 | 35.2 145.4 | 33.8 142.7 | $\begin{array}{r}38.6 \\ 139.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31.2 139.8 | 31.7 137.4 | 30.4 130.2 | 32.4 119.3 | $\begin{array}{r}35.6 \\ 124.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30.6 148.1 |  |
| Electrical. | $2,999.2$ | 3,066. 7 | 240.3 | 300.5 | 296.3 | 276.4 | 323.2 | 291.9 | 305.6 | 303.5 | 283.7 | 296.4 | 309.6 | 334.8 | 341.3 |  |
| Transport equipment, total.......................... Motor vehicles and parts............ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,502.6 \\ & 3,550.0 \end{aligned}$ | 7,899.0 $4,151.1$ | 605.2 351.6 | 677.0 337.1 | 617.3 <br> 341.5 <br> 24 | 610.8 368.5 | 867.3 418.5 | 714.7 415.5 | 775.8 438.7 | 656.1 398.9 | 543.2 283.4 | 617.5 357.4 | 675.1 433.2 | 754.8 474.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 719.6 \\ & 448.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles......do. | 2,570.7 | 2,734, 1 | 211.4 | 258.8 | 240.6 | 250.6 | 284.0 | 271.3 | 264.2 | 265.4 | 61.3 | 264.7 | 263.3 | 283.1 | 265.0 |  |
| Commodities not classified................do. | 1,496.3 | 1,531.3 | 107.1 | 113.8 | 150.8 | 117.4 | 133.9 | 145.1 | 137.9 | 131.4 | 119.2 | 116.8 | 121.3 | 131.0 | 128.7 |  |
| Value of Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General imports, total .....-.-...............do.... | 39,951. 6 | 45,562.7 | 3,522.0 | 4,278.7 | 4, 279.9 | 4, 177.3 | 4,844.2 | 4,247.9 | 4,722.2 | 4,766.5 | 4,313.7 | 4,727. 3 | 4,484, 8 | 5,007.1 | 5,189.8 |  |
|  |  |  | 3,378.7 | 4,128.4 | 4,539.6 | 4, 403.2 | 4, 475.0 | 4,459.7 | 4,465.9 | 4,495.0 | 4,561.4 | 4,664.3 | 4,670.7 | 4,779.6 | 5,027.9 |  |
| By qeographic regions: |  | 1,236. 8 | 81.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 126.8 | 134.6 | 137.8 | 124.5 | 165.5 | 141.4 |  |
|  | 9,621.2 | 11,782. 5 | 1,060.9 | 1,327.0 | 1,126. 7 | 999.3 | 1,332.1 | 1, 108.0 | 1,251.3 | 1,240.3 | 1,174.8 | 1,488.6 | 1,339.8 | 1,398.7 | 1,404.1 |  |
|  | 870.6 | 835. 0 | 45.3 | 98.7 | 66.0 | 68.4 | 73.3 | 195.3 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 87.2 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 123.4 | 101.0 |  |
|  | 11,394.6 | 12,845. 6 | 786.7 | 1,032.3 | 1,244. 2 | 1, 240.6 | 1,427.6 | 1,159.7 | 1,330.8 | 1,345. 9 | 1,314. 4 | 1,341. 6 | 1,122.0 | 1,355. 3 | 1,491.7 |  |
| Northern North America--.-...-----.--- do | 11,094.8 | 12,765. 6 | 1, 139.4 | 1,130.4 | 1, 100.6 | 1, 144.0 | 1, 288.6 | 1, 234.3 | 1,339.5 | ${ }^{1,373.3}$ | $1,063.6$ 258.3 | ${ }_{308.7}^{1,027.3}$ | 1,206. 24 | 1,372.9 | $1,456.8$ 305.5 2 |  |
| Southern North America <br> South America $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do do | ${ }_{2}^{2,850.1}$ | $\stackrel{3,01.4}{3,133.9}$ | 245.3 169.1 | 289.4 269.4 | ${ }_{330.8}^{296.1}$ | ${ }_{312.0}^{290.1}$ | 317.5 275.8 | 310.6 223.4 | 346.1 246 | 292.3 | ${ }_{277.1}^{28.3}$ | 292.0 | 312.5 | 299.6 | 283.9 |  |
| By leading countries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa: <br> Egypt $\qquad$ do | 22.9 | 19.1 | 9 | 1.5 | 1.6 |  |  |  | 4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 |  |
|  | 290.2 | 28.5 | 17.3 | 30.4 | 17.4 | 23.1 | 34.4 | 21.1 | 33.3 | 22.1 | 36.4 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 33.9 | 26.5 |  |
| Asia; Australia and Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guines ......-do....- | ${ }_{298.1}^{62.6}$ | 636.2 329.2 | 34.5 17.4 | 72.9 36.2 | 49.6 42.1 | 46.8 34.5 | 48.7 38.2 | 72.7 30.4 | 62.1 42.5 | 68.4 42.8 | 57.5 38.2 | ${ }_{37.3}^{92.0}$ | 91.3 30.2 | 27.3 | 34.0 |  |
| Pakistan | 880.2 | 77.1 | 3.7 | 36.2 9.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 |  |
|  | 270.2 | 269.1 | 22.3 | 26.8 | 27.8 | ${ }^{29.0}$ | 26.0 | 20.6 | 30.7 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 21.5 | 17.6 | 33.9 | 24.9 |  |
| Indonesia---............-.-.-.........- do- | 187.4 471.7 | 209.2 495.8 | 14.2 39.8 | 18.4 6 | 23.7 22.8 | 19.6 30.0 | 17.1 49.1 | 23.2 28.9 | 21.7 32.2 | 20.1 50.8 | 18.2 33.8 | 50.8 | 29.5 52.7 | 28.2 34.9 | 4 |  |
|  | 5,875.4 | 7,260.9 | 706.5 | 811.0 | 664.5 | 580.7 | 847.1 | 691.7 | 769.3 | 707.2 | 680.1 | 911.1 | 805.5 | 819.0 | 863.9 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 942.3 | 1,087.8 | 71.9 4 | 75.8 | 102.1 | 103.5 | 138.0 | 98.2 | 112.9 | 115.8 | 108.7 | 132.5 | 94.3 | 113.8 | 127.1 1.0 |  |
| East Germany-.......................-. do | 3, 127.4 | 3,650.8 | 222.3 | 1.1 299.7 | 325.2 ${ }^{1.6}$ | 31.1 | 1.0 385.7 | 317.7 | 395.7 | 349.2 ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{373.2}{ }^{7}$ | 380.9 | 282.0 | 364.5 | 380.9 |  |
|  | 1,316.0 | 1,406.0 | 89.2 | 120.5 | 155.2 | 142.9 | 164.3 | 139.0 | 132.3 | 143.6 | 142.3 | 173.1 | 134.6 | 124.4 | 156.2 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics _--- do | 72.2 | 56.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4. 6 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 208. | 14.0 197.1 | 9.5 271.8 | 31.1 |  |
|  | 2,193.6 | 2,459.1 | 150.9 | 182.8 | 226.9 | 232.1 | 263.7 | 214.2 | 245.6 | 295.6 | 246.9 | 208.2 | 197.1 | 271.8 | 319.0 |  |
| North and South America: <br> Canada. $\qquad$ do | 11,092.0 | 12,761.7 | 1,139. 1 | 1,129.9 | 1,105.8 | 1, 143.4 | 1,288.1 | 1,234.2 | 1,339.2 | 1,373.2 | 1,062.9 | 1,025.8 | 1,205. 6 | 1,372.3 | 1,456. 5 |  |
| Latin American Republics, total 9 .....-do | 4,778.9 | 4,882.3 | 315.2 | 453.8 | 518.6 | 512.9 | 486.9 | 421.2 | 456.1 | 476.3 | 447.4 | 482.9 | 473.6 | 488.9 | 486.1 |  |
| Argentins..----------------------do- | 171.8 | 175.9 | 8.9 26.7 | 19.1 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 168.9 |  |
|  | 669.5 157.0 | 761.8 90.9 | 20.7 | 62.7 2.7 | 100.1 4.5 | 98.1 6.4 | 150.5 10.7 | 48.3 4.1 | 64.3 3.3 | 74.7 5.7 | 86.2 12.6 | 76.5 10.1 | 18.2 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.8 |  |
| Colombia | 268.8 | 239.4 | 10.7 | 23.1 | 30.4 | 31.6 | 17.9 | 14.5 | 24.5 | 21.0 | 19.2 | 30.7 | 17.0 | 26.1 | 23.2 |  |
|  | 1,218.5 | $1,262.5$ | 110.3 | 120.2 | 122.4 | 145. 6 | 155.0 | 144.7 | 155.1 | 125.0 | 121.3 | 126. 6 | 114.6 | 125.2 | 146. 6 |  |
|  | 1,082. 0 | 1,215.8 | 95.5 | 109.2 | 119.6 | 97.2 | 127.8 | 95.2 | 87.0 | 113.9 | 1 | 104.1 | 108.6 | 101.9 | 108.8 |  |
| By commodity groups and principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products total mil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 554.1 |  |
| Agricultural products, total Nonagricultural products, | 5,767.4 | $5,768.1$ $39,834.0$ | 3,239.6 | 3,731.8 | 585.8 $3,694.1$ | 3,586.8 | 507.9 $4,336.2$ | 3 3876.2 | 4,187.3 | 4, 239.8 | [3,842.4 | 4,171.2 | 3,939.4 | 4,426.7 | 4, 635. 7 |  |


| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| ```FOREIGN TRADE-Continued \\ Value of Imports-Continued \\ General imports-Continued \\ By commodity groups and principal commodities:``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5, 374.7 | 5,528.8 | 302.8 | 542.6 | 547.1 | 540.8 | 472.9 | 475.3 | ${ }^{516.1}$ | 525.5 13.3 | 484.3 9.9 | 576.2 7.6 | 555.1 4.0 | ${ }_{885} 8$ | 64.6 6.8 |  |
|  | 1,159.5 | 1,167.8 | 5.8 44.6 | ${ }_{92.9} 25$ | 134.8 | 114.5 | 60.6 | 14.3 61.1 | 95.5 | 78.8 | 79.2 | 111.7 | 130.1 | 128.8 | 103.5 |  |
| Meats and preparations. .-.............-do | 1,014.4 | 1,050.4 | 61.9 | 110.3 | 97.0 | 81.9 | 83.1 | 92.1 | 94.6 | 89.8 | 101.8 | 128.4 | 1254 | 127.0 | 111.9 |  |
|  | 725.3 | ${ }^{763.6}$ | 41.3 | 71.2 | 75.1 | 67.5 | 62.6 | 69.7 | 48.4 | 102.4 | 65.9 | 91.0 | 64.4 | 62.0 | 52.4 |  |
| Beverages and tobacco...---...-------.-.do.-.- | 855.0 | 875.5 | 50.5 | 63.3 | 83.5 | 84.8 | 80.9 | 68.3 | 88.0 | 88.6 | 63.6 | 55.7 | 72.4 | 107.1 | 117.3 |  |
| Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels $\$ . .$. do | 3,307. 2 | 3,382.0 | 254.3 | 294.7 | 288.9 | 276.4 | 313.5 | 291.7 | 341.8 | 324.1 | 316.8 | 316.9 90.3 | 334.9 85 | $\begin{array}{r}347.3 \\ 87.8 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{112.5}^{383.1}$ |  |
|  | 1,148.9 | 1, 043.6 | 83.7 | 80.5 | 70.3 | 57.2 42 42 | 76.2 46.7 | 70.9 <br> 42 <br> 12 | 100.4 38.3 | 95.6 <br> 42.8 | 86.7 <br> 36.9 | 90.3 41.4 | 85.6 43.4 | 87.8 45.9 | 49.0 |  |
|  | 201.7 | 158.4 | 3.9 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 19.6 | 12.6 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 19.6 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 16.9 |  |
| Rubber | 236.5 | 216.0 | 13.7 | 19.6 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 14.3 | 18.0 | 17.6 |  |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-.---.-....-do | 3,074.7 | 3,714.8 | 331.7 | 400.9 | 398.4 | 375.4 | 427.4 | 354.9 | 375.3 | 375.1 | 378.4 | 400.2 | 409.3 | 412.4 | 416.9 374 |  |
|  | 2,764.3 | 3,323.3 | 307.8 | 354.7 | 352.5 | 331.9 | 388.6 | 299.7 | 334.6 | 336.1 | 341.4 | 365.8 | 366.7 | 371.0 |  |  |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats..--.-.do | 159.6 | 171.6 | 12.1 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 21.1 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 10.1 |  |
| Chemicals................--.........--....- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 1,450.2 | 1,612.3 | 90.1 | 116.2 | 159.4 | 150.8 | 192.0 | 187.5 | 169.2 | 175.6 | 144.2 | 168.0 | 159.0 | 165.9 | 177.4 |  |
| Manufactured goods $\%$.-----.......------ do | 8,438.3 | 9, 5455.8 | 716.3 | 865.0 | 872.3 | 800.6 | 930.0 | 804.9 | 993.7 | 1,017.7 | 940.5 | ${ }_{291.1}^{994.1}$ | 941.7 | $1,085.1$ 314.9 | $1,072.5$ 303.8 |  |
|  | 2,030.2 | 2, 725.4 | 220.0 | 202.9 | 175.0 | 184.0 | 182.9 | 155.8 | ${ }^{266.5}$ | 263.4 | 256.5 85 | 83.3 | 263.1 87.0 | ${ }^{365.5}$ | 96.4 |  |
|  | 1,655.6 ${ }^{929}$ | ${ }_{1,552.7}$ | $\stackrel{92.1}{101.4}$ | 94.8 150.6 | 81.9 150.8 | 77.7 142.2 | 83.7 177.1 | 138.8 | 168.6 | 200.6 | 147.9 | 141.3 | 151.2 | 173.0 | 179.8 |  |
|  | 1,135.3 | 1,392.0 | 82.7 | 151.4 | 148.1 | 120.4 | 134.7 | 115.0 | 126.7 | 127.0 | 118.5 | 140.2 | 116.3 | 125.8 | 141.5 |  |
| Machinery and transport equipment.....-do | 11,171.7 | 13,873.2 | 1,210.6 | 1,302.0 | 1, 269.2 | 1,334.0 | 1,668.7 | 1,429.6 | 1,566.6 | 1,531.6 | 1,247.2 | 1,370.5 | 1,265. 2 | 1,523.4 | 1,702.7 |  |
| Machinery, total \% --...-..............- do | 5,288.7 | 5,967.8 | 503.6 | 550.4 | 575.0 | 568.2 | 745.6 | 616.2 | 646.7 | 672.7 |  | ${ }^{667.1}$ |  | 687.4 11.4 | 737.5 17.4 |  |
|  | 163.7 2 2 | 106.8 $2,556.6$ | 4.1 241 | 6.9 | 9.9 232.6 | 9.1 211.9 | 14.3 310.0 |  | 13.1 256.8 | 9.0 282.4 | 14.7 260.6 | 12.0 315.8 | 9.0 299.1 | 11.4 331.4 | 332.0 |  |
| Electrical.------------------------- | 2,271.2 | 2,556.6 | 241.7 | 251.2 | 232.6 | 211.9 | 310.0 | 252.5 | 256.8 | 282.4 | 266.6 | 315.8 | 299.1 | 331.4 |  |  |
| Transport equipment.........-----....-do. | 5,883.0 | 7,936.0 | 715.1 | 753.7 | 694.2 | 765.8 | 923.1 | 813.4 | 919.9 | 858.9 | 636.5 | 703.4 | 652.0 | 836.0 699.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 965.2 \\ & 707 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Automobiles and parts.......-........do...- | 5,067.6 | 6,846.5 | 620.9 | 650.9 | 588.0 | 651.3 | 758.7 | 676.3 | 778.4 | 705.0 | 513.0 | 552.8 | 527.8 |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles......do | 4, 846.3 | 5,382.9 | 436.7 | 538.9 | 519.1 | 477.5 | 610.4 | 496.1 | 524.8 | 580.9 | 595.9 | 698.9 | 603.0 | 618.2 | 621.4 |  |
| Commodities not classified...............do | 1,273.8 | 1,475.6 | 116.9 | 140.3 | 127.2 | 116.0 | 133.0 | 127.3 | 132.2 | 131.9 | 126.5 | 135.6 | 132.7 | 147.1 | 143.9 |  |
| Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid): <br> Unit value <br> $1967=100$ | 110.7 | 114.2 | 113.8 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 117.2 | 116.1 | 117.3 | 116.4 | 118.0 | 117.7 | 116.7 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 122.9 |  |
|  | 123.9 | 122.7 | 109.3 | 135.8 | 127.2 | 124.3 | 143.3 | 127.3 | 137.1 | 130.8 | 119.9 | 130.0 | 1129.2 | ${ }_{171.6}^{14.0}$ | 143.3 |  |
|  | 137.1 | 140.0 | 124.4 | 156.6 | 147.5 | 145.8 | 166.4 | 149.2 | 159.5 | 154.4 | 141.0 | 151.7 | 152.5 | 171.6 | 176.1 |  |
| General imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 126.7 |  | 127.3 | 128.3 | 129.8 | 130.3 |  |
| alue | ${ }_{113.1}^{11.6}$ | ${ }_{1144.5}^{17.4}$ | 120.4 | ${ }_{161.5}^{18.4}$ | 118.9 160.7 | 125.7 15.1 | 174.5 | 151.9 | 126.15 | 167.9 | 152.7 | 165.8 | 156.0 | 172.1 | 177.7 |  |
|  | 148.6 | 169.6 | 157.6 | 191.1 | 191.0 | 186. 4 | 216.2 | 189.6 | 210.7 | 212.7 | 192.5 | 211.0 | 200.1 | 223.5 | 231.6 |  |
| Shipping Weight and Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterborne trade: Exports (incl. reexports): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping weight------.-.-...-.thous. sh. tons.- | 239,774 24,394 | 204,132 22,610 | 13,772 1,312 | 18,374 2,161 | 15,432 2,044 | 15,096 1,968 | 17,592 2,102 | 18,601 1,910 | 19,328 2,046 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,631 \\ 2,031 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,742 \\ 1,991 \end{array}$ | 21,088 |  |  |  |  |
| General imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 299,168 24,728 | $\begin{gathered} 313,167 \\ 26,993 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,271 \\ 1.624 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,004 \\ 2,377 \end{array}$ | 27,209 2,519 | 25,293 2,343 | 29,266 2,816 | 25, 235 | 28,300 2,868 | $\begin{array}{r} 30,050 \\ 2,860 \end{array}$ | 2,737 | 3,154 |  |  |  |  |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION



- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to onthly or quarterly data.
A Applies to passengers, baggage, cargo, and mail carried.

| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carriers of property, class I: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1,370$ | ${ }^{1} 13,370$ |  | 1,370 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,126 10,728 | 13, 1265 |  | - ${ }^{8} 6,896$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried (revenue)....-.-........-mil. tons.- | 559 |  |  | ${ }_{8}{ }^{173}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frelght carried, volume inderes, class I and II (ATA): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (qtrly.) $0^{\prime \prime}$......average same period, $1967=100$. | 112.4 | 119.0 |  | 112.0 |  |  | 124.0 |  |  | 131.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 111.1 | 124.5 | 125.0 | 124.9 | 125.7 | 129.9 | 135.6 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 135.3 | 127.6 | 132.1 | 134.0 |  |  |  |
| Carriers of passenkers, class I: Number of reporting carriers. | ${ }^{1} 72$ | 172 |  | 72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 724.5 | 760.9 |  | ${ }^{8} 416.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 640.7 | 666.5 |  | ${ }^{8} 346.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue).-..............mil. - | 174.0 | 167.3 |  | ${ }^{8} 86.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I Railroads |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial operations, qtrly. (AAR): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total $\%$........................... <br> Freight $\qquad$ do | 11,982 10,913 | ${ }^{7} 12,689$ |  | 73,094 |  |  | '3,195 |  |  | 73,437 3,226 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,913 420 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,786 \\ 7294 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,888 \\ & 762 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 3,000 7 63 |  |  | ${ }^{3}{ }_{7}{ }^{2} 88$ |  |  | 3,088 7 7 |  |  |  |
|  | 9,650 | 10,053 |  |  |  |  | 2, 530 |  |  | 2, 686 |  |  | 2,616 |  |  |  |
| Tax accruals and rents.---.----.............-do.- | 1,845 | 1,939 |  | 2, 447 |  |  | 2, 496 |  |  | 512 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net railway operating income.............-. do-. | , 487 | -698 |  | 142 |  |  | 170 |  |  | 239 |  |  | 178 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 229$ | © 350 |  | ${ }_{0} 68$ |  |  | 879 |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} 151$ |  |  | ${ }^{6} 88$ |  |  |  |
| Traffic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ton-miles of freight (net), revenue and nonrevenue. $\qquad$ | 777.2 | 752.2 |  | ${ }^{8} 363.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue ton-miles, qtrly. (AAR)........do | 764.8 | - 739.7 |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 177.6$ |  |  | '187.2 |  |  | r 198.8 |  |  | - 190.4 |  |  | 204.4 |
| Revenue per ton-mile...-. .-.............-cents.- | 41.431 | 1. 594 |  | ${ }^{5} 1.622$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passengers (revenue) carried 1 mile - --..-----mil.- | 410,770 | 8,901 |  | ${ }^{8} 5,067$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels and motor-hotels: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage sale per occupled room-...-.-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ dollars.-. Rooms occupled | 13. 25 | 13. ${ }^{56}$ | 13.52 53 | 12.36 41 | [ $\begin{array}{r}318.33 \\ 3 \\ 53\end{array}$ | 18.02 58 | 18.73 62 | $\begin{array}{r}19.07 \\ 66 \\ \hline 143\end{array}$ | 19.35 66 | $\begin{array}{r}19.53 \\ \hline 88 \\ \hline 136\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}19.45 \\ 63 \\ \hline 124\end{array}$ | 19.83 68 | 19. 54 | $\begin{array}{r}20.43 \\ 71 \\ \hline 125\end{array}$ | 19.38 |  |
| Restaurant sales index.-.same mo. $1051=100 .$. | 114 | 114 | 108 | 116 | 103 | 109 | 132 | 143 | 140 | 136 | 124 | 117 | 125 | 125 | 111 |  |
| Foreign travel: <br> U.S.citizens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,659 6,499 | 7,591 7,059 | 544 442 305 | 427 <br> 530 | 655 500 | 579 <br> 531 <br> 28 | 678 674 687 | 612 681 381 | 704 <br> 730 | 749 <br> 931 <br> 145 | 1,003 | -1,856 | 836 <br> 548 |  |  |  |
|  | 4,065 | 4,325 | 305 | 320 | 403 | 294 | 367 | 381 <br> 303 | 386 | 445 | 579 | 586 | 542 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,449 | 3, 567 | 269 | 322 | 285 | 238 | 287 | 303 | 330 | 382 | 450 | 539 | 416 |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 219 45,753 | 2,399 48,863 | 113 1,931 | 121 1,246 | 158 1,273 | 226 1,553 | 326 2,184 | [ $\begin{array}{r}313 \\ 2,898\end{array}$ | 328 4,390 | 329 7,258 | 249 10,819 | - $\begin{array}{r}235 \\ 10,393\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174 \\ 5,651 \end{array}$ | 140 3,93 | $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 2,055 \end{array}$ | 119 |
| National parks, visits $\qquad$ COMMUNICATION (QTRLY.) | 45,753 | 48,863 | 1,931 | 1,246 | 1,273 | 1,553 | 2,184 |  |  | 7,208 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,100 8,908 | 19,811 9,699 |  | 5,146 2,526 | --... | 9 9 9 9,473 | 10 <br> 10 <br> 10 <br> 2,783 <br> 8 |  | .......- | -115,450 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,947 | 7,655 |  | 1, 959 |  | -1,947 | ${ }^{10} 2$ 2, 184 |  |  | 112,126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses (excluding taxes).......d. do. | 11,596 | 12,886 |  | 3,406 |  | ${ }^{9} \mathbf{3 , 1 9 9}$ | ${ }^{10} 3,654$ |  |  | ${ }^{11} 3,538$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating income (after taxes)..........d. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3,010 | 3,354 |  | 873 |  | 9864 | ${ }^{10} 960$ |  |  | 11931 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of period......-.-...-mil. | 104.1 | 108.4 |  | 108.4 |  | ${ }^{9} 110.9$ | ${ }^{10} 115.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telegraph carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues.--..--------.......-mil. \$. | 402.5 | 396.8 |  | 111.4 |  |  | 108.6 |  |  | 109.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses | 334.6 | 337.0 |  | 90.2 |  |  | 90.5 |  |  | 88.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating revenues (before taxes) .-.do.... International: | 34.0 | 31.7 |  | 15.7 |  |  | 11.7 |  |  | 13.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues...-----.......-.....-do... | 193.7 | 206.0 |  | 52.8 |  |  | 55.3 |  |  | 56.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 144.9 | 150.8 |  | 38.9 |  |  | 39.3 |  |  | 39.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating revenues (before taxes)... do.... | 39.3 | 44.3 |  | 11.3 |  |  | 13.0 |  |  | 12.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

${ }_{2}^{2}$ Revised. $p$ Preliminary. ${ }_{3}^{1}$ Number of carriers filing complete reports for the year. ${ }^{2}$ For month shown. ${ }^{3}$ See note " 8 ", Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly or quarterly data. ${ }^{5}$ Based on six months ending in month shown. ${ }^{6} \mathrm{Be}$ operations. $\quad 8$ For six months ending in month shown. ${ }_{8}$ For 1st qtr. 1971,72 carriers. operations. ${ }^{8}$ For 72 carriers. ${ }_{11}$ For 56 carriers.
IIndexes are comparable for the identical quarter of each year (and from year to year). $\oplus$ Natl. Railroad Passenger Corp. (AMTRAK) operations for 1971 (mil. $\$$ ): Operat-
ing revenues, 86; expenses, 178; net income, $\mathbf{- 5 5}$ (Interstate Commerce Comm.). 9 Includes data not shown separately. $\ddagger$ Revised monthly data back to 1969 will be shown later.

AEftection Effective Jan. 1972, data reffect an expanded sample that ncludes many moncy $58 \%$ comparable Nov. 1971 figures are as follows: Average sale per room \$18.96; occupancy, $58 \%$. tional Parks, and effective Jan 1972, to Arches and Capitol Reef National Parks.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| CHEMICALS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Organic chemicals, production: $\sigma^{\top} \oplus$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,589.0 | 11,545.8 31.7 | 115.1 2.4 | 113.5 2.7 | 120.3 3.4 | 118.1 2.7 | 132.0 3.1 | 127.0 3.2 | 129.5 3.1 | 119.4 3.0 | 121.1 2.7 | 124.2 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 130.1 2.5 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 103.4$ | 119.2 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 3.2 9.2 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.3 |  |
| Ethyl acetate (85\%)-- | ${ }^{1} 161.4$ | ${ }^{1} 159.8$ | 9.7 | 16.7 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 17.2 | 16.5 | 21.9 | 20.5 | 11.8 | 21.3 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 18.4 |  |
| Formaldehyde (37\% HCHO) ---..-........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 14,426.9 | 14,373.1 | 387.6 | 338.3 | 400.2 | 419.1 | 449.5 | 408.0 | 462.1 | 443.4 | 384.5 | 519.8 | 430.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 336.1 | 339.8 | 29.8 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 29.9 | 32.2 | 31.4 | 25.7 | 32.1 | 29.1 | 30.8 | 26.5 |  |
|  | 29.6 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 29.4 | 28.9 | 26.8 | 29.8 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 26.1 | 30.1 | 24.5 | 24.3 |  |
| Methanol, synthetic......-...-.-.-.-.-.-mil gal. | ${ }^{1} 742.7$ | ${ }^{1} 754.7$ | 67.8 | 72.9 | 67.5 | 64.1 | 78.7 | 68.6 | 75.0 | 70.5 | 75.1 | 85.3 | 81.0 | -64.7 | 85.2 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride...-.-...................mil. 1 l .- | 1734.0 | ${ }^{1} 766.4$ | 72.8 | 69.8 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 71.0 | 75.9 | 95.0 | 82.1 | 74.2 | 73.6 | 75.5 | 70.8 |  |
| ALCOHOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ethyl alcohol and spirits: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 630.5 164.0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 552.9 \\ 132.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51.6 136.7 | 46.9 132.8 | 38.0 126.5 | 43.8 123 | 46.1 108.6 | 43.7 109.8 | 52.4 101.8 | 56.7 100.0 | 54.7 98.1 | 57.7 98.9 | 64.0 103.8 | 59.3 105.4 |  |  |
| Used for denaturation.............................do...-. | 513.8 | 436.7 | 37.1 | +36.2 | 125.1 | 123.3 36.8 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 39.8 | 36.8 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 36.4 | 40.7 |  |  |
|  | 84.7 | 88.0 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.3 |  |  |
| Denatured alcohol: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-.-.-.-............-.mil, wine gal.- | 276.9 | 234.1 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 19.7 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 19.4 | 21.9 |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals) | 276.2 3.0 | 234.6 2.9 | 18.2 2.9 | 19.6 2.9 | 19.4 2.4 | 19.6 2.5 | 20.8 2.9 | 20.4 3.1 | 22.0 2.8 | 21.0 | 21.2 3.0 | $\stackrel{21.4}{2}$ | ${ }_{29} 19$ | 22.0 |  |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total \%.....---.-...-.......thous. sh. tons.. | 16,005 | ${ }^{1} 17,106$ | 1,322 | 1,308 | 1,630 | 1,563 | 1,185 | 2,034 | 1, 216 | 2,182 | 1,697 | 1,643 | 1,802 | 1,702 | 1,358 |  |
|  | 1,133 | 1,050 | 64 | 133 | 137 |  | 123 |  | 54 |  |  | 104 |  | 135 |  |  |
|  | 12,543 | ${ }^{1} 13,431$ | 1,079 | 899 | 1,209 | 1,072 | 882 | 1,802 | 968 | 1,849 | 1,324 | 1,217 | 1,292 | 1. 209 | 1,013 |  |
| Potash materials | 966 | 1,033 | 78 | 85 | 109 | 121 | 67 | 60 | 118 | 79 | 133 | 124 | 217 | 140 | 75 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 326 218 | 374 | 14 | 17 | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | 36 | 52 | 71 38 | 73 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 113 | 15 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{23}^{20}$ | 20 |  |
|  | 4,256 | 14 229 | 468 | 13 | $\stackrel{28}{ }$ | 377 | 582 | 718 640 | 453 | 283 | 260 | 298 | 410 | 507 | 303 |  |
|  | , 129 | 203 |  | 2 | 13 | 14 | , | , | 1 1 | 31 |  | 23 | , | , | , |  |
| Potash deliveries ( $\mathbf{K}, \mathbf{O}$ ). $\qquad$ do Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers ( $100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ): | 4,603 | 5,026 | 404 | 389 | 423 | 381 | 651 | 603 | 547 | 388 | 174 | 307 | 369 | 494 | - 245 |  |
| Production $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. Stocks, end of period $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,596 \\ & 484 \end{aligned}$ | 4,966 389 | ${ }_{343}^{415}$ | 484 389 | 417 389 | 443 338 | 505 279 | 489 235 | 498 240 | $\begin{aligned} & 431 \\ & 3224 \end{aligned}$ | 427 410 | 415 369 | 499 369 | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ r \\ \times 347 \end{array}$ | 486 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments, quarterly § mil. lb.- | 2,046. 5 | 2,120.0 |  | 486.9 |  |  | 522.6 |  |  | 573.0 |  |  | 554.0 |  |  |  |
| Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,737.1 | 2, 830.9 | 208.9 | 183.3 | 209.6 | 226.0 | 261.0 | 252.7 | 285.8 | 292.4 | 257.6 | 286.4 | 269.0 |  | 224.8 |  |
|  | 1,497.6 | 1,562.8 | 107.6 | 90.8 | 101.4 | 117.4 | 140.2 | 143.2 | 162.0 | 171.7 | 160.0 | 167.2 | 152.0 | -135.4 | 113.2 |  |
|  | 1,239.4 | 1,268.2 | 101.3 | 92.5 | 108.2 | 108.7 | 120.8 | 109.5 | 123.8 | 120.7 | 97.7 | 119.1 | 116.9 | - 118.6 | 111.6 |  |
| Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. $\qquad$ thous. lg. tons.. Stocks (producers'), end of period .-..........do... | $\begin{array}{r} 4,531 \\ 4,038 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,620 \\ 4,311 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 745 \\ 4,388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ 4,311 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ 4,374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 731 \\ 4,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 777 \\ 4,274 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 4,267 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ 4,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 715 \\ 4,104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 741 \\ 4,159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 796 \\ 4,127 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 776 \\ 4,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 805 \\ 4,019 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Plastics and resin materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermosetting resins: <br> Alkyd resins |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 569.3$ | 1637.7 | 58.2 | 55.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins .........do...- | ${ }^{1} 1,185.9$ | 11,141.8 | 105.1 | 94.2 56.8 | 117.8 | 109.5 | 120.2 | 121.4 | 123.1 | 122.9 | 116.7 | 124.1 | 146.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 173.3$ | 160.4 |  |
| Urea and melamine resins...---------...-do..-- | ${ }^{1746.2}$ | ${ }^{1} 683.4$ | 60.6 | 56.8 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermoplastic resins: <br> Cellulose plastic materials. $\qquad$ do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins. $\qquad$ | ${ }^{1} 18282.6$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Styrene-type materials (polystyrene) ...-do...- | 13,549.7 | 1 3,749.8 | 326.9 | 338.8 | 318. 5 | 324.1 | 357.3 | 357.7 | 395.0 | 391.2 | 370.7 | 389.9 | 386.1 | - 404.4 | 406.8 |  |
|  | ( $\begin{aligned} & 1,756.4 \\ & 5,844.1\end{aligned}$ | $14,075.8$ $16,395.8$ | 363.4 557.1 | 372.6 579.6 |  | 312.9 566.8 | 351.4 625.7 | 339.1 622.8 | 349.9 644.3 | 352.8 <br> 603.9 | 323.3 604.3 | 349.0 658.0 | 357.9 662.2 | + 384.1 | 377.1 663.4 |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ELECTRIC POWER-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) .mil. kw.-hr. \& 1,391,359 \& 1,466,441 \& 119, 753 \& 123, 145 \& 128,150 \& 127,924 \& 127,079 \& 124,326 \& 123,457 \& 128,367 \& 134, 108 \& 141, 473 \& 141,720 \& \& \& \\
\hline Commercial and industrial:
Small \& \& 333,752 \& \& 27,357 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 572, 522 \& 592, 700 \& 50,069 \& 49,607 \& 50, 145 \& 50, 268 \& 51, 655 \& 51, 825 \& 53, 161 \& 53, 651 \& 52,492 \& 55,020 \& 55, 575 \& \& \& \\
\hline Railways and railroads......-................do.... \& 4,633 \& 4,537 \& \& 400 \& 423 \& 417 \& \& \& \& \& 345 \& 336 \& 341 \& \& \& \\
\hline Residential or domestic.....-................-do....- \& 447, 795 \& 479, 080 \& 37,048 \& 40, 891 \& 44,644 \& 44, 295 \& 42,162 \& 39,352 \& 36, 813 \& 38,827 \& 43,899 \& 47, 232 \& 46, 882 \& \& \& \\
\hline Street and highway lighting-...-..........-.do. \& 11,183 \& 11,673 \& 1,063 \& 1,117 \& 1,120 \& 1,046 \& 1.023 \& 971 \& 928 \& 901 \& 906 \& 950 \& 985 \& \& \& \\
\hline Other public authorities...-..........-.....-. - \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 37,816 \& 39,819 \& 3,348 \& 3,374 \& 3. 397 \& 3,529 \& 3,551 \& 3,488 \& 3, 528 \& 3,671 \& 3,601 \& 3,617 \& 3,715 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 4,660 \& 4,880 \& 385 \& 399 \& 414 \& 415 \& 425 \& 410 \& 413 \& \& 442 \& 442 \& 438 \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison \\

\end{tabular} \& 22,065.9 \& 24,725. 2 \& 2,062.0 \& 2,121.0 \& 2,213.9 \& 2,221.3 \& 2,203.4 \& 2,179.5 \& 2, 178.2 \& 2, 286.8 \& 2,412.0 \& 2,529.1 \& 2,544.2 \& \& \& \\
\hline GAS \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total utility gas: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Customers, end of period, total.............thous.- \& 41,903 \& +
\(+42,660\)
\(ז 39189\) \& \& 42, 660 \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r43,069 } \\ 39 \\ \hline 177\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& - \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
38,461 \\
3,183
\end{array}
\] \&  \& \& 39,189
3,218 \& \& \& 39,477
\(r\)
3,305 \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39,191 \\
\& \mathbf{r} 3,230
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{3} 201\) \& \({ }_{7}{ }^{2} 21818\) \& \& \({ }^{3} 206\) \& \& \& - 207 \& \& \& - 205 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Othe \& 58 \& -47 \& \& 47 \& \& \& 81 \& \& \& 47 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sales to customers, total.................tril. Btu.- \& 16,044 \& '16, 677 \& \& 4, 024 \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {r 5, }}\), 475 \& \& \& 3,977 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 4, 924 \& 5, \({ }^{\text {, }} \mathbf{0} 40\) \& \& 1, 173 \& \& \& 2,243 \& \& \& 1,067 \& ........ \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\stackrel{2,007}{8,439}\) \& - \({ }_{\text {r }} \mathbf{2}, 154\) \& \& 2, 107 \& \& \& \({ }^{\circ} 939\) \& \& \& ¢ 489 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}8,484 \\ \hline 674\end{array}\) \& - \({ }_{\text {r }}^{\text {r }}\) - 826 \& \& 2, 219 \& \& \& \(\stackrel{\text { r }}{ }+132\) \& \& \& \(\xrightarrow{2,207}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Revenue from sales to customers, total.-- mil. \$ . \& 10,283 \& 11,354 \& \& 2,812.5 \& \& \& +4,380.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 5,207 \& r 5, 637 \& \& 1,370.5 \& \& \& 2,440.1 \& \& \& 1,327.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,620 \& - 1,813 \& \& 457.7 \& \& \& ' 831.5 \& \& \& 492.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 3,181

