## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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Survey of Current Business. Published monthly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Editorial correspondence should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief, Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

First-Class mail.-Domestic only: Annual subscription $\$ 46.00$. Single copy: $\$ 5.00$.
Second-class mail.—Annual subscription: $\$ 27.00$ domestic; $\$ 33.75$ foreign. Single copy: $\$ 3.75$ domestic; $\$ 4.70$ foreign.

Foreign air mail rates available upon request.
Mail subscription orders and address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.
Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and at additional mailing offices.

The Seeretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget through September 1, 1983.

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## the BUSINESS SITUATION

THE economy weakened further in the third quarter. Real GNP declined $1 / 2$ percent at an annual rate, after a $11 / 2$-percent decline in the second quarter. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates of components making up the four-fifths of GNP for which monthly source data are available indicate that real GNP has trended down since January-February.

Although the second- and third-quarter declines in real GNP were small, there were both large increases and large declines in the components (chart 1). This feature is brought into sharper focus by a separation of real GNP, final sales, and inventory change (CBI) into their motor vehicle and nonvehicle components (table 1). For motor vehicles, large changes in final sales and large changes in CBI tended to offset each other in their impact on the change in GNP. In the third quarter, final sales were up $\$ 6$ billion and CBI was down $\$ 8$ billion. ${ }^{2}$ In the second quarter, it was

[^0]final sales that were down, $\$ 11$ billion, and it was CBI that was up, $\$ 13$ billion. For nonvehicle components, final sales declined in both quarters-the same amount, $\$ 71 / 2$ billion, and with the same pattern. Increases in nonvehicle personal consumption expenditures and nonresidential structures were more than offset by declines in each of the other nonvehicle components, i.e., producers' durable equipment, residential investment, net exports, and government purchases. In the third quarter, the decline in nonvehicle final sales was offset in its impact on the change in GNP by an increase in nonvehicle CBI; in the second quarter, the change in CBI was negligible.

These kinds of changes suggest that several strong causal factors--some countering each other, some reinforc-ing-have been at work. The impact of persistently high interest rates-whether a result of monetary policy or a reflection of inflation-can be seen in several GNP components: residential investment, motor vehicles (although strongly affected by other factors as well), consumer spending on items such as furniture and household equipment, and State and local government construction. Price changes, including auto rebates, help explain some components of consumer spending. Also, the appreciation of the dollar against foreign currencies had a strong impact on net exports. There is no evidence, however, that the new Federal fiscal policy has affected GNP in a major way. Although some categories of expenditure-most importantly, grants-in-aid to State and local governments-have turned down, most of the changes in expenditures are yet to be felt. The tax cuts enacted as part of the Economic Recovery Tax Act

Real Product:
Change From Preceding Quarter

of 1981 are unlikely to have as yet affected the spending and saving of investors or consumers.

Prices.-Food and energy price increases have continued to fluctuate widely and have largely accounted for changes in the rate of increase in the price of GNP. The fixed-weighted price index for GNP increased at annual rates of 10,8 , and 9 percent in the first three quarters of this year; the increase in the price of GNP less the food and energy components held fairly steady at around 9 percent (table 2). These increases were about the same as the average quarterly increases in 1980 (abstracting from the effect of the pay raise for Federal employees).

The price of final sales to domestic purchasers-i.e., the price of goods and services purchased by, rather than produced by, U.S. residents-increased $101 / 2$ percent at an annual rate in the first quarter, the same as the GNP price, and $71 / 2$ and 8 percent in the second and third quarters, less than the GNP price (table 3). The performance of export and import prices, which account for the difference between the two measures, both improved substantially after the first quarter. Export prices, after increasing $111 / 2$ percent in the first quarter, increased only moderately in the second and third- $51 / 2$ and $41 / 2$ percent. However, import prices improved more. After increasing 12 percent in the first quarter, they showed only a small increase in the second and a 6 percent decline in the third. It is likely that the strong appreciation of the dollar since mid-1980 contributed to the

Table 1.-Real GNP and Motor Vehicle Output: Change From Preceding Quarter
[Billions of 1972 dollars, based on seasonally adjusted annual rates]

|  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III |
| GNP. | 30.8 | -6. 0 | -2.2 |
| Less: Motor vehicle output. | -.7 | 1.8 | -1.9 |
|  | 31.5 | -7.8 | -. 3 |
|  | 25.1 | -18.2 | -1. 7 |
| Less: Motor vehicles. | 7.7 | -10.9 | 5.8 |
| Final sales less motor vehicles. | 17.4 | -7.3 | -7.6 |
| Personal consumption expenditures less motor vehicles. | 7.9 | 3.4 | 5.2 |
|  | 1.8 | . 8 | . 9 |
| Producers' durable equipment less motor vehicles. | 2.3 | -. 6 | -2.6 |
| Residential investment. <br> Not exports loss motor vehicles | .4 +1.0 | -3.2 -3.6 | -4.6 |
| Net exports less motor vehicles. Government purchases less motor vehicles. | 1.0 3.8 | -3.6 -4.0 | -6.2 -.4 |
| Change in business inventories. | 5.8 | 12.2 | -. 5 |
| Less: Motor vehicles. .-...-...- | -8.4 | 12.8 | -7.9 |
| Change in business inventories less motor vehicles | 14.2 | -. 6 | 7.4 |

Note.-Dollar levels are found in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables, as follows: GNP, table 1.1-1.2; motor vehicles, tables 1.14-1.15 (autos) and 1.16-1.17 (trucks).
improved performance of import prices. In addition, other factors were at work-mainly abundant crops, which affected prices of agricultural exports, and a lower price for imported petroleum. The average price of petroleum imports was $\$ 34.63$ per barrel in the first quarter and $\$ 35.64$ in the second, but dropped to about $\$ 33.25$ in the third.

Within final sales to domestic purchasers, some third-quarter price increases were larger than second-quarter increases and some were smaller, but most second- and third-quarter increases were smaller than first-quarter increases. The increase in the price of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) was among those that was larger in the third quarter than in the second quarter- 8 percent at an annual rate, compared with $61 / 2$ percent.

PCE food prices contributed to the acceleration. They increased at an annual rate of 9 percent after increasing $1 / 2$ percent in the second quarter. The acceleration was primarily due to a turnaround in the price of food consumed at home-especially meat and poultry-from a small decline to a 9 percent increase. Food consumed at home has a weight of about 75 percent in the fixed-weighted index for PCE food, and so the total food index moves closely with it. The price of restuarant meals, the other principal food component, increased $61 / 2-71 / 2$ percent in both quarters. These increases were at lower end of the range, which extended to about 12 percent, within which increases in the price of restaurant meals have fluctuated over the last 2 years. The greater stability of this price than of the price of food con-

Table 2.-Selected Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes: Change From Preceding Quarter
[Percent change at annual rates; based on index numbers ( $1972=100$ ), seasonally adjusted]

|  | 1979 |  |  |  | 1980 |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| GNP. | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 110.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 110.4 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 9.2 |
| Food components ${ }^{2}$ | 15.3 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 4. 1 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 7.3 | . 6 | 8.3 |
| Energy components ${ }^{3}$ - | 18.5 | 36.9 | 34.9 | 27.8 | 40.7 | 13.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 36.4 | 14.3 | 10.1 |
| GNP less food components. | 8.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 9.3 |
| GNP less energy components.. | 8.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 9. 1 |
| GNP less food and energy components. | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 19.5 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 19.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.3 |

[^1]sumed at home-changes in the price of food consumed at home ranged from a small decline to an increase of about 20 percent-reflected the smaller weight of volatile farm prices.
PCE energy prices declined in the third quarter at an annual rate of $1 / 2$ percent, after increases of $81 / 2$ percent in the second quarter and $391 / 2$ percent in the first. Third-quarter declines for gasoline and fuel oil- $91 / 2$ percent and 6 percent, respectively-more than offset continued price increases for electricity and natural gas (addendum to table 3). Sharp first-quarter increases for the petroleum products reflected the increased price of imports and the compression of the final phases of the decontrol of domestic crude oil and refined products into the first quarter. In the third quarter, reduced marketing margins were a factor in the price declines, which on a monthly basis began in the second quarter. Price changes for energy services fluctuated less than did those for gasoline and fuel oil, but rates of increase tended to remain high. Natural gas price increases reflected the phased deregulation of domestic supplies and higher prices of imports from Canada and Mexico. ${ }^{3}$ Electricity prices reflected the automatic passthrough in many States of increased fuel costs. Additional fluctuations in both electric and gas rates were due to the timing of rate increases approved by State public utility commissions. For example, rate hikes were a major factor in driving up third-quarter electricity prices 30 per-cent-double the rate of increase registered in either of the two preceding quarters.
Prices of other PCE goods and services increased at an annual rate of $91 / 2$ percent in the third quarter, higher than the increases of $\tau_{-9}$ percent registered over the past year. Prices of services were largely responsible for the step-up. Increases in the prices of rents, local

[^2]Table 3.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes: Change From Preceding Quarter
[Percent change at annual rates; based on index numbers ( $1972=100$ ), seasonally adjusted]

|  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III |
| Gross national product | 10.2 | 7.9 | 9.2 |
| Less: Change in business inventories.. |  |  |  |
|  | 10.3 | 7.9 | 9.1 |
| Less: Exports.- | 11.7 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| Plus: Imports... | 11.8 | . 4 | -6.1 |
|  | 10.3 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
|  | 10.9 | 6.5 | 8.2 |
| Food.-- | 6.4 | . 5 | 8.8 |
| Energy.- | 39. 2 | 8.3 | $-7$ |
|  | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.6 |
| Other ${ }^{1}$ | 9.5 | 8.6 | 7.3 |
| Nonresidential structures. | 9.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 9.9 | 11.8 | 8.4 |
| Residential ${ }^{\text {Government }}$ purchases. | 10.1 | 8.0 | 6.3 7.2 |
| Addendum: Personal consumption expenditures, energy: |  |  |  |
| Nondurables: |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil. | 45.0 | 2.3 | -9.6 |
| Fuel oil and coal. | 76.1 | 16.2 | -6.0 |
| Services: |  |  |  |
| Electricity. | 15.7 | 12.1 | 30.2 |
| Natural gas. | 12.4 | 21.3 | 10.2 |

1. Index number levels for the fourth quarter of 1980 through the third quarter of 1981 were: 203.1, 207.7, 212.0 and 215.9.

Note.-Index number levels are found in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables, tables 7.1-7.2.

Table 4.-Selected Labor Market Indicators
[Seasonally adjusted]

|  | 1980 |  | 1981 |  |  | Change from preceding quarter |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | III | IV | I | II | III | 1980:IV | 1981:I | 1981:II | 1981:III |
| Household survey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force (thousands) | 104, 982 | 105, 173 | 105, 800 | 106, 768 | 106, 434 | 191 | ${ }^{627}$ | 968 | -334 |
| Employment.-..-.-.-.-- | 97,061 | 97, 276 | ${ }^{98}, 012$ | 98,8.8 | 98,725 | 215 | ${ }^{736}$ | 856 | -143 |
| Unemployment....------- | 7.921 | 7,897 | 7,788 | 7,900 | 7,709 |  | -109 | 112 | -191 |
| On | 1, ${ }_{1}^{4,38}$ | 1,538 | 1 | 1, 1238 | -1,265 | -220 | - ${ }^{263}$ | 178 | $-_{-73}^{-55}$ |
| Other job losers... | 2,598 | 2,693 | 2,589 | 2,702 | 2,721 | 95 | -104 | 113 | 19 |
| Job leavers, reentrants, and new entrants..... | 3,610 | 3,665 | 3,872 | 3,902 | 3,768 | 55 | 207 | 30 | -134 |
| Unemployment rate (percent): | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 |  | -. 1 |  |  |
| Adult men-...-.........------ | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | -. 3 | -. 3 |  | -. 2 |
| Adult women. | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6. 6 | .3 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Teenagers..... | 18.4 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.7 | -. 1 | . 8 | . 1 | . 5 |
| Civilian labor force participation rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ..-.-.-.------------ | ${ }_{69}^{63.8}$ | ${ }^{63.7}$ | 63.9 78 | 64.3 79 4 | ${ }_{6}^{63.8}$ | -. 1 | .2 | .$_{5}^{4}$ | -. 5 |
| Adult women. | 51.5 | 51.4 | 51.9 | 52.4 | 52.2 | -. 1 | -. 5 | . 5 | -. 2 |
| Teenagers....-.-.-........- | 56.5 | 56.4 | 56.9 | 56.3 | 54.8 | -. 1 | . 5 | -. 6 | -1.5 |
| Establishment survey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employment, nonfarmpayroll (thousands) | 90, 213 |  |  |  |  | 607 | 412 | 314 |  |
| Goods producing........-- | 25,306 | 25, 594 | 25, 670 | 25,741 | 25,943 | 288 | 76 | 71 | 202 |
| Construction-.......--- | 4,319 | 4,385 | 4,398 | 4,345 | 4, 266 | 66 | 13 | -53 | -79 |
| Manufacturing: | 11,911 | 12,060 | 12,086 | 12, 246 | 12,332 | 149 | 26 | 160 |  |
| Nondurables..........- | 8,064 | 8,098 | 8,095 | 8,144 | 8,198 | 34 | ${ }^{-3}$ | 49 | 54 |
| Distributive ${ }^{1}$-...--------- | 25,529 | ${ }^{25,585}$ | ${ }^{25.721}$ | 25, 842 | 26,016 | 56 | 136 | 121 | ${ }_{174}^{174}$ |
| Services: | 23, 177 | 23, 399 | 23,619 | ${ }^{23,849}$ | ${ }^{25,042}$ | 222 | 220 | 230 | 193 |
| Government. | 16,201 | 16, 242 | 16, 222 | 16,114 | 15,894 | 41 | -20 | -108 | -220 |
| Average weekly hours, private nonfarm: | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.3 |  | 35.1 |  |  |  | -. 2 |
| Manufacturing....-.-. | 39.4 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 39.7 | .4 | . 1 | . 3 | -. 5 |

[^3]transit, telephone, and medical services were larger than in the second quarter.
Employment and unemployment.-It is difficult to obtain a consistent view of third-quarter labor market conditions, but, on balance, the indicators suggest weakening (table 4). The household measure of employment, which had increased an average of almost 800,000 in each of the two previous quarters, declined 143,000 in the third quarter. Unemployment also declined, and the unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 7.2 percent. The decline in the unemployment rate, however, was attributable to a decline of 334,000 in the civilian labor force, the largest decline in almost 3 decades. The labor force participation rate fell for each of the three major demographic groups-adult men, adult women, and teenagers. Short-term changes in the series derived from the household survey are often erratic.

The payroll measure of employment increased 349,000 , about the same as in each of the two previous quarters. On a monthly basis, however, employment was flat from July to September. The third-quarter increase was in services $(193,000)$, distributive industries ( 174 ,000 ), mining ( 142,000 , largely because the coal strike had depressed employment in April and May), and manufacturing ( 139,000 ). Average weekly hours in the private nonfarm economy were down 0.2 to 35.1 , and manufacturing hours were down 0.5 to 39.7. Part of the weakness in hours may have been due to the unusual occurrence of Labor Day in the September survey week.

Perspective on recent conditions can be obtained by tracing developments since the recession a year ago. (Although the household measure of employment hit its 1980 low in the second quarter, the payroll measure hit its low in the third, and the unemployment rate was higher in the third quarter than in the second.) The household measure of employment was $1,664,000$ higher in the third quarter of 1981 than it had been a year earlier. Employment was up 1,131,000 among adult women and 938,000 among adult men; adult men had accounted for about three-fourths of the
drop in employment from the first to the second quarter of 1980 . Largely because of declines in teenage population and labor force participation, employment among teenagers was 404,000 lower in the third quarter of 1981 than a year earlier.

At 7.2 percent in the third quarter of 1981, the unemployment rate was 0.3 percentage points lower than a year earlier. The decline was entirely among adult men, whose unemployment rate had risen from 4.1 to 6.6 percent over the previous year; in the third quarter of 1981 it stood at 5.9 percent. Öther signs of weakness in the labor market recovery included the number of discouraged workers ( $1,050,000$ ), which was almost 100,000 higher than a year earlier, and the number of workers on part-time schedule for economic reasons $(4,316,000)$, which was 179,000 higher.


The payroll measure of employment was $1,682,000$ higher in the third quarter than it had been a year earlier. The increase in employment was spread across industries, except construction,
which was at its lowest level in over 3 years, and government, which was at its lowest level in over 2 years. Manufacturing employment was up 553,000. As shown in the accompanying tabulation, however, the recovery was less than onehalf of the previous-year decline and in some industries was minimal.

Costs and productivity.-Table 5 adapts the information on real product, employment, and hours to focus on costs and productivity in the business economy other than farm and housing. Productivity-as measured by real gross product per hour-declined 3 percent at an annual rate after a $1 / 2$-percent increase in the second quarter. In both quarters, real product declined and hours were weak. Compensation per hour increased at roughly the same rate in both quarters; if allowance is made for the two special factors that affected the first quarter-increases in the minimum wage and employer contributions for social insurance-the increase in compensation per hour has been about $81 / 2$ percent each quarter this year. The increase in unit labor cost has trended up over the year, even without allowance for the effect of the special factors.

Table 5.-Real Gross Product, Hours, and Compensation in the Business Economy Other Than Farm and Housing: Change From Preceding Quarter
[Percent change at annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted estimates]


## Personal income and its disposition

Weakness in the economy was again visible in the components of personal income that are related to production. Wage and salary disbursements registered another moderate increase- $\$ 31$ billion (table 6). It was larger than the second-quarter increase mainly because of the effects of the coal strike: The

| Table 6.- Personal Income and Its Disposi- |
| :--- |
| tion: Change From Preceding Quarter |
| [Billions of dollars; based on seasonally adjusted annual |

strike reduced second-quarter wages about $\$ 21 / 2$ billion, and the resumption of coal mining added about $\$ 21 / 2$ billion in the third quarter. The increase in manufacturing and in the services industries was a little smaller than in the second quarter and that in the distributive industries was a little larger, but, in each industry group, the second- and third-quarter increases were substantially smaller than the first-quarter increase. In government and government enterprises, the third-quarter increase included almost $\$ 1$ billion of lump-sum payments and one-time bonuses paid to employees of the U.S. Postal Service under an agreement signed in July.

Farm proprietors' income increased $\$ 11 / 2$ billion in the third quarter. The increase was more than accounted for by farm production that went into in-
ventories. Cash receipts from farm marketings were actually down, reflecting mainly a large drop in crop prices.

At $\$ 23$ billion in the third quarter, farm proprietors' income remains far below its $\$ 321 / 2$ billion peak in the second quarter of 1979 (chart 2). Over this period, the volumes of production and of purchases of intermediate products have changed little, but differential price movements have put a squeeze on gross farm product-i.e., on the GNP originating on farms. ${ }^{4}$ Even though crop prices increased about 15 percent, the average price of marketings increased only about 6 percent because livestock prices declined. Prices of intermediate products increased about 20 percent, reflecting increases in the prices of fuel and fertilizer. Further, even though gross farm product was down over this period, incomes other than farm proprietors' income, especially net interest, that are part of gross farm product were up. Thus, farm proprietors' income, which is what remains after deduction of these incomes and other charges against gross farm product, was depressed.
Personal interest income increased $\$ 15$ billion in the third quarter. This increase was larger than in the second quarter but fell short of that in the first. Personal interest income has been the fastest growing component of personal income in recent years. Increases in interest rates for particular types of assets and shifts of portfolios toward higher yielding assets, rather than increases in persons' holdings, have been the primary factors in the increase. (Personal interest income and the procedures used to estimate it were described in the Special Note to the "Business Situation" in the September 1981 issue of the SURVEY.)

Transfer payments, which are not related to production, increased $\$ 181 / 2$ billion, accounting for about one-fourth of the third-quarter increase in personal income. An 11.2 percent cost-of-living
4. The relationship among the several measures of farm production and income is seen, for recent years, in tables 1.18 and 1.19 in National Income and Product Accounts, 1976-79, a special supplement to the Survey of Current Business. See also Shelby W. Herman, "The Farm Sector," Survey 58 (November 1978) : 18-26.

Personal Income

adjustment to benefit payments under several Federal programs went into effect in July. The adjustment amounted to $\$ 161 / 2$ billion, of which $\$ 15$ billion was in social security benefits.
In recent years, cost-of-living in-creases-which have amounted to $\$ 1-2$ billion each quarter except in the third quarter when social security increases become effective--have been a growing share of the increase in transfer pay-
ments. Over the last four quarters, transfer payments increased $\$ 32$ billion. (Although government unemployment insurance benefits declined $\$ 4$ billion, the total of social security, veterans, government employee retirement, aid to families with dependent children, and other benefits increased $\$ 36$ billion.) Of the $\$ 32$ billion, cost-of-living increases accounted for $\$ 20$ billion; the remainder was accounted for by increases in the number of beneficiaries and, to a smaller extent, in benefits per beneficiary.
Total personal income increased $\$ 711 / 2$ billion, compared with $\$ 481 / 2$ billion in the second quarter, and disposable personal income increased $\$ 541 / 2$ billion, or $111 / 2$ percent at an annual rate, compared with $\$ 38$ billion, or 8 percent. The

third-quarter increase in income was smaller than that in outlays, so that saving declined and the saving rate moved down from 5.4 percent in the second quarter to 4.9 percent (chart 3). Changes in saving and the saving rate were probably affected by the large and abrupt changes in PCE on motor vehicles in the third and earlier quarters of the year. Also, because personal saving is measured as the difference between disposable personal income and personal outlays, saving and the saving rate are influenced by the procedures used to adjust income and outlays for seasonality. The cost-of-living increases in social security benefits are not seasonally adjusted; in contrast, outlays-of which expenditures made out of these benefit increases are an indistinguishable part-are seasonally adjusted.

In real terms, disposable income increased 2 percent at an annual rate, after an increase of $11 / 2$ percent in the second quarter. In contrast, in the three earlier quarters since the 1980 recession, increases in real disposable income were larger-in the range of 3-4 percent.
Real PCE.-In the third quarter, as earlier in the year, PCE on motor vehicles and parts registered on extraordinary large change (table 7). The pattern of these changes-increases of $\$ 5-6$ billion in the third and first quarters and a decline of $\$ 9$ billion in the second-can be traced to a large extent to the rebate and other price discount programs that were superimposed on economic and financial conditions that were generally adverse to motor vehicle purchases. These developments are discussed in more detail in "Motor Vehicles, Model Year 1981," later in this issue.

Aside from motor vehicles and parts, PCE remained weak. After it had increased $31 / 2$ percent at an annual rate in the first quarter, it increased only $11 / 2$ percent in the second and 2 percent in the third. In goods, all major categories except energy either declined or were unchanged: Furniture and household equipment edged down after a secondquarter decline; food was unchanged after a substantial increase; and clothing and shoes declined again. In contrast, gasoline and oil increased-the
first strong increase in three quarters. In services, the increase, although larger than in the first and second quarters, continued below trend.
The effect on consumer spending of the third-quarter increase in personal income is particularly hard to assess, because little is known about the pattern of spending out of cost-of-living adjustments to transfer payments, which are one-shot step-ups, received largely by retirees, and expected because they are legislated. Although the pattern of increases in real disposable income over the past year helps explain the pattern of increases in PCE on other than motor vehicles, it appears that factors other than income were also at work. The

Table 7.- Real GNP: Change From Preceding Quarter

|  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III |
| GNP | 8.66.9 | - ${ }_{-1.6}$ | -0.6-.5 |
| Final sales............-- |  |  |  |
| penditures............ | 5.824.1 | -2.1 | 4.315.3 |
| Durables.-.i.e. ${ }_{\text {Motor }}$ |  | -23.3 |  |
| parts .-.-.-.-.-- | 51.4 | -47.1 | 47.1 |
| Furniture and household equipment |  | -5.3 | -1.4 |
| Other durables......-- | 9.3 6.5 | 6.1 |  |
| Nondurables............ | 4. 66.8 | 2.74.7 | $\begin{array}{r}1.4 \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Food.-.-- |  |  |  |
| Energy ${ }^{\text {Clothing and shoes }}$ |  | -7.4 | 21.5 -8.3 |
| Other nondurables...- | 10.5 3.0 | -5.0 | -8.3 |
| Services.-...-.........- | 1.4 | 1.6 9.9 | 3.57.3 |
| Energy ${ }^{2}$ | -13.1 | 9.9 |  |
| Other services | 2.3 |  | 7.3 <br> 3.3 |
| Fixed investment.... | 10.8 13.3 | -7.6-2.1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-8.8 } \\ -.4 \\ \hline 6.8\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 13.3 \\ & 16.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 6.7 |  |
| equipment.- | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & 22.0 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | -5.9-24.4 | 6.8 -3.6 |
| Autos and trucks. |  |  | -34.2 |
| ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ |  | -23.4 |  |
| Residential <br> Net exports of goods and services. | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | -23.4 | $-33.3$ |
| Exports. | 13.6 | -2.3 | -8.7 |
| Merchandise. | 16.452.9 | -6.0 | -25 4 |
| Agricultural - |  | 3.4 <br> 2.6 <br> 1 |  |
| Nonagricultural | 8.4 10.2 |  | $\begin{array}{r}-193 \\ \hline 8.5\end{array}$ |
| Imports. | $\begin{array}{r}10.3 \\ 6.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14.2 <br> 16.0 | 11.011.3 |
| Merchandise. |  |  |  |
| Petroleum | $\begin{gathered} 6.3 \\ 6.3 \end{gathered}$ | -1.517.7 | r-32.315.910.3 |
| Nonpetroleum.. |  |  |  |
| Other-..---.--- | 19.5 | 10.6 |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services.... |  | $\begin{array}{r} -5.6 \\ -8.4 \\ 2.6 \\ -26.4 \end{array}$ | 10.3 |
| Federal | 5.414.81.146.8 |  | 0.5-.58.38.10 |
| National defense. |  |  |  |
| Nondefense Commodity |  |  |  |
| Commodity Credit Corporation ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 46.8 | $-26.4$ |  |
| Other....-...- | $\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ .6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6.5 \\ -3.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dddot{O}_{4.0}^{6,-\overline{2}} \\ & \hline 4 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Change in business inven- |  |  |  |
| tories...----- |  |  |  |

1. Gasoline and oil, and fuel oil and coal.
2. Electricity and gas. quarter of 1980 through the third quarter of 1981 were: -1.4, $1.8,-0.4$, and 0.7 .
Note.-Dollar levels are found in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables, as follows: GNP and its major components, tables 1.1-1.2 and 1.3-1.4; personal consumption 1.14-1.15 (autos) and 1.16-1.17 (trucks); and net exports details, tables 4.1-4.2 and 4.3-4.4.
sharp decline of residential construction and high interest rates on consumer loans help explain the weakness in furniture and household equipment. The course of their prices helps explain food and energy : The third-quarter leveling in food purchases, after two quarters of increases, coincides with the acceleration of food prices, and the strong increase in gasoline coincides with the decline in its prices.

## Real investment

Nonresidential fixed investment leveled off in the third quarter after a 2 percent annual rate decline in the second. The weakness in both quarters was in producers' durable equipment (PDE). In PDE, the quarterly changes in motor vehicles were similar to those in PCE-an increase in the third quarter after a decline in the second. These changes in PDE were due to autos; trucks were unchanged (see "Motor Vehicles, Model Year 1981"). Other PDE, after a 2 -percent decline in the second quarter, fell off sharply in the third, Computers and aircraft, which often show large quarter-to-quarter changes, were the major items in the decline.
Investment in nonresidential structures in the third quarter again ran counter to the course of most other categories of final sales, increasing again at a $61 / 2-7$ percent annual rate. Since its 1980 low, which lagged that of GNP by one quarter, it has increased $91 / 2$ percent. Office and industrial construction were the major factors in the thirdquarter increase. Over the past year, both-but especially office construc-tion-have increased sharply, although with some quarter-to-quarter irregularity. Construction of commercial structures other than offices was flat after a second-quarter decline. This construction, which roughly follows the pattern of residential investment, has increased only slightly over the past year. Petroleum exploration and drilling changed little in the third quarter. In contrast, in most of the recent quarters it has registered strong increases, reflecting the incentives provided by sharply rising petroleum prices, which in turn were due to decontrol of domestic crude oil

## Housing Starts



Data: Census
U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis
prices coupled with increasing international prices. Public utility construction was down. Over the past year electric utilities construction has been held down by a variety of factors, including energy conservation and regulatory restrictions.
Residential investment.-Residential investment, which had declined at a $231 / 2$-percent annual rate in the second quarter, declined $331 / 2$ percent in the third. Both single- and multi-family construction declined more than in the second quarter. The "other" component of residential investment, which includes additions and alterations, brokers' commissions on the sale of residences, and mobile homes, remained flat.

Single-family starts, which had declined 10 percent in the second quarter (not at an annual rate), declined 18 percent in the third (chart 4). Multifamily starts, which had declined 24 percent in the second quarter, declined 17 percent. Permits were down about 20 percent, as both single- and multifamily permits declined more than in the second quarter. Sales of existing homes, which had increased in the second quarter, declined 8 percent in JulyAugust; the August (annual) rate of $2,260,000$ was the lowest in over 6 years.

Sales of new homes, which had declined 13 percent in the second quarter, declined 12 percent in July-August.

Financial factors were unfavorable to residential investment in the second and third quarters of 1981, as they had been in the corresponding quarters of 1980. Last year, financial conditions, although unfavorable, improved during these quarters and set the stage for a moderate upturn. This year, in contrast, they worsened and indicate that an upturn is unlikely in the near term.
The prime rate-to which construction loans are tied-quickly rose from 17 percent in April to a $191 / 2-201 / 2$ percent range, where it remained through September (chart 5). In 1980, in contrast, the prime had fallen during the corresponding period. The commitment interest rate on 25 -year mortgages with a loan-to-price ratio of 75 percent rose from 15.05 percent in April 1981 to 17.20 percent in early September. During the corresponding period in 1980, the commitment rate fell from the then record level of 16.16 percent to 12.88 percent. Reflecting these interest rate patterns, mortgage commitments made in August of this year by insured savings and loan associations (S\&L's) were about 40 percent lower than in April; last year com-
mitments in August were substantially higher than in April.
Higher mortgage rates and higher home prices raised the monthly principal and interest charges on the average mortgage for the purchase of a newly built house in the second and
third quarters of 1981 to about $\$ 800,24$ percent more than a year earlier. Such an increase made it even more difficult for a potential purchaser to qualify for a mortgage.
The S\&L's-major suppliers of mortgage funds-were buffeted in the

## Selected Interest Rates


second and third quarters of this year. The inflc $w$ of funds deteriorated. Withdrawals exceeded new deposits every month during the April-to-August period, cumulating to a deposit loss (exclusive of interest credited) of $\$ 19.3$ billion, and net mortgage loan repayments were low. To offset these declines, S\&L's borrowed heavily from the Federal Home Loan Banks ( $\$ 12.7$ billion) and from other sources ( $\$ 6.1$ billion). The high cost of both deposits and borrowings, coupled with the low levels of mortgage lending, was reflected in a $\$ 2.1$ billion decline in S\&L's net worth-indicating an operating loss.

The introduction of All Savers Certificates (ASC's) on October 1 will reduce the cost of funds to S\&L's and other depository institutions. ASC'sauthorized by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981-are 1-year certificates with a yield equal to 70 percent of the yield on 1-year Treasury bills. Interest on the certificates-up to a lifetime limit of $\$ 1,000$ for an individual and $\$ 2,000$ for a couple filing jointly-is exempt from Federal income tax. Although the ASC's will benefit S\&L's, they are not likely to have much impact on construction. Preliminary indications are that many ASC's are being purchased by transfer of funds from other accounts at S\&L's; thus the net deposit gain from the sale of ASC's may be relatively small. Moreover, S\&L's may be reluctant to extend longterm mortgage loans with money raised from the sale of relatively short-term certificates; new 1-year securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) may be a more attractive investment to many S\&L's. FNMA, in turn, is likely to use a large part of these proceeds to finance its existing portfolio of mortgages rather than to channel the funds into construction by buying large quantities of new mortgages in the secondary market.

Change in business inventories.-The rate of accumulation of business inventories was essentially the same in the third and second quarters, so that CBI contributed little to the third-quarter change in real GNP. In contrast, CBI had contributed substantially- $\$ 12$ bil-
lion-to the second-quarter GNP change.

Motor vehicle inventories accounted for a substantial part of CBI (table 8). In the first quarter, motor vehicle inventories were drawn down by design; rebates on a wide range of models were initiated for this purpose. In the second quarter, inventories accumulated, and at a substantial rate-on specific models early in the quarter and more widely spread late in the quarter as sales weakened. A second round of rebates and other price discounts in the third quarter helped reduce inventories, which built up sharply in the first part of the quarter. (See "Motor Vehicles, Model Year 1981.")

Nonvehicle inventory changes are more difficult to interpret. In the first and second quarters, the rate of accumulation was roughly the same and was moderate. In the first quarter, accumulation was centered in manufacturing, and in the second it was somewhat more widespread. In the third quarter, the rate of accumulation was stepped up; the accumulation was widespread but there was some concentration in nondurable retail trade. These quarters of accumulation, in combination with generally weak sales in the second and third quarters, have pushed inventorysales ratios up-but not to the high levels reached in the second quarter of 1980.

## Real net exports

Net exports dropped sharply in the third quarter, as they had in the second. The declines- $\$ 61 / 2$ billion and $\$ 41 / 2$ billion, respectively-were largely in merchandise trade. These declines were due to declines in exports in combination with continued increases in imports.
In merchandise exports, the changes have been large in two of the three quarters of this year. An increase of $\$ 31 / 2$ billion in the first quarter was primarily due to an unusually large increase in agricultural products. In the second quarter, when a decline of $\$ 1 / 2$ billion was registered, exports of agricultural products turned down, more than offsetting an increase in nonagricultural exports. The nonagricultural exports increase was largely in capital

Table 8.-Real Change in Business Inventories
[Billions of constant (1972) dollars, seasonally adjusted at
annual rates]

|  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III |
| Change in business inventories. | -1.4 | 10.8 | 10.3 |
| Motor vehicles.....-- | -6.0 | 6.8 | -1.1 |
| Autos--.-------------- | -5.7 -.3 | 6.6 .6 | -1.1 |
| Other. | 4.6 | 4.0 | 11.4 |

Note.-Changes in motor vehicles inventories are from National Income and Product Accounts tables 1.14-1.15 (autos) and 1.16-1.17 (trucks).
goods and autos; the increase in capital goods was more than accounted for by a jump in shipments of aircraft. In the third quarter, a $\$ 5$ billion decline reflected a further drop in agricultural exports and widespread downturns in nonagricultural exports, to which aircraft contributed substantially. Exports in general were held down by the appreciation of the dollar. In addition, agricultural exports were affected by several specific factors, including abundant crops abroad, and nonagricultural exports were held down by depressed economic activity in many foreign countries.