274 \& r
$r$
$r$
$r$ $\mathbf{5 7 7}$ \& \& 888.0 \& \& \& 989.7
$r 118.3$ \& \& \& 980.5
90.9 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beer: Production mil bbl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133.12 | 137.36 127.52 | 9.86 | 10.02 9.83 | 9.96 | 10.38 | 12.62 | 12.53 | 13.25 | 14. 21 | 13. 18 | 13. 09 | 11. 41 | 11.15 |  |  |
|  | 121.86 12.26 | 127.52 12.23 | 9.74 12.78 | 9.83 12.23 | 8.75 | 9.09 | 11. 69 | 11. 09 | 12.41 | 13.12 | 12.22 | 12.89 | 10.88 | 10. 61 |  |  |
| Distilled spirits (total): |  |  |  |  | 12.97 | 13.64 | 13.82 | 14.51 | 14.45 | 14.40 | 14.49 | 13.75 | 13.54 | 13.36 |  |  |
|  | 212.29 | r 183.27 | 18.35 | 18.75 | 18.66 | 16.27 | 18.76 | 16.50 | 18.88 | 16.50 | 15.83 | 8.04 | 12.79 | 16.08 |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes $\begin{array}{r}\text { mij. wine gal.. }\end{array}$ | 2371.52 | ${ }^{2} 382.34$ | 38.64 | 47.28 | 26.03 | 26.59 | 33.30 | 28.67 | 32.45 | 35.18 | 27.80 | 29.34 | 30.68 |  |  |  |
| Taxable withdrawals................mil. tax gal.- | 173.71 | 182.07 | 18. 26 | 15. 52 | 13.97 | 12.52 | 15. 97 | 14.24 | 16.61 | 18. 19 | 14.19 | 16.73 | 18.65 | 22.14 |  |  |
|  | 1, 008.54 | 996.62 | 993.62 | 996.62 | 1,000.98 | 1,003.89 | 1,006. 66 | 1,008.08 | 1,009.32 | 1, 007.56 | 1,001.98 | 991. 93 | 984.85 | 977.70 |  |  |
|  | 90.89 | 102. 14 | 8.24 | 7.18 | 6.00 | 6.47 | 8.17 | 6.69 | 7.45 | 9.27 | 6.99 | 6. 13 | 7.10 | 11.61 | 11.64 |  |
| Whisky: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 146.36 | 119.38 | 11.41 | 11. 25 | 12.86 | 12.28 | 13.37 | 11.31 | 12.11 | 9.89 | 4.72 | 3.63 | 6.62 | 9.32 |  |  |
| Taxable withdrawals........-.-...........-. do...- | 112.88 | 116. 84 | 12.19 | 9.59 | 8.49 | 8.40 | 10.38 | 8.86 | 9.72 | 10.83 | 9.36 | 10.94 | 12.75 | 15.86 |  |  |
|  | 954. 58 | 945.80 | 944.54 | 945.80 | 949.31 | 952.82 | 055.90 | 957.72 | 959.37 | 958.39 | 952.97 | 944.46 | 937.44 | 929.65 |  |  |
|  | 75. 59 | 189.29 | 7.46 | 6.48 | 5.14 | 5.54 | 7.10 | 5. 76 | 6.50 | 8.20 | 6. 20 | 5. 26 | 6.19 | 10.17 | 10.29 |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, total mil. proof gal.- | 113.67 | 116.12 | 12.14 | 9.77 | 8.19 | 8.19 | 10.15 | 9.45 | 10.87 | 11.44 | 8.97 | 9.26 | 9.51 | 12.59 |  |  |
|  | 64.37 | 63.05 | 6.85 | 4.95 | 3.69 | 4.22 | b. 29 | 5.11 | 6.02 | 6.36 | 5.47 | 4.43 | 4.75 | 6.69 |  |  |
| Wines and distilling materials: Effervescent wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.--------.-.-.-.-.-.-. mil. wine gal.- | 23. 03 | 24. 60 | 2.38 | 2.66 | 1.95 | 1. 20 | 1. 76 | 1.58 | 1.82 | 1.65 | . 79 | 2.83 | 1.91 |  |  |  |
|  | 20.36 | 22.10 | 2.81 | 2.91 | 1. 36 | 1.05 | 1.48 | 1.08 | 1.57 | 1. 78 | 1.01 | 1.35 | 2.51 |  |  |  |
|  | 7.38 | 8.57 | 8.99 | 8.57 | 9.07 | 9.09 | 9.24 | 9.69 | 9.81 | 9.58 | 9.31 | 10.65 | 9.64 |  |  |  |
|  | 1. 79 | 1.88 | . 14 | . 12 | . 14 | . 15 | . 15 | . 14 | . 16 | . 15 | . 12 | . 12 | . 10 | 20 | 24 |  |
| Still wines: Production | 245.04 | 357. 34 | 69.05 | 54. 21 | 7.97 | 7.60 |  |  |  | 7.51 | 7.52 | 26.39 |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable withdrawa | 216.97 | 247.20 | ${ }_{23.13}$ | 25.31 | 21.17 | 7.60 19.91 | 8. 23.69 | 4.84 21.00 | 21. 76 | 24.24 | 17.70 | 19.95 | 84. 87 25.04 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of peri | 293.32 | 366.35 | 347. 50 | 366.35 | 350.63 | 335.34 | 314.47 | 297.85 | 281.43 | 262.06 | 251.81 | 255.37 | 356.65 |  |  |  |
| Imports... | 28. 23 | 134.28 | 1.49 | 2.09 | 3.03 | 3.62 | 314.67 | 2.87 | $\begin{array}{r}28.84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.80 | 3.49 | 4.02 | 3.33 | 3.90 | 4.94 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wine | 303.08 | 402. 38 | 73.30 | 16. 45 | 4.04 | 6.76 | 2.89 | 4.06 | 2.92 | . 48 | . 96 | 50.22 | 50.38 |  |  |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,137.0 | 1,143.6 | 79.3 | 89.9 | 101.5 | 99.4 | 106.8 | 110.2 | 119.4 | 111.1 | 89.4 | 76.3 | 65.4 | 75.9 | 73.2 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period........--do.-.- | 118.8 | 96.8 | 155.0 | 96.8 | 79.1 | 93.1 | 109.7 | 130.9 | 159.1 | 194.8 | 211.4 | 198.2 | 178.2 | 154.7 | -132.4 | 101.7 |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (N.Y.).-...... $\$$ per lb-- heese: | . 704 | . 693 | . 688 | . 690 | . 688 | . 688 | . 688 | . 688 | . 688 | . 688 | . 688 | . 704 | . 710 | . 708 | . 703 | . 715 |
|  | 12,203.8 | 12,380. 4 | +179.5 | 197.8 | 199.0 | 197.3 | 230.8 | 232.1 | 250.8 | 257.9 | 237.8 | 220.0 | 199.7 | 197.3 | 184.9 |  |
| American, whole milk $\ddagger$---.-.-..............do. ${ }_{\text {do. }}$ | 1,423.4 | 1,510.6 | 103.6 | 114.6 | 124.0 | 122.9 | 147.7 | 153.9 | 172.1. | 176.4 | 164.2 | 145.6 | 125.0 | 118.1 | 106.9 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period...........do. | 324.5 | 304.3 | 316.7 | 304.3 | 296.2 | 285.0 | 288.9 | 311.7 | 346.9 | 378.9 | 407.6 | 409.8 | 404.0 | 378.5 | r 353.1 | 328.3 |
|  | 254.0 | 238.9 | 250.9 | 238.9 | 232.1 | 223.6 | 228.4 | 246.7 | 277.5 | 309.9 | 341.3 | 342.0 | 335.8 | 313.4 | + 290.6 | 267.2 |
| Imports. $\qquad$ do --.- | 161.3 | 95.5 | 3.4 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 17.8 | 20.3 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) ...........................................- $\$$ per lb.. | . 649 | . 671 | . 669 | . 676 | . 684 | . 707 | . 727 | . 719 | . 702 | 702 | . 707 | . 709 | . 709 | . 718 | . 736 | . 744 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive noles are as shownin the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annusl |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued


 barley, oats, rye, and wheat; Oct. for corn). 4 Effective May 1971, weighted (July for markets, all grades. ${ }^{\circ}$ Average for Jan., April-Sept., and Dec. ${ }_{6}{ }^{\circ}$ Average for Jan.-April, June-Oct., and Dec. ${ }^{7}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the months.
${ }^{8}$ Monthly revisions for 1970 and 1971 will be shown later. ${ }^{9}$ Effective May 1972, price is for No. 2 (Southwest Louisiana).
orCondensed milk included with evaporated to avoid disclosing operations of individual firms. §Excludes pearl barley. $\quad$ Bags of 100 lbs .

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown In the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con. Wheat-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total, including flour..-........ mil. bu | 689.1 | 627.1 | 41.6 | 47.7 | 39.5 | 49.0 | 59.5 49.8 | 49.1 47.3 | 65.0 59.6 | 72.5 66.7 | 62.1 58.8 | 73.8 71.7 | 71.2 69.0 | 85.0 82.6 | 87.4 83.5 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1. dark mor bu. | 1.91 | 1. 77 | 1.71 | 1. 70 | 1.72 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1. 66 | 1. 69 | 1. 61 | 1.69 | 1.91 | 2.03 | 2.12 | 2.23 | 2.42 |
| No. 2, hd. and dk. hd. winter (Kans. City) -do..-- | 1.54 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1. 60 | 1.62 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 1. 64 | 1.53 | 1.61 | 1.86 | 2.10 | 2.18 | 2.29 | 2.60 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades....do | 1.79 | 21.72 | 1.68 | 1. 68 | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 21.69 | 1.71 | 1.66 | 1.69 | 1.88 | 2.05 | 2.12 | 2.20 | 2.42 |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,654 | 21,083 | 21,133 | 19,811 | 21, 293 |  | r22,493 | 21, 092 |  |
|  | 253,094 4,409 | 249,810 4,279 | 20,090 338 | 20,961 | 20,704 356 | $\begin{array}{r}19,994 \\ \hline 142\end{array}$ | 21,058 361 | 19,654 338 | 21,083 359 | 21,133 | 19,811 343 | $\begin{array}{r}21,293 \\ \hline 369\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21,347 \\ \hline 369\end{array}$ | 22, 384 | 21,092 362 |  |
| Grindings of wheat | 563, 714 | 555, 092 | 44,492 | 46,265 | 45,942 | 44, 464 | 46,882 | 43,772 | 46,897 | 47,174 | 44, 155 | 47, 459 | 47,634 | 50,090 | 46,867 |  |
|  | 4,329 | 4,362 16,637 | 908 | 4,362 1,060 | -1,318 | 1,472 | 4,542 1,169 | 757 | 2,300 | 4,379 2,494 | 1,381 | 930 | $\begin{array}{r}4,886 \\ \hline 965\end{array}$ | 1,049 | 1,665 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sping, standard patert 100 lb .- | 6. 179 | 6. 145 | 6.013 | 6. 000 | 6.000 | 5. 988 | 5.913 | 5. 913 | 5. 925 | 5.950 | 6.025 | 6.525 | 6.888 | 6. 850 | 6,938 | 7.625 |
| Winter, hard, 95\% patent (Kans. City). do...- | 5. 569 | 5. 446 | 5. 338 | 5. 350 | 5.338 | 5. 338 | 5. 313 | 5. 338 | 5.338 | 5. 338 | 5. 463 | 6.163 | 6.363 | 6. 413 | 6.500 | 7.500 |
| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (federally inspected): Calves | 3.024 |  | 233 | 238 | 226 | 217 | 255 | 185 | 179 | 166 | 164 | 208 | 197 | 211 | 209 |  |
|  | 30,793 | 31,419 | 2,564 | 2,528 | 2,556 | 2,457 | 2,698 | 2,471 | 2,807 | 2,833 | 2,488 | 2,923 | 2,789 | 2,909 | 2,705 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Omaha)-...--......- \$ per 100 lb .- | 29.02 | 32.03 | 33.30 | 33. 92 | 35.35 36.61 | 35. 74 | 34.73 36.95 | 34. 20 | 3.5 .29 37.72 | 37.48 38.37 | 37.65 38.81 | 35.18 38.20 | 34.69 41.29 | 34.68 | 33.38 40.66 | 36.58 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) .-do.... Calves, vealers (Natl. Stockyards, Ill.) ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do... | 30.15 38.17 | 32.09 38.58 | 34.23 38.00 | 35.11 41.00 | 36.61 41.00 | 36.92 44.00 | 36.95 46.00 | 36.93 46.90 | 37.72 46.50 | 38.37 47.00 | 38. 81 47.00 | 38.20 48.10 | 41.29 49.00 | 40.87 49.00 | 40.66 49.00 | 42.61 49.00 |
| Hogs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slaughter (federally inspected)...thous. animals .Prices: | 78,187 | 86,667 | 7,566 | 7,547 | 6,395 | 6,280 | 7,794 | 6,733 | 6,787 | 6,312 | 5,273 | 6,510 | 6,420 | 7,048 | 6,988 |  |
| Wholesale, average, all grades (Sioux City) <br> $\$$ per 100 lb .- | 21.86 | 18.41 | 18.59 | 19.94 | 24.02 | 25.10 | 23.19 | 22.62 | 24.76 | 25.71 | 27. 24 | 27.87 | 28.41 | 27.37 | 26.91 | 29.33 |
| Hog-corn price ratio (bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . live hog) | 18.1 | 14.5 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 20.8 | 23.6 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 24.1 | 24.3 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 20.8 |
| Sheep and lambs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slanghter (federally inspected) _- thous. animals.Price, wholesale, lambs, average (Omaha) | 10,009 | 10,256 | 818 | 846 | 847 | 801 | 903 | 786 | 803 | 808 | 735 | 840 | 866 | 937 | 828 |  |
| Prion $\$$ per 100 lb .- | 27.43 | 27.43 | 24.75 | 25.75 | 27.88 | 28.38 | 29.38 | 31.00 | 33.75 | 34.00 | 32. 88 | 31.25 | 30.00 | 26.75 | 27.00 | 29.25 |
| Meats and Lard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (carcass weight, leaf lard in), inspected slaughter mil. lb- | 34, 574 | 36, 207 | 3,072 | 3,062 | 2,860 | 2,747 | 3,190 | 2,850 | 3,096 | 2,996 | 2,577 | 3,080 | 2,966 | 3,228 | 3,130 |  |
| Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of period | 759 | 796 | 756 | 796 | 774 | 708 | 742 | 818 | 799 | 710 | 633 | 596 | 597 47 | 644 | 702 | 691 |
| Exports (meat and meat preparations) --..-do...- | 518 | 1547 | 43 | 69 | 40 | 37 | 44 | 45 | 64 | $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ \hline 159\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{48}{ }$ | 49 216 | 47 206 | 67 | 57 |  |
| Imports (meat and meat preparations) | 1,844 | ${ }^{1} 1,789$ | 102 | 188 | 161 | 94 | 138 | 159 | 162 | 152 | 166 | 210 | 20 | 202 | 174 |  |
| Beef and veal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,847 | 1,760 | 1,876 | 1,761 |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter - .-........-do...- | 19,489 | 19,696 | 1,612 | 1, 607 | 1,634 | 1,562 | 1,706 | 1,566 | 1,783 | 1,762 | 1,567 | 1,891 | 1,312 | 1,340 | r363 | 386 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period...........d. do.... | 347 32 | 375 44 | 335 | 375 4 | 363 3 | 316 3 | 297 4 | ${ }^{291}$ | 284 5 | 202 | 4 | 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 7 |  |
|  | 32 1,319 | 44 11,265 | 5 70 | 4 143 | 3 103 | 3 95 | 4 89 | 5 106 | 111 | 115 | 119 | 168 | 169 | 156 | 131 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice ( $600-700$ lbs.) (New York) \$ per Ib.- | . 490 | . 547 | . 559 | . 579 | ${ }^{3} .593$ | . 598 | . 670 | . 557 | . 585 | . 612 | . 610 | . 568 | . 553 | . 548 | . 533 | . 590 |
| Lamb and mutton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter-.........mil. lb.- | 514 | 522 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 43 13 | 49 12 | 42 | 42 20 | 40 20 | 31 21 | 21 | 19 | 19 | $\cdot 17$ | $17^{-}$ |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period...-..---. do.--- | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 21 |  | 19 |  |  |  |
| Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter $\qquad$ | 14, 570 | 15,993 | 1,418 | 1,412 | 1,181 | 1,143 | 1,434 | 1,242 | 1,270 | 1,193 | 980 | 1,192 | 1,163 | 1,304 | 1,325 |  |
| Pork (excluding lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,011 | 1,132 | 1,144 |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter------.-.- do...- | 12, 114 | 113,440 | 1,197 | 1,199 | 1,008 | 995 | 1,227 | 1,060 395 | $\begin{array}{r}1,079 \\ \hline 381\end{array}$ | 1,012 319 | 839 254 | + 204 | 1,192 | - 208 | - 243 | 226 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period.........-do.-.- | 336 | 330 | 325 | 330 | 308 | 287 | 331 4 | 395 10 | 381 19 | 319 14 | 254 6 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 7 |  |
|  | 67 | 72 357 | 13 | 10 | 3 49 | 4 35 | 4 39 | 10 | 19 28 | 25 | 32 | 29 | 24 | 35 | 35 |  |
|  | 347 | 357 | 25 | 38 | 49 | 35 | 39 | 34 | 28 | 25 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Hams, smoked composite.....-.-.-. \$ per lb. | 4.542 | . 534 | . 567 | . 639 | . 604 | . 584 | . 644 | . 617 | . 588 | . 604 | . 605 | . 5851 | . 594 | . 641 | .703 .644 | .752 .720 |
| Fresh loins, 8-14 lb. average (New York) ._do...- | . 569 | . 498 | . 494 | . 501 | . 607 | . 638 | . 570 | . 548 | . 614 | . 694 | . 699 | . 654 | . 668 | . 682 | . 644 |  |
| Lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter . .-....-.mil. lb.- | 1,776 | 11,842 | 159 | 153 | 123 | 105 | 149 | 132 | 139 | 131 | 102 | 121 | 108 | 123 | 130 58 |  |
| Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of period..do...- | 82 | 100 | 82 | 100 | 78 | 66 | 64 | 81 | 90 | 83 13 | 64 13 | 52 5 | 44 14 | 44 12 | 38 |  |
|  | 366 .160 | 282 .147 | 38 .149 | 4 .143 | 19 .144 | 18 .144 | 15 .144 | 8 .144 | 12 .144 | 13 .144 | . 134 | . 5 | 14 .149 | 12 .153 | r 164 | . 157 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: <br> Slaughter (commercial production) mil lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 893 | 975 | 935 | 1,055 | 1,006 | 1,114 | 988 |  |
| Slaughter (commercial production) ....-. mil. lb Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of period, total | 10, 242 | 10,357 | 935 467 | 870 378 | 825 359 | 758 320 | 826 | 759 237 | 893 | 975 249 | 335 | 1,055 421 | 1,006 521 | 1,114 593 | 1814 | 328 |
| Turkeys.................................dilo..- | 391 219 | 378 223 | 467 309 | 378 223 | 359 211 | 322 180 | 266 146 | 237 121 | 216 111 | 249 | 322 | 321 | 407 | 476 | 297 | 210 |
| Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb.- | . 123 | . 128 | . 110 | . 105 | . 120 | 135 | 135 | . 120 | . 125 | . 135 | 150 | . 140 | .145 | . 135 | . 120 | . 130 |