In merchandise imports, petroleum changed little in the first and second quarters and resumed its downtrend in the third. An average of 6.0 million barrels per day was imported, compared with 6.1 million barrels a year ago and 8.6 million barrels 2 years ago. (Thirdquarter imports included purchases for the strategic petroleum reserve, which were resumed in the fourth quarter of 1980.) Nonpetroleum imports were stimulated by the appreciation of the dollar. Increases each quarter-larger in the second and third than in the first-mainly reflected increases in industrial supplies and materials, capital goods, and consumer goods.

## Government

Real government purchases declined again, although much less than in the second quarter- $1 / 2$ percent at an annual rate compared with $51 / 2$ percent. In the second quarter, both Federal purchases and State and local purchases declined;
in the third, Federal purchases were up, but were more than offset by a continued decline in State and local purchases.
In Federal purchases, the third-quarter increase was in defense purchases; nondefense purchases were flat. The agricultural price support operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, as they moved from net redemptions of loans to net extensions, resulted in a $\$ 1$ billion increase. This increase was offset in nondefense purchases by declines in the services categories. Purchases of the services of employees, i.e., employee compensation, which accounted for about 45 percent of Federal nondefense purchases, continued to edge down. Since the third quarter of 1980, they have declined 4 percent. Purchases of other services include research and development, travel, rent, utilities, and communications, and accounted for about 35 percent of nondefense purchases. They declined more than compensation in the third quarter, as they had in recent quarters; since the third quarter of 1980 , they have declined 16 percent.

The declines in State and local purchases were due to structures and, in the third quarter, to compensation of employees. A major factor in both the second and third quarters was reduced Federal support. Employee compensation reflected the phasing out of employees hired previously under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and structures reflected the limitation of growth in grants-inaid supporting specific types of construction and the elimination of the State portion of general revenue sharing. In addition, construction was held down by the persistence of high interest rates.
NIPA Federal sector.-Changes in current-dollar Federal receipts and expenditures are shown in table 9. Expenditures increased $\$ 281 / 2$ billion, compared with an increase of only $\$ 4$ billion in the second quarter. The major factor in the increase, and also in the step-up from the second quarter, was transfer payments. They increased $\$ 171 / 2$ billion, of which $\$ 161 / 2$ billion was due to the cost-of-living increases mentioned earlier. Purchases of goods and services in-
creased $\$ 8$ billion after a second-quarter decline of $\$ 2$ billion. Defense purchases accounted for some of the swing; as noted earlier, they increased more in the third quarter than in the second. Most of the swing, however, was due to the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Net interest paid increased $\$ 6$ billion, roughly twice as much as in the second quarter, following the course of Federal interest paid. Grants-in-aid to State and local governments declined $\$ 21 / 2$ billion, continuing the declines earlier in the year.

Receipts increased much more than in the second quarter. Corporate profits tax accruals probably changed little, but had declined $\$ 10$ billion in the second quarter, reflecting a decline in profits and the impact of the tax reductions under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. Personal taxes increased $\$ 131 / 2$ billion and contributions for social insurance increased $\$ 3$ billion; both increases were larger than in the second quarter because of the larger increase in wages and salaries. Indirect business taxes, in contrast, declined. This decline, and their second-quarter increase,

Table 9.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures, NIPA Basis: Change From Preceding Quarter
[Billions of dollars, based on seasonally adjusted annual rates]

|  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III |
| Receipts. | 44.3 | 3.5 | n.a. |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 10.4 | 9.8 | 13.4 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals--......-. | 2.0 11.5 | -9.8 | n.a. |
| Contributions for social insurance......... | 20.3 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Expenditures.- | 23.0 | 4.2 | 28.5 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | 9.6 | -2.1 | 8.1 |
| National defense.. | 3.6 | 3.1 | 6.4 |
| Nondelense........ | 6.0 | -5.2 | 1.7 |
| Transfer payments........... | 2.9 | 2.9 | 17.3 |
| Grants-in-aid to state and local governments | $-1.7$ | $-{ }^{-6}$ | -2.6 |
| Net interest paid.............-...................-. | 12.5 -.4 | 2.7 1.3 | 5.8 -.2 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements | 0 | 0 | . 2 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts. | 21.3 | -. 6 | n. a. |

n.a. Not available.

Note.-Dollar levels are found in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables, table 3. 2.
were accounted for by the windfall profits tax, which reflects changes in the price of domestic crude oil.

The statement that corporate profits tax accruals probably changed little was based on a residual calculation of corporate profits that assumes that the statistical discrepancy in the national
income and product account is the same as in the preceding quarter. On the basis of this calculation of profit tax accruals, it appears that the Federal deficit on a national income and product account basis was about $\$ 13$ billion larger than the $\$ 47$ billion recorded in the second quarter.

## National Income and Product Accounts Tables

The tables that follow are presented in eight groups, and the table numbers reflect these groups. The table numbers will also be used in future publications presenting national income and product account estimates. The groups are:

1. National product and income
2. Saving and investment
3. Personal income and outlays
4. Product and income by industry
5. Government receipts and expenditures
6. Implicit price deflators and price indexes
7. Foreign transactions
8. Supplementary table: Percent change from
preceding period for selected items
The abbreviations used in the tables are: CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment
IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
NIPA's National income and product accounts
p Preliminary
Revised

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | II | III | Iv | I | II | IIIp |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Billions of 1972 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table 1.1-1.2.-Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product | 2,413.9 | 2,626.1 | 2,564.8 | 2,637.3 | 2,730.6 | 2,853.0 | 2,885.8 | 2,947.0 | 1,483.0 | 1,480.7 | 1,463.3 | 1, 471.9 | 1,485.6 | 1,516.4 | 1,510.4 | 1,508. 2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 1,510.9 | 1,672.8 | 1,626.8 | 1,682.2 | 1,751.0 | 1, 810. 1 | 1,829. 1 | 1,888.6 | 930.9 | 935.1 | 919.3 | 930.8 | 946.8 | 960.2 | 955.1 | 965.2 |
| Durable goods...-. | 212.3 602.2 | 211.9 675.7 | 194.4 664.0 | 208.8 674.2 | 223.3 703.5 | 238.3 726.0 | 227.3 735.3 | ${ }_{7}^{240.0} 7$ | 146.6 | 135.8 358.4 | 126.2 356.6 | 132.6 354.9 | 139.1 360.4 | 146.8 364.5 | 137.4 <br> 367.0 | 142.4 368.2 |
| Services....-.....- | 696.3 | 785.2 | 768.4 | 799.2 | 824.2 | 845.8 | 866.5 | 898.6 | 329.6 4 | 440.9 | 436.5 | 443.3 | 447.3 | 448.9 | 450.7 |  |
| Gross private domestic investment | 415.8 | 395.3 | 390.9 | 377.1 | 397.7 | 437.1 | 458.6 | 449.8 | 232.6 | 203.6 | 200.5 | 195.3 | 200.5 | 211.6 | 219.7 | 214.4 |
| Fixed investment. | 398.3 | 401.2 | 383.5 | 393.2 | 415.1 | 432.7 | 435.3 <br> 20 | 432.2 | 222.5 | 206.6 | 199.2 | 200.2 | 207.6 | 213.1 | 208.9 | 204.1 |
| Nonresidential | 279.7 | ${ }^{296.0}$ | 289.8 | 294.0 | 302.1 | 315.9 | 324. 6 | 330.8 | 163.3 | 158.4 | 156.1 | 155.5 | 157.0 | 162.0 | ${ }^{161.1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{161.0}$ |
| Producers' durable equipment | 188.3 | 108.8 187.1 | 108.4 181.4 | 107.3 186.8 | 111.5 | 117.2 198.7 | 123.1 201.5 | 127.8 203.1 | 48.5 114.8 | 48.4 110.0 | 48.7 107.4 | $\begin{array}{r}46.8 \\ 108.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 47098 | $\underline{49.6}$ | 50.4 | 109.7 |
| Residential -...--....-...... | 118.6 | 105.3 | ${ }_{93.6}$ | 99.2 | 113.0 | 116.7 | 110.7 | 101.4 | 59.1 | 48.1 | 43.1 | 44.7 | 50.6 | 51.0 | 47.8 | 43.2 |
| Nonfarm structures.- | 113.9 | 100.3 | 88.9 | 94.5 | 107.6 | 111.4 | 105. 4 | 95.8 | 56.2 | 45.2 | 40.3 | 41.9 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 44.8 | $\stackrel{40.2}{ }$ |
| Farm structures Producers' durable equipme | 1.8 2.9 | 2.0 3.0 | 1.8 2.9 | 1.7 3.0 | 2.2 3.1 | 2.2 <br> 3.2 <br> 1 | 2.1 3.2 | 2.3 3.2 | -9 ${ }^{\mathbf{9}} \mathbf{0}$ | 2.9 | .8 2.0 | .7 $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ | 1.0 <br> 2.0 | 2. ${ }^{1}$ | -9 ${ }^{9}$ | 1.0 2.0 |
| Change in business inventories. | 17.5 | -5.9 | 7.4 | -16.0 | -17.4 | 4.5 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 10.2 | -2.9 | 1.3 | -5.0 | -7.2 | -1.4 | 10.8 | 10.3 |
| Norm.... | 13.4 4.1 | -4.7 | 6.1 1.3 | $-12.3$ | -14.0 -3.4 | 6.8 -2.4 -2.4 | $\begin{array}{r}21.5 \\ 1.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13.9 \\ 3.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.8 2.4 | -2.4 | . 6 | -3.1 | -5.6 -1.5 | -1.3 | 9.9 .9 | 8.4 1.9 |
| Net exports of goods and services | 13.4 | 23.3 | 17.1 | 44.5 | 23.3 | 29.2 | 20.8 | 18.0 | 37.7 | 52.0 | 51.7 | 57.6 | 48.5 | 50.9 | 44.2 | 39.5 |
| Exports... | 28.3 267.9 | 339.8 316.5 | 333.3 316.2 | 342.4 297.9 | 346.1 322.7 | 367.4 338.2 | 368.2 347.5 | 366.8 344.8 | 146.9 109.2 | 161.1 109.1 | 160.5 108.9 | 160.5 102.8 | 157.4 108.9 | 162.5 11.6 | 161.5 115.4 | 157.9 118.4 |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 473.8 | 534.7 | 530.0 | 533.5 | 558.6 | 576.5 | 577.4 | 590.5 | 281.8 | 290.0 | 291.9 | 288.2 | 289.8 | 293.6 | 289.5 | 289.1 |
| Federal_ | 167.9 | 198.9 | 198.7 | 194.9 | 212.0 | 221.6 | 219.5 | 227.7 | 101.7 | 108.1 | 110.7 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 111.2 | 108.7 | 110.2 |
| National defense- | 111.2 | 131.7 | 128.7 | 131.4 | 141.6 | 145.2 | 148.2 | 154.6 | 67.1 | 70.9 | 70.9 | 70.9 | 71.9 | 72.1 | 72.6 | 74.0 |
| Nondefense-... | 56.7 305.9 | 67.2 335.8 | 70.0 331.3 | 63.5 338.6 | 70.4 346.6 | 76.4 354.9 | 71.3 357.9 | 73.0 362.9 | 34.6 180.1 | 37.2 181.9 | 39.7 181.2 | 35.9 181.3 | 35.4 182.4 | 39.0 182.5 | 36.1 180.7 | 36.1 178.9 |
| Table 1.3-1.4.-Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grose national product. $\qquad$ <br> Final sales <br> Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,413.9 \\ 2,396.4 \\ 17.5 \end{array}$ | 2,626.1 | 2,564.8 | 2,637.3 | 2,730,6 | 2,853.0 | 2,885, 8 | 2,947.0 | 1,483.0 | 1,480.7 | 1,463.3 | 1,471.9 | 1, 485, 6 | 1, 516,4 | 1,510.4 | 1,508. 2 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 2,632.0 \\ \hline-5.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,557.4 \\ 7.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,653.4 \\ -16.0 \end{array}$ | 2,748.0 | $\begin{array}{\|r} 2,848.5 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{2,862.5}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 2,929.4 \\ \hline 17.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,472.9 \\ 10.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,483.6 \\ -2.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,462.0$ 1.3 | $1,476.9$ -5.0 | 1, 492.7 | 1,517.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,499.6 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $1,497.9$ 10.3 |
| Goods | 1,055.9 | 1,130.4 | 1,106.4 | 1,129.4 | 1,169.0 | 1,247. 5 | 1,257.0 | 1,281.9 | 674.5 | 665.2 | 658.1 | 657.5 | 662.9 | 688.9 | 686.3 | 685.1 |
| Final sales <br> Change in business inventories | $\begin{array}{r} 1,038.5 \\ 17.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,136.3 \\ -5.9 \end{array}$ | $1,099.0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,145.4 \\ 1,16.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,186.3 \\ & 1,17.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 1,243.1 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 1,123.7 \\ 23.3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,264.3 \\ 17.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 664.3 \\ 10.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 668.1 \\ -2.9 \end{array}$ | 656. 8 | $\begin{gathered} 662.4 \\ -5.0 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{-7.2}^{67.1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69.3 \\ -1.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 675.5 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | 674.9 10.3 |
|  | 451.2439.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 458.6 \\ & 462.6 \end{aligned}$ | 444.6 <br> 441.3 | 456.5 <br> 464.9 | 476.7476.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 501.4 \\ & 505.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 516.9 \\ & 498.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 514.9 \\ & 505.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 296.9 \\ & 290.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 279.4 \\ & 281.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 270.8 \\ & 270.1 \end{aligned}$ | $274.6$$278.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281.8 \\ & 281.5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{289.3 \\ 29.5}}$ | 288.6 | 283.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 279.7 | 278.9 |
| Nondurable in business inventories. | 11.5609.7598.8 | 671.967.7 |  |  |  | 746.1 <br> 738.5 <br> 8 |  |  | 377.5 | 385.7386.8 | 388.7 | -382.9 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}397.7 \\ 395.8 \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}$ |  |
| Final sales. |  |  | 6678 | 672.9680.5-7.7 | 692.2710.3-18.1 |  | 740.1735.34.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 767.0 \\ & 758.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 381.3386.7.6 | -384.0 | 381.1 388.6 | $\begin{array}{r}399.6 \\ 397.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 402.2396.06.2 |
| Change in business inventories, | 6.0 | -1.8 | 4.1 |  |  | 8.6 |  | 8.0 | 3.5 | -1.1 |  | -1.1 | -7.5 | 1.7 |  |  |
| Services <br> Structures. $\qquad$ | $1,{ }_{260.9}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,229.6 \\ 266.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,205.6 \\ 252.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,249.0 \\ \hline 258.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,285.3 \\ \hline 276.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 1,317.1 \\ 288.4 \end{array}$ | $1,344.7$ | $\mid 1,388.0$ | 678.0130.6 | 695.7119.8 | 690.6114.6 | 699.9114.5 | 701.7121.0 | 703.6123.9 | 704.7119.4 | 708.6114.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: <br> Gross domestic purchases 1 $\qquad$ Final sales to domestic purchasers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 437.1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.400 .5 \\ & 2,383.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,602.8 \\ & 2,608.7 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,547.7 \\ & 2,540.3 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,592.8 \\ & 2,608.8 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,707.3 \\ & 2,724.6 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,823.8 \\ & 2,819.3 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,865.1 \\ & 2,841.8 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 2,929.0 \\ 2,91.4 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,445.3 \\ & 1,435.1 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,428.7 \\ & 1,41.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,411.6 \\ & 1,410.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 114.3 |  | 1,465.6 | 1, $1,464.2$ | 1, $1,488.6$ |

[^4]Table 1.5-1.6.-Gross National Product by Sector in Current and Constant Dollars


Table 1.13.-Gross Domestic Product of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Constant Dollars

( 1979

Table 1.14-1.15.-Auto Output in Current and Constant Dollars

| Auto output | 68.0 | 60.2 | 53.6 | 54.3 | 68.8 | 68.1 | 73.6 | 75.0 | 46.8 | 38.6 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 44.3 | 44.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales. | 69.2 | 62.2 | 51.5 | 57.8 | 65.5 | 77.9 | 62.7 | 75.4 | 47.3 | 39.9 | 33.5 | 36.8 | 40.9 | 48.5 | 37.8 | 44.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditure | 65.3 | 61.8 | 50.7 | 58.7 | 66.1 | 75.6 | 63.3 | 74.3 | 41.3 | 36. 5 | 30.4 | 34.3 | 37.5 | 42.8 | 34. 2 | 39.1 |
| New autos. | 49.4 | 46.2 | 36.8 | 44.3 | 48.8 | 57.4 | 44.3 | 54.3 | 33.1 | 28.6 | 22.9 | 26.9 | 29.7 | 35.0 | 26.1 | 31.3 |
| Net purchases of used autos. | 15.9 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 13.2 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 8. 6 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 10.4 |
| New autos. | 22.2 | 21.2 | 18.3 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 24.7 | 22.3 | 26.5 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 15.2 |
| Net purchases of used autos | -9.1 | -8.8 | -7.3 | -8.7 | -9.9 | $-11.0$ | $-9.4$ | -11.3 | $-5.0$ | -4.7 | -4.1 | -4.8 | -4.7 | $-5.0$ | -4.3 | -4.9 |
| Net exports.-..---------- | $-10.1$ | -12.9 | $-10.9$ | -15.1 | -13.9 | $-12.2$ | -14.2 | -14.9 | -4.4 | -5.5 | -4.6 | -6.6 | -6.0 | -4.7 | $-5.6$ | -5.5 |
| Exports. | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Imports | 14.8 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Government purchases....- | .8 -1.2 | .8 -1.9 | .8 2.0 | .8 -3.5 | .8 3.2 | . 88 -9.8 | 18.7 10.9 | .7 -.3 | .6 -.5 | Pr -1.3 | 1.5 | .5 -2.2 | .5 1.9 | .5 -5.7 | .4 6.6 | -. 4 |
| New | $-1.0$ | -1.3 | 3.4 | -3.8 | 3.5 | -10.8 | 12.5 | -. 9 | -. 4 | -. 9 | 1.8 | $-2.4$ | 2.1 | $-6.2$ | 7.3 | -. 4 |
| Used | $-.2$ | $-.6$ | -1.4 | $\xrightarrow{.4}$ | -. 3 | 1.0 | -1.6 | . 6 | -. 1 | -. 3 | -.8 | . 2 | $-1$ | .4 | $-.7$ | . 3 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic output of new autos ${ }^{1}$. | 57.8 | 48.8 | 43.0 | 45.3 | 55.4 | 52.2 | 59.1 | 61.5 | 38.7 | 30.2 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 31.8 | 34.8 | 35. 4 |
| Sales of imported new antos ${ }^{2}$.-. | 19.4 | 21.7 | 18.2 | 21.2 | 23.2 | 26.3 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 13.9 |

Table 1.16-1.17.-Truck Output in Current and Constant Dollars

| Truck output ${ }^{1}$. | 37.8 | 25.7 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 27.7 | 27.0 | 28.5 | 25.2 | 22.3 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 12.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 37.7 | 27.8 | 26, 1 | 27.5 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 28.1 | 27.4 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.0 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 11.4 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 23.7 | 17.6 | 16.1 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 13.3 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Net exports. | $-.4$ | -1.1 | $-.7$ | -1.9 | $-1.0$ | -. 7 | -1.1 | -2.5 | -. 4 | $-.8$ | -. 6 | -1.2 | $-.7$ | -. 6 | $-8$ | -1.4 |
| Exports. | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Imports. | 3.8 | 4. 1 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Government purchases. | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Change in business inventories. | . 1 | -2.1 | -2.2 | -4.3 | . 9 | -. 6 | . 4 | -2.2 | . 1 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -2.2 | . 5 | -. 3 | . 2 | -1.0 |

Table 1.14-1.15:

1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos produced in the
2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and

Table 1.16-1.17:

1. Includes new trucks only. government purchases.


Table 2.2-2.3.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars

Table 3.14.-State and Local Government Social Insurance Funds Receipts and Expenditures

Table 3.2.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III $\quad$ |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts.......-........... | 494.4 | 540.8 | 520.9 | 540.8 | 573.2 | 617.4 | 621.0 |  |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 231.4 | 257.8 | 252.0 | 259.4 | 272.9 | 283.3 | 293.2 | 306.6 |
| Income taxes....................... | 225.7 | 251.0 | 245.2 | 252.3 | 265.9 | 276.8 | 286.0 | 299.3 |
| Estate and gift taxes........ | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Nontaxes..---------.......... | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals.. | 74.6 | 70.2 | 60.9 | 66.7 | 72.6 | 74.6 | 64.8 | ------- |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. | 29.4 | 40.6 | 38.7 | 42.9 | 49.1 | 60.6 | 62.6 | 61.1 |
| Excise taxes.-.................. | 18.6 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 31.4 | 36.1 | 47.8 | 49.6 | 47.6 |
| Customs duties | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Nontaxes...- | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Contributions for social insurance. $\qquad$ | 159.0 | 172.2 | 169.3 | 171.8 | 178.6 | 198.9 | 200.4 | 203.6 |
| Expenditures............. | 509.2 | 602.0 | 587.3 | 615, 0 | 641.1 | 664.0 | 668.2 | 696.5 |
| l'urchases of goods and services. | 167.9 | 198.9 | 198.7 | 194.9 | 212.0 | 221.6 | 219.5 | 227.7 |
| National defense. | 111.2 | 131.7 | 128.7 | 131.4 | 141.6 | 145.2 | 148.2 | 154.6 |
| Nondefense. | 56.7 | 67.2 | 70.0 | 63.5 | 70.4 | 76.4 | 71.3 | 73.0 |
| Transfer payments............. | 209.1 | 249.8 | 236.0 | 265.3 | 269.0 | 271.9 | 274.8 | 292.1 |
| To persons. | 204, 9 | 244.9 | 232.2 | 260.4 | 262.6 | 267.3 | 270.7 | 287.8 |
| To foreigners. | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments. | 80.4 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 87.7 | 91.8 | 90.2 | 89.6 | 87.0 |
| Net interest paid | 42.3 | 53.3 | 54.4 | 53.5 | 55.2 | 67.7 | 70.4 | 76.2 |
| Interest paid.-.-................ | 53.6 | 67.5 | 68.0 | 68.2 | 70.8 | 84.4 | 88.0 | 94.3 |
| To persons and business... | 42.6 | 55.0 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 56.7 | 68.6 | 71.0 | 77.3 |
| To foreigners ..-............ | 11. 1 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 14.1 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Less: Interest received......- | 11.3 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 18.1 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.. | 9.4 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 13.8 |
| Subsidies....................... | 9.3 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.7 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises...- | -. 1 | -1.3 | -. 6 | -3.1 | $-1.4$ | -. 7 | $-1.7$ | -1.0 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 2 |
| Surplus or deficit (-), NIPA's | -14.8 | -61.2 | -66.5 | -74.2 | -67.9 | -46.6 | -47, 2 |  |
| Social insurance funds |  | -14.2 | $-7.8$ | -27.1 | -22.2 | $-4.6$ | -6.1 | -18.8 |
| Other | -18.1 | -47.0 | -58.6 | -47.1 | -45.8 | -42.0 | -41.1 |  |

Table 3.3.-State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III * |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts.-.-----.--------- | 351.2 | 384.0 | 373.9 | 386, 8 | 403.4 | 411.7 | 413.6 | -...-.-. |
| Personal tax and nontax recelpts. $\qquad$ | 70.6 | 80.7 | 78.3 | 82.1 | 86.3 | 88.6 | 89.7 | 93.3 |
|  | 38.8 | 44.9 | 43.0 | 45.8 | 49.1 | 50.4 | 50.3 | 52.6 |
|  | 24.5 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 29.8 | 30.7 | 31.8 |
|  | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| Corporate profits tar accruals. | 13.0 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 11.6 | .---..- |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. | 159.0 | 171.6 | 167.7 | 173.0 | 179.0 | 184.9 | 186.9 | 192.1 |
|  | 76.9 | 82.9 | 79.7 | 83.4 | 87.5 | 91.2 | 90.9 | 94.3 |
| Property taxes. | 64.4 | 67.5 | 67.2 | 67.9 | 68.9 | 70.3 | 71.9 | 73.0 |
| Other..----- | 17.7 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 24.9 |
| Contributions for social insurance. $\qquad$ | 28.1 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 32.3 | 33.7 | 34.8 | 35.9 | 36.9 |
| Federal grants-in-ald.-.-.-.-.-- | 80.4 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 87.7 | 91.8 | 90.2 | 89.6 | 87.0 |
| Expenditures_-...--...--- | 324.4 | 355.0 | 350.0 | 358. 2 | 366.3 | 374.8 | 377.5 | 382.6 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | 305.9 | 335.8 | 331.3 | 338. 6 | 346.6 | 354.9 | 357.9 | 362.9 |
| Compensation of employees. | 172.3 | 187.4 | 185.4 | 189.3 | 193.3 | 198.0 | 201. 6 | 205.0 |
| Other...--.------------------- | 133.6 | 148.4 | 145.9 | 149.3 | 153.3 | 156.9 | 156.2 | 157.8 |
| Transfer payments to persons. | 35.0 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 43.2 |
| Net interest paid.-.-.--------- | -8.8 | -10.8 | -10.6 | $-11.1$ | -11.4 | -11.8 | -12.4 | -13.1 |
| Interest paid... | 16.3 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.6 |
| Less: Interest received....- | 25.1 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 31.6 | 32.7 |
| Less: Dividends recelved..... | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. Subsidies | -6.3 | -7.4 .4 | -7.2 .3 | -7.5 .4 | -7.7 .4 | -7.9 .4 | -8.2 .4 | -8.5 .4 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises. $\qquad$ | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. | -. 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), NIPA's. | 26.7 | 29,1 | 23.9 | 28.6 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 36.1 |  |
| Social insurance funds.---.---- | 23.9 | 26.9 | 25.7 | 27.7 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 31.7 | 32.7 |
|  | 2.9 | 2.1 | -1.7 | . 9 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 4.3 |  |

Table 3.7B-3.8B,-Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type in Current and Constant Dollars

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{p}$ |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Billions of 1972 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 473.8 | 534.7 | 530.0 | 533.5 | 558.6 | 576.5 | 577.4 | 590.5 | 281.8 | 290.0 | 291.9 | 288.2 | 289.8 | 293.6 | 289.5 | 289.1 |
| Federal | 167.9 | 198.9 | 198.7 | 194.9 | 212.0 | 221.6 | 219.5 | 227.7 | 101.7 | 108.1 | 110.7 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 111.2 | 108.7 | 110.2 |
| National defense. | 111.2 | 131.7 | 128.7 | 131.4 | 141.6 | 145. 2 | 148.2 | 154.6 | 67.1 | 70.9 | 70.9 | 70.9 | 71.9 | 72.1 | 72.6 18.7 | 74.0 19.3 |
| Nurable goods.-.- | 26.8 7.0 | 32.9 10.9 | 32.3 10.4 | 32.9 10.5 | 34.9 13.1 | 36.3 12.9 | 37.2 13.1 | 40.4 12.8 | $\begin{array}{r}16.6 \\ 2.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18.4 2.5 | $\begin{array}{r}18.3 \\ 2.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18.0 2.3 | 18.9 2.8 | 18.7 2.7 | $\begin{array}{r}18.7 \\ 2.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19.3 2.6 |
| Services.-......-- | 74.9 | 84.7 | 83.1 | 84.1 | 90.7 | 93.2 | 94.9 | 98.5 | 46.7 | 48.5 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 48.8 | 49.4 | 49.8 | 50.8 |
| Compensation of employees. | 48.8 | 52.8 | 51.4 | 51.8 | 56.8 | 57.4 | 57.8 | 58.4 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.6 |
| Military................-.- | 27.7 | 30.4 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.2 |
| Civilian- | 21.0 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 22.1 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13. 1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| Other services | 26.2 | 31.9 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 33.9 | 35.9 | 37.1 | 40.2 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.7 1.4 | 17.2 1.4 | 17.5 1.4 | 18.2 |
| Nondefense...-............------...-. | 56.7 | 67.2 | 70.0 | 63.5 | 70.4 | 76.4 | 71.3 | 73.0 | 34.6 | 37.2 | 39.7 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 39.0 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
|  | . 6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.7 | + 9 | + 8 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 |
| Nondurable goods | 2.0 | 4.1 | 7.8 | -1.1 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 5. 4 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 4.5 | -. 1 | . 8 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| Services ....----------- | 48.1 | 55.1 | 54.6 | 56.3 | 57.0 | 57.6 | 57.0 | 55.5 | 29.6 | 31.1 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 28.8 |
| Compensation of employees. | 27.0 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 30.3 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| Other services.-----.-. | 21.0 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 25.4 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.1 3.2 | 12.3 |
| Structures | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| State and local | 305.9 | 335.8 | 331.3 | 338.6 | 346.6 | 354.9 | 357.9 | 362.9 | 180.1 | 181.9 | 181.2 | 181.3 | 182.4 | 182.5 | 180.7 | 178.9 |
| Durable goods. | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 23.4 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 1419 | 14.0 |
|  | 232.4 | 258.7 | 250.7 | 256.3 | 262.2 | 268.5 198.0 | 274.5 201.6 | 281.3 | 140.2 104.9 | 141.4 106.0 | 141.1 105.9 | 141.4 | 142.0 106.3 | 141.9 106.4 | 141.9 106.2 | 141.4 105.6 |
| Compensation of employees. | 172.3 60.1 | 187.4 66.3 | 185.4 65.3 | 189.3 67.1 | 193.3 69.0 | 198.0 70.4 | 201.6 72.8 | 205.0 76.2 | $\begin{array}{r}104.9 \\ 35.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106.0 35.4 | 105.9 35.2 | 106.1 35.3 | 106.3 35.6 | $\begin{array}{r}106.4 \\ 35.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106.2 35.7 | 105.6 35.8 |
| Structures.. | 40.3 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 45.7 | 47.1 | 43.3 | 40.9 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 18.6 | 17.4 |



Table 4.1-4.2.-Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts in Current and Constant Dollars

| Receipts from foreigners | 282.5 | 340.9 | 334.4 | 343.5 | 347.2 | 368. 5 | 369.3 | 363.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services.. | 281.3 | 339.8 | 333.3 | 342.4 | 346.1 | 367.4 | 368.2 | 362.8 | 146.9 | 161.1 | 160.5 | 160.5 | 157.4 | 162.5 | 161.5 | 157.9 |
| Merchandise | 176.9 | 218.2 | 213.9 | 222.9 | 221.0 | 236.3 | 234.2 | 223.0 | 82.8 | 92.2 | 92.1 | 93.5 | 89.0 | 92.4 | 91.0 | 85.9 |
| Durable goods | 102.9 | 127.7 | 126.3 | 129.9 | 127.5 | 132.5 | 139.4 | 133.3 | 50.5 | 5.56 | 55.9 | 55.7 | 52.5 | 52.9 | 54.3 | 50.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 74.1 | 90.5 | 87.6 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 103.9 | 94.8 | 89.8 | 32.3 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 37.8 | 36.4 | 39.5 | 36.7 | 35.4 |
| Services. | 104.4 | 121.6 | 110.4 | 119.5 | 125. 0 | 131.1 | 134.0 | 139.8 | 64.1 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 67.0 | 68.4 | 70.1 | 70.5 | 72.0 |
| Factor income 1 | 66.6 | 79.5 | 78.1 | 76.3 | 80.7 | 87.1 | 88.7 | 94.0 | 41.3 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 43.1 | 44.4 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 48.5 |
| Other | 37.8 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 43.2 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 45.4 | 45.8 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 23.4 |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net). | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | --- |  |  |  | ---- |  |  |  |
| Payments to foreigners | 282.5 | 340.9 | 334.4 | 343.5 | 347.2 | 368.5 | 369.3 | 363.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports of goods and services..-------------------- | 267.9 | 316.5 | 316.2 | 297.9 | 322.7 | 338.2 | 347.5 | 344.8 | 109.2 | 109.1 | 108.9 | 102.8 | 108.9 | 111.6 | 115.4 | 118.4 |
| Merchandise | 208.9 | 245.9 | 245.6 | 231.5 | 248.8 | 259.1 | 265.3 | 259.2 | 76.9 | 74.0 | 73.4 | 70.5 | 73.4 | 74.5 | 77.3 | 79.4 |
| Durable goods. | 99.0 | 112.1 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 123.3 | 127.5 | 47.2 | 47.6 | 46.8 | 45.8 | 47.5 | 47.7 | 50.6 | 52.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 109.9 | 133.8 | 137.8 | 122.8 | 132.9 | 142.7 | 142.0 | 131.6 | 29.7 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 24.6 | 25.8 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 27.4 |
| Services. | 59.0 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 66.4 | 73.9 | 79.1 | 82.2 | 85.6 | 32.3 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 32.4 | 35.5 | 37.1 | 38.1 | 39.0 |
| Factor income | 22.8 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 25.9 | 32.2 | 34.9 | 38.3 | 41.4 | 14.1 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 18. 7 | 20.3 | 21.4 |
| Other. | 36.2 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.7 | 44.2 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 17.6 |
| Transfer payments (net) | 5.2 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From persons (net) | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1. 0 | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest paid by government to foreigners...-...-- | 11.1 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net foreign investment.-.-------------------------- | -1.7 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 27.8 | 2.3 | 8.8 | -. 2 | $-3.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.3-4.4.-Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category in Current and Constant Dollars

| Merchandise exports...---.-.----------------- | 176.9 | 218.2 | 213.9 | 222.9 | 221.0 | 236.3 | 234.2 | 223.0 | 82.8 | 92.2 | 92.1 | 93.5 | 89.0 | 92.4 | 91.0 | 85.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 29.8 | 35.9 | 32.1 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 44.9 | 38.8 | 35.2 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 15.1 | 14.7 |
| Industrial supplies and materials. | 52.6 | 67.1 | 70.7 | 65.9 | 65.2 | 67.6 | 62.9 | 60.8 | 20.9 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 21.4 | 20.7 |
| Durable goods..---.-.-------- | 17.9 | 24.3 | 26.4 | 23.3 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 34.6 | 42.8 | 44.3 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 45.5 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| Capital goods, except autos. | 58.2 | 73.5 | 73.0 | 77.6 | 75.5 | 79.1 | 83.4 | 79.5 | 30.8 | 34.7 | 35.2 | 35.6 | 33.1 | 33.3 | 34.1 | 31.5 |
| Autos. | 17.4 | 16.9 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 21.8 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Consumer goods | 12.6 | 16.5 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| Durable goods | 6.2 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 3. 0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4. ${ }^{6}$ | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Other. | 6.3 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Durable goods. | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3. 7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Merchandise imports. | 208.9 | 245.9 | 245.6 | 231.5 | 248.8 | 259.1 | 265.3 | 259.2 | 76.9 | 74.0 | 73.4 | 70.5 | 73.4 | 74.5 | 77.3 | 79.4 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 17.4 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum. | 47.4 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 47.5 | 51.6 | 55.4 | 57.4 | 58.6 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 19.8 |
| Durable goods.- | 28.7 | 31.2 | 30.6 | 27.6 | 31.2 | 32.1 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 18.6 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 23.3 | 22.0 | 23.6 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
|  | 60.0 | 79.1 | 84.0 | 69.1 | 76.8 | 82.8 | 84.3 | 71.9 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Capital goods, except autos | 24.6 | 30.1 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 34.4 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 17.0 |
| Autos. | 25.6 | 27.1 | 25.0 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 27.0 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| Consumer goods. | 30.6 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 38.6 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.5 |
| Durable goods.. | 18.4 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 23.2 | 22.6 | 23.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Nondurable goods. | 12.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Other- | 3.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Durable goods | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 | . 8 | 1. 0 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Nondurable goods. | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 | . 8 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural products...- |  | 42.3 175.9 | 38.9 174.9 | 43.8 | 44.8 | 51.5 184.8 | 44.9 189.3 | 39.4 | 15.9 66.9 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 18.7 74 | 17.7 | 19.7 72 | 17.6 73.4 | 16.4 69.5 |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products. | 141.5 148.9 | 175.9 166.8 | 114.9 161.7 | 162.4 <br> 18 | 172.0 | 176.3 | 181.0 | 187.3 | 68.4 | 67.1 | 66.1 | 64.7 | 67.1 | 68.2 | 71. 0 | 69.5 73.7 |