r Revised.
${ }_{2}^{1}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the months.
2 Effective May 1971, data are for 5 markets; beginning April 1972, for 4 markets.
${ }_{3}^{3}$ Beginning Jan. 1972, price for East Coast (New York and Philadelphia average).
© Average for Mar.-Dec.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptipe notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## 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 Eggs: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production on farms-...-.....-...-mil. cases \(\bigcirc\) - \& 195.1 \& 199.3 \& 16.5 \& 17.2 \& 17.3 \& 16.2 \& 17.5 \& 16.7 \& 16.9 \& 16.1 \& 16.4 \& 16.2 \& 15.5 \& 16.0 \& 15.6 \& \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of period: Sheus cases \(\odot\) - \& 51
50 \& \({ }_{74}^{60}\) \& 94 \& \({ }_{7}^{60}\) \& \({ }_{51}^{52}\) \& 49 \& 80 \& 96
73 \& \({ }_{81}^{154}\) \& 217
85 \& 234
88 \& 201
88 \& 258 \& 173
80 \& \begin{tabular}{r} 
\\
\hline 85 \\
76
\end{tabular} \& 25
68 \\
\hline Price, wholesale, large (delivered; chicano) \$per doz. \& 50
.425 \& 74
.332 \& 80
.335 \& 74
.370 \& 71
.300 \& 70
.288 \& 70
.328 \& 73
.295 \& 81
.280 \& 85
294 \& 88
.330 \& 88
.327 \& 84
.373 \& 80
.344 \& 76
.402 \& 68
.498 \\
\hline MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{279.2}\) \& \({ }^{315.8}\) \& \({ }^{10.9}\) \& 50.3
.234 \& 39.8
.85 \& 39.3
.256 \& 27.6
.8 \& 28.8
.285 \& 24.4
.304 \& 25.6
.315 \& 17.5
.320 \& 13.4
.341 \& 6.8
.360 \& 13.1
.385 \& 10.0
.376 \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) .... \$per lb.. \& . 341 \& . 268 \& . 241 \& . 234 \& . 259 \& . 256 \& . 285 \& . 285 \& . 304 \& . 315 \& . 320 \& . 341 \& . 360 \& . 385 \& . 376 \& . 384 \\
\hline Coffee (green): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Intentories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of period...........................thous. bagso' \& 2,593 \& 4,000 \& \& 4,000 \& \& \& 4,254 \& \& \& 3, 506 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 19,960 \& 19,607 \& \& 5,299 \& \& \& 5,316 \& \& \& 4,972 \& \& \& 4,671 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 19,727 \& 121,669 \& 875 \& 1,818 \& 2,560 \& 2,172 \& 1,137 \& 1,146 \& 1,784 \& 1,452 \& 1,434 \& 1,947 \& 2,149 \& 2,057 \& 1,643 \& \\
\hline  \& 4,712 \& 5, 991 \& 144 \& 1,847 \& 1,009 \& , 877 \& 1, 212 \& - 286 \& 1,437 \& \({ }^{1} 443\) \& \({ }^{1} 333\) \& \({ }^{383}\) \& - 969 \& 454
580 \& \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N.Y.).. \(\$\) per lb. Confectionery, manufacturers' sales ...........mil. \$ \& +.557 \& 2.461
2,002 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
440 \\
\hline 19
\end{tabular} \& 157 \& 167 \& 168 \& 163 \& \({ }_{133}^{463}\) \& 480
137 \& 485
134 \& 110 \& 625
177 \& 590
221 \& 580
195 \& 560
193 \& 570 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Fish: \\
Stocks, cold storage, end of period. \(\qquad\) mil. 1b.
\end{tabular} \& 306 \& 302 \& 314 \& 302 \& 274 \& 245 \& 224 \& 212 \& 240 \& 251 \& 290 \& 352 \& 398 \& 419 \& - 406 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sugar (United States): \\
Delliveries and supply (raw basis): 8 Production and recelpts:
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production.-.-..........thous. sh, tons \& 4,712 \& 4,588 \& 1,073 \& 929 \& \({ }_{1}^{687}\) \& 395 \& 224 \& 147 \& 147 \& 90 \& 121 \& 130 \& 188 \& 783 \& 391 \& \\
\hline Entries from off-shore, total 8 ....................
Hawail and Puerto Rico \& 6,675 \& 6,601
1,230 \& 333
122 \& \({ }_{132}^{441}\) \& 1,285
41 \& 113
34 \& \({ }_{153}^{462}\) \& 612
92 \& \({ }_{131}^{740}\) \& 574
187 \& 488 \& 617
90 \& 160 \& \({ }_{179}^{481}\) \& 30 \& \\
\hline  \& 11, 459 \& 11, 444 \& 903 \& 1,001 \& 823 \& 727 \& 1,058 \& 881 \& 978 \& 1,096 \& 1,001 \& 1,167 \& 1,106
1,099 \& 885 \& \& \\
\hline For domestic consumption -.........do \& 11,310
2,792 \& 11, \({ }_{2}^{1,683}\) \& 888
2,134 \& 2,693 \& 812
3,008 \& 715
3,059 \& 1,049
2,898 \& 811
2,874 \& 9688
2,672 \& 2, 1,088 \& 1,992
\(\mathbf{2 , 0 3 2}\) \& 1,532 \& 1,099 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ \hline 1,638\end{array}\) \& p 2,189 \& \\
\hline Exports, raw and reffned.................sh. tons \& 7,892 \& 481 \& 4 \& 55 \& 31 \& 137 \& 50 \& 63 \& 27 \& 46 \& 38 \& 55 \& 100 \& 67 \& 61 \& \\
\hline Imports: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Raw sugar, total9. .-..........thous. sh. tons.- \& 5,217 \& 5,262 \& 281 \& 464 \& 498 \& 436 \& 408 \& 302 \& 308 \& 627 \& 411 \& \({ }_{5}^{579}\) \& 401 \& 352 \& 317 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
From the Philipplaes............................... \\
Refined sugar, total do.
\end{tabular} \& 1,522 \& 1

48
48 \& 141 \& 242
10 \& 54
3 \& 53
3 \& 135
11 \& ${ }_{6}^{58}$ \& 24
5 \& 160
2 \& 54
4 \& 217
1 \& 187
3 \& ${ }_{35}^{45}$ \& 117 \& <br>

\hline | Prices (New York): |
| :--- |
| Raw, wholesale | \& . 081 \& . 085 \& . 086 \& . 088 \& . 092 \& . 090 \& . 092 \& . 090 \& . 088 \& . 088 \& . 091 \& . 094 \& . 094 \& . 094 \& . 090 \& . 092 <br>

\hline Reflined: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Retall (incl. N.E. New Jersey)... \$ per 5 1b-- \& . 674 \& - 695 \& . 7104 \& . 707 \& . 704 \& . 707 \& 709 \& . 712 \& . 7129 \& . 692 \& $\begin{array}{r}.692 \\ .124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& . 695 \& .699
.124 \& .704

.124 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
.711 \\
.122
\end{array}
$$ \& <br>

\hline Wholesale (excl. exclse tax) ........--\$ per lb.- \& . 112 \& . 117 \& . 118 \& . 118 \& . 118 \& . 122 \& . 122 \& . 124 \& . 124 \& . 124 \& . 124 \& . 124 \& \& \& \& . 122 <br>
\hline Tea, imports..--.-..........................thous. lb.. \& 135, 202 \& 175, 432 \& 3,828 \& 11, 862 \& 12,914 \& 16,907 \& 10,276 \& 10,165 \& 12,885 \& 16, 563 \& 10,835 \& 11,581 \& 12,830 \& 14,348 \& 11,460 \& <br>
\hline fats, oils, and related products \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening): mill ib
Production \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $3,587.6$
132.9 \& ${ }^{3,515.0} 127.6$ \& 306.5
118.8 \& 290.1
127.6 \& 279.4
124.9 \& 289.1
122.2 \& 301.2
130.0 \& 278.1
136.0 \& 291.4
130.6 \& 290.5
137.7 \& 120.8 \& 314.9
114.2 \& 295.6 \& +329.2
118.7 \& 313.9
127 \& <br>
\hline Salad or cooking oils: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,389.1 \& 3,500.0 \& 265.4 \& 308.3 \& 314.2 \& 301.0 \& 348.7 \& 321.3 \& 359.9 \& 355.0 \& 307.1 \& 344.7 \& 307.8 \& +320.2
84.5 \& 307.4 \& <br>
\hline  \& 75.6 \& 76.1 \& 74.5 \& 76.1 \& 85.9 \& 80.2 \& 92.3 \& 145.8 \& 106.1 \& 99.6 \& 89.9 \& 88.2 \& 78.2 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production.-.-....-.-...................... do \& 2,230.5 \& 2,290.0 \& 210.1 \& 219.4 \& 207.6 \& 194.7 \& 201.7 \& 181.3 \& 186.3 \& 186.1 \& 164.2 \& 194.5 \& 197.1 \& - 203.5 \& ${ }^{215.8}$ \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of period $\oplus$ - \& 45.6 \& 57.1 \& 60.7 \& 57.1 \& 68.9 \& 71.4 \& 69.1 \& 82.6 \& 83.9 \& 67.1 \& 68.4 \& 71.0 \& 68.9 \& 69.8 \& 67.7 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale (colored; mir. to wholesaler or
large retaller: delivered) \& \& \& \& . 312 \& . 312 \& . 315 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 \& . 313 <br>
\hline lare retailer detivered) -..............- $\$$ per lb.. \& . 289 \& . 308 \& . 310 \& . 312 \& . 12 \& . 315 \& . 31 \& . 313 \& . 31 \& . 313 \& . 31 \& . 3 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Tallow, edible: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (quantities rendered) ........mil. 1 lb
Consumption in end products.......- \& 558.2
569.7 \& 541.6

598.6 \& | 43.5 |
| :--- |
| 53.5 | \& 45.2

47.7 \& 42.2
46.9 \& 40.3
58.6 \& 46.2
54.7 \& 41.4
53.0 \& $\begin{array}{r}46.3 \\ 51.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 44.7
50.7 \& 40.2
46.0 \& 47.6
57.8 \& 46.2
53.9 \& 59.1 \& 53.9 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of period $\dagger$.-.....-..........-. do...-. \& 569.7
46.7 \& 548.6
41.3 \& 36.7 \& 4 \& 41.6 \& 58.6
38.0 \& ${ }_{38} 8.7$ \& 36.4 \& 43.7 \& 44.1 \& 43.1 \& 36.7 \& 35.7 \& - 37.2 \& 38.4 \& <br>
\hline Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible:
Production (quantities rendered) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 360.4 \& 408.2 \& 394.0 \& \& 425.2 \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ Consumption in end products..............do- \& 4, 8 86.
$2,553.5$ \& ${ }_{2,622.7}^{4,967.7}$ \& ${ }^{406.4}$ \& 438.5
219.8 \& 3921.2
2211.7 \& 376.0
229.5 \& ${ }_{242.8}^{43.1}$ \& ${ }_{227 .}^{39.3}$ \& $\stackrel{4}{425.5}$ \& ${ }_{251.6}^{414.2}$ \& 201.0 \& 241.8 \& ${ }_{236.7}^{334.0}$ \& - 240.3 \& 225.8 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of period 9 .-....................do \& 396.1 \& 379.7 \& 397.4 \& 379.7 \& 411.8 \& 392.7 \& 379.3 \& 366.6 \& 350.5 \& 355.4 \& 339.1 \& 318.5 \& 329.1 \& -316. 7 \& 304.6 \& <br>
\hline Fish and marine mammal oils: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production-..-........-.-.-.-.....-. ${ }^{\text {do-... }}$ \& 206.9 \& 257.0 \& 6.0 \& 1.6 \& 1.4 \& \& \& \& 3.1 \& 29 \& 43 \& 4.6 \& 3.3 \& 73.5 \& 3.3 \& <br>
\hline  \& 69.6
103.5 \& 57.1
134.9 \& ${ }_{147.2}^{4.5}$ \& 1.9
134.9 \& 96.7 \& 456.0 \& 55.8 \& 54.2 \& 53.5 \& 53.2 \& 52.8 \& 51.7 \& 51.2 \& 51.0 \& 50.3 \& <br>
\hline Vegetable oils and related products: Coronut oil: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3247.1
544.0 \& ${ }_{\text {d }}^{\text {(d) }}$ 553.3 \& (d)
46.8

den \& ${ }_{39}{ }^{\text {d }}$ ( 2 \& $\stackrel{(d)}{45.0}$ \& $\stackrel{\text { (d) }}{4.0}_{44.0}$ \& $\stackrel{\text { d }}{56.8}^{\text {c }}$ \& ${ }_{51.2}^{\text {(d) }}$ \& ${ }^{\text {(d) }}$ 55.0 \& ${ }_{53.9}{ }^{\text {d }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $\stackrel{(d)}{4}_{41,1}$ \& ${ }^{\text {(d) }} 48$ \& ${ }_{50.6}^{(d)}$ \& ${ }_{-54.2}^{\text {(d) }}$ \& (d) \& <br>
\hline Consumption in end products...-----..... do \& 54.4
780.2 \& ${ }_{740.4}$ \& 62.3 \& 59.2 \& 57.4 \& 63.0 \& 66.4 \& 69.7 \& 73.0 \& 76.5 \& 65.3 \& 75.1 \& 71.4 \& 69.7 \& 70.9 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, crude and ref., end of periodq-...do .-. \& 202.8 \& 191.1 \& 166.9 \& 191.1 \& 191.5 \& 174.5 \& 187.1 \& 162.9 \& 174.6 \& 179.3 \& 169.4 \& 127.8 \& 126.5 \& ${ }^{1} 182.1$ \& 186.0
37.3 \& <br>
\hline  \& 584.2 \& 628.6 \& 28.2 \& 16.1 \& 22.0 \& 144.6 \& 67.9 \& 27.3 \& 70.4 \& 58.2 \& 53.1 \& 47.0 \& 31.7 \& 67.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Production: Crude ----------1.-.----- do \& 474.0 \& 485.1 \& 40.7 \& 33.4 \& 38.7 \& 38.7 \& 43.5 \& 40.0 \& 46.1 \& 45.7 \& 43.3 \& 43.5 \& 43.2 \& $\stackrel{44.1}{ }$ \& 40.2 \& <br>
\hline Refined.....-.............-. do \& 440.9 \& 440.3 \& 35.7 \& 40.0 \& 35.9 \& 40.8 \& 36. 7 \& 34.6 \& 36.4 \& 43.6 \& 34.0 \& 38.2 \& 40.4 \& 43.0 \& 42.8
41.6 \& <br>
\hline Consumption in end products.--.-.--do \& 449.6 \& 446.3 \& 40.7 \& 44.8
57.0 \& 37.9
59.0 \& 40.0
55.4 \& 38.7
59.1 \& 32.3
72.1 \& 35.4
81.4 \& 41.2
81.1 \& 36.6
74.6 \& 41.3 \& 38.0
69.8 \& + 73.3 \& 71.8 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


${ }^{3}$ Monthly data not available. ${ }^{4}$ Effective Feb. 1972, data exclude fish oil stock.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 19701971 |  |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

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. | 1,726.3 | 1,720.6 | 208.9 99.5 | 219.8 93.1 | 212.7 103.6 | 191.1 | 216.5 126.9 | 165.9 145.8 | 132.4 159.4 | 101.8 137.5 | 76.6 102.6 | 87.2 67.7 | 78.4 32.9 | +200.4 +37.5 + | 246.3 45.6 |  |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of period.......do.... Cottonseed oil: | 85.8 |  | 99.5 | 93.1 | 103.6 | 107.7 | 126.9 | 145.8 | 159.4 | 137.5 | 102.6 | 67.7 | 32.9 | ${ }^{+} 37.5$ | 45.6 |  |
|  | 1,211.5 | 1,209.4 | 149.0 | 154.0 | 151.1 | 134.9 | 154.4 | 110.2 | 97.7 | 75.8 | 54.4 | 61.2 | 52.4 | - 139.3 | 166.1 |  |
| Refined --------------------10 | 1, 019.2 | 1,985.7 | 102.9 | 113.3 | 104.0 | 90.8 | 118.2 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 88.8 | 61.3 | 74.6 | 41.8 | 95.4 | 117.6 |  |
| Consumption in end products...--------- do | 931.9 | 728.5 | 57.4 | 60.5 | 53.2 | 49.7 | 66.7 | 48.9 | 63.5 | 63.2 | 55.5 | 71.9 | 53.7 | 69.1 | 75.4 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse). end of period $\qquad$ | 184.3 | 188.3 | 159.5 | 188.3 | 239.4 | 277.3 | 295.0 | 294.8 | 266.0 | 239.7 | 203.9 | 187.9 | 114.2 | - 142.5 | 156.9 |  |
| Exports (crude and refined) --------.-......do | 369.8 | ${ }^{2} 400.7$ | 36.3 | 58.5 | 23.1 | 47.4 | 50.4 | 47.8 | 30.6 | 49.7 | 33.5 | 58.3 | 13.0 | 18.9 | 70.6 |  |
|  | . 175 | . 190 | . 177 | . 174 | . 168 | . 168 | . 168 | . 168 | . 168 | . 168 | . 168 | . 150 | . 147 | . 150 | . 139 | 14 |
| Linseed oil: <br> Production, crude (raw) $\qquad$ mil. 1b | 314.5 | 412.2 | 32.3 | 33.3 | 38.2 | 36.5 | 44.8 | 36.1 | 33.2 | 39.0 | 33.2 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 34.0 | 35.0 |  |
| Consumption in end products-...-...--mindo | 191.4 | 213.6 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 49.8 19.0 | 19.7 | 22.5 | 24.3 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 18.5 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period | 148.5 | 224.8 .89 | ${ }^{210.8} 8$ | 224.8 .088 | 236.7 .088 | 245.3 088 | 263.5 088 | 280.9 088 | 275.3 .088 | ${ }^{276.6}$ | 263.8 0.8 | 252,3 .095 | $\stackrel{259.2}{.095}$ | 258.4 .095 | 246.3 .095 | 095 |
| Soybean cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production <br> thous. sh. tons <br> Stocks (at oil mills), end of period.........do | $17,379.5$ 112.2 | $17,104.2$ 119.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,366.5 \\ 167.2 \end{array}$ | $1,471.3$ 119.8 | 1,463.3 | $1,387.3$ 115.6 | $1,471.9$ 136.8 | $1,346.5$ 198.9 | $1,439.8$ 162.6 | 1,308.8 | $1,338.9$ 205.9 | $1,3{ }^{275} 5$ 174.6 | 1,1985 150.6 |  | $1,610.9$ 132.3 |  |
| Soybean oill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude........................................................ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,085.9 \\ & 6,276.3 \end{aligned}$ | $8,081.5$ $6,298.0$ | 644.2 504.2 | 690.6 534.1 | 689.9 525.5 | 658.9 523.4 | 706.4 559.1 | 646.7 534.4 | 698.8 556.6 | 635.4 534.4 | 648.6 479.1 | 645.7 550.4 | 581.0 528.1 | r 713.3 561.1 | 744.1 555.3 |  |
| Consumption in end products ---------- | 6,322.3 | 6,322.9 | 522.2 | 554.8 | 549.5 | 527.6 | 582.6 | 645.4 | ${ }_{580.6}$ | 365.8 565 | 497.1 | 571.6 | 560.6 | -595.1 | 588.1 584.1 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period mil. lb. | 755.6 | 802.2 | 808.6 | 802.2 | 782.8 | 847.1 | 881.2 | 952.7 | 945.0 | 829.7 | 854.1 | 841.6 | 785.2 | -806. 2 | 850.1 |  |
| Exports (crude and refined)-..............do..... | 1,372.4 | 21,611.7 | 43.5 | 153.8 | 157.8 | 71.3 | 59.3 | 69.3 | 89.0 | 263.3 | 94.1 | 57.5 | 68.3 | 58.4 | 109.7 |  |
| Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.)-----\$ per lb-- | . 142 | . 151 | . 157 | 139 | . 135 | . 139 | . 141 | . 143 | . 138 | . 136 | . 126 | . 128 | . 125 | . 120 | . 117 | 124 |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)...............mil. 1b | - ${ }^{1} 1,906$ | r11,708 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , 74 |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers' end of period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl scrap and stems........thous. mil. ${ }^{\text {mo. }}$ | 5,006 510,325 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,828 \\ 2474,209 \end{array}$ | 2,375 | 4,828 59,622 | 95,447 | 86,990 | 28,581 | -17,849 | 42,665 | 4, ${ }^{4,186}$ | 39,164 | 40,455 | 4,405 48,264 | 54,114 | 63, 105 |  |
| Imports, incl. scrap and stems...-.-.-....-. do...- | 235,428 | 2248, 529 | 16,265 | 14,829 | 19,363 | 22,128 | 22, 549 | 17, 510 | 21, 908 | 18,281 | 17,112 | 23, 931 | 21,040 | 20,924 | 17,123 |  |
| Manufactured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-exempt-------------------.-. millions. | 51, 166 | 49,206 | 2,688 | 2,939 | 4,755 | 4,365 | 3,732 | 2,745 | 3,826 | 4,608 | 3,170 | 4,676 | 4,172 | 2,907 |  |  |
|  | 532, 764 | 528, 858 | 46,061 | 39,634 | 43, 295 | 45, 633 | 49, 913 | 42, 581 | 48, 376 | 49,127 | 38, 468 | 53, 566 | 45, 038 | 51, 321 |  |  |
| Cigars (large), taxable....................- do....- | 6,705 29 | 6,504 31,802 | 616 1,246 | ${ }^{4} 818$ | + 452 | - 4 459 | + 540 | + 457 | 2. 246 | ${ }^{4} 773$ | - 4882 | ${ }_{2}^{563}$ | + 482 | +561 |  |  |
|  | 29, 147 | 31,802 | 1,246 | 2,048 | 2,568 | 3,642 | 2,577 | 1,959 | 2.246 | 2,770 | 2,886 | 2,923 | 2,921 | 3,544 | 3,476 |  |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| Exports: HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value, total \% .-.--....................thous. \$. | 145, 200 | 155, 821 | 16, 198 | 17, 201 | 13,489 | 12,917 | 19, 226 | 15, 866 | 19,078 | 19,256 | 32,641 | 23, 993 | 24, 376 | 36, 113 | 40, 816 |  |
| Call and kip skins....-.-.-...-.......thous. skins. |  | 2,222 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 153 | 163 | 156 |  |
|  | 15,222 | 15, 962 | 1,696 | 1,656 | 1,272 | 1,153 | 1,686 | 1,210 | 1,437 | 1,317 | 2,152 | 1,324 | 1,290 | 1,893 | 1,733 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, total P ---.................-.-thous. \$ | 51,300 | 52, 100 | 800 | 3,900 | 4,100 | 5, 800 | 6, 600 | 5, 800 | 7,500 | 5,900 | 5,800 | 5,700 | 4,400 | 5,700 | 4, 200 |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins..---.-...-.-. thous. pieces.. | 18,701 3 | 19,283 1,956 | 196 19 | 1,314 | $\begin{array}{r}1,021 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 2,160 | 2,119 | 2,139 | 2,641 | 1,245 | 1,627 | 1,393 | 1,075 | 704 | ${ }_{3} 326$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, 1.o.b. shipping point: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caltskins, packer, heavy, $91 / 2 / 15 \mathrm{lb}$.-...-\$ per lb.- | . 331 | . 294 | . 280 | . 320 | . 3170 | . 450 | . 450 | . 575 | . 575 | . 560 | . 560 | . ${ }^{650}$ | . 650 | . 650 | . ${ }^{650}$ | ${ }^{.660}$ |
| Hides. steer, heavy, native, over 53 lb .....-d. do..-- | . 129 | . 145 | . 168 | . 163 | . 178 | . 190 | . 233 | . 255 | . 280 | . 293 | . 293 | . 340 | . 335 | . 405 | . 430 | . 320 |
| Leather |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calf and whole kip.-.-............thous. skins... | 2,717 | 1,621 | 163 | 150 | 117 | 126 | 142 | 147 | 173 | 153 | 97 | 148 | 118 | 120 |  |  |
| Cattle hide and side kip.-..thous. hides and kips.- | 20,353 | 20,477 | 1,780 | 1,677 | 1,635 | 1,740 | 1,833 | 1,784 | 1,881 | 1,810 | 1,216 | 1,799 | -1,694 | 1,708 |  |  |
|  | 3,979 | 3,148 | 335 | 344 | 285 | 216 | 245 | 242 | 340 | 419 | 219 | 334 | 292 | 309 |  |  |
| Sheep and lamb......---......------.....- do. | 23,598 | 21,385 | 1,827 | 1,790 | 1,502 | 1,773 | 1, 741 | 1,708 | 1,876 | 1,867 | 1,389 | 1,869 | 1,545 | 1,663 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Upper and lining leather..............thous. sq. It .- | 79,365 | 82,944 | 5,976 | 9, 198 | 7,727 | 8,379 | 9,816 | 9,485 | 11,487 | 10,360 | 8,406 | 10,935 | 11,781 | 11, 413 | 10,323 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. tannery: ind 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole, bends, light --....-.-...index, 1967=100.. | 114.0 | 114.4 | 114.1 | 119.5 | 121.8 | 124.1 | 136.4 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152.5 |  |  | 194.2 | 194.2 | 194.2 |
| index, $1967=100$. | 84.3 | 81.8 | 77.2 | 79.6 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 100.1 | 104.6 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 109.0 | 111.7 | 115.3 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.9 |
| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total.....................thous. pairs.. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic | 562, 318 | 535, 777 | 40,701 | 42,913 | 44, 525 | 44,310 | 48,706 | 44, 142 | 45,169 | 46, 224 | 36,089 | 46, 246 | 44, 243 | 46,093 |  |  |
| Slippers .. thous. pairs.. | 451, 816 | ${ }^{425,875}$ | 31, 904 | 35,721 | 36,766 | 36,206 | 38, 208 | 35,982 | 35,631 | 36, 823 | 30, 117 | 36, 546 | 33,749 | 34, 422 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}96,181 \\ 8,955 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 98,147 8,440 8 | 7,893 697 | 6,334 696 | 6,939 680 | 7, 723 | 8,469 853 | 7, ${ }^{729}$ | 8,656 723 | $\begin{array}{r}8,463 \\ \hline 736\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,450 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,760 | 9, 772 | 10,716 800 |  |  |
|  | 5,366 | 3,315 | 207 | 162 | 140 | 152 | 176 | 142 | 159 | 202 | 113 | 211 | 196 | 155 |  |  |
|  | 2,154 | 2,106 | 156 | 167 | 161 | 151 | 203 | 148 | 142 | 195 | 161 | 222 | 206 | 218 | 231 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and hoys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, Goodyear welt .....index, $1967=100$ | 113.3 | 117.5 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 120.1 | 121.3 | 122.6 | 125.5 | 128.3 | 130.1 | 131.4 | 131.4 | 131.4 | 131.4 | 135.0 | 135.0 |
| Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear welt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women's pumps, low-medium quality | 117.1 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 120.2 121.2 | 121.5 | 121.5 124.3 | 124.1 127.4 | 125.3 130.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 125.3 \\ & 130.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.9 \\ & 130.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.9 \\ & 130.4 \end{aligned}$ | 127.9 | 127.9 | 129.2 | 129.2 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Crop estimate for the year.
Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data.

[^13]| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

LUMBER AND PRODUCTS


METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel mill products_.------------thous. sh. tons.- | 7,062 | 2,827 | 248 | 397 | 208 | 221 | 261 | 199 | 245 | 211 | 220 | 301 | 304 | 252 | 207 |  |
|  | 10,365 310 | 6, ${ }^{256}$ | ${ }_{(3)}^{284}$ | 494 3 | 332 1 | 519 2 | 588 1 | ${ }_{(3)}^{469}$ | 614 1 | ${ }_{\text {(3) }}^{653}$ | 760 2 | ${ }_{(395}^{59}$ | ${ }_{(3)}{ }^{811}$ | 653 2 | 695 2 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,364 | 18,304 | 1,472 | 1,336 | 1,093 | 1,129 | 1,095 | 930 | 1,603 | 1,599 | 1,531 | 1,787 | 1,570 | 1,910 | 1,824 |  |
|  | 346 266 | 325 320 | 27 24 | ${ }_{35}^{31}$ | 29 7 | 31 54 | 30 5 | 26 34 | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | 27 71 | 34 <br> 78 | 24 43 | 31 68 | 26 68 | 32 49 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $452,575$ | 4 49,169 | 3,420 | 3,557 | 3,795 |  |  | 4,480 | 4,545 | 4,342 | 3,905 |  | r 4,386 | 04, 543 |  |  |
|  | 434.148 485.559 | 433,987 482.567 | 2, 490 5 5 8 822 | 6,023 | 2,926 <br> 6.950 | 2,938 | 3,637 7 7 8,967 | 3.415 7 7 | ${ }_{8}^{3,477}$ | 3,301 7509 | 2,659 6,374 | 3,087 7 7 8,279 | $+3,142$ +7.591 | 8,477 $p 8,146$ |  |  |
|  | 7,668 | 48,494 | 8, 357 | 8,298 | 8, 251 | 8,219 | 8,310 | 8,293 | 8,062 8,230 | 8,373 | 6,374 8,642 | 8,792 | r 8, 644 | p8, 594 |  |  |
| Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite (5 markets) Pittsburgh district | 40.72 | 33. 19 | 29.70 | 28.93 | 31.03 | 32.84 | 33.66 | 32. 74 | 33.68 | ${ }^{33.36}$ | 34. 24 | 35. 68 | 35.76 | 36. 62 | 37.09 | 39.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning Jan. | 71, data periods. | reflect cha | es in | specif ed. |  | $\begin{gathered} { }^{3} \mathrm{Le} \\ \text { includ } \end{gathered}$ | than data for | ton | ${ }^{4}$ Ann umber | dat | onthl | revis ly. | ar | avail |  | \% Totals |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