Table 4.1-4.2:

1. Equals rest-of-the-world production as shown in tables 1.5-1.6.

Table 5.1.-Gross Saving and Investment

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | II | III | Iv | I | II | III* |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross saving. | 411.9 | 401.9 | 394.5 | 402.0 | 406.7 | 442.6 | 465.3 |  |
| Groes private saving.-- | 398.9 | 432.9 | 435.9 | 446, 5 | 436.4 | 451.1 | 475.3 |  |
| Personal saving--...-------- Undistributed | 86.2 | 101.3 | 110.0 | 111.4 | 97.6 | 88.9 | 106.6 | 100.2 |
| profits with IVA and CCAdj $\qquad$ | 59.1 | 44.3 | 42.1 | 42.8 | 40.4 | 55.7 | 52.0 |  |
| Undistributed profits..---- | 117.6 | 107.2 | 90.7 | 102. 4 | 106. 6 | 109.6 | -90.6 |  |
| CCAdj-------------------------- | $-15.9$ | $-17.2$ | -31.1 | $-17.9$ | -48.4 | - -3.2 | -24.0 | $-13.4$ |
| Capital consumption allowances with CCAdj: <br> Corporate $\qquad$ | 155.4 | 175.4 | 173.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noncorporate.-...-....-......-- | 98.2 | 111.8 | 110.7 | 113.4 | 115.8 | 119.0 | 122.1 | 125.4 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | -. 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Government surplus or deficit (-), NIPA's Federal | -11.9 | $-32.1$ | $-42.5$ | -45.6 | -30.8 -67.9 | -9.7 | $-11.2$ | ------ |
| State and local.---------------- | 26.7 | 29.1 | 23.9 | 28.6 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 36.1 |  |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net). | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Gross investment------- | 414.1 | 401, 2 | 392.5 | 405.0 | 400.1 | 446,0 | 458.3 | 446. 6 |
| Gross private domestic investment. <br> Net forelgn investment.-............. | $\begin{gathered} 415.8 \\ -1.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 395.3 \\ 5.9 \end{array}$ | 390.9 1.7 | ${ }^{377.1}$ | ${ }_{29}^{397}$ | 437.1 8.8 | 458.6 -.2 | ${ }_{-3.2}^{44.8}$ |
| Statistical discrepancy--- | 2.2 | -. 7 | -1.9 | 3.0 | -6.6 | 3.4 | -6.9 |  |

Table 5.8-5.9.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry in Current and Constant Dollars

| Change in business inventories. | 17.5 | -5.9 | 7.4 | -16.0 | -17.4 | 4.5 | 23.3 | 17.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm. | 4.1 | -1.2 | 1.3 | -3.7 | -3.4 | -2.4 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| Nonfarm- | 13.4 | -4.7 | 6.1 | -12.3 | -14.0 | 6.8 | 21.5 | 13.9 |
| Change in book | -64.6 | -54.3 | 4.4 -37.3 | 36.5 -48.8 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 42, } \\ -56.4\end{array}$ | -52.7 | 47.8 -26.3 | 43.4 |
|  | -51.2 | -54.0 |  | -48.8 |  | -45.9 | -26.3 | -29.5 |
| Manufacturing--- | 12.3 | -2.1 | . 4 | -12.6 | -9.7 | 15.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 |
| Durable goods | 11.3 | $-{ }^{-1.5}$ | . 4 | -4.4 | $-1.6$ | 6. 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 5.1 |
| Wholesale trade. | 1.9 | -1.6 | . 1 | -8.2 | -8. 1 | 8.9 | 4 | . 8 |
| Wurable goods. | 1.4 |  | 5.6 | -1.9 | 2.8 | -.9 | 7.5 | -2.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 1.1 | $\stackrel{.8}{ }$ | -. 3 | -1.0 | -1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | -4.2 |
| Merchant wholesaler | . 4 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 3.7 | . 7 | -3.8 | 9.7 | 1.7 |
| Durahle goods | -. 3 | 1.1 | 6.0 | $-4.4$ | 2.5 | -1.0 | 6.4 | . 9 |
| Nondurable goods- | 1.7 | - 4 | -8 | -4.1 | -1.8 | -2.7 | 3.3 -2.2 | -4.8 |
| Durable goods.- | ${ }^{1} .6$ | -. 3 | 0 | -. 5 | -. 5 | 4.2 | -. 1 | -4.5 |
| Nondurable goods | . 4 | -. 2 | -. 7 | -5.1 | 4 | 4.0 | -2.1 | $-5.1$ |
| Retail trade....-. | -. 6 | -4. 4 | -. 5 | 2.9 | -4.5 | -9.4 | 14. 4 | 11.6 |
| Durable grods.-.- | -. 5 | -4.4 | $-3.2$ | $-3.0$ | - ${ }^{-5}$ | -9.3 | 11.7 | 3. 2 |
| Nondurable goods | -. 1 | ${ }^{0} .8$ | $\begin{array}{r}2.7 \\ \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.9 -8 | -4.9 | -. 1 | 2.7 -2.4 | 8.4 |
| Nondurable goods.------- | $\stackrel{.}{3}$ | .8 | . 2 | -.8 | -. 2 | -. 8 | -2.4 | -.8 |
|  | 1 | . 8 | .4 | . 6 | -. 2 |  | $-2.3$ | -. 7 |
|  | Billions of 1972 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories. | 10.2 | -2.9 | 1.3 | -5.0 | -7.2 | -1.4 | 10.8 | 10.3 |
| Farm. | 2.4 | -2.4-.5 | . 76 | $\begin{aligned} & -1.8 \\ & -3.1 \end{aligned}$ | -1.5 | -1.1-1.3 | .99.9 | 1.9 8 |
| Nonfarm---------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in book value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. | 6.8 6.3 | -1.0 | -. 5 | -5.2 | -3.6 | 4.6 | .9.4 | 2.62.1 |
| Durable goods |  | -. 1 | 0 | -1.8 | $-.7$ |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. |  | . 9 | -. 5 | -3.4 | -2.8 | 2.1 | 5 | . 5 |
| Wholesale trade- |  | . 5 | 1.5 | . 9 | 0 | -1.0 | 3.0 | . 7 |
| Durable goods | $\begin{array}{r}1.0 \\ .5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .$^{5}$ | 2.3 | $-{ }^{-2}$ | . 7 | -. 9 | 2.8 | .$^{7}$ |
| Nondurable goods. | . .4 | ${ }^{0} .6$ | -.8 | 1.1 | -.81 | -1. ${ }^{-1}$ | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | 1.0 |
| Durable goods. |  | . 6 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.0 | -1.0 | 2.8 | . 5 |
| Nondurable goods | . 4 | . 1 | -. 7 | 2.0 | . | -. 7 | 4 | . 6 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers. | . 6 | -. 2 | -. 1 | -1.1 | -. 3 | . 7 | $-3$ | -. 4 |
| Durable goods.-.--- |  | - 0.1 | -. 1 | -. 2 | -. 3 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 2 |
| Retail trade | -. 1 | -2.2 | -. 6 | 1.3 | -1.9 | -4.3 | 6.9 | 53 |
| Durable goods |  | -2.2 | -1.7 | -1.7 | 4 | -4.7 | 5.8 | 1.3 |
| Nondurable goods | -. 1 | $\cdot 1$ | 1.1 | 3.0 | -2.3 | . 5 | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| Other Durable goods | . 1 | $0^{.3}$ | .$^{2}$ | -. 1 | -. 2 | $0^{4}$ | $-{ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ |
| Nondurable goods. | $\stackrel{.}{1}$ | ${ }^{.} 2$ | .1 | -0. | -. 1 | ${ }^{.} 4$ | 0 | 1 |

Table 5.10-5.11.-Inventories and Final Sales of Business in Current and Constant Dollars

|  | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II | III | IV | I | II | IIIP |
|  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories ${ }^{1}$ | 740.4 | $765.8$ | 785.4 | 796.9 | 811.3 | 827.5 |
| Farm. | 81.8 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 86.9 | 86.7 | 86.3 |
| Nonfarm. | 658.5 | 673.2 | 692.8 | 710.0 | 724.6 | 741.2 |
| Durable goods. | 374.6 | 379.9 | 393.7 | 397.8 | 408.8 | 420.9 |
| Nondurable good | 283.9 | 293.4 | 299.1 | 312.2 | 315.8 | 320.4 |
| Manufacturing | 331.2 | 335.3 | 344.2 | 355.2 | 363.2 | 370.2 |
| Durable goods. | 212.6 | 215.5 | 222.5 | 226.9 | 231.8 | 239.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 118.6 | 119.8 | 121.8 | 128.2 | 131.3 | 131.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 142.0 | 146.3 | 151.7 | 155.7 | 158.8 | 160.9 |
| Durable goods. | 87.0 | 89.0 | 92.6 | 94.3 | 97.6 | 99.8 |
| Nondurable goods: | 55.0 | 57.3 | 59.1 | 61.4 | 61.2 | 61.1 |
| Merchant wholesalers. | 111.6 | 116.7 | 120.7 | 121.8 | 125.3 | 128.2 |
| Durable goods. | 72.2 | 74.0 | 77.2 | 78.2 | 81.2 | 83.0 |
| Nondurable goods. | 39.4 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 44.1 | 45.2 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers. | 30.4 | 29.6 | 31.0 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 32.7 |
| Durable goods.- | 14.8 | 15. 0 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.8 |
| Nondurable goods. | 15.6 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 15.9 |
| Retail trade. | 124.0 | 127.3 | 130.3 | 129.8 | 132.6 | 139.3 |
| Durable goods. | 57.9 | 58.1 | 60.8 | 58.7 | 61.2 | 63.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 66.2 | 69.3 | 69.5 | 71.1 | 71.4 | 75.5 |
| Other | 61.3 | 64.3 | 66.5 | 69.4 | 70.0 | 70.8 |
| Final sales ${ }^{2}$ - | 179.9 | 187.2 | 194.1 | 201.4 | 202.2 | 207.1 |
| Final sales of goods and structures | 112. 6 | 117.0 | 121.9 | 127.6 | 126.5 | 128.4 |
| Ratio: Inventories to final sales $\qquad$ Nonfarm inventories to final sales.-Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.12 \\ & 3.66 \end{aligned}$ | 4.093.60 | 4.053.57 | 3.96 | 4. 01 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4. } \\ \text { 3. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 3.53 | 3.58 |  |
|  | 5. 85 | 5.75 | 5.68 | 5. 56 | 5.73 | 5.77 |
|  | Billions of 1972 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 343.6 | 342, 3 | 340.6 | 340.2 | 342.9 | 345.5 |
| Farm. | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 302.1 |
| Nonfarm | 299.8 | 299.0 | 297.6 | 297.5 | 300.0 |  |
| Durable goods | $\begin{aligned} & 180.8 \\ & 118.9 \end{aligned}$ | 179.9 | 179.9 | 179.2118.3 | 181.4 | 182.4119.7 |
| Nondurable goods.---------------- |  | 119.1 | 117.6 |  | 118.6 |  |
| Manufacturing | $\begin{array}{r} 147.2 \\ 99.5 \end{array}$ | 145.9 | 145.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 146.1 \\ 99.5 \end{array}$ | 146.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 147.0 \\ & 100.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods |  | 99.0 | 98.946.1 |  | 99.646.8 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 47.7 | 46.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99.5 \\ & 46.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100.1 \\ 46.9 \end{array}$ |
| Wholesale trade | 64.5 <br> 42.5 | 64.742.5 | 64.742.7 | 64.4 | 65.2 | 65.3 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  | 42.422.0 | 43.122.0 | 43.322.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.0 |  |  |  |
| Merchant wholesalers | $\begin{array}{r} 52.9 \\ 35.3 \end{array}$ | 53.3 <br> 35.3 <br> 1.1 | 53.435.5 | 53.0 | 53.8 | 54.1 |
| Durable goods.- |  |  |  | 35.3 | 36.0 | 36. 1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 17.6 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.0 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers | 11.67.2 | 11.37.2 | 11.27.1 | 11.47.14 | 11.3 | 11.37.2 |
| Durable goods.- |  |  |  |  | 7.1 |  |
| Nondurable goods.-.--------------- | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Retail trade. | $\begin{aligned} & 64.7 \\ & 30.7 \end{aligned}$ | 65.130.2 | 64.630.3 | 63.529.2 | 65.230.6 | 66.630.9 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods | 34. 123.4 | 34.823.4 | 34.223.4 | 34.423.4 | 34.623.2 | 35.623.2 |
| Other-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102.864.3 | 103.964.7 | 105.465.9 | 107.367.9 | 105.966.2 | 105.865.8 |
| Final sales of goods and structures....- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio: Inventories to final sales .-.....-* | 3.342.92 | 3.292.88 | 3.232.82 | 3.172.77 | 3.242.83 | 3. 272.86 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. | 4.66 | 4.62 | 4.51 | 4.38 | 4.53 | 4.59 |

Table 5.8-5.9:

1. The IVA shown in this table differs from that which adjusts business income. The IVA in this table reflects the mix of methods (first-in-first-out, last-in-first-out, etc.) underlying book value inventories derived primarily from Census Bureau Statistics. The mix differs
from that underlying business income derived primarily from Intemal Revenue Service statistics.
Table 5.10-5.11:
2. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. The quarter-to-quarter change in inventories calculated from current-dollar inventories in this table is not the current-dollar change in ousiness inventories (CBI) component of GNP. The former is the difierence between tw inventory stocks, each valued at their respective end-of-cquarter prices. The latter is the chang changes calculated from this table are at quarter rates, whereas CBI is stated at annual rates. Quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from the constant-dollar inventories shown in this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the constant-dollar change in business inventories component of GNP is stated at annual rates.
3. Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Business final sales equals final sales less gross product of households and institutions, government, and rest-of-the world and includes a small
amount of final sales by farms.

Table 6.4.-National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1880 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {D }}$ |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National income without CCAdj | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 2,014,3 \\ 1,970.5 \end{array}$ | $\|2,180.4\|$ | 2,129.4 | 2,183. 1 | 2, 265.6 | $2,350,2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,381.1 \\ & 2,330.7 \end{aligned}$ | ------- |
| Domestic industries |  |  | 2,081.3 |  | 2, 217.1 |  |  |  |
| Private industries | 1,692.7 | 1,829.1 | 1,783.7 | 1,830,1 | 1, 903. 1 | 1,977.2 | 2,005.4 | ------ |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisherles. | $\begin{array}{r} 64.7 \\ 30.1 \\ 102.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.8 \\ 37.0 \\ 108.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.4 \\ \left.\begin{array}{r} 63.4 \\ 105.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.1 \\ 33.0 \\ 106.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63.4 \\ 40.9 \\ 11.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61.4 \\ 42.5 \\ 116.4 \end{array}$ | 65.8 <br> 41.0 | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing-- | 514.5315.4199.419 | $\begin{aligned} & 527.2 \\ & 311.5 \\ & 215.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 504.3 \\ & 243.7 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 517.6 \\ & 30.6 \\ & 211.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 548.1 \\ & 329.2 \\ & 218.9 \end{aligned}$ | 577.2 <br> 346. 4 <br> 230.9 | 586.3354.9231.4 | -------- |
| Durable goods--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods.- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 231.4 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities | $\begin{array}{r} 158.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | 174.30 | 170.078.248 | $\begin{array}{r} 179.3 \\ 79.9 \\ 50.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180.9 \\ 82.5 \end{array}$ | 187.5 <br> 84.7 <br> 53 | $\begin{array}{r} 190.8 \\ 85.3 \end{array}$ | ----- |
| Transportation-.......-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communication. <br> Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | $\begin{aligned} & 43.5 \\ & 38.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.1 \\ & 44.3 \end{aligned}$ | 48.1 43.6 | 50.9 48.5 | 54.0 44.4 | 53.9 48.9 | 54.4 | --------- |
| Wholesale trade |  |  |  | 131.4183.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 139.6 \\ & 186.6 \end{aligned}$ | 196. 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 148.5 \\ & 200.1 \end{aligned}$ | ---- |
| Retall trade.-..---.----- | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 121.9 \\ & 168.9 \\ & 256.3 \\ & 275.3 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.8 \\ & 180.0 \\ & 290.8 \\ & 314.8 \end{aligned}$ | 134.8 172 <br> 284.1 <br> 308.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  | 304.0 | 308.1 | 309.9 |  |
| Services------------------- |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline 308.9 & 319.1 \\ 297.6 & 302.5 \\ 48.1 & 50.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 327.9 | 340.4 | 348.7 |  |
| Government and government enterprises... | $\begin{array}{r} 275.3 \\ 277.8 \\ 43.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 314.8 \\ 301.7 \\ 49.7 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 314,0 \\ 48.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 320.7 \\ 52.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 325.3 |  |
| Rest of the world....-----...- |  |  |  |  |  | 52.5 |  |  |

Table 6.20.—Corporate Profits by Industry

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits with IV A and CCAdj.... | 196.8 | 182.7 | 169.3 | 177.9 | 183.3 | 203.0 | 190.3 |  |
| Domestic industries.- | ${ }_{1}^{166.5}$ | $\underset{151.5}{15.9}$ | 140.0 | 147.0 | 185. ${ }_{27}$ | $\begin{array}{r}177.6 \\ 25.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{21}^{167.6}$ |  |
| Nonfinancial-------------------- | 136.7 | 123.6 | 112.5 | 121.2 | 128.2 | 152.1 | 146.5 |  |
| Rest of the world.- | 30.3 | 31.1 | 29.3 | 30.9 | 27.7 | 25.4 | 22.8 |  |
| Corporate profits with IVA. | 212.7 | 199.8 | 186.9 | 195.9 | 201.0 | 217.7 | 205.1 |  |
| Domestic industries.....--.-.- | 182.4 | 168.7 | 157.5 | 165.0 | 173.4 | 192.3 | 182.3 |  |
|  | 31.6 9.6 | 30.6 11.9 | 30.1 12.7 | 28.7 11.3 | 30.5 12.0 | 28.6 13.5 | 24.3 14.3 |  |
| Federal Reserve Banks..- <br> Other. | 9.6 29.0 | 11.9 18.7 | 12.7 17.4 | 11.3 17.4 | 12.0 18.5 | 15.1 | 14.3 |  |
| Nonfinancial | 150.8 | 138.1 | 127.5 | 136.2 | 142.9 | 163.7 | 158.0 |  |
| Manufacturing-.-.------- | 88.9 39.9 | 78.1 20.9 | 61.3 10.1 | 68.5 19.4 |  |  | 84.4 31.9 |  |
| Durable goods <br> Primary metal industries. <br> tries...---............. | 39.5 4.2 | 20.9 3.1 | 10.1 2.0 | 19.4 | 25.8 3.8 | 31.5 5.1 | 31.9 |  |
| Fabricated metal products. | 5.0 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical | 8.8 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 |  |
| Electric and electronic | 6.3 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | 4.3 4.3 | 5.3 -4.3 | 3.8 -8.8 | 5.5 4.8 8 | $-8$ | -1.6 | 2.7 |  |
| Other-.....-.---------- | 10.8 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.3 |  |
| Nondurable goods. Food and kindred | 49.4 | 53.7 | 51.2 | 49.1 | 50.4 | 58.9 | 52.5 |  |
| products..------- | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 9.5 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 8.3 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other....-.------------ | 16.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.6 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | 13.2 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 16.8 | 15.1 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 18.0 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 22.5 | 18.8 | 20.8 | 20.0 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade- | 23.0 20.8 | 20.9 24.1 | 25.9 23.7 | 20.4 24.8 | 22.8 25.2 | 27.5 | 28.4 |  |
| Rest of the world....-......---- | 30.3 | 31.1 | 29.3 | 30.9 | 27.7 | 25.4 | 22.8 |  |

Table 7.1-7.2. -Implicit Price Deflators and Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes, 1972 Weights, for Gross National Product

| 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {D }}$ |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implicit price deflators, $1972=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Fixed-weighted price indexes, $1972=100$

| Gross national product...- | 167.3 | 183.3 | 181.1 | 185.1 | 189.7 | 194.4 | 198.1 | 202.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures. <br> Durable toods | 166.0 | 184.3 | 182.1 | 186.3 | 190.8 | 195, 8 | 198.9 | 202.8 |
|  | 147.7 | 160.1 | 158.3 | 162.0 | 164.9 | 166.7 | 170.4 | 174.0 |
| Nondurable goo | 174.0 | 195. 6 | 193. 1 | 197.3 | 202.9 | 209.5 | 211.2 | 213.5 |
| Services... | 164.9 | 182.0 | 180.1 | 184.3 | 188.5 | 193.1 | 197.3 | 202.9 |
| Gross private domestic investment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment-------.-.--- | 185.0 | 203.8 | 202.4 | 207.1 | 209.7 | 214.6 | 219.1 | 223.2 |
| Nonresidential | 176.7 | 195.5 | 193.9 | 198.6 | 202.0 | 206.7 | 211.8 | 216.1 |
| Structures, | 194.9 | 217.9 | 216.7 | 221.0 | 224.1 | 229.0 | 233.5 | 238.2 |
| equipmen | 166. 2 | 182.6 | 180.8 | 185.8 | 189.4 | 193.9 | 199.3 | 203.4 |
| Residential | 200.9 | 219.6 | 218.4 | 223.1 | 224.3 | 229.7 | 233.1 | 236.6 |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 196.7 | 217.1 | 213.2 | 219.1 | 226.6 | 232.9 | 236.1 | 238.6 |
| Imports | 244.2 | 302.9 | 299.4 | 308.7 | 315.5 | 324.4 | 324.8 | 319.7 |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 171.8 | 190.8 | 188.4 | 192.1 | 198.2 | 202.7 | 206.9 | 210.6 |
|  | 169.0 | 191.2 | 187.8 | 190.8 | 201.2 | 205.5 | 210.8 | 213.5 |
| National def | 170.8 | 195.1 | 191.6 | 194.7 | 205.8 | 210.0 | 216.1 | 219.1 |
| Nondefense | 164.6 | 181.1 | 178.2 | 180.4 | 189.5 | 194.0 | 197.1 | 199.2 |
| State and local. | 173.6 | 190.5 | 188.8 | 193.0 | 196. 2 | 200.7 | 204.3 | 208. 6 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$ - | 170.3 | 188.8 | 186.7 | 190.9 | 195.4 | 200.3 | 203.8 | 207.7 |
| Final sales...--.-.-.---...- | 167.2 | 183.2 | 181.0 | 185.0 | 189.6 | 194.3 | 198.0 | 202.1 |
| Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{1}$. | 170.3 | 188.7 | 186.6 | 190.8 | 195.4 | 200.2 | 203.8 | 207.7 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, food. | 178.4 | 192.7 | 187.9 | 195.1 | 202.6 | 205.7 | 206.0 | 210.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, energy. | 241.1 | 317.1 | 318.7 | 320.3 | 325.2 | 353.3 | 360.3 | 359.8 |
| Other personal consumption expenditures. | 155.5 | 169.5 | 167.8 | 171.3 | 175.0 | 178.4 | 182.0 | 186.2 |
| Gross domestic product...-- | 167.3 | 183.3 | 181.2 | 185. 1 | 189.8 | 194.4 | 198.2 | 202.6 |
| Business. | 168.0 166.9 | 184.5 | 182.4 | 186.7 | 190.9 | 195.7 | 199.5 | 204.2 |

Table 7 1-7.2:

1. Oross domestic purchases equals GNP less exports plus imports; final sales to domest:c purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.

| 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | IIIP |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index numbers, $1972=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.3.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Major Type of Product

| Gross national product.- | 162.77 | 177.36 | 175.28 | 179.18 | 183.81 | 188.14 | 191.06 | 195.40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales. | 162.7 | 177.4 | 174.9 | 179.7 | 184.1 | 187.7 | 190.9 | 195.6 |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods. | 156.6 | 169.9 | 168.1 | 171.8 | 176.3 | 181.1 | 183.2 | 187.1 |
| Final sales. | 156.3 | 170.1 | 167.3 | 172.9 | 177.0 | 180.1 | 182.6 | 187.3 |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods | 152.0151.5 | 164.1 | 164.2 | 166.3 | 169.2 | 173.3 | 179.1 | 182.0 |
| Final sales.- |  | 164.5 | 163.4 | 167.0 | 169.1 | 172.9 | 178.2 | 181.2 |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 160.2 | 174.2 | 170.9 | 175.7 | 181.8 | 186.7 | 186.1 | 190.7 |
| Final sales.. | 160.1 | 174.2 | 170.1 | 177.2 | 182.8 | 185.4 | 185.8 | 191.7 |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services. | 161.8 | 176.7 | 174.6 | 178.5 | 183.2 | 187.2 | 190.8 | 195.9 |
| Structures. | 199.7 | 222.1 | 220.6 | 226.0 | 228.5 | 232.8 | 238.0 | 242.1 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$.- | $\begin{aligned} & 166.1 \\ & 166.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.2 \\ & 182.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180.5 \\ & 180.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.3 \\ & 183.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188.4 \\ & 188.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192.7 \\ & 192.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 195.7 \\ 195.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 199.4 \\ 199.6 \end{gathered}$ |
| Final sales to domestic pur- chasers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.4.-lmplicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Sector

| Gross national product - | 162.77 | 177.36 | 175.28 | 179.18 | 183.81 | 188.14 | 191.06 | 195.40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross domestic product | 162.8 | 177.4 | 175.3 | 179.2 | 183.8 | 188.2 | 191.1 | 195.4 |
| Business | 162.6 | 177.4 | 175.4 | 179.5 | 183.8 | 188.2 | 191.1 | 195.6 |
| Nonfarm | 161.5 | 177.0 | 175.3 | 178.8 | 183.1 | 187.9 | 190.9 | 195. 7 |
| Nonfarm less housing | 163.1 | 179.0 | 177.3 | 180.8 | 185.2 | 190.1 | 193.1 | 198. 1 |
| Housing. | 147.8 | 160.9 | 158.8 | 162.5 | 166.4 | 169.6 | 172.8 | 176. 5 |
| Farm. | 200.8 | 193.1 | 178.6 | 205.3 | 208.8 | 200.0 | 198.7 | 191.1 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 162.6 | 177.4 | 175.4 | 179.5 | 183.8 | 188.2 | 191.1 | 195.6 |
| Households and institutions. | 173.2 | 189.5 | 187.7 | 190.7 | 196.0 | 201.2 | 205.7 | 209.9 |
| Private households.....- | 180.3 | 193.8 | 191.8 | 195.0 | 199.8 | 203.4 | 206.6 | 210.9 |
| Nonprofit institutions..--- | 172.6 | 189.1 | 187.4 | 190.3 | 195.7 | 201.0 | 205.7 | 209.8 |
| Governmen | 161.3 | 173.5 | 171.2 | 173.5 | 180.5 | 184.1 | 186.8 | 189.7 |
| Federal. | 154.7 | 166.6 | 162.8 | 163.2 | 178.0 | 179.5 | 180.2 | 180.3 |
| State and local | 164.4 | 176.7 | 175.1 | 178.3 | 181.7 | 186.2 | 189.8 | 194.1 |
| Rest of the world | 161.0 | 175.4 | 173.2 | 177.2 | 182.0 | 186.5 | 189.2 | 193.5 |
| Addendum: Gross domestic business product less housing- | 164.3 | 179.4 | 177.4 | 181.5 | 185.9 | 190.4 | 193.3 | 197.9 |

Table 7.5.-Implicit Price Deflators for the Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, and National Income

| Gross national product | 162.77 | 177.36 | 175.28 | 179.18 | 183.81 | 188.14 | 191.06 | 195. 40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with CCAdj | 179.1 | 194,8 | 193.5 | 197.2 | 200.0 | 202.8 | 207.8 | 211.7 |
| Equals: Net national product. | 161.0 | 175.4 | 173.2 | 177.2 | 182.0 | 186.5 | 189.2 | 193.5 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises. | 135.7 | 146.4 | 144.7 | 147.5 | 153.7 | 164.5 | 166.9 | 167.9 |
| Statistical discrepancy-- | 162.6 | 177.4 | 175.4 | 179.5 | 183.8 | 188.2 | 191.1 |  |
| Equals: National income.....- | 164.1 | 179.1 | 176.8 | 180.9 | 185.6 | 189.3 | 192.0 |  |

## Table 7.s:

1. Gross domestic purchases equals GNP less exports plus imports; final sales to domestic purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.
Table 7.7:
2. Equals the deflator for gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business with the decimal point shifted two places to the left

## Table 7.8

1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos produced in the
2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases.
Table 7.9:
3. Includes new trucks only.

| 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | II | III | Iv | I | II | III. |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.7.-Current-Dollar Cost and Profit Per Unit of ConstantDollar Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business


Table 7.8.-Implicit Price Deflators for Auto Output

| Auto output. | 145.5 | 155.9 | 155.0 | 156.8 | 160.5 | 159.0 | 165.9 | 169.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales. | 146.4 | 155.8 | 153.8 | 156.8 | 160.2 | 160.5 | 166.0 | 169.6 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 158.3 | 169.4 | 166.8 | 171.0 | 176.5 | 176.8 | 185.4 | 189.7 |
|  | 149.4 | 161.2 | 160.4 | 164.5 | 164.6 | 164.3 | 169.7 | 173.5 |
| Net purchases of used autos. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers durable equipment. $\qquad$ | 133.2 | 146. 5 | 150.8 | 154.9 | 140.5 | 137.5 | 146.6 | 146.5 |
| New autos-.---------- | 149.4 | 161.3 | 160.2 | 164.3 | 164.4 | 164.9 | 170.5 | 174.3 |
| Net purchases of used autos. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports. Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports. Imports | 150.0 195.6 | 164.7 211.4 | 160.8 209.8 | 182.4 219.5 | 165.1 214.1 | 165.7 228.0 | 168.6 29.1 | 174.7 239.7 |
| Government purchases.---- | 147.6 | 167.5 | 172.1 | 173.0 | 165.6 | 162.5 | 173.6 | 170.6 |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic output of new autos 1 | 149.2 | 161.7 | 160.2 | 165.7 | 164.4 | 164.4 | 170.0 | 173.8 |
| Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{2}$ | 149.5 | 161.4 | 160.5 | 164.5 | 164. 6 | 164.4 | 170.0 | 173.7 |

Table 7.9.-Implicit Price Deflators for Truck Output

| Truck output ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 169.1 | 186.5 | 185.8 | 189.5 | 194.0 | 198.8 | 205.0 | 210.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 169.1 | 186.5 | 184.8 | 189.7 | 195.0 | 199.0 | 205.3 | 210.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 149.4 | 161.2 | 160.6 | 164.4 | 164.7 | 164.3 | 169.9 | 173.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 177.2 | 194.5 | 191.3 | 197.4 | 205.2 | 210.6 | 217.6 | 223.3 |
| Net exports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports. | 177.5 | 195.0 | 191.2 | 197.4 | 205.2 | 210.6 | 217.6 | 223.3 |
| Imports. | 163.7 | 176.4 | 168.7 | 180.0 | 186.4 | 185.3 | 191.6 | 199.7 |
| Government purchases <br> Change in business inventories | 177.5 | 194.9 | 191.3 | 197.3 | 205.2 | 210.6 | 217.6 | 223.4 |