| Uniess otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments $1967=100$. | 155.6 | 84.2 | 69.1 | 117.6 | 72.9 | 70.5 | 90.8 | 78.0 | 62.1 | 67.0 | 54.6 | 58.4 | 90.0 | 101.1 | 58.2 |  |
| eating, combustion, atmosphere equipment, new orders (domestic), net, qutry $\qquad$ | ${ }^{1} 88.5$ | 63.7 |  | 14.4 |  |  | 16. 2 |  |  | 23.8 |  |  | 18. 3 |  |  |  |
| Electric processing heating equip.......................... Fuel-fired processing heating equip. | ${ }^{1} 50.9$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}7.5 \\ 30.3\end{array}\right.$ |  | 2.2 |  |  | 2.5 |  |  | 4. 0 |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |  |
| Fuel-fred processing heating equip..........do..... | - 50.9 | ( 30.3 |  | 5.9 |  |  | 7.4 |  |  | 12.8 |  |  | 9.7 |  |  |  |
| Material handling equipment (industrial): <br> Orders (new), index, seas. adj $\ddagger \ldots . . . . .-1967=100 .$. | 103.3 | 99.6 | 111.7 | 108.4 | 111.6 | 116.0 | 114.9 | 107.6 | 112.6 | 125.9 | 129.8 | 158.8 | 139.9 | 122.1 |  |  |
| Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107.6 |  |  | 129.8 | 158.8 | 139.9 |  |  |  |
|  | 13,816 14,811 | 12,644 14,621 | 953 1,229 | 1,198 | 1,004 | 1,093 | 1,297 | 1,253 | 1,250 | 1,283 | 1,102 | 1,312 | 1,619 | 1,377 | 1,416 |  |
| Rider-type | 14,811 | 14, 621 | 1,229 | 1,451 | 1,128 | 1,205 | 1,404 | 1,279 | 1,314 | 1,685 | 1,282 | 1,385 | 1,544 | 1,457 | 1,518 |  |
| Industrial trucks and tractors (internal combustion engines), shipments number | 41,194 | 49,289 | 3,900 | 4,771 | 2,764 | 3,022 | 3,282 | 3,281 | 3,265 | 3,940 | 2,788 | 2,940 | 3,832 | 3,589 | 3,995 |  |
| Industrial supplies, machinery and equipment: New orders index, seas. adjusted*- 1967-69 $=100$ _ | 101.0 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 105.8 | 108.0 | 112.8 | 117.5 | 120.1 | 119.9 | 123.5 | 127.3 | 128.8 | 133.1 |  |
| Industrial suppliers distribution: <br> Sales index, seas. adjusted*. $1967=100$ | 105.9 | 104.7 | 112.0 | 117.2 | 108.0 | 114.2 | 119.4 | 112.8 | 120.9 | 119.5 | 112.6 | 127.2 | 121.5 | 124.2 | 134.6 | 129.4 |
| Machine tools: <br> Metal cutting type tools: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (net), total.-----------.-.-mil. \$.. | 651.30 | 608.75 | 55.45 | 70. 80 | 51.15 | 60.80 | 95. 70 | 66. 70 | 80.45 | 75.00 | 78.60 | 77.60 | 97.50 | 94. 45 | ${ }^{p} 110.80$ |  |
|  | 506.75 | 524.10 | 50.80 | 62. 75 | 47. 95 | 55.25 | 77.35 | 57.20 | 69.90 | 66. 70 | 64.65 | 69.45 | 76. 80 | 84.35 | p101. 55 |  |
|  | 992.90 | 672.30 | 41. 70 | 70.65 | 39. 60 | 46.40 | 56.75 | 49.55 | 57.15 | 70.05 | 47.80 | 48.45 | 76. 25 | 63.85 | $p 66.55$ |  |
|  | 827.35 | 554.20 | 35.45 | 62.60 | 33.65 | 40.10 | 48.15 | 44. 40 | 48.25 | 63.00 | 42.25 | 44.05 | 65.00 | 56.05 | p 59.05 |  |
| Order backlog, end of period.-.-.---.-.- do. | 470.7 | 407.5 | 407.3 | 407.5 | 419.0 | 433.4 | 472.4 | 489.6 | 512.9 | 517.8 | 548.6 | 577.8 | 599.0 | 629.6 | ${ }^{p} 673.8$ |  |
| Metal forming type tools: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (net), total........-............. do Domestic. | 261.25 226.60 | 252.40 223.20 | 22.60 18.45 | 20.75 19.95 | 19.60 17.95 | 24.95 21.80 | 23.40 21.75 | 27.65 26.50 | 29.75 26.00 | 40.10 38.45 | 25.80 22.90 | 31.35 29.70 | 42.25 38.05 | 47.35 42.10 | p 52.90 p 48.65 |  |
|  | 450.15 | 325. 60 | 26.40 | 34.80 | 16.35 | 22.70 | 33.50 | 26.35 | 23.65 | 33.85 | 24.60 | 19.30 | 19.95 | 27.40 | D 30.10 |  |
|  | 411.60 | 285.60 | 20.00 | 32.40 | 13.70 | 19.30 | 28.85 | 21.95 | 21.50 | 30.45 | 22.65 | 17.25 | 18.10 | 25.95 | p 25.70 |  |
| Order backlog, end of period.-........... do | 234.8 | 161.8 | 175.8 | 161.8 | 165.0 | 167.3 | 157.2 | 158.5 | 164.6 | 170.8 | 172.0 | 184.0 | 206.3 | 226.2 | p 249.0 |  |
| Tractors used in construction: <br> Tracklaying, total. units.- | 119,436 | 118,520 |  | 4,155 |  |  | 5,795 |  |  | 5,682 |  |  | 5,157 | ${ }^{3} 1,545$ | 31,650 |  |
|  | 1464.6 | 1479.6 |  | 49.0 |  |  | 157.9 |  |  | 153.2 |  |  | 135.7 | 341.5 | 342.1 |  |
| Wheel (contractors' off-highway) --------.- units ${ }_{\text {-- }}$ | ${ }^{1} 5,099$ | 14,334 |  | 2687 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,021$ |  |  | -1,713 |  |  | 1,230 |  |  |  |
| Tractor shovel loaders (integral units only) mil. \$.-- | ${ }^{1} 170.5$ | ${ }^{1} 166.9$ |  | 225.9 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 32.1$ |  |  | 69.2 |  |  | 49.4 |  |  |  |
| Tractor shovel loaders (integral units only), wheel and tracklaying types. units. | 124,622 | 127,145 |  | 6,498 |  |  | 11,938 |  |  | r12, 040 |  |  | 10,276 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 581.1$ | 1640.9 |  | 139.9 |  |  | 202.5 |  |  | 214.1 |  |  | 184.3 |  |  |  |
| highway types) $\qquad$ units. |  |  |  | 43,482 |  |  | 52,993 |  |  | 52,571 |  |  | 40,845 | 320,898 | 314,361 |  |
| mil. \$. | $1847.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1891.9 \\ & 1891.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 246.2 |  |  | 313.1 |  |  | 310.5 |  |  | 254.8 | ${ }^{3} 129.4$ | ${ }^{3} 93.7$ |  |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIP MENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Batteries (auto. replacement), shipments . . thous_Electronic components, factory sales: | 37, 863 | 39, 144 | 4,264 | 4, 160 | 3,804 | 3,654 | 2,826 | 2,249 | 2,558 | 2,794 | 3,178 | 4,270 | 4,538 | * 4,553 | p 4,422 |  |
| Semiconductors: <br> Discrete devices | 1769 | 1621 | 51.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 524 | 534 | 47.5 | 51.7 | 53.8 47.9 | 52.7 | 57.9 | 60.7 56.9 | 60.3 57.3 | 60.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tubes, selected power and spec. purpose.--do.---- | 1335 | ${ }^{1} 300$ |  | 71.0 |  |  | 77.0 |  |  | 79.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 144 | 124 |  | 32.0 |  |  | 34.6 |  |  | 35.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 191 | 180 |  | 18.3 |  |  | 22.0 |  |  | 22.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High vacuum, gas, and vapor--------.-. do. | ${ }^{1} 80$ | 176 |  | 20.7 |  |  | 20.4 |  |  | 21.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 483 | 435 | 34.5 | 39.5 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 38.9 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 37.7 | 32.3 | 34.7 | 39.2 | 40.3 |  |  |
| Motors and generators: <br> New orders, index, qtrly $\text { _1967 }=100 \ldots$ | 98.3 | 87.0 |  | 86.5 |  |  | 85.8 |  |  | 103.9 |  |  | p 104.7 |  |  |  |
| Radio sets, total, production...-.-.-.-....... thous | 16,406 | 18,579 | 1,535 | 41,928 | 1,276 | 1,336 | 41,857 | 1,616 | 1,420 | 4 1,954 | 1,314 | 1,543 | 4 2, 194 | 1,786 | 1,658 | 42,132 |
| Television sets (incl. combination), prod.....do... | 9,483 | 11, 197 | - 941 | 4 1, 184 | 1,002 | ${ }^{1} 956$ | -1,286 | 1,012 | + 995 | 41,312 | -793 | 1.963 | 4, 1, 451 | 1,184 | 1,200 | 41,353 |
| Household electrical appliances, factory sales: <br> Air conditioners (room) | 5,886 | 5,438 | 258.6 | 320.8 | 476.3 | 541.9 | 611.9 | 704.2 | 681.2 | 407.5 | 280.6 | 129.7 | 82.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,116 | 2,477 | 266.5 | 200.4 | 206.4 | 227.9 | 242.6 | 263.2 | 268.8 | 262.9 | 236.1 | 293.8 | 288.8 | 333.1 | 308.9 |  |
|  | 1,976 | 2,291 | 224.2 | 199.8 | 201.6 | 212.2 | 259.3 | 210.7 | 210.9 | 243.8 | 210.7 | 250.3 | 267.2 | 243.7 | 236.4 |  |
|  | 2,362 | 2,714 | 260.8 | 232.2 | 244.1 | 238.3 | 245.2 | 274.3 | 273.5 | 243.0 | 269.3 | 297.4 | 278.5 | 312.7 | 297.0 |  |
|  | 5,286 | 5,691 | 477.5 | 406. 5 | 428.8 | 446.2 | 471.9 | 515.5 | 583.6 | 563.0 | 637.4 | 629.2 | 521.5 | 606.5 | 502.2 |  |
|  | 4,093 | 4,608 | ${ }^{420.2}$ | 366.3 | 412.8 | 381.5 | 425.0 | 373.7 | 408.8 | 408.7 | 406.9 | 205. 1 | 466.7 | 496.5 | 439.0 |  |
|  | 2,981 | 3,377 | 364.7 | 315.8 | 347.4 | 304. 6 | 304.3 | 248.8 | 263.1 | 255.1 | 272.2 | 375.1 | 392.2 | 442.4 | 384.0 |  |
|  | 7,382 | 7,973 | 712.7 | 623.8 | 748.8 | 884.7 | 743.1 | 634.1 | 599.7 | 583.5 | 498.1 | 689.5 | 727.7 | 838.1 | 764.0 |  |
| GAS EQUIPMENT (RESIDENTIAL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnaces, gravity and forced-air, shipments* thous.- | 1,471 | 1,795 | 158.3 | 147.5 | 161.7 | 159.8 | 170.6 | 169.8 | 153.4 | 165.5 | 156.3 | 184.1 | 193.6 | 216.3 |  |  |
| Ranges, total, sales* ---...------.........-- - do.... | 2,362 | 2,549 | 213.7 | 215.0 | 181.9 | 210.9 | 261.6 | 211.2 | 221.2 | 238.5 | 169.4 | 238.7 | 253.1 | 229.8 |  |  |
| Water heaters (storage), automatic, sales* . ...do.... | 2,785 | 3,088 | 230.2 | 224.5 | 267.4 | 293.8 | 304.2 | 278.0 | 251.0 | 244.1 | 240.8 | 248.5 | 239.7 | 291.8 | --....... |  |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS



| Unless otherwise stated in footnctes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| COAL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indastrial consumption and retall deliveries, total 9 ............................ thous. sh. tons. | 4517,158 | 3 494, 873 | 36,417 | 40,832 | 44, 399 | 43, 658 | 44, 224 | 40,796 | 40, 995 | 40,599 | 43,399 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric power utilities...-.-.-.-........--do...- | 4320,460 | ${ }^{2} 326.280$ | 25, 944 | 28, 294 | 30, 074 | 28,732 | 28, 261 | 25.908 | 26,648 | 27,600 | 30,088 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mfg. and mining indrstries, total | 4184,328 | ${ }^{2} 157,035$ | 9, 150 | 11,087 | 12.572 | 13,490 | 14,967 | 14,337 | 13, 997 | 12,620 | 12,823 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coke plants (oven and beehive).......-do.... | 496,009 | ${ }^{2} 82,820$ | 4,679 | 6,152 | 6, 872 | 6,775 | 7,458 | 7,423 | 7,639 | 7,210 | 7,363 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail deliveries to other consumers......do....- | 412,072 | 2 11, 351 | 1,315 | 1,443 | 1,753 | 1,336 | 995 | 540 | 430 | 356 | 470 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of period, total. thous. sh. tons. | 92, 275 | 94,021 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 94,021 | 92,908 | 93, 356 | 97,855 | 103,702 | 110,597 | 114, 493 | 109, 733 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71,295 | 76,987 | 74,946 | 76,987 | 75, 788 | 75, 813 | 78.980 | 83,689 | 90,493 | 95, 330 | 92, 574 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (3) 8,924 | 16.759 7,199 | $\stackrel{(3)}{5,381}$ | 15,759 7,199 | 16,730 7,850 | 17,168 8,118 | 18,545 | 19,703 9,343 | 19,764 10,014 | 18,873 | 16,839 8,259 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 275 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 275 | 390 | 375 | 330 | 310 | 340 | 290 | 320 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports........-.........-.-.-.............-do. | 70,908 | 56,633 | 1, ${ }^{18}$ | 4,204 | 3,660 | 3,631 | 4,624 | 4,915 | 5,416 | 4,882 | 3, 627 | 6,337 | 4,923 | 5,173 | 5,380 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Screenings, indust, use, f.o.b. mine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screening, indust. use, i.o.b. mis $\$$ per sh. ton ${ }_{\text {- }}$ | 7.641 | 9. 696 | 9.719 | 10.131 | 10.266 | 10. 246 | 10.266 | 10.146 | 10. 146 | 10.146 | 10.146 | 10, 146 | 10.426 | 10. 443 | 10.933 | 11. 209 |
| Domestic, large sizes, f.o.b. mine ....-.-.-do...- | 9.647 | 11.209 | 10.940 | 11.388 | 11.446 | 11.446 | 11. 446 | 11.120 | 11.120 | 11.120 | 11. 120 | 11. 120 | 11.120 | 11. 120 | 11.990 | 12. 240 |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4871 | ${ }^{2} 730$ | 32 | 56 | 49 | 53 | 51 | 55 | ${ }^{51}$ | 53 | 49 | 54 | 54 | 53 |  |  |
|  | 465,654 | 56, 664 | 3,220 | 4,200 | 4,763 | 4,651 | 5,076 | 5,091 | 5,236 | 4,976 | 5,024 | 5,088 | 4,822 | 5,026 |  |  |
| Petroleum coke8, | + 21, 574 | 21,823 | 1,783 | 1,853 | 1,898 | 1,883 | 1,912 | 1,770 | 1,813 | 1,821 | 1,884 | 2, 239 | 2, 112 |  |  |  |
|  | 4,113 | 3,510 | 3, 696 | 3,510 | 3,585 | 3,611 | 3,323 | 3,111 | 3,022 | 2,907 | 3,089 | 3,185 | 3,202 | 3,089 |  |  |
|  | 4,018 | 3,385 | 3,483 | 3,385 | 3,446 | 3,466 | 3,139 | 2,900 | 2,795 | 2,643 | 2,748 | 2,831 | 2, 818 | 2, 729 |  |  |
|  | 95 | 125 | 113 | 125 | 139 | 146 | 184 | 211 | 227 | 2,263 | 340 | , 355 | 384 | 360 |  |  |
|  | 1.059 | 1,489 | 1,584 | 1,489 | 1,610 | 1,760 | 1,601 | 1,549 | 1,537 | 1,589 | 1,661 | 1,613 | 1,548 | 1,570 |  |  |
|  | 2,514 | 1,509 | 36 | 42 | 68 | 63 | 77 | 95 | 151 | 107 | 76 | 74 | 130 | 132 | 80 |  |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil wells completed ....---............-number-- | ${ }^{2} 13,020$ | ${ }^{-2} 11,858$ | 967 | 1,330 | 807 | 965 | 1,210 | 923 | 920 | 1, 042 | 833 | 946 | 1,065 | 792 | 860 | 985 |
| Price at wells (Oklahoma).....-.------\% per bbl.- | 3.23 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.51 |
|  | 3,967. 5 | 4,087.8 | 333.6 | 351.5 | 353.1 | 329.4 | 351.8 | 335.6 | 355.9 | 355.3 | 368.5 | 369.4 | 363.4 |  |  |  |
| Refinery operating ratio...-------\% of capacity.- | 4 90 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 86 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 91 |  |  |  |
| All oils, supply, demand, and stocks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New supply, totalor-.................................. | 4 4,377.7 | -5,510.7 | - 453.8 | - 497.8 | 483.3 | 461.2 | 498.0 | 468.2 | 487.9 | 474.0 | 484.5 | 487.5 | 478.3 | 508.8 |  |  |
| Production: Crude petroleum..........................do. | 4,517.4 | г3, 453.9 | - 274.2 | - 282.1 | 282.6 | 269.9 | 294.3 | 285.7 | 298.4 |  | 294.1 | 294.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Natural-gas plant liquids...............do.. | 612.2 | ${ }^{2} 623.9$ | 51.2 | 56.1 | 52.9 | 50.8 | 55.2 | 53.4 | 54.1 | 52.4 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 52.8 | 55.3 |  |  |
| Imports: <br> Crude and unfinished oils $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1725.5 | ${ }^{+} 774.3$ | -64.9 | + 88.2 | - 78.9 | $\begin{array}{r}64.5 \\ \hline 76.0\end{array}$ | - 81.2 | $\stackrel{65.4}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}69.5 \\ \hline 65.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65.6 \\ \cdot 68.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71.0 \\ -65.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69.1 \\ r 69.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74.9 \\ \Gamma 66.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.2 \\ & 76.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Change in stocks, all oils (decrease, - ......do | 37.7 | 26.1 | -22.2 | -31.3 | -30.0 | -49.8 | -21.8 | 4.3 | 37.8 | 7.2 | 31.8 | 1.9 | 20.9 | 4.4 |  |  |
|  | 45,332.2 | -5,499.4 | 476.3 | ${ }^{5} 527.5$ | 512.5 | 512.8 | 519.9 | 462.2 | 454.2 | 464.6 | 454.8 | 487.6 | 459.3 | 503.8 |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Crude petroleum $\qquad$ do |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |
|  | 489.5 | 81.3 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 6. 2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.3 |  |  |
| Domestic demand, to | $45,237.7$ | 「5, 417.6 | - 468.3 | +520.9 | 507.3 | 508.1 | 510.9 | 454.9 | 448.1 | 458.3 | 448.4 | 480.4 | 452.4 | 496.5 |  |  |
|  | 42,131.3 | 2,213.2 | 184.6 | 189.3 | 173.2 | 166.9 | 200.4 | 190.0 | 201.2 | 206.1 | 208.3 | 216.6 | 194.9 | 198.5 |  |  |
|  | 96.0 | 90.9 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 5.3 | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5} 5$ | 7.4 |  |  |
|  | 927.2 | 971.3 | 85.4 | 113.6 | 115.4 | 120.8 | 107.8 | 83.3 | 69.8 | 65.8 | 54.8 | 64.0 | 66.2 | 85.5 |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil..........-..............-do | 804.3 | r +3388.0 +38.7 | 77.2 30.5 | r 87.4 | 87.3 | 92.0 | 83.2 | 73.3 | 65.4 | 65.9 | 65.4 | 70.1 |  | 73.2 |  |  |
|  | 4353.0 | - 368.7 | 30.5 | r 34.4 | 31.6 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 29.6 | 31.0 | 34.9 | 31.0 | 29.3 | 31.0 | 36.6 |  |  |
| Lubricants.-------------------..-...- do | 49.7 | 49.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 |  | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 |  |  |
|  | 153.5 | 158.5 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 7. 5 | 10.1 | 15.7 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 24.2 | 19.7 | 17.6 |  |  |
|  | 1446.8 | 456.8 | 44.2 | 51.8 | 53.7 | 50.4 | 43.5 | 35.0 | 30.5 | 33.1 | 34.4 | 38.2 | 37.0 | 46.9 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period, total .-.-.-.-.-.-.-...do. | 1,017.9 | 1,043.9 | 1,075. 2 | 1,043.9 | 1,013.9 | 964.1 | 942.3 | 946.6 | 984.4 | 991.6 | 1, 023.4 | 1,025.3 | 1, 046. 2 | 1,050.6 |  |  |
| Crude petroleum....-.-.-.-.---....-. do | 1,276.4 | + 259.6 |  | 1, 259.6 | 251.0 | 252.9 | 258.9 | ${ }^{266.6}$ | 279.5 | 271.4 | 265. 8 | 1, 258.0 | 1, 250.8 | 1, 253.7 |  |  |
| Unfinished oils, natural gasoline, etc....-do.... | 103.0 | 106.8 | 110.3 | 106.8 | 109.2 | 105. 6 | 109.8 | 113.6 | 116.3 | 120.4 | 116.0 | 111.9 | 113.1 | 110.2 |  |  |
| Refined products.....-...................do...- | 635.5 | 677.5 | 699.4 | 677.5 | 653.8 | 605.5 | 573.6 | 566.4 | 588.6 | 599.8 | 641.6 | 655.4 | 682.3 | 686.6 |  |  |
| Refined petroleum products: Gasoline (incl. a viation): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 105. 3 | 2, 202.6 | 183.1 |  | 192.6 | 175.2 | 184.9 | 176.8 | 188.6 | 189.1 |  |  | 199.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 21.4 | 1.6 223.8 | 18.1 21.6 | 223.1 | 244. 6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 254.8 } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 241.2 | $\underline{29.5}$ | ${ }_{219.2}{ }^{1}$ | 204.3 | ${ }_{204.7}^{1}$ | ${ }^{(1)} 19.8$ | 203.7 | 211.7 |  |  |
| Prices (excl. aviation): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, ref. (Okla., group 3) -.- \$per gal-- | . 119 | . 120 | . 118 | 118 | . 118 | . 115 | . 115 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | 120 |
| Retail (regular grane, excl, taxes), 55 cities Aviation gasoline: | . 246 | 252 | . 257 | 251 | 255 | . 233 | 238 | . 228 | 236 | . 240 | . 235 | . 261 | . 254 | . 250 | . 252 |  |
| Production.-.-.------...........-......mil. bbl. | 19.7 | 18.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 |  | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{.9}{8.1}$ | 1.2 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | .1 | (1) | (1) | . 1 | . 1 | (1) ${ }^{1}$ | (1) | (1) |  |  |
| Kerosene: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |  |  |
|  | 95.7 | 87.5 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.7 |  |  |  |
|  | 27.8 | 24.4 | 26. s | 24.4 | 21.3 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 22.0 |  |  |
| \$per gal.- | . 118 | . 126 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 | . 127 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised.
${ }_{3}$ Less than 50 thousand barrels. ${ }^{2}$ Reffects revisions not available by months.
${ }^{3}$ Not available. $\quad 4$ Corresponding monthly revisions will be shown later.
$\sigma^{7}$ Includes small amounts of "other hydrocarbons and hydrogen refinery input," not
oIncludes data not shown separately. § Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shownin the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS in the lof eaino of BUSNESS SIATISHCS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...------------------------mil. bbl | 897.1 | 912.1 | 72.2 | 78.4 | 78.8 | 77.0 | 79.6 | 74.4 | 80.3 | 78.8 | 78.5 | 80.2 | 78.8 |  |  |  |
|  | 53.8 | 55.8 | 5.1 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 6.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 2.8 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | . 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period. | 195.3 | 190.6 | 214.8 | 190. 6 | 160.1 | 122. 2 | 101.8 | 98.3 | 112.9 | 128.8 | 155. 6 | 174.7 | 190.3 | 195.6 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale (N.Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel) ${ }_{\text {\% per gal.- }}$ | . 108 | . 116 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 | . 117 |
| Residual fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{557.8}^{267.5}$ | 274.7 577 | 22.3 47.1 | 27.6 69.7 | 28.6 58.7 | 27.9 55.8 | 25.7 59.7 | 22.2 50.3 | 20.6 48.8 | 19.8 49.5 | 20.9 49.4 | 20.9 51.2 | 48.3 | 51.3 |  |  |
|  | 19.8 | 13.2 | 1.2 | . 5 | 5.5 | 67.8 .5 | 1.8 | 1.5 |  | + 6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | . 9 | 1.5 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period...-............................ | 54.0 | 69.7 | 59.9 | 59.7 | 59.4 | 50.9 | 51.6 | 49.4 | 53.0 | 56.1 | 60.2 | 61.4 | 63.7 | 63.8 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale (Okla., No. 6)........\$ per bbl.- | 2.25 | 2.37 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | e2.35 | c2.35 | ${ }^{\text {c } 2.35}$ | 2.35 |
| Jet fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 301.9 | 304.7 | 26.1 | ${ }^{25.8}$ | $\stackrel{24.3}{ }$ | 26.1 | 28.1 | 26.3 | 27.5 | 25.8 | 27.1 | ${ }_{3}^{26.0}$ | 24.3 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period......----.............do...- | 27.6 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 25.9 | 25.2 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 29.4 | 31.6 | 30.6 | 28.6 |  |  |
| Lubricants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66.2 16.1 | 65.5 15.8 | 5.1 1.3 | 5.2 1.2 | 5.5 1.4 | 4.9 1.0 | 5.4 1.5 | 5.2 1.3 | 5.7 1.1 | 5.6 1.1 | 5.4 | 5.8 1.2 | 5.3 1.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.2 |  |  |
| Price. wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f.o.b., Tulsa) $\qquad$ \$ per gal. | . 270 | . 270 | . 270 | . 270 |  |  |  |  | . 270 | . 270 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asphalt: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production--.--do | 146.7 15.8 | 157.0 21.2 | 12.8 17.6 | 9.8 21.2 | 8.2 24.1 | 8.1 26.6 | 10.0 29.2 | 11.4 31.0 | 14.9 31.0 | 16.0 28.6 | 17.1 26.4 | 17.5 20.7 | 16.6 18.8 | 17.2 |  |  |
| Liquefied gases (incl. ethane and ethylene): <br> Production, total. | 525.6 | 547.9 | 45.0 | 50.0 | 47.2 | 45.7 | 49.0 | 47.4 | 48.1 | 46.1 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 46.4 |  |  |  |
| At gas processing plants (L.P.O.)......-do | 399.6 | 417.6 | 35.1 | 38.8 | 36.7 | 35.3 | 37.9 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 35.2 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 38.0 |  |  |
| At refneries (L.R.O.) .-.-......---.-.do.. | 126.0 | 130.2 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 10.8 |  |  |  |
| Stocks (at plants and refineries) -...........do. | 67.0 | 94.7 | 103.6 | 94.7 | 82.4 | 71.9 | 72.7 | 79.9 | 92.7 | 101.2 | 109.8 | 114.9 | 119.3 | 115.5 |  |  |
| A sphalt and tar products, shipments: <br> Asphalt roofing, total $\qquad$ thous. squares |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 83,759 | - 35,684 | 2,986 | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{6,766}$ | (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,423 | 57,682 | 4,686 | 3,994 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 260 | 189 | 13 | 15 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 334 848 | 374 899 | ${ }_{71}^{33}$ | 29 73 | (3) ${ }_{(3)}$ | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturated felts....-.-----.......-.thous. sh. tons.- | 848 | 899 | 71 | 73 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  |  | --....- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS


r Revised.
${ }^{4}$ Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 50 thousand barrels.
${ }^{3}$ Series discontinued. $\quad$ Corrected.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selected types of paper (API): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new................-thous. sh. tons.- | 1,245 | 1,216 | 96 | 100 | 109 | 103 | 114 | 106 | 126 | 108 | 108 | 125 | 121 | 133 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period - .-.......do.... |  |  | 88 | 80 | - 84 | 81 | 92 | 90 | 106 | 96 | 99 | 108 | 117 | 131 |  |  |
| Shipments..................................-do. | 1,240 | 1,220 | 113 | 114 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 113 | 112 | ${ }^{1} 106$ | 117 | 112 | 119 |  |  |
| Coated paper: Orders, new | 3,163 | 3,255 | 275 | 257 | ; 290 | - 286 | 「310 | r 278 | 「289 | ${ }^{5} 306$ | r 287 | ${ }^{+316}$ | - 325 | 335 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of period...............do | ${ }^{183}$ | 3, 287 | 279 | 287 | +250 | - 242 | - 264 | -258 | -276 | - 284 | -322 | ${ }_{+} 345$ | +365 | 374 |  |  |
| Shipments....-...............................do | 3,260 | 3,250 | 285 | 277 | r 280 | r 277 | , 307 | - 279 | r 289 | - 277 | r 269 | r 317 | - 302 | 322 |  |  |
| Book paper, uncoated: <br> Orders, new $\qquad$ do | 2,396 | 2,643 | 209 | 212 | +221 | 217 | r 262 | - 233 | r 250 | r 236 | r 223 | r 254 | r 237 | 262 |  |  |
| Shipments.-...-...............................d. do | 2,476 | 2,550 | 210 | 208 | ' 222 | 211 | - 242 | r 229 | -237 | r 233 | +215 | - 234 | - 230 | 243 |  |  |
| Writing and related papers: <br> orders, new | 2,869 | 2,936 | 210 | 238 | 250 | 254 | 290 | 256 | 287 | 269 | 223 | 247 | 282 | 292 |  |  |
|  | 2,873 | 2,945 | 235 | 236 | 251 | 247 | 230 | 257 | 276 | 271 | 247 | 283 | 275 | 294 |  |  |
| Unbleached kraft packaging and industrial converting papers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new--..-.-...................do...- | 3,714 | 3,868. | 349 | 307 | 348 | 323 | 357 | ${ }_{317}$ | 356 | 339 | 301 | 346 | 318 | 368 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period.-........... do. | 3 111 | ${ }^{156}$ | ${ }_{3}^{171}$ | 156 327 | 168 | 171 | ${ }_{346}^{175}$ | 157 | 179 335 | 189 | 164 | + ${ }_{\text {r }}^{176}$ | 189 | 207 |  |  |
| Tissue paper, production...........................do | 3,671 | 3,765 | 337 <br> 327 | 308 | 327 | 315 | 341 | 330 | ${ }_{336}$ | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{3 2 1}$ | + 292 | , 330 | 314 | 343 |  |  |
| Newsprint: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,607 | 8,297 | 758 | 698 | 725 | 663 | 685 | 723 | 735 | 733 | 699 | 734 | 694 | 784 | 750 |  |
| Shipments from mills. .-.-................ do. | 8,592 | 8,210 | 762 | 784 | 604 | 619 | 673 | 727 | 725 | 753 | 711 | 721 | 775 | 832 | 796 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of period.-............-do. | 236 | 323 | 409 | 323 | 445 | 489 | 501 | 498 | 508 | 488 | 475 | 489 | 407 | 359 | 313 |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,310 | 3,296 | 285 | 257 | 289 | 278 | 290 | 283 | 303 | 283 | 275 | 294 | 260 | 293 | 293 |  |
| Shipments from mills do Stocks at mills, end of period $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do 0.... $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,303 \\ \hline 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,288 41 | 302 76 | 292 41 | 277 63 | 266 | 288 68 | 275 76 | $\begin{array}{r}305 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 287 70 | 273 72 | 298 68 | 277 51 | 303 41 | 300 35 |  |
| Consumption by publishers ort----..... do. | 7,130 | 7, 057 | 643 | 629 | 670 | 571 | 642 | 638 | 663 | 613 | 583 | 605 | 625 | 701 | 698 |  |
| Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of period .-..-.....................-. - thous. sh. tons. | 749 | 705 | 704 | 705 | 711 | 699 | 664 | 647 | 617 | 610 | 618 | 627 | 617 | 583 | 539 |  |
|  | 6,635 | 6,881 | 610 | 635 | 591 | 504 | 550 | 590 | 609 | 611 | 625 | 553 | 562 | 615 | 640 |  |
| Price, rolls, contract, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed or delivered........................ . per sh. ton. | 150. 50 | 157.00 | 158.10 | 158.10 | 159.70 | 161.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.70 | 163.700 |
| Paperboard (American Paper Institute): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (weekly avg.) ------thous. sh. tons... | 349 | 474 | ${ }_{532}$ | 474 | 521 | 560 | 583 | 574 | 596 | 590 | 519 | 556 | 543 | 589 | 568 | 741 |
| Orders, unfilled \$------------1............-do.... | 742 | 917 | 1,003 | 917 | 976 | 1,010 | 1,087 | 1,199 | 1,280 | 1,332 | 1,399 | 1,397 | 1,420 | 1,505 | 1,481 | 1,446 |
| Production, total (weekly avg.).............-do....- | 489 | 501 | 517 | 461 | 504 | 539 | 559 | 552 | 573 | 562 | 520 | 563 | ${ }^{1} 633$ | 575 | 573 | 537 |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments. mil. sq. ft. surf. area | 185, 864 | 191,832 | 16,653 | 15,866 | 15,453 | 16,302 | 18,358 | 16,579 | 17,676 | 18,939 | 15,427 | 15,858 | 21, 482 | 19,721 | 18,643 | 17,158 |
| Folding paper boxes. $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons.mil \$- | $\begin{aligned} & 2,490.0 \\ & 1,225.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,445.0 \\ & 1,250.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204.9 \\ & 105.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 216.1 \\ & 109.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +204.2 \\ 105.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} +193.9 \\ r \\ 100.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ulcorner 201.6 \\ & r \\ & r 104.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ r \\ \hline 109.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213.9 \\ \\ 112.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 182.0 \\ 95.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221.2 \\ & 117.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215.9 \\ & 114.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & r 230.5 \\ & r 123.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209.8 \\ & 110.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS


- Revised. o Preliminary.
$\sigma^{2}$ A s reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption.

[^14]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS


## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| WOVEN FABRICS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Woven fabrics (gray goocis), weaving mills: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total \& .....-......-.-.-mil. linear yd.- | r 11, 212 | r10,911 | r 868 | +2995 |  |
|  | 6,242 | 6,156 | 484 | 2554 |  |
| Manmade flber | 4,804 | 4,647 | 378 | 2433 |  |
| Stocks, total, end of period of or $\mathrm{o}^{7}$. | r 1,421 | r 1,089 | r 1,074 | -1,089 |  |
| Cotton | 577 | 472 | 470 | 472 |  |
| Manmade fiber | 831 | 608 | 593 | 608 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, total, end of period if Il-.-d | r 2,361 | - 2,657 | -2,505 | - 2,657 |  |
|  | 1,488 | 1,494 | 1,416 | 1,494 |  |
| Manmade flbe | 1,828 | 1,138 | 1,064 | 1,138 |  |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (excluding linters): |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings $\triangle$.-.-.-.-.....- thous. running bales... | 10,112 | 10,229 | 7,895 | 3 8, 186 |  |
| Crop estimate, 480-pound bales, net weight thous. bales. | 10,192 | 10,473 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,878 | 8,128 | 642 | 2727 |  |
| Stocks in the United States, total, end of period |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic cotton, total ---------.-.-..... do | 11,886 | 10,035 | -10,783 | 10,035 |  |
| On farms and in transit................... do | 1,482 | 2,389 | r 3,408 | 2,389 |  |
| Public storage and compresses.......... do | 9,257 | 6,416 | 6,352 | 6,416 |  |
| Consuming establishments..-.-......... do | 1,147 | 1,230 | 1,023 | 1,230 |  |
| Foreign cotton, total |  | 19 | r 14 |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months or quarter. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Data cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ${ }^{3}$ Ginnings to Dec. 13.4 Ginnings to |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 16. ${ }^{5}$ Crop for the year 1971. ${ }^{6}$ Dec. 1 estin | mate of 1 | 972 crop | $\Theta$ D | ta for to |  |
| board products are available back to 1947. $\ddagger$ Monthly revisions (1968-71), reflecting recent |  |  |  |  |  |
| benchmark adjustments, appear in "Woven Fabrics: Production, Stocks, and Unflled |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders," M22A-Supplement (Dec. 1972), Bureau of the Census. of Includes data not shown separately. |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 \| 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

${ }^{2}$ Revised ${ }^{1}$ Season average. ${ }^{2}$ For 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ${ }^{3}$ Less than 500 bales. ${ }^{4}$ Average for 4 months, Sept.-Dec. ${ }_{6}$ Revised total; revisions not distributed by months. ${ }^{6}$ Begimning Aug. 1971, net weight basis; 1971 average is for Aug.-Dec.
7 Price not directly comparable with earlier data. $\odot$ Beginning Aug. 1971, prices are on $480-\mathrm{lb}$. net-weight bale basis (for earlier months, on $500-\mathrm{lb}$. gross-weight bale basis); to com-
pute comparable prices for earlier months, multiply farm price by 1.04167 and market price by 1.0438 .
$\dagger$ Effective with the Oct. 1972 Surver, series restated on an unadjusted basis.
$\wp$ Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 |  | 1972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments....-......-.thous. doz. pairs | 231,795 | 210,872 | 16,790 | 14,834 | 15,172 | 15, 932 | 19,325 | 18,594 | 17,764 | 20,964 | 19,730 | 21,908 | 20,482 | 21,424 | 19,849 |  |
| Men's anparel, cuttings: $\ddagger$ Tailored garments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,694 | ${ }^{1} 16,477$ | 1,389 | 1,356 | 1,607 | 1,558 | 1,703 | 1,578 | 1,683 | 1,575 | 783 | 1,581 | 1,513 | г 1,631 | 1,660 |  |
| Conts (separate), dress and sport -.......-do-.-- | 11, 750 | 113,972 | 1, 1576 | 1,067 | 1,088 | 1,198 | 1,279 | 1,206 | 1,326 | 1,413 | 710 | 1,223 | 1,303 | 1,335 | 1,313 |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport ......do | 173, 599 | [1 183.738 | 15, ${ }^{1,727}$ | 13, 130 | 15, 503 | 14, 889 | 17,030 | 15, 200 | 15, 050 | 14,781 | 11, 986 | 14, 580 | 14, 440 | 13,445 | 14,297 |  |
| Shirts (woven), dress and sport Women's, misses', juniors' apparel, |  | 120,795 |  |  | 1,770 | 1,713 | 1,820 | 1,674 | 1,717 | 1,833 | 1,133 | 1,576 | 1,592 | ,556 | 1,673 |  |
|  | 21,769 | 120,690 | 1,717 | 1,289 | 1,344 | 1,245 | 1,146 | 943 | 1,289 | 1,553 | 1,382 | 1,738 | 1,591 | + 1,821 | 1,634 |  |
|  | 251, 540 | 1234,153 | 19, 323 | 16,327 | 18, 386 | 23,872 | 23,981 | 23,650 | 19,729 | 22,684 | 15,863 | 22,929 | 19,938 | -20,463 | 19,588 |  |
|  | 13,250 6,927 | $1 \begin{array}{c}12,639 \\ 16,985\end{array}$ | ${ }_{421}^{981}$ | 786 402 | 1,106 509 | 1,196 | 1,355 | 1, 315 | 1,237 | 1,397 | 1,313 489 | 1,604 534 | 1,469 517 | 1,602 | 1,308 |  |
|  | 6,927 | ${ }^{16,985}$ | 421 | 402 | 509 | 599 | 590 | 516 | 447 | 451 | 489 | 534 | 517 | 518 | 386 |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AEROSPACE VEHICLES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new (net), qtrly, total .............mil. \$ \& 21, 161 \& 21,553 \& \& 5,429 \& \& \& 4,658 \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {r 6, }} 124$ \& \& \& 7,042 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 15, 116 \& 15,229 \& \& 3,782 \& \& \& 3. 051 \& \& \& r 3, 874 \& \& \& 4,343 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 19,010 \& 19, 028 \& \& 4,549 \& \& \& 4,192 \& \& \& r 5,357 \& \& \& 6,464 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales (net), receipts, or billings, qtrly, total.-do \& 24, 752 \& 21,679 \& \& 5,246 \& \& \& 4,913 \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 402$ \& \& \& 5,405 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 16,407 \& 14,114 \& \& 3,305 \& \& \& 3, 022 \& \& \& ${ }_{r}^{\text {r 3, }} 285$ \& \& \& 3, 698 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 24,705 \& 24,579 \& \& 24,579 \& \& \& 24,324 \& \& \& + 25,046 \& \& \& 26,683 \& \& \& <br>
\hline U.S. Government.-.-.-.-.................-do. \& 12,882 \& 13,997 \& \& 13,997 \& \& \& 14,026 \& \& \& r 14,615 \& \& \& 15,260 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Aircraft (complete) and parts.........------ do..-- \& 13,264 \& 11,999 \& \& 11,999 \& \& \& 11,818 \& \& \& 12,404 \& \& \& 12,734 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,449 \& 2,281 \& \& 2,281 \& \& \& 2,273 \& \& \& 2,422 \& \& \& 2,599 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and parts............................. \& 4,522 \& 4,780 \& \& 4,780 \& \& \& 4,730 \& \& \& r 4,869 \& \& \& 5,310 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other related operatlons (conversions, modifications), products, services..........................il. \$.. \& 2,791 \& 3,274 \& \& 3,274 \& \& \& 2,906 \& \& \& + 2,771 \& \& \& 2,995 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Aircraft (complete) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Shipments ...-.-.....---.-----.-.-----.- do \& 3,605. 0 \& 2,972,9 \& 247.8 \& 258.1 \& 214.9 \& 235.1 \& 382.7 \& 219.5 \& 344.5 \& 289.7 \& 223.7 \& 226.9 \& 192.9 \& +270.0
+3785 \& 169.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& 59,436
$1,527.2$ \& 48,818
$11,906.8$ \& 3,822
112.4 \& 4,687
195.9 \& 3,303
144.8 \& 3,781
142.7 \& 6, 188
298.1 \& 3,285
131.7 \& 4,930
189.4 \& 4,316
128.2 \& 3,175
85.6 \& 3,485
111.2 \& 2,815
76.3 \& r 3,785