Table 7.11.-Implicit Price Deflators for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Personal consumption expenditures. \& 162.3 \& 178.9 \& 177.0 \& 180.7 \& 184.9 \& 188.5 \& 191.5 \& 195.7 <br>
\hline Durable goods. \& 144.8 \& 156.0 \& 154.1 \& 157.5 \& 160.5 \& 162.3 \& 165.4 \& 168.6 <br>
\hline Motor vehicles and parts. \& 154.6 \& 167.1 \& 164.9 \& 168.8 \& 173.2 \& 174.0 \& 180.6 \& 184.9 <br>
\hline Furniture and household equipment \& 135.6 \& 143.6 \& 142.5 \& 144.8 \& 146. 5 \& 148.6 \& 150.9 \& 152.7 <br>
\hline Other-...--------------------------- \& 142.7 \& 161.7 \& 160.6 \& 164.4 \& 167.3 \& 168. 1 \& 169.7 \& 170.2 <br>
\hline Nondurable goods. \& 169.8 \& 188.6 \& 186.2 \& 190.0 \& 195.2 \& 199.2 \& 200.4 \& 203.7 <br>
\hline Food. \& 176.6 \& 190.5 \& 185.7 \& 193.0 \& 200.3 \& 203.7 \& 204.2 \& 208.9 <br>
\hline Clothing and shoes \& 129.2 \& 134.3 \& 133.3 \& 134.5 \& 136. 5 \& 137.0 \& 137.8 \& 139.6 <br>
\hline Gasoline and oil. \& 243.4 \& 339.4 \& 345.1 \& 338.6 \& 343.7 \& 376.3 \& 379.0 \& 369.6 <br>
\hline Other nondurable goods \& 167.8 \& 187.5 \& 185.9 \& 190.6 \& 193.4 \& 198.1 \& 203.0 \& 205.5 <br>
\hline Fuel oil and coal. \& 340.6 \& 471.4 \& 473.3 \& 476.6 \& 484. 5 \& 559.4 \& 582.8 \& 573.9 <br>
\hline Other. \& 155.9 \& 170.1 \& 168.5 \& 172.1 \& 175.8 \& 179.3 \& 183.5 \& 186.7 <br>
\hline Services \& 162.1 \& 178.1 \& 176.0 \& 180.3 \& 184.3 \& 188.4 \& 192.2 \& 197.7 <br>
\hline Housing \& 151.9 \& 165.6 \& 163.5 \& 167.3 \& 171. 3 \& 174. 7 \& 178.1 \& 182.0 <br>
\hline Household operation \& 165.5 \& 181.5 \& 178.2 \& 185.6 \& 188.2 \& 192.3 \& 197.7 \& 206.9 <br>
\hline Electricity and gas \& 205.2 \& 239.4 \& 235.6 \& 245.6 \& 250.9 \& 258.3 \& 265.5 \& 280.8 <br>
\hline Other \& 140.5 \& 146.3
184

18.3 \& 143.5 \& 147.9 \& 150.2
192.4 \& 153.8 \& 157.7
197.0 \& 163.0
200.9 <br>
\hline Transportation Other \& 161.2
170.4 \& 184.3
187.0 \& 180.7
185.9 \& 189.7
188.4 \& 192.4
193.1 \& 199.0
198.5 \& 202.5 \& 208.3 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



Table 7.14B.-Implicit Price Deflators for Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type

| Government purchases of goods and services. | 168.1 | 184.4 | 181.6 | 185.1 | 192.8 | 196.4 | 199.5 | 204.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal. | 165. 1 | 183.9 | 179.5 | 182.4 | 197.4 | 199.4 | 201.9 | 206.7 |
| National defense | 165.7 | 185.6 | 181.4 | 185.2 | 196.8 | 201.2 | 204.2 | 208.9 |
| Durable goods. | 162.0 | 179.1 | 176.2 | 182.6 | 184.8 | 193.7 | 199.2 | 209.4 |
| Nondurable goods. | 292.4 | 441.5 | 420.7 | 451.6 | 465.1 | 476.1 | 481.0 | 496.9 |
| Services....-..... | 160.3 | 174.6 | 170.8 | 172.9 | 185.8 | 188.9 | 190.6 | 193.9 |
| Compensation of employees. | 152.3 | 164.7 | 160.7 | 161.1 | 176.9 | 178.4 | 178.9 | 179. 1 |
| Military-.----.-.-.-.-. | 147.6 | 160.9 | 156.4 | 156.8 | 174.5 | 176.0 | 176.4 | 176.5 |
| Civilian. | 159.0 | 170.2 | 166.8 | 167.3 | 180.3 | 181.8 | 182.6 | 182.8 |
| Other services | 177.8 | 194.0 | 190.0 | 195.9 | 203.0 | 208.5 | 212.2 | 220.5 |
| Structures. | 174.4 | 198.3 | 198.1 | 199.6 | 203.1 | 207.1 | 214.0 | 216.8 |
| Nondefense | 163.8 | 180.6 | 176.2 | 176.7 | 198.7 | 195.9 | 197.3 | 202.1 |
| Durable goods. | 93.0 | 167.5 | 165.4 | 168.6 | 175.2 | 186.6 | 189.3 | 195.7 |
| Noudurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services...........-.-......-- Compensation of | 162.4 | 176.9 | 173.7 | 176.6 | 185.9 | 189.1 | 191.1 | 192.9 |
| ployees........ | 159.1 | 170.0 | 166.7 | 167.2 | 180.2 | 181.8 | 182.6 | 182.8 |
| Other services. | 166.9 | 185.4 | 182.5 | 187.7 | 192.8 | 198.1 | 201.9 | 206.4 |
| Structures. | 186.0 | 207.7 | 206.0 | 211.0 | 214.2 | 218.9 | 222.2 | 225.3 |
| State and local. | 169.8 | 184.7 | 182.8 | 186.7 | 190.0 | 194.5 | 198.0 | 202.8 |
| Durable goods | 157.7 | 169.7 | 168.1 | 170.6 | 175.0 | 178.4 | 181.0 | 182.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 175.1 | 191.7 | 188.6 | 194.7 | 198.2 | 202.3 | 205.8 | 211.5 |
| Services.------------....... | 165.8 | 179.4 | 177.7 | 181.3 | 184.7 | 189.2 | 193.4 | 198.9 |
| Compensation of employees | 164.4 | 176.7 | 175.1 | 178.3 | 181.7 | 186.2 | 189.8 | 194.1 |
| Other services. | 170.2 | 187.5 | 185.5 | 190.2 | 193.5 | 198.1 | 203.9 | 212.8 |
| Structures. | 197.6 | 220.8 | 219.6 | 224.7 | 226.3 | 231.3 | 233.5 | 235.3 |

Table 7.16.-Implicit Price Deffators for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

| Exports of goods and services. - | 191.5 | 211.0 | 207.6 | 213.4 | 219.9 | 226.1 | 228.0 | 229.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merchandis | 213.7 | 236.7 | 232.2 | 238.5 | 248.4 | 255.7 | 257.4 | 259.5 |
| Durable goods | 203.8 | 229.7 | 225.9 | 233.1 | 242.6 | 250.2 | 256.6 | 263.7 |
| Nondurable good | 229.1 | 247.2 | 241.8 | 246.4 | 256.8 | 263.1 | 258.5 | 253.6 |
| Services | 162.8 | 176.5 | 174.6 | 178.4 | 182.8 | 187.0 | 190.0 | 194.2 |
| Factor | 161.3 | 175.3 | 173.2 | 177.2 | 182.0 | 186.5 | 189.2 | 193.5 |
| Other | 165.6 | 179.0 | 177.1 | 180.6 | 184.2 | 187.9 | 191.7 | 195. 5 |
| Imports of goods and services_- | 245.4 | 290.1 | 290.4 | 289.7 | 296.4 | 303.1 | 301.2 | 291.3 |
| Merchandise | 271.6 | 332.3 | 334.8 | 328.4 | 339.1 | 348.0 | 343.4 | 326.6 |
| Dureble goods | 209.8 | 235.4 | 230.8 | 237.0 | 243.9 | 244.0 | 243.7 | 245.4 |
| Nondurable goods. | 369.9 | 507.2 | 517.6 | 498.6 | 514.2 | 533.2 | 532.8 | 480.8 |
| Services. | 182.9 | 201.1 | 198.6 | 203.2 | 208.1 | 213.0 | 215.7 | 219.4 |
| Factor inco | 161.5 | 170.3 | 173.3 | 177.2 | 182.0 | 186.5 | 189.2 | 193.5 |
| Other. | 199.5 | 225.5 | 222.7 | 228.3 | 23.10 | 239.9 | 245.9 | 250.8 |

## Table 7.21:

. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter
. Business final sales equals final sales less gross product of households and institutions, government, and rest of the world.

| 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  | 1981 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inder numbers, $1972=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.17.-Implicit Price Deflators for Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category

| Merchandise exports_ | 213.7 | 236.7 | 232.2 | 238. 5 | 248.4 | 255.7 | 257.4 | 259.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 222.8 | 235.1 | 221.6 | 234.1 | 255.4 | 263.1 | 256.2 | 239.7 |
| Industrial supplies and ma- | 2517 | 282.9 | 2828 |  | 283.1 |  |  |  |
| Durable goods | 251.8 | 282.9 | 282.8 |  | 283.1 | 292.6 | 293.4 | 294.2 |
| Nondurable good | 251.7 | 282.9 | 282.8 | 280.5 | 283.1 | 292.6 | 293.4 | 294. 2 |
| Capital goods, except autos | 189.1 | 212.2 | 207.4 | 217.9 | 228.1 | 237.5 | 244.3 | 252.5 |
| Autos. | 215.8 | 249.7 | 243.1 | 255.0 | 267.3 | 270.6 | 282.9 | 292.1 |
| Consumer good | 187.5 | 199.5 | 192.4 | 201.7 | 202.9 | 199.2 | 197.7 | 202.4 |
| Durable goods | 203.4 | 231.1 | 226.8 | 232.2 | 238.9 | 237.4 | 242.8 | 248.1 |
| Nondurable goo | 174.5 | 172.6 | 166.3 | 176.9 | 176.4 | 173.5 | 169.2 | 17.15 |
| Other | 213.0 | 235.9 | 232.1 | 238.5 | 248.4 | 255.8 | 257.2 | 259.4 |
| Durable goods | 213.0 | 235.9 | 232.1 | 238.4 | 248.5 | 255.8 | 257.2 | 259.4 |
| Nondurable goods | 213.0 | 235.9 | 232.1 | 238.7 | 248.2 | 255.8 | 257.2 | 259.4 |
| Merchandise impo | 271.6 | 332.3 | 334.8 | 328.4 | 339.1 | 348.0 | 343.4 | 326.6 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 228.4 | 270.1 | 266.6 | 276.0 | 277.3 | 277.0 | 268.1 | $25 \% .0$ |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum. | 244.5 | 301.1 | 299.2 | 303.8 | 305.9 | 300.3 | 301.1 | 296.1 |
| Durable goods....----------- | 244.9 | 306.6 | 303.8 | 309.3 | 311.0 | 301.4 | 302.3 | 296.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 244.1 | 293.2 | 292.9 | 296.5 | 298.3 | 298.9 | 299.2 | 295.4 |
| Petroleum and produ | 702.0 | 1,133.8 | 1,163.2 | 1.191.6 | 1,231.0 | 1,319.8 | 1,349.3 | 1,268. 5 |
| Capital goods except | 178.6 | 205.4 | 208.1 | 208.1 | 210.4 | 209.6 | 199.7 | 202.1 |
| Autos. | 231.9 | 248.5 | 235.0 | 252.3 | 267.4 | 277.4 | 282.7 | 288.5 |
| Consumer goods | 203.7 | 221.2 | 214.2 | 226.2 | 228.5 | 236.7 | 230.8 | 233.6 |
| Durable goods | 186.4 | 195.0 | 188.8 | 198.1 | 202.8 | 206.5 | 206.1 | 213.8 |
| Nondurable g | 236.9 | 282.4 | 273.2 | 289.1 | 289.0 | 312.9 | 284.8 | 273.5 |
| Other. | 217.5 | 246.2 | 242.2 | 249.1 | 254.2 | 258.4 | 254.4 | 253.9 |
| Durable goods | 217.5 | 246.2 | 242.2 | 249.3 | 253.9 | 258.0 | 254.6 | 254.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 217.5 | 246.2 | 242.2 | 248.8 | 254.4 | 258.7 | 254.2 | 253.7 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Agricultural products | 222.4 | 234.5 | 220.7 | 234.0 | 253.5 | 261.8 | 254.3 |  |
| Nonagricultural products. | 211.6 | 237.2 | 234.9 | 239.6 | 247.1 | 254.1 | 258.1 | 264. 1 |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products. | 217.8 | 248.4 | 244.4 | 251.1 | 256.2 | 258.6 | 254.9 | 254. 1 |

Table 7.21.-Implicit Price Deflators for Invento ries and Final Sales of Business


Table 8.1.-Percent Change From Preceding Period in Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars, Implicit Price Deflator, and Price Indexes


Note.-The implicit price deflator for GNP is a weighted average of the detailed price indexes used in the deflation of GNP. In each period, the weights are based on the composition of constant-dollar output in that period. In other words, the price index for each item (1972= 100) is weighted by the ratio of the quantity of the item valued in 1972 prices to the total output in 1972 prices. Changes in the implicit price deffator refiect both changes in prices and changes
in the composition of output. The chain price index uses as weights the composition of output in the prior period, and therefore reflects only the change in prices between the two periods.
However, comparisons of percent changes in the chain index also reflect changes in the composition of output. The fixed-weighted price index uses as weights the composition of output in 1972. Accordingly, comparisons over any time span refleci only changes in prices.

# Motor Vehicles, Model Year 1981 

SALES of new motor vehicles totaled 11.3 million in model year 1981, down from 11.9 million in 1980 . The decline was the third in a row from the record 15.3 million in 1978 . Sales of both new passenger cars and new trucks fell further in 1981, reflecting sharp increases in costs associated with the purchase and ownership of a new car as well as adverse general economic conditions. Early in the year, anticipated increases in domestic new car sales failed to materialize, and inventories built up. Price discounts were initiated to stimulate sales and to bring inventories back into line. When inventories again built up, another round of price discounts was initiated at the end of the model year. Sales of imported cars leveled off, but their market share edged up to a record high.

Production of domestic cars followed a smoother course than that of sales in 1981, but for the year was as weak as in 1980. Production of domestic trucks also remained weak.

## New Cars

Retail sales of new passenger cars totaled 9.0 million in the 1981 model year, down slightly from 9.2 million in 1980 , and far below the 11.0 million recorded in 1977-79 (chart 6). Sales of domestic cars fell from 6.8 million in 1980 to 6.6 million in 1981 , and sales of imported cars were flat at 2.4 million. On a quarterly basis, new car sales were 9.1 million (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the fourth quarter of 1980 , increased to 10.1 million in the first quarter of 1981 , plunged to 7.8 million in the second quarter, and returned to 9.1 million in the third.

Sharp increases in costs associated with the purchase and ownership of a new car and adverse general economic conditions were major factors in the weakness of new car sales in 1981, as in 1980. Among the adverse economic conditions, uncertainity about job security and income losses continued. The unemployment rate has hovered about $71 / 2$ percent since the second quarter of 1980. Also, monetized capital gains on existing residences, which had been available to support consumer purchases, were down, as increases in housing prices slowed and the volume of transactions declined.

The average unit sales price of a domestic car was almost $\$ 9,000$ in the third quarter of 1981 , up 28 percent from the third quarter of 1979. Items tied to the sales price, such as taxes and insurance, were up sharply. Gasoline prices climbed 41 percent over the 2 -year period. This large increase probably held down driving and prolonged the life of existing cars, but it probably also encouraged the trade-in of existing cars for the more fuel efficient new cars. The cost of new car financing was up substantially due to adverse financial conditions.
Financial conditions.-Inasmuch as almost three-fourths of all new cars are bought on credit, record-high interest rates and constraints on the availability of credit contributed to the weakness of new car sales in both 1980 and 1981. As can be seen from chart 7 , the finance rate on selected consumer auto installment loans by commercial banks was stable at about 11-11 $1 / 2$ percent prior to mid-1979. The rate increased rapidly during the 1980 model year, peaking at $151 / 2$ percent, before subsiding. The increase resumed in the fourth quarter of


1980 and reached a record 17 percent in the third quarter of 1981 . On a 48 month $\$ 6,000$ loan, the increase in the finance rate since mid-1979 would translate into a 10 -percent increase in the monthly payment for a new car. The combination of rising new car prices and finance rates kept some buyers from qualifying for auto loans.

Commercial banks, which had been the principal source of auto loans in the 1970's, cut back sharply on their lending. Extensions of auto installment loans by commercial banks fell from $\$ 4.39$ billion (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1979 to $\$ 3.36$ billion in the third quarter of 1980 . In July-August 1981, extensions averaged $\$ 3.67$ billion. The commercial bank share of total auto loan extensions fell sharply, from 55 percent in 1979 to 48 percent in 1980 and to 44 percent in July-August 1981.

As commercial bank lending dropped, finance companies-whose loans are dominated by automakers' subsidi-aries-stepped-up their lending and held down their finance rates to support new car sales. Their share of loan extensions increased from 25 percent in the third quarter of 1979 to 32 percent in 1980 and to 37 percent in JulyAugust 1981. Prior to 1980, the finance rate charged by these companies exceeded that charged by commercial banks by about 1-2 percentage points. As commercial bank finance rates soared, the gap was closed.

## Domestic and import sales

The weakness in new car sales in the 1981 model year, as in the 1980 model year, was pervasive; sales of all domestic size categories except subcompacts were well below their 1977-1979 levels. Full-size car sales fell from 1.6 million in 1980 to 1.3 million, and their share of total sales dropped from 17 percent to 15 percent, a record low. Despite improvements in fuel efficiency due to reductions in exterior size and weight-"downsizing"-and increased use of diesel engines, many buyers have traded down to smaller cars. The number of full-size models available continues to decline; several more models are being phased out in 1982.


Intermediate car sales leveled off at 1.9 million and a 21 percent market share, after declining sharply the previous 2 years. As in the case of full-size cars, the declines had reflected the trading down to small cars. The introduction of several restyled models in 1982 and the phasing out of full-size models are likely to hold up intermediate sales in the near future.

After edging down for 2 years, compact car sales leveled off at 1.7 million, and they maintained an $181 / 2$ percent share of the market. In the face of declines in total sales, subcompact car sales were 1.7 million in each of the last 3 years, and their market share increased from 16 percent to 19 percent. Over this period, several new and downsized subcompact models were introduced, and additional models are planned. The new models are smaller, lighter, and considerably more fuel efficient than their predecessors. The trading
down to smaller cars is likely to continue.

Imported car sales were unchanged at 2.4 million, after 2 years of strong increase. The increase had been almost entirely in sales of Japanese subcompacts, which accounted for nearly 80 percent of import sales and 21 percent of total new car sales in 1981. These cars are among the most fuel efficient available. The flattening out of sales in 1981 can be attributed to the factors that generally weakened the new car market. The Japanese auto agreement probably did not have much impact on the yearly total. Effective for the year beginning April 1, 1981, Japan agreed to limit shipments of cars to the United States to 1.68 million, compared with 1.82 million in the year-earlier period. If new car sales pick up in 1982, the Japanese share of the market could be held down by the limitation of shipments. The first Japanese-owned car plant to be located in the United States is scheduled to open within a year and a half; sales of these cars will be considered domestic sales.

## New car prices

The uneven quarterly pattern in new car sales largely reflected the timing of price increases and of discounts on domestic cars. At the beginning of the 1981 model year, domestic manufacturers raised list prices an average of 4-51/2 percent, roughly the same as they had in the previous 2 years. In the fourth quarter of 1980, new car sales showed less strength than the rest of the economy. Nevertheless, new car prices were raised about $1-11 / 2$ percent in the beginning of January. In mid-February, in response to stagnating sales and mounting inventories, domestic manufacturers announced extensive cash rebates. The rebates, which included many high-volume intermediate and compact cars, were advertised at about 10 percent of the list price. Dealers were required to contribute a portion of the rebate; because they resisted cutting into their margins, the effective discount to the buyer was probably less than advertised. The rebates, which lasted through most of March, substantially boosted first-quarter sales. An
undetermined portion of the sales boost represented "borrowing" from future periods; buyers who were considering the purchase of a new car took advantage of the temporarily discounted prices. The "borrowing" of sales, an increase in new car prices in April and May that ranged from $2-31 / 2$ percent per unit, and record finance rates all contributed to the second-quarter plunge in sales to their lowest level since the recession a year earlier. In mid-August, manufacturers initiated another round of price discounts. The discounts, which consisted of various cash rebates, dealer incentives, and finance subsidies, were designed to clear out excess inventories of old, 1981 models. Price increases on the 1982 domestic models were first announced to be in the range of $5-71 / 2$ percent, which would have been somewhat larger than in previous years, but were subsequently scaled back to 4-6 percent.

Prices of imported cars were raised about the same amount as domestics at the beginning of the 1981 model year, and were raised throughout the year. Some price discounting occurred in response to the domestic manufacturers' programs. Over the past year, the appreciation of the dollar against the Japanese yen and the German mark did not lead to a price decrease; the expected effect of appreciation may have counterbalanced strong upward pressures from a tight market for imported cars. Several leading foreign manufacturers have announced increases of $5-71 / 2$ percent in the prices of their new, 1982 models.

## Production and inventories

Domestic production in the 1981 model year totaled 6.6 million, about the same as in 1980. Production was weak throughout the year. Many plants operated below capacity: Production lines often ran at less than optimal speeds, single work shifts were common, and temporary closings were frequent. The number of hourly workers on indefinite layoff remained high, beginning the year at 215,000 , and ending it at about 160,000 .

The large fluctuations in domestic new car sales caused wide swings in inventories and uncertainties in scheduling production in the 1981 model year. At the beginning of the year, domestic inventories were $1,390,000$ (seasonally adjusted), and the inventory/sales (I/S) ratio was 2.6 , somewhat above the 2.0 level generally preferred by the industry. In the fourth quarter of 1980 , domestic production exceeded sales, and inventories edged up to $1,440,000$. As a result of the first-quarter rebates, inventories were slashed to $1,090,000$, the lowest level in more than a decade, and the I/S ratio plunged to 1.8. Supplies of many models were so low that an increase in production was scheduled in the second quarter despite uncertainty about the course of sales. The secondquarter sales slump resulted in a quick inventory buildup to $1,470,000$, and the $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{S}$ ratio jumped to 3.2. Initially most of the buildup was in specific models: Stocks of some models that had been depleted were rebuilt; stocks of several intermediate models were added to in preparation for major model changeovers in the third quarter; and stocks of new subcompact models were built up prior to their May introduction. As the sales slump continued, however, the inventory accumulation became more widespread.

## Recent developments and outlook

New car sales were weak at the beginning and end of the third quarter, but were boosted in August and early September by the price discount programs. Domestic new car sales totaled 6.9 million for the quarter as a whole, compared with 5.6 million in the second quarter. Sales of all size categories were up: Full-size car sales increased to 1.5 million from 1.3 million, intermediate sales to 1.9 from 1.6 million, compacts to 1.6 from 1.3 million, and subcompacts to 1.9 from 1.5 million (chart 8). Sales of imported cars-at 2.2 millionwere unchanged from the second quarter, and their market share fell to 24 percent, the lowest in 2 years.
Inventories of domestic cars were about $1,430,000$ (seasonally adjusted), down slightly from the end of the sec-
ond quarter; inventories were run up sharply during the first part of the third quarter and down sharply during the second. The I/S ratio dropped to 2.5 , but was still above the preferred level. Inventories of imported cars, especially those of popular Japanese models, were very low by the end of the third quarter.
The near-term outlook for new car sales is not promising. The economy continues to be weak, and interest rates;


Retail Sales of New Passenger Cars




Note.-The components may not add to the total because each category was separately adjusied for seasonal variation.
Data: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc. and Ward's Automotive Reports; seasonal adjustment by BEA.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
remain high. Despite the price discount programs, sales of domestic cars fell off at the end of the third quarter. Production schedules for the fourth quarter have been reduced to well below the 6.9 million (seasonally adjusted annual rate) produced in the third, indicating that domestic manufacturers expect a slow start in the 1982 model year. Sales of imported cars will be limited by tight supplies of Japanese cars: Inventories are low, and shipments will be restricted by the auto agreement.

## New Trucks

Retail sales of new trucks totaled 2.3 million in the 1981 model year, down from 2.7 million in 1980 . Sales of domestic light, domestic "other," and imported trucks all declined. On a quarterly basis, new truck sales fluctuated within $2.3-2.4$ million (seasonally adjusted annual rates) from the fourth quarter of 1980 through the third quarter of 1981 (chart 9 ).

Sales of domestic light trucks (up to 10,000 pounds) fell from 1.9 million in 1980 to 1.6 million in 1981. At 1.6 million, sales were less than one-half their record high of 3.4 million in 1978. Most light trucks are pickups and vans, more than one-half of which are purchased by consumers for personal use. These purchases were affected by the same cost and general economic factors that dampened purchases of new cars. Another reason for the 3-year plunge in domestic light truck sales was their relatively low fuel efficiency: Fuel efficıency improvements for new cars outpaced those for new domestic light trucks; domestic conventional pickups weighed considerably more than imported compact pickups and used much larger engines; and, some domestic trucks are four-wheel drives, which are less fuel efficient. Concerns about fuel efficiency slowed the switch from cars to domestic pickups or vans for personal use, and accelerated the switch from do-
$\square$ CHART 9
Retail Sales of New Trucks


Note.-Retail sales of domestic new trucks are classified by gross vehicle weight as light-up to 10,000 pounds, and other-over 10,000 pounds. Import trucks include imports by U.S. manufacturers. Data: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States. Inc. and Ward's Aitomotive Reports; seasonally adjusted by BEA.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis $\quad 81.10-9$
mestic conventional to imported compact pickups.

Sales of imported trucks declined from a record 0.50 million in the 1980 model year to 0.45 million in 1981, but their share of total light truck sales edged up from $201 / 2$ percent to a record 21 percent. A major factor in the decline in sales of imported trucks, which are nearly all Japanese compact pickups, was a change in tariff rulings at the beginning of the model year. Effective August 20, 1980, the U.S. Customs Service reclassified imported trucks without cargo boxes-the form in which virtually all Japanese pickups enter this
country-from "cab chassis," dutiable at 4 percent, to "unfinished trucks," dutiable at 25 percent. This change added nearly $\$ 1,000$ to the sales price of these units in model year 1981.
In coming years, domestic manufacturers should be able to increase their share of the light truck market. Continued downsizing of conventional pickups will improve fuel efficiency. Further, domestic compact pickups, comparable to the imports, will be introduced in 1982 and 1983. The first Japanese-owned truck plant to be located in the United States is scheduled to start producing light trucks for the 1983 model year; sales of these trucks will be considered domestic sales.

Sales of "other" trucks (over 10,000 pounds) were weak throughout the 1981 model year. This broad category consists of medium-duty trucks, mostly general delivery trucks and buses, and of heavy-duty trucks, mainly large van trucks and diesel tractors designed to pull trailers. Sales of these trucks fell from 0.30 million in 1980 to 0.24 million in 1981, their lowest level in more than a decade. The decline reflected the generally uncertain economic conditions and high interest rates, which deterred business investment. Imported trucks have begun to make inroads in both the medium- and heavy-duty truck markets.

Production of trucks was weak throughout the 1981 model year, and inventories showed little change. Production of domestic trucks totaled 1.8 million, up only slightly from the $13-$ year low of 1.7 million registered in 1980. At the beginning of the 1981 model year, inventories of domestic new trucks were 524,000 (seasonally adjusted), and the I/S ratio was 3.3. By the end of the fourth quarter of 1980 , inventories had increased to 591,000 , and the I/S ratio was up to 3.8. Both declined as production was held down in the first half of 1981. At the end of the third quarter, inventories were 516 ,000 , and the I/S ratio was back down to 3.3.

# State Personal Income, Second Quarter 1981 

$\mathbf{S}_{\text {Tate personal income increased }}$ 2.1 percent in the second quarter of 1981. Reflecting the second-quarter weakening in production, nonfarm personal income increased 2.0 percent, after an increase of 3.0 percent in the first. Nonfarm income decelerated in 45 States and accelerated in only 4 States; in Missouri, first- and secondquarter increases were equal.

The deceleration in nonfarm income was large (2.0 percentage points or more compared with a national deceleration
of 1.0 percentage point) in 11 States. Three of these were in the Southeast, four were in New England, and four were in the West (table 1). In all except West Virginia, wage and salary disbursements (payrolls) in construction and trade contributed to the decelerations, and, reflecting these payrolls, so did nonfarm proprietors' income. In all except Idaho and Wyoming, payrolls in services, the finance-insurance-real estate group, and durables manufacturing contributed. In West Virginia and Kentucky, which were the only two States
with second-quarter declines in nonfarm income, the coal strike was a major factor.

Accelerations in nonfarm income occurred in Delaware, Michigan, Alaska. and Illinois. In each, both durables and nondurables manufacturing payrolls contributed. In addition, payrolls in construction and trade (except in Alaska) decelerated less than they did in the United States. In Delaware and Michigan, a second-quarter increase in motor vehicle production after a firstquarter decline was a major factor.

Table 1. $\rightarrow$ Change in Nonfarm Personal Income and Selected Components


1. The difference between the percent change, 1981: I-1981: II, and the percent change,
1980: IV-1981: I .

Note.-The industries for which private payrolls are shown (columns 4-11) are ranked by 26

## State Personal Income

Table 1.-Total Personal Income, States and Region
[ Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

| State and region | 1980 |  |  |  | 1981 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | III | IV |
| United States | 2,062, 761 | 2,088,490 | 2,155, 782 | 2, 228, 277 | 2, 292, 539 | 2,340, 535 |
| New England. | 118,554 | 120, 092 | 123,984 | 127, 221 | ${ }^{131,661}$ | 134,118 |
| Connecticut | $\begin{array}{r}34,335 \\ 8,340 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{34,856}$ | 35, ${ }^{183}$ | ${ }^{36,672}$ | 38, 918 | 38,661 |
| Massachusetts | 55, 406 | 56, 061 | 58,057 | 59,447 | 61, 398 | 62, 783 |
| New Hampshire | 8, 103 | 8, 132 | 8 8,393 | 8,674 | 9, 033 | 9,097 |
| Rhode Island. | 8,490 3,880 | $\stackrel{8,593}{8,921}$ | 8,827 4,026 | 9,089 4,213 | $\stackrel{9}{9,428}$ | 9,576 4,409 |
| Mideast. | 409, 837 | 415,781 | 427, 948 | 440,875 | 452, 942 | 461,032 |
| Delaware. | 5,814 | 5,869 | 6, 134 | 6,453 | 6,482 | 6,692 |
| District of Columbia | 4, ${ }^{7}, 276$ | 7,361 42,570 | 7,700 43,992 | 7,900 45,515 | 8,065 46,499 | 8,189 47,344 |
| New Jersey | 76, 782 | 77, 642 | 79,842 | - 81,940 | ${ }_{84,670}^{46}$ | $\stackrel{46,205}{47}$ |
| New York- | 171,553 | 174,377 | 180,006 | 184, 694 | 190,075 | 194,004 |
| Pennsylvania | 107, 162 | 107,961 | 110, 274 | 114,373 | 117, 152 | 118,597 |
| Great Lakes. | 395, 121 | 395, 879 | 408,729 | 423, 178 | 433, 304 | 443,830 |
| Illinois. | 116, 227 | 119,008 | 123, 234 | 125,688 | 128,645 | 132,031 |
| Indiana | 48, 226 | 47, 717 | 48, 844 | 51, 331 | 52,903 | 53,603 |
| Michigan. | 89, 863 | 87.810 | ${ }^{90,769}$ | 95, 463 | 97, 507 | 100, 584 |
| Wisconsin. | 98,563 42,241 | - 98,78787 | 102,034 43,848 | 105,575 45,121 | 108,025 46,225 | 110,198 47,414 |
| Plains. | 153, 708 | 153,795 | 158, 134 | 162, 250 | 166,315 | 169,847 |
| Iowa. | 26, 355 | 26, 281 | 26, 844 | 27,340 | 27, 935 | 28, 521 |
| Kansas | 22,721 | 22, 974 | 23,693 | 24,467 | 24, 992 | 25,536 |
| Minnesota | 38,009 | 37, 964 | 39,001 | 39,978 | 41,091 | ${ }^{41,913}$ |
| Missouri- | 42,509 | 42,390 | 43,780 | +4, 427 | 46, 189 | 47, 272 |
| Nebraska- | 13,687 5,404 S, | $\begin{array}{r}13,641 \\ 5,493 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,122 5,536 | 14,352 5,902 5 | 14,694 5,996 | 14,994 |
| South Dakota | 5, 024 | 5,052 | 5,159 | 5,284 | 5,418 | 5,491 |
| Southeast. | 407, 503 | 414,702 | 429,948 | 446,075 | 459, 295 | 467,380 |
| Alabama. | 28, 153 | 28, 271 | 29,104 | 30,329 | 31, 126 | 31,375 |
| Arkansas. | 16,007 | 15, 899 | 16,640 88819 | 17,058 | -17,574 | 17,981 |
| Forida | 41, 434 | - 84.6978 |  | 92,235 <br> 455 <br> 185 | 46, 765 | 47,551 |
| Kentucky | 27,380 | 27, 490 | 28, 274 | 29,339 | 30, 260 | 29,926 |
| Louisiana | 38, 190 | 33, 984 | 35, 277 | 36,698 | 38, 065 | 39,090 |
| Mississippi | 15,927 | 15, 964 | 16,522 | 16,975 | 17, 413 | 17,710 |
| North Carolina | ${ }^{44,083}$ | 45, 442 | ${ }^{46,388}$ | 48, 162 | 49, 191 | ${ }^{50,560}$ |
| South Carolin | 22,283 34,017 | 32, ${ }^{22,456}$ | - 23,362 | 24, 227 | 24,905 | ${ }_{3}^{25,443}$ |
| Virginia | 48, 035 | 49, 173 | 50, ${ }^{3} 22$ | 52,388 | 38,052 54,388 | 55, 123 |
| West Virginia | 14,668 | 14,772 | 15, 261 | 15,807 | 16, 248 | 15,525 |
| Southwest. | 187, 372 | 191, 314 | 198,696 | 206,347 | 213,449 | 219,641 |
| Arizona | 22,557 | 23, 134 | 23,720 | 24, 672 | 25,665 | 26,099 |
| New Mexico | 9,946 | 10,127 | 10,412 | 10,750 | 11, 108 | 11,397 |
| Oklahoma | 26, 468 | 26,597 | 27,478 | 28,484 | 29, 568 | 30,584 |
| Texas. | 128,402 | 131, 456 | 137, 086 | 142, 441 | 147, 108 | 151,561 |
| Rocky Mountain | 56,545 | 57,772 | 59,508 | 61,992 | 64, 243 | 65,156 |
| Colorado. | 27,580 | 28, 144 | 29, 005 | 30, 146 | 31, 350 | 31, 808 |
| Idaho..... | 7,304 | 7,502 | 7,777 | 8,145 | 8,487 | 8,567 |
| Montana | ${ }^{6,326}$ | 6,547 | 6,659 | 6,944 | 7, 164 | 7,313 |
| Wyah - | 10,567 4,768 | 10,695 4,884 | 11,001 5,066 | 11,421 5,338 | 11,740 5,502 | 11,939 5,529 |
| Far West | 320, 272 | 325, 265 | 334, 369 | 345, 193 | 355, 823 | 363,672 |
| California | 247, 223 | 251, 276 | 257, 838 | 266, 252 | 274, 178 | 280, 754 |
| Nerada | 8, 109 | 8,115 | 8,451 | 8,819 | 9, 182 | 9, 394 |
| Oregon.... | 24,061 | 24, 146 | 24,741 | 25,506 | 26, 185 | 26, 753 |
| Washington | 40, 879 | 41, 728 | 43, 340 | 44,616 | 46, 277 | 46,771 |
| ${ }_{\text {Alaska }}^{\text {Hawaii }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,024 | 9, 136 | 9,477 | 9,849 | 10, 057 | 10,221 |
|  | Census regions |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | 118, 554 | 120,092 | 123,984 | 127, 221 | 131, 661 | 134, 118 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 355, 496 | 359, 981 | 370, 121 | 381, 007 | 391, 896 | 398, 806 |
| East North Central | 355, 121 | 395, 879 | 408,729 | 423, 178 | 433, 304 | ${ }^{443,830}$ |
| West North Central | 153,708 | 153,795 | 158, 134 | 162, 250 | 166,315 | ${ }^{169,847}$ |
| South Atlantic. | 307, 169 | 314,096 | 326, 199 | 338,541 | 347, 851 | 354,716 |
| East South Central | 105,478 | ${ }_{207,936}^{106,53}$ | ${ }_{216,481}^{10968}$ | - 11324,646 | 116,851 232,315 | 1178,820 |
| Mountain...... | -97,157 | 99, 149 | 102,091 | 106, 233 | 110, 198 | 112,046 |
| Pacific. | 326, 011 | 331, 040 | 340, 385 | 351, 520 | 362, 147 | 370, 137 |

1. Detail may not add to higher level totals because of rounding. The personal income shown for the United States differs from that in the nat!onal income and product accounts, primarily because it omits income received by Federal Government employees overseas. The quarterly estimates have not yet been revised to incorporate revisions to the national income accounts and are not consistent with annual State estimates presented in the July issue.

Note.-The quarterly estimates of State personal income were prepared by Francis G. McFaul with the aid of Thelma E. Harding, under the supervision of Robert L. Brown. The table was prepared by Eunice P. James and Kathy A. Albetski.

# The Realization of Plans Reported in the BEA Plant and Equipment Survey 

PLANS reported in BEA's plant and equipment survey have long provided important indicators of future expenditures on new plant and equipment (P\&E). Examination of the relation of these plans to actual expenditures is especially useful at this time because the last comprehensive examination is more than ten years old and because an extensive revision of the P\&E survey data was completed in $1980 .{ }^{1}$

The examination undertaken in this article is in two sections. The first section presents summary measures of errors in P\&E expenditure (henceforth, investment) plans-defined for this article as discrepancies between plans and subsequently reported actual investment. ${ }^{2}$ For two time periods-1957-69 and $1970-80-$ it analyzes errors by in-dustry-group, by length of planning horizon (one-quarter-ahead, two-quar-ters-ahead, and year-ahead), and at cy-

[^5]clical turning points. The second section reports on regression relationships of actual investment to plans and to variables that may influence the realization of plans. The latter include constantdollar (real) final sales, after-tax profits, and investment goods prices.

Most of the data used in the article have been corrected for systematic bias. Comparison of plans with actual investment shows well-established patterns of differences by time of year the survey is taken, by size of firm, and by planning horizon. Corrections for such systematic bias are based on median ratios in the preceding 8 years of plans (uncorrected) to actual investment. The median ratio is calculated separately for each industry, for each planning horizon, and for each quarter. ${ }^{3}$ Corrected plans are equal to uncorrected plans divided by the appropriate median ratio. The data have also been seasonally adjusted, using the $\mathrm{X}-11$ procedure. Plans (after bias correction) are seasonally adjusted by the factors used for actual investment. ${ }^{4}$

## Errors in investment plans

Both planned and actual investment have had strong uptrends throughout the last 35 years, partly due to real growth and partly due to inflation. Because of these trends, a comparison of dollar levels of plans with actual in-

[^6]vestment shows a correlation that is extremely close but that is not helpful in understanding short-term movements in investment. Therefore, the comparisons in this article are based not on dollat levels, but on percent changes from lagged actual investment. ${ }^{5}$ Transforming dollar levels into percent changes reduces correlations, but facilitates meaningful comparisons among industries of different size and among time-periods in which dollar levels differ.
Results for total nonfarm business.Planned and actual investment for total nonfarm business, in percent change form, appear in chart 10 . The top panel shows one-quarter-ahead plans and actuals as percent changes from actual investment one quarter earlier. The middle panel shows two-quarters-ahead plans and actuals as percent changes from the actual two quarters earlier. The bottom panel shows planned annual investment, as reported in February of the plan year, and actual annual investment as percent changes from the actual one year earlier.

It is clear from the chart that there are positive correlations between planned percent changes and actual percent changes in total nonfarm business investment for the entire 1957-80 period and for the two subperiods. For one-quarter-ahead plans, the simple correlation coefficient of the two series for the entire period is 0.70 . For two-quarters-ahead plans, the correlation is

[^7]0.74 ; for year-ahead plans, it is 0.93 . Furthermore, correlations are also positive at or near turning points in investment, represented in the chart by periods in which the solid line moves from
above zero (investment growing) to below zero (investment declining) or the reverse.
Nevertheless, the chart indicates that errors in plans are at times sizeable.

Actual increases substantially exceeded planned increases in 1964-65 and in the late 1970 's. The annual changes in the bottom of the chart show understatements (planned below actual) of 5.9 ,

Planned and Actual Investment, Total Nonfarm Business, 1957-80




Note - One-quarter-ahead and two-quarters-ahead actual investment and plans are seasonally adjusted. All plans are corrected for systematic bias (see text).
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
$5.4,4.6$, and 3.5 percentage points in the years $1962,1963,1964$, and 1965 , respectively; and they show understatements of 4.3 and 4.4 percentage points in 1978 and 1979. In contrast, planned investment changes exceeded actual changes in 1958, 1968, 1971, and 1972.

Comparisons with mechanical projec-tions.-It is useful to compare the errors in plans with the errors that arise from mechanical methods of projecting investment expenditures. The simplest such method is based on a "no-change" assumption-that is, the assumption that future investment will equal current investment. A second method is based on a "same-change" assumptionthat is, the assumption that the percent change from the current level will equal the most recently observed percent change in actual investment.

Errors in investment plans are generally smaller than errors arising from these mechanical projection methods
for total nonfarm business and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Table 1 presents this finding, using the root-mean-square error (RMSE) as a measure of error. ${ }^{6}$ For total nonfarm business, the RMSE's of plans range from 2.17 percent for one-quarter-ahead plans in 1970-80 to 3.93 percent for yearahead plans in 1957-69. RMSE's of plans are generally larger for manufacturing and for nonmanufacturing than for total nonfarm business. The RMSE's of mechanical projection methods for total nonfarm business range from 2.53 percent for "same-change" projections one quarter ahead in 1970-80 to 11.83

[^8]percent for "no-change" projections one year ahead in 1970-80.
The table also shows ratios of the RMSE's of investment plans to the RMSE's arising from mechanical projection methods. ${ }^{7}$ The lower these ratios, the more accurate plans are relative to mechanical projection methods. The ratios tend to be lowest for year-ahead plans. While errors in plans are generally somewhat larger for year-ahead plans than for one-quarter- or two-quarters-ahead plans, errors in mechanical projections are very much larger for year-ahead plans; therefore, improvement of plans over mechanical projections is largest for the year-ahead horizon. Improvement over mechanical projections is smallest for one-quarterahead plans; in fact, during 1970-80,

[^9]Table 1.—Root-Mean-Square Errors (RMSE) in Investment Projections: Total Nonfarm Business, Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing

|  | One-quarter-ahead projections |  |  |  |  | Two-quarters-zhead projections |  |  |  |  | Year-ahead projections |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RMSE |  |  | Ratios of RMSE's |  | RMSE |  |  | Ratios of RMSE's |  | RMSE |  |  | Ratios of RMSE's |  |
|  | Investment plans | "Nochange" projections | "Samechange" projections | Plans to "nochange" projections | Plans to "samechange" projections | Investment plans | "Nochange" projections | "Samechange" projections | Plans to "nochange" projections | Plans to "samechange" projections | Investment plans | "No-projections | "Same change" projections | Plans to "nochange" projections | Plans to "samechange" projections |
| Total nonfarm business: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-69. | 2.26 | 3. 18 | 2. 72 | 0.71 | 0.83 | 3,47 | 5.83 | 5.32 | 0.59 | 0.65 | 3.93 | 10.07 | 11. 13 | 0.39 | 0.35 |
| 1970-80. | 2.17 | 3.30 | 2.53 | . 66 | . 86 | ${ }_{2}^{2.73}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.19}$ | 4.14 | . 44 | . 66 | 2.94 | 11.83 | 6.67 | . 25 | . 44 |
| Troughs. | 1.95 | 2.50 | 2. 62 | 78 | 74 | 3.21 | 4.27 | 5.38 | . 75 | . 60 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-69 | 3. 75 | 4.72 | 3. 76 | . 79 | . 99 | 5. 58 | 8.68 | 7.90 | . 64 | . 71 | 6.05 | 14. 75 | 18. 22 | . 41 | . 33 |
| 1970-80 | 3.41 | 4.27 | 3.04 | . 80 | 1.12 | 4. 13 | 8.13 | 5. 59 | . 51 | . 74 | 5. 20 | 15. 33 | 11.15 | . 34 | . 47 |
| Peaks... | 2.24 4.11 | 4.53 4.80 | 2.90 3.67 | .49 | .77 1.12 | 2.48 | 9.44 9.00 | 4.98 8.05 | . 26 | . 50 | ---- |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-69..- | 2.77 | 3.06 | 3.34 | . 91 | . 83 | 4.20 | 5. 20 | 5. 44 | . 81 | . 77 | 4.50 | 8.46 | 8. 25 | . 53 | . 55 |
| 1970-80. | 2.05 | 3.22 | 2.78 | . 64 | .74 | 3.12 | 5. 90 | 4.16 | . 53 | . 75 | 2.66 | 11. 23 | 5.88 | . 24 | . 45 |
| Peaks. | 2.88 | 2.93 | 3.17 | . 98 | . 91 | 3. 60 | 4.97 | 4. 08 | - 52 | . 78 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Troughs..-.......--- | 1.75 | 2.62 | 2.98 | . 67 | . 59 | 2.80 | 3.76 | 5.63 | . 74 | . 50 | - |  |  |  |  |

1. See footnote 7 for definitions of peaks and troughs.

Note,-Formulas for RMSE's are as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Investment plans } \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mathrm{~N}} \sum \frac{I_{t-\theta}-I_{t}{ }^{2}}{I_{t-\theta}}} \\
& \text { No-change projections } \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mathrm{n}} \sum \frac{I_{t}-I_{t-\theta^{2}}}{I_{t-\theta}}} \\
& \text { Same-change projections } \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mathrm{n}} \Sigma\left[\left(\frac{I_{t}-I_{t-\theta}}{I_{t-\theta}}\right)-\left(\frac{I_{t-\theta}-I_{t-2 \theta}}{I_{t-2 \theta}}\right)\right]^{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

plans for manufacturing do not represent any improvement, on the average, over "same-change" projections, as the ratio of 1.12 shows. Errors in yearahead plans during 1970-80, in contrast, have a ratio to "same-change" errors of only 0.47 .

Comparison of the 1970-80 and 195769 periods shows no overall pattern of higher or lower ratios of RMSE's of investment plans to the RMSE's arising from mechanical projection methods. RMSE's of plans fall from 1957-69 to 1970-80 in every case, but in some cases RMSE's of mechanical projection methods fall even more. For nonmanufacturing, the ratios are all lower during 1970-80, but for manufacturing and total nonfarm business, the results are mixed.

The table shows separately the errors and ratios of errors for selected quarters designated as peaks and troughs in investment. ${ }^{8}$ These results resemble the results for all quarters. RMSE's are of roughly the same size, and ratios of RMSE's for turning points are generally below 1.0 , indicating smaller errors for plans than for mechanical projections. For manufacturing, improvement over mechanical projections is larger for peaks than for troughs; for nonmanufacturing, improvement over mechanical projections is larger for troughs.
Results for individual industries.For individual industries, RMSE's of investment plans do not compare as favorably with "no-change" projections as they do for total nonfarm business or for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. ${ }^{9}$ For one-quarter-ahead plans, as shown in table 2 , most ratios of er-
8. Peak quarters were defined as the quarters at, immediately preceding, and immediately following peaks in real total nonfarm business investment. Peaks in real investment were in $1957: 2,1960: 2$, $1966: 4,1969: 3,1974: 2$, and $1980: 1$. Trough quarters were defined as the quarters at, immediately preceding, and immediately following troughs in real total nonfarm business investment. Troughs in real investment were in $1958: 4,1961: 2,1967: 4$, $1971: 1$, and 1975:4. Peaks and troughs were not defined for annual investment.
9. The term "individual industries" refers to those in table 2, a mix of Standard Industrial Classification 2 -digit and 3 -digit groupings of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activities. Each firm in the P\&E survey sample is assigned to one industry on the basis of its principal activity (measured by sales).
rors in individual industry plans to errors in "no-change" projections tend to fall in the 0.90 to 1.10 range, both for 1957-69 and for 1970-80. Half of the ratios exceed 1.0 , indicating no improvement over mechanical projections. In contrast, the ratios for total nonfarm business are 0.71 for 1957-69 and 0.66 for $1970-80$. For two-quarters-ahead plans the individual industry error ratios are more favorable, but still high compared with the total nonfarm business ratios. The individual ratios tend to fall in the 0.60 to 1.00 range, compared to 0.59 (1957-69) and 0.44 (197080) for total nonfarm business. For year-ahead plans, individual ratios tend to fall in the 0.30 to 0.70 range, compared to 0.39 (1957-69) and 0.25 (197080) for total nonfarm business. The ratios for total nonfarm business tend to be lower mainly because errors in investment plans have some tendency to cancel out between industries.
Rates of growth of investment are highly variable at the industry level. As a result, "same-change" projections tend to have much larger errors than "no-change" projections and, as table 2 shows, ratios of RMSE's of plans to RMSE's of "same-change" projections are generally lower than ratios of RMSE's of plans to RMSE's of "nochange" projections. "Same-change" projections are not nearly as exacting a standard against which to measure plans at the individual industry levels as they are for broad aggregates.
Summary.-Planned changes in investment have high correlations with subsequently reported actual changes. For total nonfarm business as well as for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, errors in plans are usually smaller than errors arising from mechanical projections of past expenditures. This result generally holds for peaks and troughs in investment and for 1970-80 as well as 1957-69. One exception is for one-quarter-ahead plans for manufacturing during 1970-80. In contrast, for individual industries one-quarter-ahead plans tend not to be any more accurate than "no-change" projections; but two-quarters-ahead and year-ahead plans generally remain more accurate than "no-change" projections.

## Investment plans and other investment determinants

The investment realization func-tion.-Many investment forecasts use plans in combination with other determinants of investment. This section reports on results for a number of such "realization functions," with special attention to the years since 1970 and to predictions for 1980.

The idea underlying the investment realization functions reported here is that actual investment reflects not only previously reported plans but also unexpected developments that have affected the demand for capital goods since the plans were formulated. For example, actual investment might tend to exceed plans when actual sales exceed sales expectations. ${ }^{10}$ Unexpected movements in profits, in investment goods prices, or in financing costs might also cause actual investment to deviate from plans. In mathematical terms, this hypothesis about realization of plans states that:
(1) $I_{t}={ }_{t} I_{t-\theta}+c\left(X_{t}-{ }_{t} X_{t-\theta}\right)$
where:
$I_{t}=$ actual investment in period $t$;
${ }_{{ }^{\prime}} I_{t^{-}}=$investment planned for period $t$, as of period $t-\theta$, with $\theta=$ one quarter for one-quarter-ahead plans, $\theta=$ two quarters for two-quarter-ahead plans, and $\theta=$ one year for year-ahead plans;
$X_{1}=$ the value of some determinant of investment, e.g., sales or a price index for investment goods;
${ }_{1} X_{t^{-}}=$the value of $X$ expected for period $t$, as of period $t-\theta$, with $\theta$ defined as above.

Actual investment, according to the equation, is equal to planned investment plus some function of the difference between the actual value of an investment determinant and the previously ex-

[^10]pected value of that determinant. The equation is written in terms of only one investment determinant, but three such determinants will be tested-namely, real final sales, after-tax profits, and the price of investment goods.

The widely used neoclassical theory of investment demand focuses on sales and the user cost of capital as determinants of investment. The user cost of capital depends on the price of investment goods, on interest rates and
other rates of return, and on the tax treatment of investment. Some tests of long-term interest rates showed that, given investment plans, unexpected interest rates were either unrelated to actual investment or related in a way opposite of that suggested by neoclassical theory. Consequently, interest rates were dropped from the analysis. The tax treatment of investment was not incorporated because there did not seem to be any realistic way to construct a quar-
terly measure of the tax treatment that was expected at the time plans were reported (and therefore, presumably, incorporated in plans). Realized profits are not a determinant of investment in the neoclassical theory ; they were tested on the grounds that unexpectedly high or low after-tax profits affect the availability of internal funds, and hence might influence the timing of investment even if they do not influence the level of investment over long periods.

Table 2.-RMSE in Investment Projections, Individual Industries

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Time period} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{One-quarter-ahead projections} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Two-quarters-ahead projections} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Year-ahead projections} \\
\hline \& \& RMSE \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ratios of RMSE's:} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{RMSE
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Invest- \\
ment plans
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ratios of RMSE's:} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Invest- } \\ \text { ment plans }}]{\text { RMSE }}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ratios of RMSE's:} \\
\hline \& \& Investment plans \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Plans to } \\
\text { change, } \\
\text { chojections }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Plans to "samechange" projections \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Plans to } \\
\text { change", } \\
\text { chojections }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Plans to "samechange" projections \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Plans to } \\
\text { change", } \\
\text { projections }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Plans to "samechange" projections \\
\hline Total nonfarm business.. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 1957-69 } \\
\& 1970-80 . . . . . . .
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2.26
2.17 \& 0.71
.66 \& 0.83
.86 \& 3.47
2.73 \& 0.59
.44 \& \(\begin{array}{r}0.65 \\ .66 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 3. 93
2.94

2 \& 0.39
.25 \& 0.35
$\mathbf{. 4 4}$ <br>

\hline Blast furnaces.. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . . \\
& 1970-80
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}11.47 \\ 9.68 \\ \hline 1.61\end{array}$ \& . 84 \& . 63 \& 16.39

12.55 \& . 75 \& . 60 \& 14.16
11.69 \& . 46 \& . 31 <br>

\hline Nonferrous metals... \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 . . . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 \ldots . . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 12.61

9.45 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
1.12 <br>
.86

 \& 

1.07 <br>
\hline .59

\end{tabular} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15.29 \\
& 13.28
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& . 74 \& . 72 \& $\begin{array}{r}10.82 \\ 6.55 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& . 29 \& . 25 <br>

\hline Other primary metals...... \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 \ldots . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11.06 \\
& 12.12
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& . 68

1.02 \& . 49 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 12.47 \\
& 18.47
\end{aligned}
$$ \& -

1.12

1.12 \& | .31 |
| :---: |
| .76 | \& 13.07

11.10 \& . 36 \& . 24 <br>

\hline Fabricated metal... \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots \ldots . . . . \\
& 1970-80 . \ldots . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10.39 \\
7.79
\end{array}
$$

\] \& 1.91 \& | 1. |
| ---: |
| 1 | \& 14.34

8.99 \& . 99 \& . 70 \& 11.51
9.12 \& . 71 \& . 52 <br>

\hline Electrical machinery .......... \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 \ldots . . .
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 9.69 |
| :--- |
| 6. 41 |
| 8.97 | \& $\begin{array}{r}1.19 \\ \hline .92 \\ \hline 1.9\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1.14 \\ \hline \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 11.76

8.29 \& . 82 \& . 85 \& 8.74
7.78 \& . 35 \& .34
.42 <br>

\hline Machinery, except electrical. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 . . . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.97 \\
& 8.95
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.09 \\
& 1.00
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\stackrel{1.01}{.84}$ \& ${ }_{12.78}^{12.36}$ \& . 88 \& . 81 \& 14.61

11.97 \& . 69 \& . 59 <br>

\hline Motor vehicles.. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . . . . . ~ \\
& 1970-80 . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12.17 \\
& 12.20
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 1.66 |
| :--- |
| 1.49 | \& 1.44

1.62 \& | 15.85 |
| :--- |
| 14.05 | \& $\begin{array}{r}1.29 \\ \hline .94 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1.25 \\ .98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 17.83

8.07 \& . 92 \& . 67 <br>

\hline Aircraft.. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 . . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }^{11.29}$ \& . 81 \& . 66 \& 15.39

18.77 \& . 68 \& . 83 \& 18.71 \& .49
.56 \& . 37 <br>

\hline Other transportation equipment. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1957-69......... } \\
& \text { 1970-80....... }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 13.01

20.61 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } \\ 1.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& . 39 \& 13.74
27.45 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1. } \\ 1.16 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& . 83 \& 14.07
20.53 \& . 48 \& . 37 <br>

\hline Stone, clay, and glass.. \& $$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}
\text { 1957-69........ } \\
1970-80 . . . . .
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

\stackrel{10.57}{8.13}

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}1.01 \\ .93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& . 75 \& ${ }_{13.66}^{12.36}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.80 \\
1.05
\end{array}
$$
\] \& . 56 \& 9.10

9.16 \& . 50 \& . 38 <br>

\hline Other durable goods.. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots \ldots . . . . \\
& 1970-80 \ldots \ldots . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 7.45

6.32 \& 1.04
1.04
1 \& . 88 \& 10.02
9.71 \& $\begin{array}{r}1.89 \\ 1.01 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& . 69 \& 9.26 \& . 57 \& . 38 <br>

\hline Food and beverage. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1957-69........ } \\
& 1970-80-\ldots . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 7.01

7.03 \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.16 \\
& 1.36
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& .84 \& | 8.32 |
| :--- |
| 8.93 | \& 1.137 \& .81 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.52 \\
& 7.02
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& . 57 \& . 52 <br>

\hline Textiles. \& $$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline 1957-69 \ldots-\ldots . . . \\
1970-80 .-.
\end{array}
$$ \& 9.47

7.76 \& 1.97 \& .95 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
10.03 \\
8.43
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.58 \\
.74
\end{array}
$$
\] \& . 57 \& 9.14

8.44 \& . 35 \& . 28 <br>

\hline Paper. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 . . . . . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 . \ldots . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 10.49

8.14 \& 1.19
1.04 \& .91
1.00 \& 11.17 7 \& .83
.56 \& . 76 \&  \& . 49 \& . 27 <br>

\hline Chemicals.... \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots \ldots . . . . \\
& 1970-80 \ldots . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 6.86

6.29 \& .98

1.01 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.00 \\
& 1.12
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.76 \\
& 8.10
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.79 \\
.71
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

.71

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.26 \\
& 9.6
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& . 44 \& -34 <br>

\hline Petroleum. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 . . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 6.13

8.04

8.15 \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.07 \\
& 1.00
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& . 77 \& | 8.63 |
| :--- |
| 8.94 | \& $\begin{array}{r}1.08 \\ \hline 68 \\ \hline 1.68\end{array}$ \& . 89 \& 7.23

9.42
9.4 \& . 64 \& . 48 <br>

\hline Rubber........ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

\underset{6.34}{11.34}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1.03 \\
.69
\end{array}
$$
\] \& . 70 \& 15.40

12.24 \& | 1.03 |
| :--- |
| .82 |
| 8 | \& .86 \& 10.18

10.65 \& . 50 \& . 38 <br>

\hline Other nondurable goods.. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 \ldots \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.71 \\
& 7.43
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1.22 \\
.89
\end{array}
$$
\] \& . 84 \& 11.25

10.28 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& .99 \\
& .80
\end{aligned}
$$ \& . 77 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.94 \\
& 6.76
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& . 67 \& . 58 <br>

\hline Mining-........-- \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 \ldots . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.05 \\
& 6.98
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1.00 \\
.88
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& . 73 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.60 \\
& 7.74
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

.98

\] \& \[

.67

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7.83 \\
& 6.22
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& .83

.27 \& . 58 <br>

\hline Transportation............ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots . . . . . \\
& 1970-80 . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4.33 \\
7.15
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.45 \\
.91
\end{array}
$$

\] \& . 37 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10.38 \\
& 10.68
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 68 |
| :--- |
| 1.13 | \& . 51 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
9.13 \\
11.99
\end{array}
$$
\] \& .48

1.18 \& .33
1.05 <br>

\hline Public utilities.. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1957-69 \ldots \\
& 1970-80 . . . . . . . . . ~
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4. } 34 \\
& 4.19
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& .96 \\
& 1.05
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& .81 \\
& .88
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6. } 06 \\
& 4.43
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& .81 \\
& .68
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& . 71 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5. } 19 \\
& 4.49
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& . 38 \& . 55 <br>

\hline Wholesale and Retail Trade.. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1957-69-....... } \\
& 1970-80 . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.55 \\
& 5.11
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& .88 \\
& .92
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.63 \\
.69
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7.11 \\
& 6.44
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.98 \\
.76
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.82 \\
.67
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12.02 \\
5.75
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 1.27

.42 \& .95
.49 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1. Includes lumber, furniture, instruments, ordnance, and miscellaneous manufacturing.
2. Includes tobacco, apparel, printing and publishing, and leather manufacturing.

Note.-For formulas for RMSE's and ratios, see note to table 1.

No attempts were made to represent supply bottlenecks that may result in unexpected shortages or delays in the completion of investment projects, because earlier econometric studies have not found that supply conditions play a significant role in realization functions.

Consistent with the use of percent changes elsewhere in this study, it is appropriate to subtract lagged investment, $I_{t-\theta}$, from both sides of equation (1) and divide by $I_{t-\theta}$ :
(2) $\frac{I_{t}-I_{t-\theta}}{I_{t-\theta}}=\frac{t I_{t-\theta}-I_{t-\theta}}{I_{t-\theta}}+c \frac{X_{t}-X_{t-\theta}}{I_{t-\theta}}$

In this form, the equation says that the percent change in actual investment is equal to the percent difference between planned investment and lagged investment plus a function of the difference between actual and expected values of the determinants of investment. ${ }^{11}$

Evidence of systematic bias in plans.-One of the premises underlying equations (1) and (2) is that investment plans represent, as of the time they are formulated, an unbiased forecast of what investment will actually be. The uncorrected plans, however, reveal that there are discrepancies between planned and actual investment that are so regular and pervasive that they effectively refute the premise of unbiasedness. Consideration of this evidence will lead to a modification of equation (2).

Some of this evidence appears in table 3. One piece of the evidence is the systematic bias in investment plans for firms of different size; large firms almost always invest less than planned, and small firms almost always invest more than planned. Table 3 shows a sizeable difference in average bias between large and small firms. During 1970-80 for one-quarter-ahead plans, for example, large firms spent an average of 11.2 percent less than planned,
11. The final term in the equation is the ratio of the unexpected value of an investment determinant to the level of investment. This form is used for some of the investment determinants; for others, the ratio of the unexpected value to the level of the investment determinant itself is used, i.e.,

$$
c\left(\frac{X_{t}-X_{t-\theta}}{X_{t-\theta}}\right)
$$

This alternative form permits the coefficient $\mathbf{c}$ to be interpreted as an elasticity.
and small firms spent an average of 5.0 percent more than planned. The middle of table 3 shows the pervasiveness of this bias. In only 5.4 percent of the quarters (5 out of 92) did large firms invest more than they planned. Small firms, on the other hand, invested more than they planned in 71.8 percent of the quarters.
Another piece of evidence is persistent seasonal discrepancies between uncorrected plans and actual investment. Actual investment generally falls short of plans in the first three quarters of the year but exceeds plans in the fourth quarter. The bottom part of table 3 shows that, for one-quarter-ahead plans during 1957-80, the shortfall of actual investment below plans averaged 7.8, 4.1, and 7.3 percent during the first three quarters. If the plans reported in the P\&E survey actually represent forecasts, it hardly seems possible that respondents would remain unaware of these regularly recurring discrepancies and fail to correct them.

An interpretation of these discrepancies is that the reported plans are not forecasts but rather are annual targets for major capital additions underway that are divided into quarters with little regard for seasonal influences on investment. ${ }^{12}$ For those firms with comprehensive capital planning (this group includes many large firms), the principal source of systematic discrepancies between plans and actual investment is that the targets are not always met. For firms without comprehensive capital planning, a major cause of systematic discrepancies is the regular emergence of needs for replacement of, or for additions to, the capital stock that are not incorporated in plans.

If these are important causes of discrepancies between plans and actual investment, then it is unlikely that investment will respond to plans percent-age-point for percentage-point, as assumed in equation (2). Furthermore, it is likely that some of the change in investment is neither reflected in plans nor due to unexpected movements of investment determinants. Accordingly, it is probably more realistic to estimate
12. This is the point of view developed in Bridge, pp. 22-24.

Table 3.-Uncorrected, Not Seasonally Adjusted Investment Plans: Evidence of Systematic Bias

|  | Time Period | One- quarterahead plans | Two- quarters- ahead plans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By size of firm: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| Average percent difference (actual less plans): |  |  |  |
| All firms. | 1959-69 | -4.0 | 1.1 |
|  | $1970-80$ | -4.8 | 0.3 |
| Large firms. | 1959-69 | -9.5 | -8.0 |
|  | 1970-80 | -11.2 | -8. 1 |
| Medium firms. | ${ }^{1959-69}$ | $-8.4$ | $-1.0$ |
| Small firms. | 1959-69 | 4.0 | 12.7 |
|  | 1970-80 | 5.0 | 14.4 |
| Percent of quarters actual exceeds plans: exceeds plans: |  |  |  |
| All firms... | 1959-80 | 22.9 | 54.3 |
| Large firms. | 1959-80 | 5.4 | 9.8 |
| Medium firms. | 1959-80 | 31.8 | 55.4 |
| Small firms......-...-- | 1959-80 | 71.8 | 95.7 |
| By quarter: |  |  |  |
| A verage percent difference (actual less plans): |  |  |  |
| All quarters. | 1957-80 | -4.3 | 0.5 |
| First quarters. | $1957-80$ | -7.8 | -2.6 |
| Third quarters.. | ${ }_{\text {1977-80 }}^{1957}$ | $-4.3$ | -1.1 |
| Fourth quarters.......-. | $1957-80$ | 2.0 | 7.0 |
| 1. The period starts in 1959 size of firm are not available. | because | earlier brea | downs by |

the strength of the response of investment to plans empirically, and to add a constant term to represent the average percent change in investment due to developments not reflected in plans.

These comments apply to uncorrected, not seasonally adjusted data. They are less applicable to corrected, seasonally adjusted data, because systematic discrepancies are largely eliminated by the correction and seasonal adjustment procedures. These procedures are only approximate, however. Because they fail to remove all systematic discrepancies, it is desirable to allow for a response to plans other than one-for-one and for investment due to developments not reflected in plans. Equation (2) is therefore rewritten as:
(3) $\frac{I_{t}-I_{t-\theta}}{I_{t-\theta}}=a+b \frac{I_{t-\theta}-I_{t-\theta}}{I_{t-\theta}}+c \frac{X_{t}-X_{t-\theta}}{I_{t-\theta}}$ According to equation (3), the percent change in actual investment depends on a constant term, on the planned percent change in investment (with a coefficient to be estimated), and on a function of the difference between actual and expected values of the determinants of investment.