102.5 \& 4,082
120.5 \& <br>
\hline Exports, commercial........-.-................mil. \$.- \& 1,527.2 \& ${ }^{1} 1,906.8$ \& 112.4 \& 195.9 \& 144.8 \& 142.7 \& 298.1 \& 131.7 \& 189.4 \& 128.2 \& 85.6 \& 111.2 \& 76.3 \& 102.5 \& 120.5 \& <br>
\hline MOTOR VEHICLES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Factory sales (from plants in U.S.), total.-.-thous.- \& 8, 239.3 \& $10,637.7$
$10,036.0$ \& 963.3 \& 786.1 \& 889.1 \& 954.3 \& 1,038.3 \& 993.9 \& 1, 078.3 \& 1,024.8 \& 531.7 \& 551.9 \& $1,049.7$ \& 1,135.0 \& 21,119.1 \& 2876.1 <br>

\hline Domestic. $\qquad$ do.... Passenger cars, total do \& | $7,753.0$ |
| :--- |
| $6,546.8$ | \& |ro, $\begin{array}{r}10,036.0 \\ 8,584.6\end{array}$ \& 917.0

773.5 \& 745.0
623.4 \& 847.2
698.0 \& 910.0
748.3 \& 983.4
806.5 \& 939.7
779.1 \& $1,019.5$
842.9 \& 968.4
804.2 \& 504.5
411.9 \& 516.0
398.5 \& 986.7
859.3 \& $1,065.4$
895.7 \& 2874.0 \& 682.6 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{6,187.3}$ \& 8, 121.7 \& 736.6 \& 593.2 \& 666.0 \& 716.1 \& 765.2 \& 736.9 \& 798.0 \& 761.6 \& 393.6 \& 371.0 \& 808.8 \& 841.7 \& 874. \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,692. 4 \& 2, 053.1 \& 189.8 \& 162.7 \& 191.1 \& 206.1 \& 231.8 \& 214.8 \& 235.3 \& 220.6 \& 119.7 \& 153.4 \& 190.4 \& 239.3 \& 2245.0 \& ${ }^{2} 193.5$ <br>
\hline  \& 1,565.7 \& 1,914.3 \& 180.4 \& 151.8 \& 181.2 \& 193.9 \& 218.3 \& 202.8 \& 221.5 \& 206.8 \& 110.8 \& 145.0 \& 177.9 \& 223.7 \& \& <br>
\hline Retall sales, new passenger cars : \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, not seasonally adjusted...-.....-.--thous.- \& 8,405 \& 10,252 \& 962 \& 741 \& 721 \& 813 \& 913 \& 899 \& 1,030 \& 1,025 \& 904 \& 812 \& 878 \& 1,069 \& 1,032 \& 847 <br>
\hline  \& 7,119 \& 8,681
1,570 \& 848
114 \& 649 \& 6111 \& 698
115 \& 772 \& 774 \& 888
143 \& 877
149 \& 769
135 \& 656
156 \& 741
138 \& 932 \& 891 \& 719
128 <br>
\hline Total, seasonally adjusted at annual rates....mil.- \& 1,280 \& \& 10.9 \& 9.3 \& 10.3 \& 10.4 \& 10.3 \& 10.6 \& 11.0 \& 10.4 \& 11.4 \& 11.1 \& 11.8 \& 11.2 \& 11.6 \& 11.1 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 9.4 \& 8.0 \& 8.8 \& 8.9 \& 8.7 \& 9.1 \& 9.5 \& 8.9 \& 9.8 \& 9.3 \& 10.2 \& 9.6 \& 9.8 \& 9.2 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 1.5 \& 1.3 \& 1.5 \& 1.5 \& 1.6 \& 1.5 \& 1.5 \& 1.6 \& 1.6 \& 1.7 \& 1.6 \& 1.6 \& 1.8 \& 1.9 <br>
\hline Retail inventories, new cars (domestics), end of period: $\triangle$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Not seasonally adjusted..--...--........-. - thous.. \& 1,220 \& 1,447
1,590 \& 1,446
1,595 \& 1,447
1,590 \& 1,588
1,521 \& 1,684
1.566 \& 1,741
1,578 \& 1,782
1,628 \& 1,781
1,606 \& 1,751
1,540 \& 1,393
1,373 \& 1,263
1,488 \& 1,300
1,485 \& 1,288
1,492 \& 1,313
1,473 \& 1,311
1,434 <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted..............................do...- \& 1,294 \& 1,590 \& 1,595 \& 1,590 \& 1,521 \& 1,566 \& 1,578 \& 1,628 \& 1,606 \& 1,540 \& 1,373 \& 1,488 \& 1,485 \& 1,492 \& 1,473 \& 1,434 <br>
\hline Inventory-sales ratio, new cars (domestics) $\Delta$ ratio.. \& 2.4 \& 2.1 \& 2.0 \& 2.4 \& 2.1 \& 2.1 \& 2.2 \& 2.2 \& 2.0 \& 2.1 \& 1.7 \& 1.9 \& 1.7 \& 1.9 \& 1.8 \& 1.9 <br>

\hline | Exports (Bureau of the Census): |
| :--- |
| Passenger cars (new), assembled thous | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Passenger cars (new), assembled $\qquad$ thous To Canada do.. \& 285.04
245.62 \& 386.64
348.40 \& 32.04
29.39 \& 26.62
29.44 \& 25.11 \& 28.22
25.00 \& 34.56
31.59
10. \& 36.74
33.89 \& 41.34
38.76 \& 35.85
34.11 \& 19.51
18.39 \& 19.50
18.01 \& 45.89

43.40 \& | 46.36 |
| :--- |
| 42.49 |
| 11.58 | \& 38.06

34.04 \& <br>
\hline Trucks and buses (new), assembled.-.-.-- do...- \& -93.87 \& 100.04 \& 7. 53 \& 8.50 \& 7.37 \& 9.99 \& 10.16 \& 9.81 \& 11.00 \& 9.99 \& 8.35 \& 8.24 \& 8.93 \& 11.58 \& 12.70 \& <br>
\hline Imports (Bureau of the Census): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Passenger cars (new), complete units....... do \& 2,013. 42 \& 2, 587.48 \& 215.
77.81 \& 229.09

67.78 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
215.64 \\
59.30
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
226.78 \\
75.75
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 258.77

81.44 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
216.15 \\
82.59
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
258.70 \\
83.25
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
209.70 \\
89.72
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 153.95

47.36 \& 170.35
35.23 \& 142.98
58.41 \& 198.80
74.99 \& 229.71
86.87 \& <br>
\hline From Canada, total....-....-....---..... do \& $\begin{array}{r}692.78 \\ 1115 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 802.28
160.87 \& 77.81
21.33 \& 67.78
25.66 \& 59.30
20.14 \& 75.75
0
01.95 \& 81. 44

21.73 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 82.59 \\
& 19.29
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 83.25 \\
& 25.14
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 89.72 \\
& 26.34
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 47.36

13.06 \& 35.23
22.09 \& 58.41
14.64 \& 74.99

14.72 \& | 86.87 |
| :--- |
| 22.84 | \& <br>

\hline  \& 1115.82
105,709 \& 160.87
103,784 \& 21.33
9,652 \& 25.66
10,721 \& 20.14
9,947 \& ${ }^{6} \mathbf{8 1 . 9 5}$ \& 21.73

13,078 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
19.29 \\
12,100
\end{array}
$$ \& 12, ${ }^{25.14}$ \& 26.34

11,745 \& 13.06
10,132 \& 22.09
11,580 \& + $\begin{array}{r}14.64 \\ \hline 11,835\end{array}$ \& 14.72 \& 22.84
11,184 \& <br>

\hline | Truck trailers (complete), shipments ..... number |
| :--- |
| Vans $\qquad$ | \& 105, 709 \& 103,784

65,785 \& 9,652
6,483 \& 10,721
7,260 \& 9,947
7,039 \& 11,309
7,770 \& 13,078
9,035 \& 12,100
8,078 \& 12,874
8,538 \& 11,745
7,362 \& 10,132
6,746 \& 11,880
8,175 \& + r +1,134 \& 13,383
8,900 \& 71,478 \& <br>
\hline Trailer bodies and chassis (detachable), sold separately. $\qquad$ .number. \& 26,138 \& 18,509 \& 1,833 \& 1,878 \& 2,147 \& 2,207 \& 2, 835 \& 2,763 \& 2,782 \& 2,069 \& 2,322 \& 2,895 \& 3,442 \& 3,444 \& 3,432 \& <br>
\hline Registrations (new vehicles) : $\odot$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Passenger cars.-......---..............-. . thous .- \& \$8,388.2 \& $149,729.1$
1414 \& 4
4
4
4 \& 4885.0
498.2 \& 4685.1
491.4
4 \& 4680.0

997.1 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 4828.1 \\
& 4122.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{4}^{4} 817.2$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \\
& 3 \\
& 3
\end{aligned}
$$ 865.8

\] \& \[

3916.7
\]

\[
3126.4

\] \& | $3812.6$ |
| :--- |
| 3116.1 | \& | 3864.8 |
| :--- |
| 3144.1 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{7} 743.4 \\
& 7 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 7838.5 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
869.1 \\
7122.0
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Trupks.ts, incl. domestically sponsored.... do \& 1 1,231.0
1, 790.2 \& $141,465.7$
$141,981.3$ \& 4103.7
4193.9 \& 498.2
+206.8 \& 491.4
4165.0 \& \& 97.1
$\times 165.7$ \& 4122.5
4203.1 \& 4117.0
4201.9 \& 3121.3

3220.1 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3126.4 \\
& 3 \\
& 3 \\
& 229.8
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 3116.1

3203.3 \& 3114.1

3201.3 \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 7 \\
& { }^{7} 128.9 \\
& { }^{2}
\end{aligned}\right.
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline 1816.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 7122.0

7222.6 \& <br>
\hline RAILROAD EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Freight cars (all railroads and private car lines): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 166,185
152,411 \& 155,307
147,990 \& 4,159
4,046 \& 4, 807
4,551 \& 4,211

3,965 \& | 3,567 |
| :--- |
| 3,327 | \& 4,580

4,351 \& 4,417
4,135 \& 4,731
3,903 \& 4, 351
3,705 \& 2,846
2,297 \& 3,389
2,822
2, \& 3,199
$\mathbf{2 , 6 1 9}$ \& 4,131
3,487 \& 3,969
3,557 \& <br>
\hline  \& 152,411
$+50,293$ \& 155,990
1472,982
152,48 \& 4,046
3,518 \& 4,551
3,933 \& 3,965
3,780 \& 3,327
2,125 \& 4,351
3,662 \& 4,135
2,712 \& 3,903
3,183 \& 3,705
5,923 \& 2,297
2,932 \& 2,822
5,112 \& 2,619
5,095 \& 3,487
3,316 \& 3,557 \& <br>
\hline  \& 142,530 \& - 46,4813 \& 3,418 \& 3,633 \& 2,320 \& 2,025 \& 3,462 \& 2,062 \& 2,955 \& 4,543 \& 2,711 \& 4,975 \& 4,516 \& 3,116 \& 4,957 \& <br>
\hline Unfilled orders, end of period...------------ do \& 27, 552 \& 22, 221 \& 25, 213 \& 22,221 \& 21, 865 \& 19,490 \& 18,592 \& 16,847 \& 15, 344 \& 16,936 \& 17, 027 \& 18,750 \& 20,642 \& 19,822 \& 21, 114 \& <br>
\hline Equipment manufacturers.......---------- do \& 22, 320 \& 18,753 \& 21, 789 \& 187, 53 \& 17, 183 \& 14,948 \& 14,079 \& 11,966 \& 11,063 \& 11,921 \& 12,340 \& 14,493 \& 16,386 \& 16,010 \& 17,314 \& <br>
\hline Freight cars (revenue), class 1 railroads (AAR) :§ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Number owned, end of period...........-. thous.--
Held for repairs, $\%$ of total owned........- \& 1,423 5 \& 1,422
5.6 \& 1,426
5.7 \& 1,422
5.6 \& 1,422
5.8 \& 1,441
5.7 \& 1,439
5.8 \& 1,433
5.8 \& 1,431
$\mathbf{5 . 9}$ \& 1,426
5.9 \& 1,426
6.0 \& 1,424
6.2 \& 1,424
5.9 \& 1,412
5.9 \& 1,413
6.0 \& <br>
\hline Held tor repairs, \% of total owned .---.-.-.---
Capacity (carrying), aggregate, end of period \& 5.7 \& 5.6 \& 5.7 \& 5.6 \& 5.8 \& \& 5.8 \& 5.8 \& 5.9 \& 5.5 \& . 0 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline capany (carrsing), aggregate, end mil. tons.- \& 95.64 \& 97.14 \& 97.22
68.19 \& 97.14
68.29 \& 97.33
68.44 \& 98.89

68.56 \& $$
98.82
$$

$$
68.68
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.56 \\
& 68.78
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 99.07 \\
& 69.24
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.38 \\
& 68.97
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.49 \\
& 69.09
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.56 \\
& 69.19
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.64 \\
& 69.27
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 97.95 \\
& 69.35
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.10 \\
& 69.44 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline A verage per car .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. \& 67.19 \& 68.29 \& 68.19 \& 68.29 \& 68.44 \& 68.56 \& 68.68 \& 68.78 \& 69.24 \& \& \& \& $$
69.27
$$ \& \& \& ----- <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Annual total includes revisions not distributed by months. ${ }^{2}$ Estimate of production, not factory sales. ${ }_{3}$ Omits data for three States. 4 Omits data for two States. ${ }^{5}$ Omits data for one State. ${ }^{8}$ Effective Feb. 1972, imports include trucks valued less than $\$ 1,000$ each. 7 Omits data for 4 States.
$\ddagger$ Monthly revisions (1970) appear in Census report, Apparel Survey, 1970, MA-23A(70)-1.
o Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
$\triangle$ Domestics include U.S.-type cars produced in the United States and Canada; imports cover foreign-type cars and captive imports, and exclude domestics produced in Canada.
§Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and privateline cars.


| Earninga, weekly |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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| Eges and poul | 8,28,29 |
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|  | 2.21-23 |



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| Income and employment tax receipte. | 18 |
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|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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| Man-hours, aggregate, and indexen . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14, 15 |  |
| Manmade fibers and manufactur |  |
| facturers' sales (or ship |  |
| anufacturing employment, unemploym |  |
|  |  |
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| Meat animals and meat |  |
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[^1]:    1. The gross auto product total includes government purchases.
[^2]:    1. The 1971 figure is an estimate of actual expenditures.
    For actual expenditures in earlier years, see the article on pages 25-40 of the January 1970 SURVEY.
    The 1972 figure is based on estimated actual expenditures in the first three quarters plus expectations for the fourth quarter reported in the December Subvey. That expectations figure was adjusted for systematic biases by the procedures described on pages $36-39$ of the February 1970 SURVEY.
    The 1973 expectations reported here have been adjusted expenditures were expected to be $\$ 98.4$ billion for all industries, $\$ 36.6$ billion for manufacturing, and $\$ 61.8$ billion for nonmanufacturing; the net effect of the adjustments was to lower the manufacturing total by $\$ 1.1$ billion and to raise the nonmanufacturing total by $\$ 2.7$ billion. The bias adjustments, which are computed separately for each major industry, were applied only when expected spending deviated from actual spending in the same direction for 5 of the 6 years data are available. When this criterion was met the annual ment used was the median deviation between actual and expected spending in the 6 years. These annual bias adiustments are based on less comprehensive data than the adjustments which will be used in calculating expected 1973 spending from responses to the quarterly survey to be taken late this month and in February and to be reported in March. For that survey, the bias adjustments are based on the experience of the quarterly data for the entire postwar period. Thus, the results to be released in March may differ from the results reported here not only because of changes in the underlying data but also because of the use of more compre-
    hensive information on bias adjustment.
[^3]:    1. Change calculated from end of period to end of period.
    2. Percent calculations for reserves measures based on adjustment made for change in Federal Reserve Board Regulations 3. T, which became effective November $9,1972$.
    . Total reserves less reserves needed to support Government deposits and interbank deposits.
    Source: Federal Reserve Board.
[^4]:    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

[^5]:    1. All entities (individuals and businesses) domiciled out-
    side the United States, including foreign affiliates of U.S. reporters, are considered foreigners; and all entities domiciled each MNC, unaffiliated are considered U.S. residents. For other than the majority-owned foreign affiliates of the MNC, including minority-owned foreign affilates. For sach MNC, unaffiliated U.S. residents are all U.S. residents other than the U.S. reporter. The treatment of sales to minority-owned foreign affiliates as included in consolidated sales by the U.S. reporter, but as excluded from consolidated sales by the MOFAs, reflected the availability of data in the special survey.
[^6]:    2. A related article, "U.S. Foreign Trade Associated With U.S. Multinational Companies," in the Survey of Current Business, December 1972, defined foreign trade associated with the MNCs as consisting of U.S. export and import transactions between the U.S. reporters and their own MOFAs, and between the U.S. reporters and unaffiliated Moreigners. The same definitions and the same data base are foreigners. The same definitions and the same data base are
    used in the two articles. In the following discussion, "U.S. export content" refers to U.S. exports associated with the export content"refers to U.S. exports associated with the associated with the MNCs.
[^7]:    3. Available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield,
    Virginia 22151. Price $\$ 3$ Quote Accession number COM-7211392 when ordering.
[^8]:    and line 5 in table 3 . Such exports are associated with multinational activities and are ineluded for convenience in line B3.
    3. Other U.S. suppliers can include U.S. reporters which have transactions with majorityowned foreign affiliates of other U.S. reporters in this sample.
    Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

[^9]:    5. U.S. Direct Investments Abroad, 1966. Part II: Investment Position, Financial and Operating Data. This survey was published in three volumes (Group 1, covering U.S.reporters in petroleum; Group 2, covering U.S. reporters in manufacturing; and Group 3, covering U.S. reporters in other industries) as supplements to the SURVEY, available from
    the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Departthe National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151, at $\$ 3$ for each of the three volumes. Accession numbers are COM-72-10097, 72-10096, and 72-10441, respectively.
    6. See Bureau of Economic Analysis, Special Survey of U.S. Multinational Companies, 1970 , for a more detailed explanation of how this enterprise match was done.
[^10]:    - Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary ${ }^{1}$ Computed from cumulative valuation total. ${ }^{2}$ Index as of Jan. 1, 1973: Building, 161.8; construction, 169.3. ©Data for Sept. 1971, and Mar., june, Aug. and Now. 1972 are tor include guaranteed direct loans. sold. §New base; com-

[^11]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary ${ }^{1}$ End of year. *New series; more detailed information
    appears indes data not shown sederal Reserve Bulletin.
     $s$ tated to include "other transportation"' in addition to railroad data formerly shown.

[^12]:    $\sigma^{\prime}$ Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the Prices of the series.
    Prices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20 -year bond. $\odot$ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

[^13]:    3 Jan. 1 estimate of 1972 crop.
    \& Includes data for items not shown separately.

[^14]:    8 Monthly data are averages for the 4-w