Investment determinants.-Equation (3) lists only one determinant of investment, labeled $\mathbf{X}$; but the tests below

Table 4.-Estimates of Realization Functions
[Dependent varisble: percent change in actual investment]

|  | Constant term | Plans ${ }^{1}$ | "Unexpected" Value of |  |  | R ${ }^{2}$ | SEE | D-W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Soles ${ }^{2}$ | Profits 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Investment } \\ & \text { goods } \\ & \text { prices } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Total nonfarm business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One-quarter-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79.... | $\begin{array}{r} 0.853 \\ (3.6) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.436 \\ (6.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.676 \\ (3.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.175 \\ (3.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.932 \\ (3.3) \end{gathered}$ | 0.62 | 1.61 | 1.81 |
|  | $\underset{(1.7)}{.502}$ | $\underset{(5.3)}{.454}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .959 \\ & (\mathbf{3 . 3}) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(2.4)}{.174}$ | $\underset{(1.0)}{.426}$ | . 69 | 1.55 | 1.68 |
| 1970-79....................................................-..........- | $\begin{gathered} 1.309 \\ (3.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .385 \\ & (3.4) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(1.7)}{.530}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .121 \\ & (1.5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 935 \\ (2.1) \end{gathered}$ | . 47 | 1.64 | 2. 11 |
| Two-quarters-ahesd plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79... | $\begin{gathered} 2.868 \\ (5.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .552 \\ & (7.2) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(4.5)}{1.329}$ | $\begin{gathered} .373 \\ (5.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(2.8)}{.934}$ | . 72 | 2.39 | 1.08 |
| 1957-69..........................-.................................... | $\begin{gathered} 1.872 \\ (2.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .600 \\ & (6.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.412 \\ (3.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .410 \\ (3.7) \end{array}$ | -(-604) | . 73 | 2.52 | 1.02 |
| 1970-79.. | $\begin{gathered} 3.890 \\ (4.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .483 \\ & (4,3) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(\mathbf{3 . 6})}{1.620}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .378 \\ (4.3) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.460 \\ (3.8) \end{gathered}$ | . 72 | 2.00 | 1. 99 |
| Year-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79... | $\begin{gathered} 1.073 \\ (1.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .786 \\ & (6.9) \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{.454}{(.8)}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} .637 \\ (3.6) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { (1) } \\ (12) \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 88 | 2.54 | . 95 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One-quarter-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79... | $\begin{aligned} & 1.007 \\ & (2.5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .387 \\ & (4.3) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .635 \\ & (3.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154 \\ & (3.4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.383 \\ & (2,9) \end{aligned}$ | . 53 | 2.80 | 1.15 |
| 1957-69................................................................ | $\begin{gathered} .205 \\ (.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } 557 \\ (4.2) \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.200 \\ (3.4) \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .078 \\ & (1.1) \end{aligned}$ | $-.166$ | 58 | 2.92 | 1.14 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1.489 \\ (2.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 1 6} \\ & (2.4) \end{aligned}$ | $.401$ | $\begin{array}{r} 148 \\ (2.3) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.554 \\ (2.8) \end{array}$ | 48 | 2.49 | 1.80 |
| Two-quarters-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79... | $\begin{gathered} 1.334 \\ (1.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .773 \\ (7.5) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.019 \\ (3.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(3.3)}{.221}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.022 \\ (1.7) \end{array}$ | . 65 | 4.34 | . 76 |
| 1957-69 -- | $-.047$ | $\begin{gathered} .915 \\ (7.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.741 \\ (3.9) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .188 \\ & (2.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.450 \\ (-2.8) \end{array}$ | . 73 | 4. 20 | 1.04 |
| 1970-79-.................................................................... | $\underset{(2.5)}{2.943}$ | $\underset{(3.8)}{.564}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.093 \\ (2.3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .301 \\ & (3.7) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(3.4)}{2.261}$ | . 68 | 3.51 | 1.08 |
| Year-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $-1.679$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.161 \\ (8.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .099 \\ (.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .440 \\ & (2.9) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .547 \\ & (1.2) \end{aligned}$ | . 88 | 4. 19 | . 94 |
| Nonmanufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One-quarter-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79................................................................ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.150 \\ (5.1) \end{array}$ | $\underset{(6.4)}{.397}$ | $\begin{gathered} .732 \\ (\mathbf{3 . 7}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .195 \\ (1.9) \end{gathered}$ | (207) | . 52 | 1.73 | 2.15 |
| 1957-69.. | $\begin{array}{r} 1.111 \\ (3.6) \end{array}$ | $\underset{(4.3)}{.347}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & (2.2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .317 \\ & \text { (2. 1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} .661 \\ (1.5) \end{gathered}$ | . 52 | 1.83 | 2.10 |
| 1970-79................................................................. | $\begin{array}{r} 1.226 \\ (3.2) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} .455 \\ (4.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .780 \\ & (2.6) \end{aligned}$ | $.017$ | $\begin{gathered} .791 \\ (1.8) \end{gathered}$ | . 47 | 1.62 | 2. 0 |
| Two-quarters-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79-.. | $\begin{gathered} 4.487 \\ (9.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(4.8)}{.326}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.708 \\ (5.9) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -433 \\ (3.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(2.8)}{.852}$ | . 59 | 2.50 | 1.18 |
| 1957-69 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4. } 161 \\ (6.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .269 \\ & (3.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(3.8)}{1.534}$ | $\begin{gathered} .512 \\ (2.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .750 \\ & (1.3) \end{aligned}$ | . 56 | 2.71 | 1.20 |
| 1970-79............................................................... | $\underset{(6.6)}{4.677}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .436 \\ & (4.0) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(4.3)}{2.002}$ | $\underset{(2.0)}{.377}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.043 \\ (2.4) \end{gathered}$ | . 61 | 2.14 | 1. 40 |
| Year-ahead plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957-79............................................................... | $\underset{(3.4)}{3.125}$ | $.522$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.218 \\ (2.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 491 \\ (1.6) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .268 \\ & (1.0) \end{aligned}$ | . 78 | 2.71 | 1.33 |

1. The form of the plans variable is described in the text.

The variable is $\left(\left(S_{t}-S_{t}^{e}\right) / S_{t}\right) * 100$, where $S_{t}$ is real final sales and $S_{t}^{e}$ is the expected value of $S_{t}$
3. For one-quarter-ahead plans and two-quarters-ahead plans, the variakle is ( $\left.\left.P P P_{t-1}-P R_{t}^{e}-1\right) / I_{t-1}\right) * 100$, where $P R_{t}$ is after-tax profits, $P R_{t}^{e}$ is the expected value of $P R_{t}$, and $I_{t}$ is actual investment. For year-ahead plans the variable is $\left(\left(P R_{i}-P R_{t}^{e}\right) / I\right) * 100$.
4. The variable is ( $D_{i}-D_{t}^{e}$ ), where $D_{t}$ is the percent change in the implicit price deflatot for plant and equipment expenditures and $D_{l}^{e}$ is the expected value of $D_{t}$

Note.-For definitions of variables and derivation of expected values, see appendix. The t-statistics are in parentheses below the coefficients.
will use three investment determi-nants-real final sales, after-tax profits, and the implicit price deflator for business fixed investment. ${ }^{13}$ The coefficients of the first two variables are expected to be positive; the coefficient of the deflator can be either positive (indicating that some or all of the unexpected price shows up in current-dollar investment) or negative (indicating that the reduction in demand in response to the unexpected price more than offsets its effect on current-dollar investment).

In order to apply equation (3), it is necessary to construct an "expected" value for each of the determinants of investment. The approach used here is to assume that the expected value of each determinant depends on its past values and on a time trend, with coefficients determined by a time-series regression analysis. For sales and profits, this model is applied to levels. For prices, the model is applied to ratios of the current implicit price deflator to last quarter's deflator. The difference between the treatment of sales and profits, on the one hand, and prices, on the other, implies that businesses form expectations about levels of sales and profits but about rates of change of prices. The appendix to this article describes in detail the procedure for, and results of, calculating expected values.

Regression results.-Results of the realization equations are reported for total nonfarm business, for manufacturing, and for nonmanufacturing in table 4. The table shows results for one-quarter-ahead, two-quarters-ahead, and year-ahead plans, with the former two shown by subperiod as well as for the entire period. ${ }^{14}$

Overall, the realization equations perform as expected. The coefficients for sales and profits have the expected signs and usually have $t$-ratios of 2 or above. (Because, as mentioned earlier, the coefficients of prices can be either positive or negative, their signs do not provide a test of the realization func-

[^11]tion approach.) Standard errors of estimates (SEE's in the tables) of the equations can be compared to the RMSE's measuring the discrepancy between investment and plans in table 1. The standard errors of estimates are always lower than the RMSE's; generally they are a great deal lower.
Most of the constant terms of the 21 equations reported in table 4 are positive and have $t$-ratios of 2 or above. Evidently, some portion of the growth in investment is best summarized as a constant rate rather than an amount associated with investment plans or with unexpected values of sales, profits, or prices.

Coefficients of planned changes in investment all have $t$-ratios greater than 2. Of the 21 coefficients for planned changes in investment, 20 are less than 1 , and 10 are less than 0.5 . Evidently, a 1-percent addition to plans is typically associated with something less than a 1 percent increase in investment. One of the lowest coefficients for plans applies to one-quarter-ahead plans for manufacturing in 1970-79. Heavy discounting of these one-quarter-ahead plans is consistent with their poor performance relative to mechanical projections, which was reported in the first section of this article.
Coefficients for unexpected real sales and unexpected after-tax profits are all positive and in many cases have $t$-ratios of 2 or above. The sales coefficients are larger for two-quarters-ahead plans than for other planning horizons. The profits coefficients tend to increase with the length of the planning horizon.
Coefficients for prices are almost all larger than zero, but vary a great deal from one equation to another. Because the dependent variable in these regressions is the percent change in currentdollar investment, a coefficient of 1.0 for the unexpected price variable implies that changes in prices are reflected fully in current-dollar investment, with no reduction in real investment. A price coefficient less than 1.0 implies that an unexpected increase in prices causes some reduction in real investment. ${ }^{15} \mathrm{~A}$

[^12]price coefficient of more than 1.0 implies, implausibly, that real investment increases in response to a price increase. There are some price coefficients of more than 1.0 ; but the excess of these coefficients over 1.0 is never statistically significant. ${ }^{16}$
Comparison of the $1970-79$ regressions with the 1957-69 regressions reveals a number of systematic differences: (1) all constant terms are higher in 1970-79, (2) most plans coefficients are lower in 1970-79, and (3) all price coefficients are higher in 1970-79.

The higher constant terms probably reflect the high rate of inflation in the 1970's. An interpretation of the constant terms, as mentioned earlier, is that some portion of investment growth is best summarized by a constant term. If this portion of investment growth refers to real growth, as seems plausible, then the constant term should reflect the average rate of inflation necessary to translate it into current-dollar investment growth, the dependent variable in the equation. The constant term for each subperiod, under these conditions, will tend to be larger the higher the average rate of inflation during that subperiod.
The lower coefficients for investment plans in 1970-79 imply that a 1 percen-tage-point change in plans was associated with a smaller change in actual investment in the 1970's than in the 1957-69 period. The higher coefficients for prices imply less reduction in real investment in response to unexpectedly high investment goods prices. The reasons for these changes in coefficients are not clear.
Using the regression results.-The results of these realization equations can be used to predict future investment in two ways. The simplest way is to assume that actual sales, profits, and prices will equal expected values of these variables during the forecast period, and hence the unexpected terms in the equation will be zero. Predicted investment is then derived from plans by

[^13]Table 5.-Errors in Investment Predictions, 1970-79 and 1980


1. The entries in columns 6 and 8 are single numbers rather than RMSE's because there is only one annual prediction for 1980 .
using the constant term and the coefficient of the plans variable in the relevant equation.
A more complete use of the realization equations is possible if the user has independent forecasts of real final sales, profits, and investment goods prices. These forecasts may be used as if they were actual values. Expected values of sales, profits, and prices may be estimated using the formulas for expected values explained in the appendix of this article. The entire realization equation can then be used to forecast investment.
This article reports on 1980 predictions using the simpler method. For one-quarter-ahead and two-quartersahead predictions, predictions are based on the equations for 1970-79 reported in table 4. For year-ahead predictions, where no equations are reported for $1970-79$, predictions are based on equations for the entire 1957-79 period.

The results, shown in table 5 , indicate that the equations lead to fairly accurate predictions in 1980 . For one-quar-ter-ahead plans, the RMSE's of equa-tion-based predictions (column 4) are smaller than other errors in the tablethe 1970-79 RMSE's of plans (column 1), the 1980 RMSE's of plans (column 2 ), and the standard error of the 1970 79 realization equations (column 3 ). For two-quarters-ahead plans, the 1980 predictions are less successful; the prediction errors in column 4 are sometimes larger than and sometimes smaller than other errors. Year-ahead pre-
dictions are more successful than two-quarters-ahead predictions. Prediction errors for 1980 (column 8) are smaller than 1970-79 errors in plans (column 5) and standard errors of realization equations for total nonfarm business and manufacturing (column 7). The predictions from the annual equations are considerably better than the plans (column 6) for total nonfarm business and nonmanufacturing but not for manufacturing.
Summary.--Investment realization equations, relating actual investment changes to planned changes and to unexpected movements in sales, after-tax
profits, and prices, performed well for total nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing. Coefficients relating actual investment changes to planned changes were almost always less than 1.0 , indicating that a 1 -percent addition to plans is typically associated with less than a 1 -percent increase in actual investment. Coefficients for sales, after-tax profits, and prices were generally positive. Predictions for 1980 based on use of truncated realization equations were fairly accurate, more so for one-quarter-ahead plans and yearahead plans than for two-quartersahead plans.

## APPENDIX: Estimating Unexpected Values of Investment Determinants

ESTIMATES of the unexpected value of each investment determinant were derived from the equations relating expected value to a weighted average of past values and a time trend. After these equations were estimated, the unexpected value of each investment determinant was calculated as the actual value less the expected value.

The investment determinants for which expected and unexpected values were constructed were real final sales, profits, and investment goods prices. The variables were:

- for total nonfarm business: final sales in constant (1972) dollars, domestic profits after tax of nonfinancial corporations, and implicit price deflator
for P\&E expenditures by total nonfarm business. ${ }^{17}$
- for manufacturing: final sales of goods in constant (1972) dollars, domestic profits after tax of manufacturing corporations, and implicit price deflator for P\&E expenditures by manufacturing industries. ${ }^{17}$
- for nonmanufacturing: final sales in constant (1972) dollars domestic profits after tax of nonfinancial nonmanufacturing corporations, and implicit price deflator for P\&E expenditures by nonmanufacturing industries. ${ }^{17}$

[^14]The estimating equation for each investment determinant expresses the value of a variable, $X$, as a function of past values and a time trend, as follows:
(A1) ${ }_{t} X^{\bullet}{ }_{t-1}=a_{a}{ }^{b}{ }^{6} X^{\lambda}{ }_{t-1} X^{\lambda^{2}}{ }_{t-2} X^{\lambda^{3}}{ }_{t-2} \ldots$.
where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
{ }_{t} X^{{ }_{e}} t-1 & = \\
& \text { the value of } X \text { expected in period } t, \\
& \text { as of period } t-1 ; \\
\mathrm{e} & =\text { the base of natural logarithms, } \\
t & =\text { time, with } 1 \text { in } 1952: 1,2 \text { in the fol- } \\
& \text { lowing quarter, etc., } \\
X_{t-i} & =\text { the actual value of } X \text { in period } t-i ; \\
& \text { with } i=1,2,3, \text { etc., } \\
a, b, \lambda & =\text { parameters to be estimated. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The value of $a$ is expected to be positive and $\lambda$ is expected to lie between 0 and 1.0. The weights for past values of $X$ decline the longer the lag; the dots at the end of the equation indicate continuing lagged values with higher powers of $\lambda$ as exponents.
To estimate equation A1, the actual value of $X_{t}$ is substituted for the expected value ( ${ }_{t} X_{t-1}$ ) and an error term, $U_{t}$, is added to the equation. This substitution rests on the assumption that expectations are formed in a manner that avoids bias. Making the substitution and taking logarithms of both sides leads to:

$$
\text { (A2) } \begin{aligned}
\ln X_{t} & =\ln a+b t+\lambda \ln X_{t-1} \\
& +\lambda^{2} \ln X_{t-2}+\lambda^{3} \ln X_{t-3} \ldots+\ln U_{t}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\ln$ denotes the natural logarithm of a variable. Writing this equation for the previous period and multiplying each term by $\lambda$ gives:
(A3) $\quad \lambda \ln X_{t-1}=\lambda \ln a+\lambda b(t-1)+\lambda^{2} \ln X_{t-2}$

$$
+\lambda^{8} \ln X_{t-3}+\ldots+\lambda \ln U_{t-1}
$$

Subtracting (A3) from (A2) leads to:

$$
\text { (A4) } \begin{aligned}
\ln X_{t}=(1-\lambda) & \ln a+\lambda b \\
& +(1-\lambda) b t+2 \lambda \ln X_{t-1}+V_{t}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $V_{t}$ is equal to $\ln U_{t}-\lambda \ln U_{t-1}$ and is assumed to have zero mean and to be serially independent.

Equation (A4) was estimated separately for each investment determinant, using ordinary least squares. For real final sales and for after-tax profits, $X$

Table 6.-Equations for Estimating Expected Values of Sales, Profits, and I'rice Change

|  | Estimated coefficients |  |  | Derived parameters |  |  | R 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $(1-\lambda) \ln a+\lambda b$ | (1-入) 6 | $2 \lambda$ | $a$ | 10006 | $\lambda$ |  |
| Real final sales: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.------- | $\begin{aligned} & 0.628 \\ & (1.6) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.000390 \\ (1.5) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.953 \\ (32.1) \end{array}$ | 3.32 | 0.74 | 0.48 | 0.999 |
| Goods | $\begin{gathered} .794 \\ (2.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .000504 \\ (1.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .937 \\ (28.8) \end{array}$ | 4.45 | . 95 | . 47 | . 997 |
| Profits after-tax: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfinancial corporations....-.-.-----. | $\begin{array}{r} .934 \\ (2.8) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .002029 \\ (3.2) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .900 \\ (25,4) \end{array}$ | 5.45 | 3.69 | . 45 | . 984 |
| Manufacturing corporations. | $\begin{aligned} & 1.063 \\ & (2.8) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} .002059 \\ (3.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .881 \\ 9(21.1) \end{array}$ | 6. 67 | 3.68 | . 44 | . 968 |
| Nonmanufacturing nonfinancial corporations | $\stackrel{711}{(2.6)}$ | $\begin{gathered} .002080 \\ (3.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .915 \\ (27.6) \end{array}$ | 3.70 | 3.83 | . 46 | . 989 |
| Investment goods prices: 1,2 Total nonfarm business. | $-\quad \begin{array}{r} .000061 \\ (.1) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .000062 \\ (3.2) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} .643 \\ (9.8) \end{gathered}$ | 1.00 | . 09 | . 32 | . 577 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} .000101 \\ (.1) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .000049 \\ (2.4) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .710 \\ (10.6) \end{array}$ | 1.00 | . 08 | . 36 | . $63 \%$ |
| Nonmanufacturing...-.-.----..----------- | $\begin{array}{r} -.000535 \\ (.4) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .000079 \\ (3.2) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .547 \\ (6.9) \end{array}$ | 1. 00 | . 11 | . 27 | . 497 |

1. For definitions and variables, see appendix.
2. For the price equations, the dependent variable is the ratio of current to lagged price level and the coefficient $2 \lambda$ applies to last period's ratio.

Note.-The estimation period is 1952-1979.
and $X^{e}$ refer to actual and expected levels. For prices, $X$ and $X^{e}$ refer to ratios of the current value to last quarter's value.
Regression results are shown in table 6. The constant term in these regression equations is an estimate of

$$
(1-\lambda) \ln a+\lambda b ;
$$

the coefficient of time, an estimate of $(1-\lambda) b$; and the coefficient of $\ln X_{t-1}$, an estimate of $2 \lambda$.

To use the results to estimate expected values of $X_{t}$, or ${ }_{t} X^{e}{ }_{t-1}$, it was assumed that actual and expected values were equal in an initial quar-ter-the fourth quarter of 1951. Then the logarithm of the expected value was generated sequentially by applying the formula:
(A5) $\ln _{t} X^{0_{t-1}}=((1-\lambda) \ln a+\lambda b)$
$+(1-\lambda) b t+\lambda \ln _{t-1} X^{t_{t-2}}+\lambda \ln X_{t-1}$
which can be derived from (A1) by the algebraic procedure used to transform (A2) into (A4).

For the one-quarter-ahead realiza-
tion equations, unexpected values of sales, profits, and prices were calculated as actual sales, profits, and prices less the expected values generated by the equations in table 6. For the two-quar-ters-ahead realization equations, expected values two quarters ahead were generated by applying equation (A5) twice, the first time to generate expected values one quarter ahead and the second time, letting expected values one quarter ahead serve as both lagged expected values and lagged actual values, to generate expected values two quarters ahead. Unexpected values were calculated as actual values less two-quar-ters-ahead expected values. ${ }^{18}$ For the year-ahead realization equations, expected values were generated by applying equation (A5) four times and then averaging the four expected values to obtain year-ahead averages.

[^15]By BETTY L. BARKER

# A Protile of U.S. Multinational Companies in 1977 

THIS article presents a profile of U.S. multinational companies (MNC's), based on data from BEA's 1977 benchmark survey of U.S. direct investment abroad. ${ }^{1}$ It discusses industry characteristics of the MNC's, their size, the location of their operations, the U.S. parents' percentage ownership in their foreign affiliates, and the form of organization of parents and affiliates. Forthcoming studies will discuss, in greater depth, specific aspects of the MNC's, such as their growth since the last benchmark survey of 1966 , sales, gross product, employment, technology, sources and uses of funds, and U.S. merchandise trade.
U.S. direct investment abroad exists when one U.S. person (U.S. parent) has a direct or indirect ownership interest of 10 percent or more in a foreign business enterprise (foreign affiliate). U.S. MNC's are U.S. companies that have direct investment abroad. An MNC consists of the U.S. parent and all of its foreign affiliates.

The 1977 benchmark survey was a census, i.e., it was intended to cover the universe of U.S. MNC's. Reports were received for 3,540 U.S. parents and their 24,666 foreign affiliates. Although a large number of very small affiliates were exempted from the survey in order to ease the reporting burden, coverage

Note.-Arnold Gilbert programmed the tables, with assistance from Richard Mauery.

1. The April 1981 Survey of Current Business gave a brief description of the benchmark survey and highlights of the data. See International Investment Division, "1977 Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad," Surver 61 (April 1981) : 29-37. Detailed data and a more complete methodology of the survey were published in U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, 1977; copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402, price $\$ 10.00$, stock number 003-010-00079-1.

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of the universe in terms of values was virtually complete.
The benchmark survey covered parents and affiliates in all industries. However, this article will cover only nonbank MNC's. A nonbank MNC consists of a nonbank U.S. parent that has at least one nonbank foreign affiliate, and its nonbank affiliate(s). In the 1977 benchmark survey, much more data were collected for nonbank parents and affiliates than for bank parents and affiliates, because the latter already were required to report most of the information needed for policy purposes to other U.S. Government agencies.

The 3,425 nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates accounted for 97 percent of both the number and employment, but only 73 percent of the total assets, of all U.S. parents; similarly, the $23,-$ 641 nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents accounted for 96 percent of the number and 98 percent of the employment, but only 59 percent of the total assets, of all affiliates. Assets of nonbank parents and affiliates tended to be lower, on average, than those of bank parents and affiliates, because the assets of the latter included substantial financial claims arising from their lending activities. (Their liabilities tended to be high also, because of their sizable borrowing activities and customers' deposits.) In the remainder of this article and in all accompanying tables, the term "U.S. MNC's" refers only to nonbank MNC's, as defined above. "U.S. parents" refers only to nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates, and "foreign affiliates" refers only to nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

The characteristics of U.S. MNC's could be described using a number of different items, such as total assets,
sales, or employment. For simplicity, most of the discussion here is in terms of a single item-total assets. (One exception is in the discussion of industrial diversity, where some of the necessary data are available only for sales.) However, the number, sales, and employment, as well as the total assets, of MNC's are presented in most of the tables and are mentioned in the text, to the extent that they add to the discus. sion of a given characteristic.
Highlights of this article are:

- U.S. MNC's had worldwide consolidated assets of $\$ 1,818.2$ billion in 1977; 42 percent were in manufacturing, 23 percent in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate, 16 percent in petroleum, and 13 percent in "other industries" (mainly transportation, communication, and public utilities). The remaining 6 percent were in trade and mining.
- A majority of affiliates were classified in the same industries as their U.S. parents, or in industries that complemented or were closely related to those of their parents.
- Industry specialization ratios-the percentage of an MNC's total sales that were in the MNC's own industry of classification-ranged from 72 percent in mining to almost 90 percent in petroleum and trade.
- The distribution of sales by MNC industry of classification did not differ significantly from that by industry of the sales themselves.
- The distribution of worldwide consolidated assets of U.S. MNC's was highly skewed toward the large MNC's. The 62 largest-those with assets of at least $\$ 5$ billion each-accounted for less than 2 percent of the number, but for 50 percent of the assets, of all MNC's.
- Affiliates accounted for 24 percent of the aggregated assets of U.S. parents and affiliates. By industry of MNC, affiliates' shares of aggregated assets ranged from 38 percent in petroleum to 10 percent in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate.
- Almost three-fourths of affiliates, assets- $\$ 359.6$ billion out of $\$ 490.2$ bil-lion-were in developed countries. Assets of affiliates in Canada, at $\$ 86.2$ billion, were the largest for any single country. Assets of European affiliates were $\$ 206.6$ billion and were mainly in the European Communities (9). Almost two-thirds of the assets of affiliates in developing countries were in Latin America.
- Nearly one-half of U.S. MNC's had affiliates in only 1 country. Only 4 percent had affiliates in more than 20 countries.
- Eighty-three percent of affiliates were majority-owned (i.e., owned more than 50 percent) by their U.S. parents; of these, 86 percent were wholly owned.
- Globally, majority-owned affiliates accounted for nearly three-fourths of total affiliate assets. Their shares of assets were significantly less in coun-tries-such as South Korea, Japan, India, Spain, and Mexico--that maintained restrictions on majority ownership by foreign investors.
- Most U.S. parents and foreign affiliates were incorporated. Incorporated parents accounted for 99 percent of the assets of all parents, and incorporated affiliates accounted for 87 percent of the assets of all affiliates.
- Sixty-one percent of affiliates were single-establishment enterprises. Only 6 percent had 11 or more establishments.


## Industry Characteristics of MNC's

## Distribution of MNC assets by industry

In the 1977 benchmark survey, data were collected for, and an industry code assigned to, the U.S. parent and each of its foreign affiliates separately; the codes were based on the industry in which the individual parent's or affil-
iate's sales were largest. Because an MNC-wide industry code (i.e., a code based on the worldwide consolidated activities of the MNC as a whole) was not available from the survey, in what follows, each MNC is classified by industry of U.S. parent. In a majority of cases, however, the U.S. parent's industry was probably also the MNC-wide industry, because, as will be discussed later, U.S. parents normally accounted for a much larger share of total MNC operations than did their foreign affiliates, and a majority of affiliates were classified in the same industries as their parents.

Táble 1 presents selected data for U.S. MNC's by industry of U.S. parent. For MNC's worldwide, total assets are shown two ways-aggregated and consolidated. Aggregated assets are the sum of the assets of U.S. parents and of their foreign affiliates, which were reported separately in the 1977 benchmark survey. This sum contains duplication because of intercompany positions between a parent and an affiliate or between two affiliates of the same parent; these positions give rise to assets on the books of both the parent and the affiliate, or of the two affiliates, involved. Consolidated assets are assets after elimination of the duplication of intercompany positions. Worldwide consolidated assets of MNC's were not reported in the 1977 benchmark survey, but the data needed to remove most of the duplication were reported. (For derivation and further explanation, see the technical note.) In 1977, consolidated assets of the MNC's were roughly approximated to be $\$ 1,818.2$ billion, compared with aggregated assets of $\$ 2,033.4$ billion. Thus, a little over 10 percent of aggregated assets were eliminated by consolidation.

By industry of U.S. parent, manufacturing accounted for 42 percent, finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate for 23 percent, petroleum for 16 percent, and "other industries" (mainly transportation, communication, and public utilities) for 13 percent, of MNC worldwide consolidated assets. The share of trade was 5 percent and that of mining less than 1 percent.

Of the manufacturing total, 21 percent was in transportation equipment, 15 percent in chemicals, 14 percent in metals, and 13 percent in nonelectrical machinery. In finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate, MNC's in insurance had the largest share of assets.

The distribution of MNC aggregated assets by industry of U.S. parent was virtually the same as that of MNC consolidated assets. However, the distributions of MNC sales and employment by industry each differed significantly from that of either asset measure.
U.S. MNC's had worldwide (aggregated) sales of $\$ 2,060.3$ billion and worldwide employment of $26,081,000$ in 1977.2 MNC's in manufacturing and trade accounted for larger shares, and MNC's in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate for smaller shares, of both sales and employment than they did of assets (chart 11). In the latter industry, ratios of sales to assets, and of employment to assets, are usually significantly lower than those in other industries; assets of enterprises in this industry often include very sizable investment portfolios, which, on average, generate lower "sales" (in this case, mainly dividend and interest receipts) and support fewer employees than other types of assets.

Petroleum MNC's accounted for a larger share of sales, but a much smaller share of employment, than of assets. Their larger share of sales probably reflected the substantial duplication in their sales data because of intercompany transactions. Before being sold to final customers, petroleum is typically resold several times within the MNC-for example, by extractive affiliates to refining affiliates, and then by refining affiliates to marketing or distribution affiliates. The smaller share of employment accounted for by petroleum MNC's mainly reflected the relatively high capital (and low labor) intensity of the petroleum industry.
2. Only aggregated, not consolidated, worldwide MNC sales are shown in the tables and discussed in this article. A forthcoming study will estimate consolidated worldwide MNC sales.

Table 1.—Selected Data of U.S. MNC's, 1977, by Industry of U.S. Parent


MNC = multinational company.
D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. Defined as worldwide MNC assets after consolidation to eliminate the duplication of affiliates of the same parent See text for further discussion. 2. Equals sum of total assets of U.S. parents (column 5) an 6), which were reported separately in the 1977 benchmark survey. This sum contains dupli cation of assets that reflect intercompany positions between a parent and its affiliate or be tween 2 affiliates of the same parent. See text for further discussion.
2. Equals sum of sales of U.S. parents (column 8) and of their foreign affiliates (column 9), which were reported separately in the 1977 benchmark survey. This sum contains duplication
because of intercompany sales.
3. Because intercompany positions bet ween parents and affiliates give rise to assets on both the U.S. parents' and foreign affiliates' books, the decision to remove such assets from ore set of books or the other in order to eliminate the duplication would be essentialy arbitrary.
Thus, in calculating U.S. parents' and affliates' respective shares of worldwide MNC asseis, aggregated, rather than consolidated, worldwide assets are used as the denominator.
4. Consists of U.S. parents that are individuals, estates, and trusts. Data for such U.S. parents appear as zeros because these parents were not required to report financial and cperating data in the 1977 benchmark survey. Foreign affiliates were not classiffied in this easegory; however, when data for affiliates are classified by industry of U.S. parent, the data for
the affiliates of such parents are shown against this category. the affiliates of such parents are shown against this category.
Note.-In this table, data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's; data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonk afiliates of nonbank parents.

## Comparison of affiliate and parent industries

A majority of foreign affiliates were classified in the same industries as their U.S. parents, or in industries that complemented or were closely related to those of their U.S. parents. This suggests that the classification of a U.S. MNC by industry of U.S. parent, in most cases, provided an adequate description of the major industrial activity of the MNC as a whole.
Table 2 shows total assets of foreign affiliates disaggregated by industry of U.S. parent, cross-classified by industry of the affiliate itself. Affiliates classified in the same industries as their U.S. parents accounted for more than one-half of the assets of all affiliates of U.S. parents in each of the six major industries shown in table 2. Their shares of assets ranged from 84 percent in mining to 52 percent in "other industries."

Affiliates classified in manufacturing accounted for 66 percent of the assets of all affiliates of manufacturing parents. Most of the remaining assets were accounted for by affiliates in trade and in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate (which includes holding companies) ; in general, these affiliates' activities complemented the MNC's manufacturing operations-by selling the goods produced, or by obtaining financing for, or holding equity interests in, the manufacturing operations.
Affiliates in petroleum accounted for 79 percent of the assets of all affiliates of petroleum parents. As in manufacturing, most of the remaining assets were accounted for by affiliates in complementary or related industries; affiliates in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate-mainly finance and holding companies-accounted for 9 percent, and affiliates in chemical manu-facturing-particularly in petrochemi-cals-for 4 percent.
Within manufacturing, the shares of total affiliate assets accounted for by affiliates classified in the same industries as their parents ranged from 69 percent in foods to 34 percent in electrical machinery. In each industry except metals, the remaining assets were largely accounted for by affiliates in
trade and in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate; in metals, they were largely accounted for by mining affiliates. The share of remaining assets accounted for by finance affiliates was particularly large in transportation equipment, where most MNC's have established separate affiliates to handle the financing of their sales, both to final customers and to dealers. Sales financing is needed in this industry more than in most others, because of the sizeable per-unit expenditure involved in purchases of transportation equipment. In addition, a large portion of final sales are to individuals, who, compared with businesses, tend to rely more heavily on financing provided by sellers. The share of remaining assets accounted for by trade affiliates was particularly large in electrical and nonelectrical machinery. ${ }^{3}$

In most industries, affiliates classified in the same industries as their parents accounted for higher percentages of both the sales and employment, than they did of the assets, of all affiliates. The major exception was in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate, where affiliates in the same industries as their parents accounted for 40 percent of sales and 17 percent of employment, compared to 67 percent of assets. In all other major industries, affiliates in the same industries as their parents accounted for at least 68 percent of the sales and 75 percent of the employment of all affiliates.

Although, in value terms, a majority of affiliates were classified in the same industries as their parents, many affiliates were not. As a result, the distribution of affiliate assets by industry of U.S. parent (first column of table 2) differed significantly from the distribution of those same assets by industry of the affiliates themselves (first row of table 2). When disaggregated by indus-
3. In electrical machinery, the relatively small share of total affiliate assets accounted for by affiliates in electrical machinery, and the relatively large share of remaining assets accounted for by affiliates in trade, may have been partly due to classification problems involving a large, highly diversified, minority-owned affiliate. When this affiliate's report was filed, information from its U.S. parent Indicated that it was a trade affilate; information obtained after publication of the 1977 benchmark survey results indicated that the affiliate probably should have been classified in electrical machinery manufacturing.

CHART 11
Worldwide Consolidated Assets, Sales, and Employment of U.S. MNC's, by Industry

try of U.S. parent, affiliate assets were more concentrated in manufacturing and, to some extent, petroleum, and less concentrated in mining, trade, and finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate, than they were when disaggregated by industry of affiliate.

## Industrial diverstiy of MNC's

In the 1977 benchmark survey, each U.S. parent and foreign affiliate was required to disaggregate its sales by the industry of the sales themselves. As noted earlier, a parent or affiliate was classified in the one industry in which its sales were largest, even though it may have had significant sales outside that industry.

Table 3 shows, for MNC's, and for parents and affiliates separately, sales that were in their own industries of classification and sales that were in other industries. It also gives industry specialization ratios-defined as the ratio, in percentage terms, of sales in an MNC's, parent's, or affiliate's industry of classification to total sales by the MNC, parent, or affiliate. The higher the ratio, the more specialized are the enterprises classified in the industry.
For MNC's as a whole, specialization ratios in the six major industries shown in table 3 ranged from 72 percent in mining to almost 90 percent in petroleum and trade. In manufacturing, the ratio was 83 percent; however, the ratio was well below this in each manufactur-
ing subindustry. Industry specialization ratios depend, at least in part, on the level of industry aggregation used for data presentation-the ratio will tend to be higher the more aggregated the industry structure used (and hence the larger the number of subindustries included in a subtotal). Accordingly, care should be taken in comparing the ratios, as shown in table 3, for indus. tries that are at different levels of aggregation.

Foreign affiliates had higher specialization ratios than their U.S. parents in nearly every industry shown in table 3. For the six major industries, parent ratios ranged from 67 percent in mining to 91 percent in trade, whereas all affiliate ratios exceeded 92 percent.

Table 2.-Total Assets of Foreign Affiliates, 1977, Industry of U.S. Parent by Industry of Affiliate

| Industry of U.S. parent | Industry of affiliate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ | Mining | Petroleum | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Trade | Finance (except banking), insurance. estate | Other in. dustries |
|  |  |  |  | Total |  |  | Primary and ab- ricated metals |  | Electric and electronic equip- ment | Trans-portation equipment | Other manu- facturing |  |  |  |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries. | 490, 178 | 18,286 | 114, 400 | 190,868 | 14,176 | 38,782 | 21,406 | 28,352 | 17,118 | 32,108 | 38, 926 | 56, 101 | 76,775 | 33,748 |
| Mining. | 4, 022 | 3,387 | 261 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 21 | (D) | 73 |
| Petroleum. | 135,780 | 1,609 | 107, 428 | 5,687 | (D) | 4,770 | 413 | 122 | (D) | 3 | (D) | 851 | 12, 206 | 7,999 |
| $\underset{\text { Manufacturing, total }}{\text { Food and lindred products }}$ | $\underset{\substack{259,031 \\ 16,736}}{ }$ | 11, 89 | 2, 246 | 171,453 12,837 | 12,868 11,583 | 33,582 | 18,864 ${ }^{37}$ | 27, 399 54 | $\underset{(\mathrm{D})}{10,847}$ | $\underset{\text { (D) }}{31.218}$ | 36,707 429 | 40,821 1,291 | 26, ${ }^{12,15}$ 1,468 | ( ${ }^{7}$ ) ${ }^{307}$ |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 47,143 | 560 | 959 181 | 35,653 | (8) ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ | 29,825 | 1,009 | 312 | (D) | (D) | 2,206 | 5,681 | 3,944 | ${ }^{345}$ |
| Primary and fabricated metals | 29,991 | 8,430 | 181 | 16, 967 | (D) | (D) | 14, 294 | 520 | ${ }^{504}$ | 286 | ${ }^{649}$ | 1,409 | $\stackrel{1}{1,897}$ | (1) 108 |
| Machinery, except electrical...... | - 41,110 | ( ${ }_{\text {(D) }}$ | ${ }_{111}^{211}$ | 26,606 <br> 9,166 |  | (D) ${ }^{243}$ | 1,669 | 21, ${ }^{662}$ | $\stackrel{(\mathrm{D})}{7,121}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{151}$ | ${ }_{\text {(D) }}^{1,479}$ | 12,957 8853 | 2,499 |  |
| Transportation equipment. | 53,723 | (D) | (D) | 35, 398 | (D) | 805 | 613 | 3,045 | ${ }^{578}$ | 29, 911 | (D) | 5,631 | 10,948 | 841 |
| Other manufacturing...... | 46, 145 | 156 | 110 | 34, 826 | 335 | 1, 148 | 941 | 1,283 | 136 | 241 | 30,742 | 5,298 | 4, 181 | 1,574 |
| Trade..... | 18, 983 | (D) | 242 | (D) | 829 | 279 | 605 | 126 | 58 | (D) | 532 | 12,095 | 2,866 | 870 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate | 44, 117 | 1,589 | 306 | 8,048 | 392 | (D) | 1,067 | 540 | (D) | (D) | 674 | 1,696 | 29,753 | 2,724 |
| Other industries. | 28, 246 | (D) | 3,917 | 3,170 | (D) | (D) | 453 | 163 | (D) | (D) | 671 | 616 | (D) | 14,775 |
|  | Assets of affliates in each industry as a percentage of essets of all affliates of parents in a given industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industriea. | 100.0 | 3.8 | 23.3 | 38.9 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 11.5 | 15.7 | 6.9 |
| Mining | 100.0 | 84.2 | 6.5 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ) | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0.5 | (D) | 1.8 |
| Petroleum. | 100.0 | 1.2 | 79.1 | 4.2 | (D) | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (D) | (*) | (D) | 0.6 | 9.0 | 5.9 |
| Manufacturing, total.-.-..... | 100.0 | 4.3 | ${ }_{\text {(0) }} 0.9$ | 66. 2 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0 8.8 |  |
| Food and kindred products..-- | 100.0 100.0 | $\stackrel{0}{1.2}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})} \mathrm{2} .0$ | 76.7 75.6 | ${ }_{2.0}^{69.2}$ | 3.7 63.3 | 0.2 2.1 2.1 | 0.3 0.7 | (D) | (D) | 2.6 <br> 4.7 | 7.7 12.1 | 8.8 <br> 8.4 | ${ }^{(D)} 0.7$ |
| Primary and fabricated metals. | 100.0 | 28.1 | 0.6 | 56.6 | (D) | (D) | 47.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 6. 3 | 3.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 100.0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 48.8 | $\stackrel{\text { (D) }}{33.7}$ |  |  | 29.3 <br> 40.5 <br> 1 | 5.7 5.1 |  |
| Electric and electronic equipment. | 100.0 | (D) | ${ }_{\text {(D) }}^{0.5}$ | 43.4 65.9 | (D) ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{1.5}$ | 1.4 | 2.9 5.7 | $\begin{array}{r}33.7 \\ 1.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.7 53.7 | (D) | 40.5 10.5 | 5.1 20.4 | ${ }^{(D)} 1.6$ |
| Other manufacturing..............................- | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 75.5 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 66.6 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 3.4 |
| Trade. | 100.0 | (D) | 1.3 | (D) | 4.4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | (D) | 2.8 | 63.7 | 15.1 | 4.6 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate | 100.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 18.2 | 0.9 | (D) | 2.4 | 1.2 | (D) | (D) | 1.5 | 3.8 | 67.4 | 6.2 |
| Other industries. | 100.0 | (D) | 13.9 | 11.2 | (D) | (D) | 1.6 | 0.6 | (D) | (D) | 2.4 | 2.2 | (D) | 52.3 |

*) Less than 0.05 percent.
(D) Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Note.-In this table, data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

Table 3.-Sales by U.S. MNC's Worldwide, and by U.S. Parents and Foreign Affiliates, 1977, by Industry: Total, Amount in Industry of Classification, and Amount in Other Industries
[Millions of dollars]

| Industry of MNC, U.S. parent, or affiliate | MNC's worldwide |  |  |  |  | U.S. parents |  |  |  |  | Affiliates |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total sales | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { in in } \\ \text { dustry } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { MNC } 123 \end{array}\right\|$ | Sales in other specified tries ${ }^{2}$ | Sales in un-specified industries ${ }^{2}$ | Sales in industry of MNC as perage of total ${ }^{1}$ | Total sales | Sales in industry of E.S. parent ${ }^{2}$ | Sales in other speci-industries ${ }^{2}$ | Sales <br> in un- <br> specified industries ${ }^{2}$ | Sales in industry of U.S. parent as per-centage of total | Total sales ${ }^{4}$ | Sales in industry of affiliate 124 | Sales in other <br> specified industries ${ }^{2} 4$ | Sales in un-specified industries ${ }^{4}$ | Sales in industry of affiliate as per-centage of total |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| All industries | 2,060, 263 | 2,025,634 | 0 | 34,629 | 98.3 | 1, 412,293 | 1,378,756 | 0 | 33,537 | 97.6 | 647,969 | 646,877 | 0 | 1,092 | 99.8 |
| Mining | 6, 866 | 4,952 | 1,914 | 0 | 72.1 | 4,986 | 3,356 | 1,630 | 0 | 67.3 | 9, 611 | 8,911 | 700 | (*) | 92.7 |
| Metal mining | 2,672 | 2,241 | 431 | 0 | 83.9 | 1,467 | 1,118 | 348 | 0 | 76.3 | 7, 662 | 7,118 | 544 | 0 | 92.9 |
|  | (D) 1,850 | (D) | (D) | 0 0 0 | 81.3 58.2 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 0 | 77.7 53.5 | 2,154 2,788 | (D) | (D) | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (D) } \\ & \text { (D) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Bauxite, other ores, and services. | (D) | (D) | (D) | 0 | 94.8 | 4 | 3 | (D) | 0 | 73.8 | 2, 720 | 2,472 | 248 | 0 | 90.9 |
| Coal and other nonmetallic minerals | 4, 194 | 2,209 | 1,985 | 0 | 52.7 | 3,519 | 2,151 | 1,368 | 0 | 61.1 | 1,949 | 1,713 | 236 | (*) | 87.9 |
| Petroleum. | 474, 634 | 421,783 | 51,951 | 900 | 88.9 | 221, 757 | 192,303 | 28,558 | 895 | 86.7 | 237, 346 | 234, 413 | 2,930 | 4 | 98.8 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 8,547 | 6, 297 | 2, 250 | 0 | 73.7 | 6,131 | 5,055 | 1, 076 | 0 | 82.5 | 20,962 | 30,577 | , 385 | 0 | 98.8 |
| Crude petroleum (no refining) and gas | 6, 140 | 4,157 | 1,983 | 0 | 67.7 | 4,144 | 3,400 | ${ }^{1} 745$ | 0 | 82.0 | 27, 806 | 27, 561 | 245 | 0 | 99.1 |
| Oil and gas field services. | 2,407 | 1,732 | 675 | 0 | 71.9 | 1,987 | 1,413 | 573 | ${ }^{0}$ | 71.1 | 3,156 | 3,016 | 140 | 0 | 95.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 411, 457 | 250,616 | 159,978 | 863 | 60.9 | 181, 568 | 151, 182 | 29,528 | 858 | 83.3 | 112,877 | 107, 503 | 5,370 | 4 | 95.2 |
| Integrated refining and extraction | 409, 123 | 215, 136 | 193, 124 | 863 | 52.6 | 179,389 | 149, 219 | 29,312 | 858 | 83.2 | 69, 089 | 67,485 | 1,601 | 4 | 97.7 |
| Refining without extraction- | (D) | (D) | (D) | 0 | 93.7 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 0 | 97.6 | 43, 032 | 39, 297 | 3,735 | 0 | 91.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products, n | (D) | (D) | (D) | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 66.8 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 0 | 73.3 | 757 | 722 | -34 | (*) | 95.4 |
| Petroleum wholesale trade | 42, 252 | 24,384 | 17,868 | 0 | 57.7 | 22,321 | 17,382 | 4,940 | 0 | 77.9 | 76,587 | 74,474 | 2,113 | 0 | 97.2 |
| Other. | 12,379 | 7,736 | 4,604 | 38 | 62.5 | 11,736 | 7,699 | 3,999 | 38 | 65.6 | 16,920 | 14, 950 | 1,971 | 0 | 88.4 |
| Manufacturing | 1,037, 157 | 862, 948 | 145, 394 | 28,816 | 83.2 | 739, 460 | 649,942 | 61,709 | 27, 810 | 87.9 | 246, 325 | 233, 730 | 11, 593 | 1,003 | 94.9 |
| Food and kindred products | 110, 762 | 83, 716 | 22,909 | 4,137 | 75.6 | 83, 422 | 63,417 | 15,879 | 4, 126 | 76.0 | 25, 604 | 24,505 | 1,076 | 24 | 95.7 |
| Grain mill and bakery products | 19, 132 | 12,301 | 6, 400 | 432 | 64.3 | 14,497 | 9,565 | 4.503 | 430 | 66.0 | 6,641 | 5,678 | 961 | 3 | 85.5 |
| Beverages. | 12,958 | 8,804 | (D) | (D) | 67.9 | 9,679 | 6,187 | (D) | (D) | 63.9 | 3,413 | 3,164 | (D) | (D) | 92.7 |
| Other-................ | 78, 672 | 50, 140 | (D) | (D) | 63.7 | 59, 245 | 39, 147 | (D) | (D) | 66.1 | 15,550 | 13,645 | (D) | (D) | 87.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 145, 821 | 94,457 | 47,388 | 3,976 | 64.8 | 96, 474 | 63,594 | 28,943 | 3,937 | 65.9 | 43, 326 | 40,003 | 3,286 | 37 | 92.3 |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics | 80,203 | 42,417 | 34,625 | 3,160 | 52.9 | 53,985 | 30,002 | 20,853 | 3,129 | 55.6 | 20, 103 | 17,351 | 2,735 | 17 | 86.3 |
| Drugs | 27, 464 | 14, 616 | 12,341 | 507 | 53.2 | 16,423 | 8,430 | (D) | (D) | 51.3 | 7,930 | 7,045 | (D) | (D) | 88.8 |
| Soap, cleaners, and toilet good | 23,729 | 13, 255 | 10, 281 | 194 | 55.9 | 14,790 | 7,966 | 6,631 | 194 | 53.9 | 7, 365 | 6,331 | 1,034 | (*) | 86.0 |
| Agricultural chemicals. | 4,066 | 2,005 | (D) | (D) | 49.3 | 3,303 | 1,704 | (D) | (D) | 51.6 | 2. 238 | 1,855 | (D) | (D) | 82.9 |
| Other .------.-.-.-. | 10,360 | 6,543 | (D) | (D) | 63.2 | 7,974 | 4,922 | (D) | (D) | 61.7 | 5,690 | 5,053 | (D) | (D) | 88.8 |
| Primary and fabricated meta | 119, 639 | 79,440 | 37, 662 | 2,537 | 66. 4 | 94, 563 | 66, 318 | 25,741 | 2.503 | 70.1 | 20,035 | 18, 106 | 1.835 | 94 | 90.4 |
| Primary metal industries | 82, 575 | 49, 254 | 31, 055 | 2,266 | 59.6 | 66, 152 | 42,724 | 21, 185 | 2,243 | 64. 6 | 9,857 | 9,126 | 729 | 3 | 92.6 |
| Ferrous. | 52,897 | 33,394 | 18,589 | 914 | 63.1 | 46,902 | 31,717 | 14,271 | 914 | 67.6 | 3, 153 | 2,840 | 310 | 3 | 90.1 |
| Nonferrous | 29,678 | 14,243 | 14,083 | 1,351 | 48.0 | 19,250 | 9,826 | 8,096 | 1,329 | 51.0 | 6,705 | 6,282 | 423 | 0 | 93.7 |
| Fabricated metal prod | 37,064 | 21,664 | 15,129 | 271 | 58.5 | 28,411 | 17,414 | 10,736 | 260 | 61.3 | 10, 177 | 8,790 | 1,296 | 92 | 86.4 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 126, 403 | 79,869 | 42,754 | 3,779 | 63.2 | 80,174 | 56, 884 | 19,657 | 3,633 | 71.0 | 33, 046 | 29,834 | 3,013 | 199 | 90.3 |
| Farm and garden machinery and equipment . | 9,178 | 5,635 | 3,543 | 0 | 61. 4 | 6,559 | 4,416 | 2,142 | 0 | 67.3 | 3,446 | 2,892 | 554 | 0 | 83.9 |
| Construction and related machinery....-... | 27,025 | 14,952 | 11, 198 | 875 | 55.3 | 18,211 | 11, 112 | 6,245 | 854 | 61. 0 | 7,169 | 6,621 | 541 | 8 | 92.3 |
| Office and computing machines | 47, 858 | 28. 935 | 18,621 | 303 | 60.5 | 23,950 | 17,643 | 6.074 | 233 | 73.7 | 14, 116 | 11,839 | 2, 115 | 163 | 83.9 |
| Other- | 42,342 | 23, 266 | 16,475 | 2,601 | 54.9 | 31,455 | 18,657 | 10, 252 | 2,546 | 59.3 | 8.31: | 7,667 | 620 | 28 | 92.2 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 87,103 | 47,062 | 35,235 | 4,805 | 54.0 | 62,631 | 37,369 | 20,696 | 4,566 | 59.7 | 22,326 | 20.345 | 1,713 | 268 | 91.1 |
| Household appliances. <br> Radio, television, and communication equip- | 11, 928 | 6,895 | 4, 886 | 147 | 57.8 | 8,436 | 5,161 | 3,127 | 147 | 61.2 | 3,962 | 2,845 | 919 | 198 | 71.8 |
| ment..........-.-....-.-.........-.-. | 20,442 | 8,966 | 11.290 | 186 | 43.9 | 16,723 | 8,254 | 8,284 | 185 | 49.4 | 7,594 | 6,832 | 762 | 0 | 90.0 |
| Electronic components and accessories | 9,176 | 6,062 | 3,048 | 66 | 66.1 | 6.247 | 4.201 | 1,981 | 66 | 67.2 | 5,115 | 4,486 | 629 | 0 | 87.7 |
| Other .-...---...- | 45,557 | 14,963 | 26, 188 | 4,406 | 32.8 | 31.225 | 12,536 | 14,522 | 4,167 | 40.1 | 5,656 | 4,718 | 867 | 71 | 83.4 |
| Transportation equipment | 240,716 | 178. 013 | 58,315 | 4,387 | 74.0 | 165,681 | 131.418 | 30.023 | 4,240 | 79.3 | 57, 788 | 49, 102 | 8,576 | 111 | 85.0 |
| Motor vehicles and equipme | 181, 105 | 143, 062 | 37,240 | 803 | 79.0 | 115,877 | 100,381 | 14,798 | 697 | 86.6 | 54,884 | 46, 152 | 8,627 | 105 | 84.1 |
| Other-................-. - . . - | 59,611 | 29, 290 | 26,736 | 3,585 | 49.1 | 49,804 | 27,047 | 19,215 | 3,542 | 54.3 | 2,904 | 2,806 | 92 | 6 | 96.6 |
| Other manufacturing. | 206, 713 | 150, 101 | 51,420 | 5,193 | 72.6 | 156,516 | 117,085 | 34,626 | 4,805 | 74.8 | 44,200 | 40,689 | 3,241 | 270 | 92.1 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 14,559 | 7,809 | 61,676 | 75 | 53.6 | 10,845 | 5,870 | 4,900 | 75 | 54.1 | 2,114 | 2,109 | 5 | 0 | 99.7 |
| Textile products and appare | 30,054 | 20,646 | 7,343 | 2,065 | 68.7 | 25,342 | 18,150 | 5,127 | 2,065 | 71.6 | 4,004 | 3,782 | 220 | 2 | 94.5 |
| Lumber, wood, furniture, an | 20,493 | 10,829 | 9,290 | 375 | 52.8 | 18, 218 | 9,673 | 8,171 | 374 | 53.1 | 2,295 | 1,873 | 383 | 39 | 81.6 |
| Paper and allied products | 31,496 | 19,824 | 10,940 | 733 | 62.9 | 22,570 | 14,551 | 7,625 | 394 | 64.5 | 8, 101 | 6,966 | 1,077 | 57 | 86.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 16,071 | 12,096 | 3,922 | 53 | 75.3 | 13,734 | 11, 032 | 2,649 | 52 | 80.3 | 1,527 | 1,359 | 167 | 1 | 89.0 |
| Rubber products.- | 25, 256 | 16, 331 | 8,410 | 515 | 64.7 | 16,401 | 10, 274 | 5,629 | 499 | 62.6 | 7,459 | 6,453 | 989 | 17 | 86.5 |
| Miscellaneous plastics prod | 4,122 | 2,317 | 1,315 | 490 | 56.2 | 3,251 | 1,778 | - 982 | 490 | 54.7 | 1,585 | 1,448 | 135 270 | 2 | 91.3 |
| Glass products. | 8,868 | 5,902 | 2,955 | 12 | 66.6 | 6,053 | 3, 843 | 2,199 | 12 | 63.5 | 2,828 | 2,550 | 270 | 8 | 90.2 |
| Stone, clay, cement, and concrete | 13,912 | 7,625 | 6,083 | 205 | 54.8 | 10,409 | 5,568 | 4,638 | 203 | 53.5 | 3, 183 | 2,767 | 394 | 21 | 86.9 |
| Instruments and related products | 28,832 | 16,086 | 12, 110 | 637 | 55.8 | 19,087 | 11,937 | 6,541 | 609 | 62.5 | 7, 192 | 5,869 | 1,205 | 118 | 81.6 |
| Other.. | 13,049 | 7,341 | 5,674 | 34 | 56.3 | 10,607 | 5,960 | 4,615 | 32 | 56.2 | 3,913 | 3,665 | 244 | 4 | 93.7 |
| Trade.. | 228, 750 | 204, 890 | 22,334 | 1,527 | 89.6 | 183, 706 | 166,618 | 15, 580 | 1,508 | 90.7 | 102, 997 | 99, 001 | 3,934 | 62 | 96.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 108, 215 | 89,658 | 17, 084 | 1,473 | 82.9 | 77,683 | 64, 830 | 11, 399 | 1,454 | 83.5 | 84, 733 | 80,792 | 3, 879 | 62 | 95.3 |
| Durable goods | 37,516 | 28,409 | 8,624 | - 482 | 75.7 | 29, 252 | 22, 730 | 6,045 | 478 | 77.7 | 45, 139 | 41, 554 | 3, 527 | 59 | 92.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 70, 699 | 54, 835 | 14, 873 | 991 | 77.6 | 48, 431 | 37, 024 | 10,431 | 976 | 76.4 | 39,594 | 35, 865 | 3,725 | (*) 4 | 90.6 |
| Retail trade- | 120, 536 | 109, 992 | 10,489 | 54 | 91.3 | 106, 023 | 97, 475 | 8,494 | 54 | 91.9 | 18,263 | 17, 382 | 881 | (*) | 95.2 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate | 144, 650 | 117,449 | 24,407 | 2,794 | 81.2 | 119,596 | 107, 502 | 9,350 | 2,743 | 89.9 | 14,746 | 14, 660 | 86 | 0 | 99.4 |
| Finance, except banking | 11, 178 | 6, 300 | (D) | (D) | 56.4 | 9,071 | 5,665 | (D) | (D) | 62.6 | 13,682 | 3,627 10 | 55 | 0 | 98.5 |
| Insurance- | 123, 446 | 101, 888 | 18,796 | 2, 761 | 82.5 | 108, 088 | 95, 804 | 9,574 | 2,711 | 88.6 | 10,072 | 10,069 | 3 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Real estate. | 587 | 448 | 139 |  | 76.4 | 517 | 425 | 92 | 0 | 82.2 | 195 | 190 | 5 | 0 | 97.6 |
| Holding companies. | 5,118 | 1,932 | (D) | (D) | 37.7 | 1,940 | 1,929 | (D) | (D) | 99.4 | 797 | 762 | 35 | 0 | 95.6 |
| Individuals, estates, and trusts ${ }^{3}$ | 4, 321 |  | 4,321 | (*) | 0 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other industries | 168, 204 | 140,639 | 26,974 | 592 | 83.6 | 142, 789 | 123, 265 | 18,943 | ${ }^{581}$ | 86.3 | 36,945 | 35, 796 | 1,126 | ${ }^{23}$ | 96.9 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | 50.1 | 1,533 | 790 | (D) | (D) | 51.5 | 1,463 | 1,358 | (D) | (D) | 92.8 |
|  | (D) | (D) | 8,052 | 87 | 70.4 | 17, 165 | 12,549 | 4,529 | 87 | 73.1 | 10,021 | 9,693 | 327 | 0 | 96.7 |
| Transportation, communication, and public utilities | 108, 710 | 88,402 | (D) | (D) | 81.3 | 100, 314 | 86,112 | (D) |  | 85.8 | 13,205 | 12, 589 | (D) | (D) | 95.3 |
| Transportation. | 39, 217 | 28,671 | (D) | (D) | 73.1 | 35, 202 | 27, 563 | (D) | (D) | 78.3 | 3,403 | 3,284 | (D) | (D) | 96.5 |
| Communication and public utilities. | 69,493 | 59,109 | (D) | (D) | 85.1 | 65, 112 | 58,335 | (D) | (D) | 89.6 | 9,803 | 9,306 | (D) | (D) | 94.9 |
| Services. | 29, 752 | 24,622 | 5,129 | 0 | 82.8 | 23,777 | 19,920 | 3,857 | 0 | 83.8 | 12,256 | 11,829 | 437 | (*) | 96.4 |

## $\mathrm{MNC}=$ multinational company

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. When a subtatal of sales in several subindustries is given in column 2, 7, or 12 of this table the subtotal shows sales by the MNC's worldwide, the U.S. parents, or the affiliates, respec tively, in all subindustries included in the subtotal, not just in the single subindustry in which the MNC, parent, or affiliate is classified. Thus, sales in a subtotal may be larger than the sum of sales in the subindustries below the subtotal.
was recuired in the 1977 benchmark survey. However, only the 8 largest industry categories for U.S. parents, and the 5 largest for affiliates, had to be specified. If a given parent (or affiliate) had sales in more than 8 (or 5) 3-digit categories, its reported distribution of sales would have covered less than 100 percent of its total sales. Sales in unspecified industries are shown
in columns 4, 9, and 14. In a subtotal in column 2, 7 , or 12 of this table, sales in unspecified 3. In this article, the industry of classification of an MNC as a whole is the industry of the U.S. parent.
2. Column 1 , which is equal to the sum of U.S. parent data and foreign affiliate data, both by industry of U.S. parent, is not equal to the sum of columns 6 and 11, because the foreign affiliate data in column 11 are by industry of affiliate. Similarly, columns 2,3 , and 4 do not equal the sums of columns 7 and 12,8 and 13 , and 9 and 14 , respectively

Note.-In this table. data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's; data for U.S parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates; and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

Table 4.-Sales by U.S. MNC's Worldwide, and by U.S. Parents and Foreign Affiliates, 1977, by Industry of Classification and by Industry of Sales


Within manufacturing, most parent ratios ranged from 50 to 80 percent, whereas nearly all affiliate ratios exceeded 80 percent. The higher affiliate ratios partly reflected the fact that, as discussed in the next section, affiliates tended to be much smaller than their U.S. parents. Smaller companies are generally less diversified than larger ones, because, in most cases, only the larger ones can simultaneously produce a number of different products on an economically efficient scale. In addition, the types of capital, labor, and natural resources available for productionand thus the types of goods that can be profitably produced by a given com-pany-are more limited in many foreign countries than in the United States.
The higher specialization ratios for affiliates also partly reflected the lower level of consolidation permitted, in the 1977 benchmark survey, for affiliates than for their U.S. parents. In general, for a multi-industry enterprise, the lower the level of consolidation, the higher the ratio. In the benchmark survey, affiliates in a given country could be consolidated only if they were in the same industry or were integral parts of the same business operation. In contrast, U.S. parents were defined as fully consolidated domestic enterprises, and corporations required to be consolidated with the parents were not limited as to industry classification. ${ }^{4}$
Because of industrial diversity, analyses of the industry distribution of MNC's based solely on data disaggregated by industry of classification may be misleading. The extent to which this is the case is indicated by comparing the distribution of MNC sales by industry of classification with that by industry of the sales themselves. For MNC's as a whole, and for U.S. parents and foreign affiliates separately, the distribution of sales by industry of classifcation did not differ significantly from

[^16]that by industry of sales, at least for most major industries (table 4). In general, industries that had large percentage differences in sales between the two distributions accounted for small shares of total sales. For most other industries, gains and losses of sales due to redistribution of sales from industries of classification to industries of the sales themselves were largely offsetting.

For MNC's as a whole, manufacturing accounted for 50 percent of total sales by industry of classification and 46 percent of total sales by industry of sales; the comparable percentages for trade MNC's were 11 and 15 percent, respectively. The shares for petroleum MNC's were virtually identical-23 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Among petroleum subindustries, however, there were significant, but nearly offsetting, differences in shares between the two distributions. The share of petroleum and coal products was higher20 percent compared to 18 percent-and the shares of petroleum wholesale trade, oil and gas extraction, and "other petroleum" somewhat lower, when sales were distributed by industry of classification rather than by industry of sales.

## Size of MNC's

## MNC's as a whole

The distribution of the worldwide consolidated assets of U.S. MNC's by asset size class was highly skewed-a small number of MNC's accounted for a disproportionately large share of assets (table 5 and chart 12). The 62 largest MNC's-those with worldwide consolidated assets of at least $\$ 5$ billion each-accounted for less than 2 percent of the number, but for 50 percent of the consolidated assets, of all MNC's. At the other end of the distribution, 54 percent of MNC's had consolidated assets below $\$ 50$ million each, but they accounted for less than 2 percent of total MNC consolidated assets. For all MNC's, average consolidated assets were about $\$ 530$ million, while median consolidated assets were under $\$ 50$ million.

The asset size distribution of U.S. MNC's was skewed in each major industry as well. In manufacturing, MNC's with consolidated assets of at
least $\$ 5$ billion accounted for 1 percent of the number, but for 32 percent of the consolidated assets, of all manufacturing MNC's. In finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate, MNC's with at least $\$ 5$ billion of consolidated assets accounted for 4 percent of the number, but for 72 percent of the consolidated assets, of all MNC's. In petroleum, they accounted for 10 percent of the number, but 78 percent of the consolidated assets.

Of total consolidated assets of the 62 largest MNC's, finance (except banking), insurance, and real estatemainly insurance-accounted for about one-third. The relatively large assets of insurance MNC's reflected the sizable financial investments that these companies made with the revenues obtained from policy premiums. (However, in most cases, these companies' liabilities, which consist primarily of expected claims against policies, were almost as large as their assets, so that net assets tended to be small.)

Manufacturing and petroleum each accounted for about one-fourth of the consolidated assets of the 62 largest MNC's. Of the manufacturing total, 46 percent was in transportation equipment, 15 percent in nonelectrical machinery, 13 percent in chemicals, and 12 percent in metals.

The 62 largest MNC's accounted for 42 percent of the sales and 29 percent of the employment-compared with 50 percent of the consolidated assets-of all MNC's. Their much smaller share of employment reflected the fact that many of these MNC's were classified either in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate or in petroleum, which are industries with relatively low ratios of employment to total assets.

## US. parents and foreign affiliates

The asset size distributions of U.S. parents and of foreign affiliates were also highly skewed toward the larger parents or affiliates (table 6).

For U.S. parents, the distribution was roughly similar to that for the MNC's as a whole. There were 50 parents with assets of at least $\$ 5$ billion each; they accounted for 1 percent of the number, but 47 percent of the assets,
of all U.S. parents. In addition, the distribution was skewed in each major industry, as shown in table 6. Parents with assets of at least $\$ 5$ billion accounted for 1 percent of the number, but 26 percent of the assets, of all manufacturing parents; 4 percent of the number, but 74 percent of the assets, of all parents in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate; and 7 percent of the number, but 66 percent of the assets, of all petroleum parents. Of the assets of the 50 largest parents, finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate accounted for 39 percent, manufacturing for 23 percent, and petroleum for 20 percent.

Primarily because foreign affiliates served smaller markets than their U.S. parents, the average asset size of affiliates was considerably smaller than that of parents- $\$ 21$ million compared with $\$ 451$ million. As a result, foreign affiliates were much more highly concentrated in the smaller size classes shown in table 6. Only 1 affiliate out of 23,641 had assets of at least $\$ 5$ billion. Nevertheless, the skewness of the affiliates' asset size distribution is evident. There were 837 affiliates with assets of $\$ 100$ million or more each. They accounted for 4 percent of the number, but 59 percent of the assets, of all affiliates. By industry, they accounted for 3 percent of the number, but 48 percent of the assets, of all manufacturing affiliates; 12 percent of the number, but 81 percent of the assets, of all petroleum affiliates; and 6 percent of the number, but 65 percent of the assets, of all affiliates in finance (except banking). insurance, and real estate. Of the assets of the 837 largest affiliates, petroleum and manufacturing each accounted for 32 percent; finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate and "other industries" each accounted for about 18 percent.

## Location of MNC Operations

## U.S. and foreign operations compared

In terms of assets, U.S. MNC's generally had significantly larger operations in the United States than abroad. Of total MNC aggregated assets of \$2,033.4 billion, U.S. parents acounted for 76 percent and foreign affiliates 24
percent (table 1). Aggregated rather than consolidated assets are used in this discussion because of the difficulty in calculating shares based on the latter. As noted above, intercompany positions between a parent and affiliate give rise to assets on the books of both enterprises; a decision to remove these assets from the books of one enterprise or the other to calculate the parents' and affiliates' respective shares of the totals, would have been highly arbitrary.

When MNC aggregated assets were classified by industry of U.S. parent, the affiliate shares of the industry totals so obtained were highest-- 38 and 35 percent, respectively-in petroleum and mining. In these industries, companies often need to operate abroad in order to secure natural resource supplies.

Affiliate shares were lowest-11 and 10 percent, respectively-in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate and in "other industries." In the

Table 5.-Selected Data of U.S. MNC's Worldwide, 1977, Industry of U.S. Parent by Size of MNC's Worldwide Consolidated Assets

| Industry of U.S. parent and size of MNC's worldwide consolidated assets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { MN'C's } \end{aligned}$ | Worldwide total assets |  | Worldwide sales ${ }^{3}$ | Worldwide employment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Consolidated 1 | Aggregated ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Millions of dollars |  |  | Number of employees |
| All industries | 3,425 | 1,818,173 | 2,033,418 | 2,060,263 | 26,081,327 |
| Under $\$ 10$ million | 860 | 3, 457 | 4,018 | 6, 083 | 155,231 |
| $\$ 10$ million under $\$ 25$ million | 536 | 8,830 | 9,842 | 14,667 | 291, 364 |
| \$25 million under \$ 50 million . | 459 | 16,651 | 18,694 | 27, 317 | 558,539 |
| \$50 million under $\$ 100$ million- | 401 | 29,320 | 32,788 | 48,660 | 959,842 |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million | 406 | 64, 706 | 71,791 | 96, 876 | 1,797,994 |
| \$250 million under $\$ 500$ million. | 257 | 90.113 | 100, 974 | 131,926 | 2, 199, 782 |
| $\$ 500$ million under $\$ 1.0$ billion | 186 | 130, 840 | 145, 889 | 188,004 | 2,850, 279 |
| \$1.0 billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. | 184 | 304, 592 | 344,764 | 384, 635 | 5, 819, 648 |
| \$2.5 billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion | 74 | 251, 612 | 283, 633 | 290,950 | 3, 984, 507 |
| $\$ 5.0$ billion and over. | 62 | 918,053 | 1,021,026 | 871, 146 | 7,464,141 |
| Petroleum. | 158 | 296, 312 | 354, 536 | 474,634 | 1,315,506 |
| Under $\$ 10$ million. | 20 | 89 | 127 | 114 | 1, 046 |
| \$10 million under \$25 million | 11 | 189 | 222 | 136 | 2,282 |
| $\$ 25$ million under $\$ 50$ million | 15 | 511 | 641 | 258 | 4,593 |
| \$50 million under $\$ 100$ million. | 22 | 1,792 | 2,007 | 1,439 | 14,904 |
| \$100 million under \$250 million | 27 | 4,733 | 5, 252 | 5,742 | 33, 164. |
| \$250 million under $\$ 500$ million | 17 | 6,073 | 7, 053 | 7, 650 | 44, 754. |
| \$500 million under \$1.0 billion. | 12 | 8,755 | 9, 954 | 9, 832 | 39,533 |
| $\$ 1.0$ billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. | 10 | 15,845 | 18, 194 | 16,773 | 81,964 |
| \$2.5 billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion | 8 | 26, 232 | 29,767 | 36.313 | 120,033 |
| \$5.0 billion and over | 16 | 232, 093 | 281, 319 | 396, 378 | 973, 223 |
| Manufacturing | 1,841 | 769, 310 | 892,447 | 1,037, 157 | 17,097, 918 |
| Under \$10 million. | 285 | 1,564 | 1,781 | 2,801 | 64, 37. |
| \$10 million under \$25 million | 337 | 5,577 | 6,179 | 9,220 | 202, 259 |
| $\$ 25$ million under $\$ 50$ million. | 290 | 10,620 | 11,894 | 17, 396 | 350, 24 ) |
| $\$ 50$ million under $\$ 100$ million | 242 | 17,425 | 19,432 | 27, 675 | 559, 554 |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million | 251 | 39, 679 | 44, 223 | 60, 164 | 1,183, 65; |
| \$250 million under $\$ 500$ millon | 158 | 54, 897 | 62,559 | 82,905 | 1, 640, 653 |
| \$500 million under $\$ 1.0$ billion | 104 | 72, 843 | 83, 246 | 109, 177 | 1, 879, 8981 |
| $\$ 1.0$ billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. | 118 | 194,044 | 225, 282 | 273, 245 | 4, 683, 381 |
| $\$ 2.5$ billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion | 36 | 123, 164 | 144,090 | 152,147 | 2, 432, 923 |
| $\$ 5.0$ billion and over | 20 | 249, 496 | 293, 760 | 302, 427 | 4,100,988 |
| Finance (ercept banking), insurance, and real eatate. | 600 | 412,126 | 424,064 | 144,650 | 1,292, 223 |
| Under \$10 million | 360 | 829 | 965 | 806 | 23,403 |
| \$10 million under $\$ 25$ million. | 52 | 866 | 971 | 855 | 11, 043 |
| \$25 million under $\$ 50$ million.. | 30 | 1,006 | 1,095 | 722 |  |
| $\$ 50$ million under $\$ 100$ million. | 28 | 1,967 | 2, 286 | 1,293 | 21, 313 |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million. | 30 | 5, 091 | 5,490 | 2, 434 | 27, 161 |
| \$250 million under $\$ 500$ million | 24 | 8,726 | 9, 052 | 3,831 | 49,135 |
| $\$ 500$ million under $\$ 1.0$ billion | 21 | 15, 147 | 16,019 | 5,168 | 50, 673 |
| $\$ 1.0$ billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. | 23 | 41,298 | 41,920 | 15, 575 | 126, 785 |
| $\$ 2.5$ billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion. | 11 | 39,866 | 41, 400 | 15,778 | 130, 093 |
| \$5.0 billion and over. | 21 | 297, 331 | 304,865 | 98, 186 | 834, 332 |
| Other industries | 826 | 340,424 | 362, 372 | 403, 821 | 6, 375,685 |
| Under $\$ 10$ million | 195 | 974 | 1,145 | 2,362 | 66,406 |
| $\$ 10$ million under $\$ 25$ million | 136 | 2, 197 | 2,470 | 4,456 | 75, 784 |
| \$25 million under $\$ 50$ million | 124 | 4,514 | 5,064 | 8,941 | 185, 43.1 |
| $\$ 50$ million under $\$ 100$ million | 109 | 8,136 | 9,064 | 18,253 | 364, 069 |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million | 98 | 15, 203 | 16, 825 | 28,536 | 554,014 |
| $\$ 250$ million under $\$ 500$ million. | 58 | 20,417 | 22, 310 | 37,539 | 465, 240 |
| $\$ 500$ million under $\$ 1.0$ billion. | 49 | 34, 094 | 36, 670 | 63,826 | 880, 172 |
| $\$ 1.0$ billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. | 33 | 53, 405 | 59,368 | 79, 041 | 927,513 |
| $\$ 2.5$ billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion. | 19 | 62, 351 | 68,375 | 86, 710 | 1,301,458 |
| \$5.0 billion and over. | 5 | 139,132 | 141,082 | 74, 155 | 1,555,598 |

## $M N C=$ multinational company.

1. See footnote 1, table 1.
2. Equals sum of total assets of U.S. parents and of their foreign affiliates, as reported in the 1977 benchmark survey. This sum contains duplication of assets that reflect intercompany positions between a parent and its affiliate or between 2 affiliates of thie 3. Equals sum of sales of U.S. parents and of their foreign affiliates, as reported in the 1977 benchmark survey. This sum contains duplication because of intercompany sales.
Note.-In this table, data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's.

CHART 12

## Number and Worldwide Consolidated Assets of U.S. MNC's, by Asset Size


U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
former, the low share was mainly attributable to affiliates of MNC's in insurance. Insurance MNC's have tended to concentrate their overseas efforts on reinsuring policies written by unaffiliated foreign companies, rather than on establishing affiliates to write insurance policies directly. In some countries, foreign ownership of insurance companies is restricted or prohibited. In addition, per capita purchases of insurance generally have been lower abroad than in the United States. In "other industries," the affiliate share was particularly low in transportation, communication, and public utilitiesindustries that are often government owned or controlled abroad, so that opportunities for foreign investment are relatively limited.
The affiliate share of MNC assets in manufacturing, which accounted for 44 percent of all MNC aggregated assets, was 29 percent. Among the major industries within manufacturing, the affiliate shares were highest in nonelectrical machinery ( 35 percent) and lowest in food, metals, and "other manufacturing" (about 25 percent each).

In general, large U.S. parent com-
panies tended to have relatively large total foreign operations, as measured by the combined assets of each parent's foreign affiliates; conversely, small U.S. parent companies tended to have relatively small total foreign operations (table 7). For example, of the 281 U.S. parents in the three largest size classesi.e., parents with assets of $\$ 1$ billion or more each- 79 percent had foreign operations with combined assets of $\$ 100$ million or more, whereas 8 percent had foreign operations with combined assets of under $\$ 25$ million; a majority of the large parents with large foreign operations were in manufacturing. In contrast, of the 1,955 U.S. parents in the 3 smallest size classes-i.e., parents with assets under $\$ 50$ million each-less than 1 percent had foreign operations with combined assets of $\$ 100$ million or more, whereas 95 percent had foreign operations with combined assets of under $\$ 25$ million.

## Area distribution of the foreign operations

By area, more U.S. MNC's had foreign affiliates in developed countries
than in developing countries; 2,592 MNC's had affiliates in developed countries and 1,870 had affiliates in developing countries (table 8). There were 187 MNC's with affiliates in "interna-tional"-i.e., with affiliates whose operations spanned more than one country and that were engaged in oil and gas drilling, petroleum shipping, other water transportation, or petroleum trading. (If an MNC had affiliates in more than one area, the MNC was counted once in each area. Thus, the sum of MNC's with affiliates in the three major areas exceeds the total number of MNC's. For the same reason, the number of MNC's in the other country or industry cells in table 8 may not add to the subtotals or totals of those countries or industries.)
By country, Canada was host to the largest number of U.S. MNC's- 1,907 . The United Kingdom was second with 1,238 . Other countries where a large number of U.S. MNC's had affiliates were Germany (821), France (689), and Mexico (660).

In terms of assets, the foreign operations of U.S. MNC's were also more heavily concentrated in developed countries than in developing countries. Almost three-fourths of affiliates' assets$\$ 359.6$ billion out of $\$ 490.2$ billion-were in these countries (tables 9 and 10). Of the developed countries total, manufacturing affiliates accounted for 42 percent, petroleum affiliates for 21 percent, and affiliates in trade and in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate for about 13 percent each. Assets of Canadian affiliates at $\$ 86.2$ billion, were larger than those of affiliates in any other single country. Manufacturing accounted for about one-third of their assets, and petroleum and finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate for about one-fifth each. In Europe, affiliates had assets of $\$ 206.6$ billion. The European Communities (9) accounted for about 80 percent of the assets, of which over one-half were in manufacturing; the United Kingdom, Germany, and France had the largest shares. Japanese affiliates had assets of $\$ 41.8$ billion.

Assets of affiliates in developing countries were $\$ 115.8$ billion. These assets were less concentrated in manufac-
turing and trade, and more concentrated in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate, than were assets of affiliates in developed countries. The greater concentration of assets in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate largely reflected the tendency of MNC's to locate their finance and holding company affiliates in certain developing countries-Bermuda, the Netherlands Antilles, and Panama, in particular--in response to incentives, such as tax benefits, offered by the countries. Almost two-thirds of all assets in developing countries were in Latin America; assets were largest in Brazil
and Bermuda-with just over $\$ 17$ billion each. Most of the assets in Brazil were in manufacturing, while most of those in Bermuda were in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate.

The number, sales, and employment, as well as the assets, of affiliates were heavily concentrated in developed countries; affiliates in these countries accounted for 66 percent of the number, and 69 percent of both the sales and the employment, of all affiliates.
The geographical diversity of individual U.S. MNC's is reflected in table 11, which shows the number of MNC's

Table 6.-Number and Total Assets of U.S. Parents and of Foreign Affiliates, 1977, Industry of U.S. Parent or Affiliate by Size of Total Assets

|  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |

[^17]Nore.-In this table, data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
with affiliates in various numbers of countries. Overall, MNC's were not highly diversified geographically. Of the 3,425 MNC's, 49 percent had affiliates in only 1 country and 31 percent in only 2 to 5 countries; in contrast, 10 percent of the MNC's had affiliates in 6 to 10 countries, 7 percent in 11 to 20 countries, and 4 percent in more than 20 countries. The single most geographically diversified MNC had affiliates in 86 countries.

Among the industries shown in table 11, the geographical diversity of MNC's varied considerably. MNC's in chemical manufacturing were the most diversified. Compared with other industries, the percentage of MNC's that had affiliates in only 1 country was the lowest26 percent-in this industry. Also in this industry, the percentage of MNC's that had affiliates in more than 20 countries was the highest-19 percent. Other industries in which MNC's were highly diversified geographically were food and transportation equipment manufacturing, and petroleum.

MNC's in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate and in trade were the least geographically diversified. Compared with other industries, the percentages of MNC's that had affiliates in only 1 country were the high-est-77 and 59 percent, respectivelyand the percentages that had affiliates in more than 20 countries were the low-est-about 1 percent each-in these industries.

## U.S. Parent's Percentage Ownership of Foreign Affiliates

As noted previously, ownership by a U.S. person of 10 percent or more of the voting securities, or the equivalent, of a foreign business enterprise is considered evidence of the lasting interest, in or degree of influence over the management of, the enterprise that characterizes U.S. direct investment abroad. However, U.S. parents may not have actual control over the operations of a foreign business enterprise until their ownership exceeds 50 percent. A foreign affiliate in which the combined ownership of all U.S. parents exceeds 50 percent is referred to as a majorityowned foreign affiliates (MOFA).

Of the 23,641 affiliates, 19,524 -or 83 percent-were majority owned; 4 percent were owned at least 10 but under 25 percent, 8 percent were owned at least 25 but under 50 percent, and 5 percent were owned exactly 50 percent (table 12). ${ }^{5}$ MFA's accounted for 74 percent of total affiliates assets. Their shares of sales and employment were 80 and 78 percent, respectively. Wholly owned affiliates-those owned 100 per-
5. If more than one U.S. parent owned at least 10 percent of a foreign affiliate, the ownership percentages of all the parents were combined in table 12. However, in 1977, only 346 affiliates-just over 1 percent of all affiliates-had multiple U.S. parents.
cent by their U.S. parents-accounted for 86 percent of the number and 79 percent of the assets of all MOFA's. Their share of sales was 82 percent and of employment 75 percent.

The remainder of this section discusses data only for the larger MOFA's-those with assets, sales, or net income over $\$ 3$ million (see addendum to table 12). In the 1977 benchmark survey, much more detailed data were collected for this group of affiliates than for any other. The larger MOFA's accounted for 61 percent of the number, but for almost all of the value, of all MOFA's. As a result, their
shares of the assets, sales, and employment of all affiliates, regardless of own-ership-72, 78 , and 75 percent, respec-tively-were only slightly lower than the corresponding shares for all MOFA's.

By industry, the shares of total affiliate assets accounted for by the larger MOFA's were lowest in mining (49 percent) and metal manufacturing (47 percent) (tables 9 and 13). In many countries, mining and the primary metal industries were subject either to government restrictions on, or to strong national sentiment against, ma-
(Text continued on $p .3$ )

Table 7.-Number of U.S. Parents in Various Asset Size Classes, 1977, Industry of U.S. Parent by Size of the Combined Assets of the U.S. Parent's Foreign Affiliates

| Industry and size of total assets of U.S. parent | Number parents, total | Number of U.S. parents having affiliates whose combined assets are: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 10 \\ & \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {million }}^{\$ 10}$ under million | $\stackrel{\$ 25}{\$ 25}$ under million | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { million } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { sion } \\ \text { million } \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 100$ million under $\$ 250$ millio |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { million } \\ \text { minder } \\ \$ 1.0 \\ \text { billion } \\ \text { bilion } \end{gathered}$ | billion and over |
| All industries. | 3,425 | 2,003 | 465 | 270 | 212 | 193 | 106 | 84 | 9 |
| Under $\$ 10$ million -....-. | ,002 | -908 | ${ }_{52}^{55}$ | 21 |  | 7 | 1 | 0 |  |
| \$ $\$ 25$ million under $\$ 50$ million. | ${ }_{437}$ | 289 | 103 | 28 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 |  |
| \$50 million under $\$ 100$ million. | 369 | 175 | 97 | 62 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 0 |  |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million.. | 391 | 117 | 88 | 75 | 65 | ${ }^{38}$ | 7 | 1 |  |
| \$250 million under $\$ 5000$ million. | ${ }_{186}^{243}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | 38 | 42 | 45 | 57 | ${ }^{16}$ | 7 |  |
| \$500 million under \$1.0 billion.. | 186 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 52 | ${ }_{35}$ | 13 |  |
| \$1.0 billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion- | 169 62 | 10 2 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 8 | 16 5 | 22 4 4 | 36 4 4 | 4 |  |
| \$5.0 billion and over.......... | 50 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{14}{5}$ | ${ }_{31}^{26}$ |
| Petroleum. - .-. | 158 | ${ }_{6}^{63}$ | 22 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Under $\$ 10$ million | $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 <br> 10 | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \$ $\$ 25$ million under $\$ 50$ million. | 14 | 10 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\$ 50$ million under $\$ 100$ million. | 17 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million under million. | 30 16 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 1 | 0 |  |
| \$500 million under $\$ 1.0$ billion.- | 12 | 3 <br> 2 <br> 2 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | - | 1 | 3 | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 1 |  |
| \$1.0 billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 1 | 4 |  |
| \$2. 5.0 billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2}$ |  |
| \$5.0 billion over... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing.-. | 1,841 | 1,013 | 259 | 153 | 124 | 111 |  |  | 55 |
| \$10 million under $\$ 25$ million. | 340 | $\stackrel{3}{306}$ | 29 | 4 | 1 | 0 |  | ${ }_{0}$ |  |
| \$25 million under $\$ 50$ million. | 288 | 193 | 74 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| $\$ 50$ million under $\$ 100$ million. | 233 | 105 | 71 | 39 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million.. | 245 | 69 | 51 | 54 | 46 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| \$250 million under $\$ 5000$ million.- | 115 | 14 | 20 | $\stackrel{25}{8}$ | ${ }^{33}$ | 45 | ${ }_{29}^{11}$ | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ |  |
| \$1.0 billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion.- | 107 | 0 | 1 | $\stackrel{8}{5}$ | 15 6 | 10 | ${ }_{29}$ |  |  |
| $\$ 2.5$ billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion. | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 17 |
| \$5.0 billion and over........- | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate | 600 | 415 | 71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under $\$ 10$ million | 425 | 360 14 | 34 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 |  |
| \$10 million under $\$ 25$ million under $\$ 50$ million..... | $\stackrel{22}{22}$ | 14 10 | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 0 2 2 | 3 2 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| \$50 milion under \$100 million. | 15 | 4 | 3 <br> 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |  |
| \$100 million under $\$ 250$ million. | 25 | 9 | 7 | 1 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$250 million under $\$ 500$ million.. | ${ }^{24}$ | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| \$500 million under $\$ 1.0$ billion.- | 180 | 2 | 6 3 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 0 0 | $\frac{2}{6}$ | 0 1 1 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 0 0 |
| $\$ 1.0$ billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. <br> $\$ 2.5$ billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion. | $\stackrel{20}{9}$ | 7 | 3 2 2 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 0 | 6 1 | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0}$ |
| $\$ 5.0$ billion and over | 21 | 0 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 2 | 0 | 4 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{5}$ | 6 |
| Other industries. | 826 | 512 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under $\$ 10$ million | 229 | 208 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| \$10 million under $\$ 25$ million. | 139 | 115 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$25 million under $\$ 50$ million. | 114 | 79 | ${ }_{21}^{22}$ | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$00 million under $\$ 100$ million | 104 | $\stackrel{54}{32}$ | ${ }_{22}^{21}$ | 15 13 | 10 9 |  | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| \$250 million under $\$ 500$ million. | 53 | 11 | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | 13 | 8 | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 2 | 1 |
| \$500 million under $\$ 1.0$ billion.- | 46 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| \$1. 0 billion under $\$ 2.5$ billion. | 31 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| \$2.5 billion under $\$ 5.0$ billion. | 15 4 | $\stackrel{2}{0}$ | 3 0 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 3 <br> 0 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |

Table 8.-Number of U.S. MNC's That Had Foreign Affiliates in Given Countries and Industries, 1977, Country by Industry of Affiliate ${ }^{1}$

$\mathrm{MNC}=$ multinational company.
in each country or industry in which it individual country/industry cells do not add to the subtotals and totals.
2. Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are: Algeria' Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigerian, Qatar, Saudi Arabia•
n, and United Arab Emirates.
Note.-In this table, data for U.S. MNO's are only for nonbank MNC's.

Table 9.-Selected Data of Foreign Affiliates, 1977, by Country of Affiliate


Table 10.-Total Assets of Foreign Affiliates, 1977, Country by Industry of Affiliate


- Less than $\$ 500,000$.
${ }^{0}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. See footnote 2 , table 8 .

Nore.-In this table, data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
(Text continued from p. 49)
jority ownership by foreign investors. The shares of assets accounted for by the larger MOFA's were highest in food and non-electrical machinery ( 84 percent each) and in electrical machinery (81 percent).
By area, the larger MOFA's accounted for nearly the same shares of assets in the developed and developing coun-tries- 71 and 72 percent, respectively. Among the individual countries shown in tables 9 and 13, however, the shares of the larger MOFA's varied widely. They were highest-99 and 98 percent, respectively-in Libya and Egypt, countries in which most of the assets were in petroleum. They were lowest7 percent-in South Korea. Other countries where MOFA shares of assets were relatively low were Japan, India, Spain, and Mexico.
Each of the countries with low MOFA shares maintained restrictive policies, as of 1977, toward majority ownership by foreign investors. In South Korea, investments had to be approved by the Government. Foreign equity usually could not exceed 50 percent except in very capital intensive or high technology industries, or in certain industries that did not compete with existing South Korean firms.
In Japan, as in South Korea, all foreign investments were subject to Government approval. Until the early 1970's, foreign equity participation was limited to 50 percont in new, and 25 percent in existing, companies. Although these limits were raised to 100 percent by 1977, approval of investment proposals with up to 100 -percent foreign participation was not assured.
In India, firms were required to dilute foreign equity participation to no more than 40 percent, with exceptions in high priority, high technology, and export industries. Large firms, and firms that had not reached the required equity dilution, needed Government consent before significant capital expansion could be undertaken. In Spain. Government approval was generally required for investments with 50 -percent-or-more foreign ownership. Exceptions were made, especially for firms that

Table 11.-Number of U.S. MNC's Having Affiliates in Various Numbers of Countries, 1977, by Industry of U.S. Parent

| Industry of U.S. parent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of MNC's, } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | Number of MNC's having affiliates in: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Only } 1 \\ \text { country } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { to } 5 \\ \text { countries } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{c}{6 \text { to } 10}$ | 11 to 20 | More than 20 countries |
| All industries. | 3,425 | 1,686 | 1,049 | 327 | 226 | 137 |
| Mining.-.- | 29 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Petroleum.. | 158 | 60 | 60 | 13 | 10 | 15 |
| Manufacturing | 1. 841 | 732 | 623 | 221 | 168 | 97 |
| Food and kindred products- | 112 | 35 | 38 | 13 |  | 11 |
| Chemicals and aljed products................- | 194 <br> 277 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 133 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{49}{91}$ | -34 | 25 <br> 16 <br> 18 | $\stackrel{36}{8}$ |
| Primary and iabricated metals.................- | 322 | 128 | $\begin{array}{r}91 \\ 107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43 | ${ }_{31}$ | 13 |
| Electric and electronic equipment.-.-....-. -- | ${ }^{223}$ | 83 | 83 | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 6 |
|  | ${ }_{628}^{85}$ | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 279 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 288 | 14 60 | 13 45 | ${ }_{17}$ |
| Trade..... | 375 | 221 | 113 | 24 | 14 | 3 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate. | 600 | 463 | 110 | 15 | 3 | 9 |
| Other industries | 422 | 195 | 134 | 49 | 31 | 13 |

MNC=multinational company.
Note.-In this table, data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's.

Table 12.-Selected Data of Foreign Affiliates, 1977, by U.S. Parent's Percentage Ownership in Affiliate ${ }^{1}$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{U.S. parent's percentage ownership in affiliate} \& \multirow{3}{*}{Number of affiliates} \& Total \& \multirow{2}{*}{Sales} \& Employment <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Number of employees} <br>
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Millions of dollars} \& <br>
\hline 1. All affiliates. \& 23,641 \& 490,178 \& 647,969 \& 7,196,691 <br>
\hline 2. Owned 10 percent under 25 percent \& 995 \& 46,795 \& 40,519 \& 537, 062 <br>
\hline 3. Owned 25 percent under 50 percent \& 1,972 \& 56, 129 \& 57, 960 \& 777,647 <br>
\hline 4. Owned 50 percent.. \& 1, 150 \& 26,815 \& 33, 534 \& 253, 268 <br>
\hline 5. Owned over 50 percent \& 19,524 \& 360, 440 \& 515,957 \& 5,628,714 <br>
\hline 6. Owned over 50 percent under 75 percent \& 1,178 \& 29,759 \& 30,265 \& 543,230 <br>
\hline 7. Owned 75 percent under 100 percent \& 1,642
16,704 \& 46, 237

284,445 \& 60,709 \& 864,369
$4,221,15$ <br>
\hline 8. Owned 100 percent.. \& 16,704 \& 284, 445 \& 424,982 \& 4,221,115 <br>
\hline Addendum: \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 9. Affliates owned over 50 percent with assets, sales, or net income greater than $\$ 3$ million ${ }^{2}$ \& 11,909 \& 352, 357 \& 507, 019 \& 5, 368, 826 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1. In cases where more than one U.S. parent has ownership of 10 percent or more in a foreign affiliate, this table shows the ownership of all of the U.S. parents combined.
2. In the 1977 benchmark survey, the most extensive and detailed data were obtained for this group of affiliates. Thus, in the b. nchmark survey publication U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, 1977 and in tables 9 and 13 of this article, data for "majority owned foreign affiliates" are for these affiliates, rather than for all affiliates owned over 50 percent.

Note.-In this table, data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
created at least 100 jobs or favorably affected Spain's balance of payments. In Mexico, a 1973 law restricted foreign ownership of new investments in most industries to 49 percent.

## Form of Organization of Parents and Affiliates

## Legal form of organization

Of the 3,425 U.S. parents, 3,001 , with assets of $\$ 1,534.7$ billion, were incorporated and 74 , with assets of $\$ 8.5$ billion, were unincorporated (mainly partnerships). The remaining 350 parents were individuals, estates, and trusts that directly owned foreign affiliates. Because
these parents did not have to report financial and operating data in the 1977 benchmark survey, their U.S. assets were considered zero. ${ }^{6}$

Of the 23,641 foreign affliates, 20 ,498, with assets of $\$ 428.1$ billion, were incorporated and 3,143, with assets of $\$ 62.1$ billion, were unincorporated (table 14). Branches accounted for nearly all- 89 and 93 percent, respec-tively-of both the number and total

[^18]Table 13.-Total Assets of Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates as a Percentage of Total Assets of All Foreign Affiliates, 1977, Country by Industry of Affiliate ${ }^{1}$


[^19]assets of unincorporated affiliates; partnerships accounted for most of the remainder.

By industry, incorporated affiliates' shares of the assets of all affiliates were highest- 97 and 94 percent, respective-ly-in manufacturing and trade, and were lowest- 69 and 75 percent, respec-tively-in mining and petroleum. Within manufacturing, these affiliates' shares were consistently high-over 90 per-cent-in each industry. The relatively low share in petroleum was almost entirely attributable to affiliates engaged in oil and gas extraction. Incorporated affiliates accounted for only 44 percent of the assets of these affiliates, compared with 87 percent of the assets of affiliates in petroleum and coal products. In the past, tax advantages encouraged the organization of affiliates engaged in petroleum extraction as branches. Al-
though these advantages had been largely eliminated by 1977 , their elimination apparently did not result in the reorganization of a significant number of affiliates.

By area, incorporated affiliates accounted for a larger share of the assets of all affiliates in developed countries than in developing countries- 91 percent compared with 74 percent. Among developing countries, incorporated affiliates' shares of assets were lowest in countries where petroleum extraction and mining were the dominant affiliate industries.

## Number of affiliate establishments

A given affiliate may consist of more than one establishment. A question in the 1977 benchmark survey asked the "number of separate (noncontiguous)
physical locations where business is conducted, goods are produced, or services or industrial operations are performed" by the affiliate. Of the 97 percent of affiliates from which responses were obtained, 61 percent were single-establishment enterprises; 28 percent had 2 to 5 establishments, 5 percent had 6 to 10 establishments, and 6 percent had 11 or more establishments (table 15).
By major industry, the percentage of affiliates that were single-establishment enterprises was lowest ( 48 percent) in mining; most other affiliates in that industry had two to five establishments. The percentage was highest ( 78 percent) in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate, which includes holding companies ( 92 percent of which had only one establishment).

Among major industries, petroleum had the highest percentage of affiliates

Table 14.-Number and Total Assets of Foreign Affiliates, 1977, Industry and Country of Affiliate by Form of Organization

| Industry or country of affiliate | All affiliates |  | Incorporated affiliates |  | Unincorporated affiliates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { offiliates } \end{aligned}$ | Total assets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { affiliates } \end{aligned}$ | Total assets | Total |  | Branches |  | Other |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { affiliates } \end{aligned}$ | Total assets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { offiliates } \end{aligned}$ | Total assets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { affiliates } \end{aligned}$ | Total assets |
|  |  | Millions of |  | Millions of dollars |  | Millions of dollars |  | Millions of dollars |  | Millions of dollars |
| Total.. | 23,641 | 490, 178 | 20,498 | 428, 082 | 3,143 | 62,096 | 2,805 | 57,988 | 338 | 4,108 |
| Mining.......-.-.-.-.-- | 292 | 18, 286 | 193 | 12,546 | 99 | 5,740 | 81 | 5,077 | 18 | 663 |
| Petroleum..---- | 1,927 | 114,400 | 1,125 | 85, 882 | 802 | 28,518 | 756 | 27, 227 | 46 | 1,291 |
|  | 9,702 | $\begin{array}{r} 190,868 \\ 14,176 \end{array}$ | 9, 214 <br> 788 <br>  <br> 106 <br> 108 | $\begin{gathered} 185,801 \\ 13,437 \\ 37,383 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 488 \\ 77 \\ 157 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,067 \\ 738 \\ 1.398 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 437 \\ 72 \\ 147 \\ \hline 27 \end{gathered}$ | 4, 407 | 515510 | 61431163 |
| Fheod and kindred products-.-.-.-.------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 407 1,235 |  |  |
| Primary and fabricated metals-..-.---- | 2, 1,120 1,285 |  | 1, 1 | 20, 780 027 | 316161 | , 706 | 25 | (D) ${ }_{535}^{1,235}$ | 66 | (D) 171 |
| Machinery, except electrical -.-.-.---- | 1,275 <br> 990 <br> 473 <br> 48 | $\begin{array}{r}28,352 \\ 17.118 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  | 27, 319 |  | 1,034 | 55 | (D) 203 |  |  |
| Electric and electronic equipment...-. |  | 17,318 <br> 32,108 | 1,946 462 4 |  | 44 11 1 | $\begin{array}{r}1,248 \\ 177 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39 <br> 10 | (D) 203 | 5 1 1 | (D) ${ }^{40}$ |
| Other manufacturing-.-.--------.-------- | 2,7365,797 | -38,926 | 2,6295,111 | 38, 161 | 107 |  | 89 | 649 | 18 | 117 |
| Trade......--- |  | 56, 101 |  | 52,705 | 686 | $\text { 3, } 396$ | 671 | 3,299 | 15 | 97 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate. | 2,3533,570 | $\begin{aligned} & 76,775 \\ & 33,748 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,033 \\ & 2,822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,859 \\ & 29,288 \end{aligned}$ | 320 | 14,916 | 290570 | 14,4013,532 | 30 | 515 |
| Other industries.-...-.---.-.-.------------ |  |  |  |  | 748 | 4,460 |  |  | 178 | 928 |
| By area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,6033,271 | 359,58386,223 | 14,0372,931 | 328,86076,613 | 1,566 | $\begin{array}{r}30,723 \\ 9 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 1,382 | 28,69699 | 18427 | 2,028 <br> 1006 |
| Canada-------------------------------- |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{340}$ | 9,610 | ${ }^{313}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 9,940 7,686 | $206,60.5$164,950 | 9,0316,958 | 189,529101,937 | 909 728 | 17,076 13,014 | 781 629 | ${ }_{11,616}^{15,38}$ | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ \hline 99 \\ 29 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 1,689 |
| Europesn Communities (9)...---.-. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,254 \\ 870 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 728 <br> 181 <br> 1 | 13,014 4,063 | $\begin{array}{r}629 \\ 152 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 1, 398 |
| Japan - .--- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41,655 \\ & 41,776 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,073 \\ 728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,592 \\ & 40,884 \end{aligned}$ | 142 | ${ }^{4,062}$ | 129 | 3,724 | 13 | ${ }_{38}^{29}$ |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. | 1,522 | 24,979 | 1,347 | 21,834 | 175 | 3,145 | 159 | 3,050 | 16 | 95 |
| Developing cr untries. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,627 \\ 4,804 \\ 683 \\ 544 \\ 1,596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,822 \\ 75,041 \\ 94,766 \\ 14,576 \\ 16,489 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,067 \\ 4,101 \\ 445 \\ 300 \\ 1,221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,826 \\ 6,8,80 \\ 5,819 \\ 4,740 \\ 43,467 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,560 \\ 703 \\ 238 \\ 244 \\ 375 \end{array}$ | 29,997 | $\begin{gathered} 1,411 \\ 626 \\ 223 \\ 212 \\ 250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (D) } \\ 12,510 \\ (\mathrm{D}) \\ { }_{9} 9,240 \\ 2.714 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}149 \\ 77 \\ 15 \\ 32 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (D) |
| I atin Amer.ca..... |  |  |  |  |  | 13,241 |  |  |  | (D) $\begin{aligned} & 731 \\ & \\ & 596\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,896 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,836 3,023 |  |  |  |  |
| International.... | 411 | 14,773 | 394 | 13,39712,012 | 17408 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,376 \\ 13,512 \end{array}$ | 362 | (D) 12,635 | 5 | (D) |
| Addendum: OPEC ${ }^{1}$... | 1,211 | 25, 524 | 803 |  |  |  |  |  | 46 | 862 |

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. See footnote 2 , table 8 .

NOTE.-In this table, data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
with 11 or more establishments- 14 percent. Within petroleum, affiliates with 11 or more establishments accounted for particularly large proportions of all affiliates in petroleum and coal products (which includes integrated refining and extraction) and petroleum wholesale trade. In the major industries outside petroleum, affiliates with 11 or more establishments accounted for 6 percent or less of all affiliates. However, in a few individual industries, such as retail trade, office and computing machines, and rubber products, the percentages were much higher-well over 20 percent each.

## Technical Note

For this article, MNC worldwide consolidated assets were roughly approximated as the sum of total assets of U.S. parents and of their foreign affiliates, as reported in the 1977 benchmark survey and as shown in table 1, column 4, less: (1) U.S. parents' receivables from, and equity investment in, foreign affiliates, (2) affiliates' receivables from U.S. parents, and (3) affiliates receivables from, and equity investment in, other foreign affiliates of their U.S. parents.

For several reasons, the worldwide consolidated assets of a given MNC, as calculated for this article, may be higher than they would have been if calculated by the MNC itself. First, the assets of all foreign business enterprises owned at least 10 percent by their U.S. parent have been included in MNC worldwide consolidated assets in this article in order to conform to U.S. direct investment concepts. In contrast, under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), bnly MOFA's-affiliates owned more than 50 percent by their U.S. parent-would be included in a U.S. company's worldwide consolidation.

Second, a given MNC's worldwide consolidated assets, as calculated here, may be higher than under GAAP because of the consolidation rules applied to U.S. parents in the 1977 benchmark survey. In the survey, a U.S. parent was defined as a fully consolidated U.S. business enterprise. According to the survey rules, the U.S. enterprise, under certain circumstances, had to include U.S. subsidiaries in its consolidation that would normally have been excluded under GAAP. Specifically, if a U.S. subsidiary was owned more than 50 percent by the enterprise, but was normally excluded from full consolidation in reports to stockholders-because, for

Table 15.-Number of Affiliates Having Operations at 1, 2 to 5, 6 to 10, or 11 or More Physical Locations, 1977, by Industry of Affiliate

| Industry of affiliate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { affiliates, } \end{aligned}$ | Number of affiliates for which response to question on number of physical locations was obtained: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { 1 } \\ \text { location } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ 2 \text { to } 5 \\ \text { locations } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ 6 \text { to } 10 \\ \text { locations } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With } \\ & \text { 11 or more } \\ & \text { locations } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| All industries. | 23,641 | 22,992 | 14, 135 | 6,355 | 1,154 | 1,348 |
| Mining | $\begin{aligned} & 292 \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ | 276201 | $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 99 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 9 <br> 4 <br> 1 |  |
|  |  |  | 99 | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1126 |
| Ccpper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver..........- | 83 <br> 94 <br> 97 <br> 7 | 36 76 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | 112 |  |
| Bauxite, other ores, and services -.......... |  | 89 | 47 | $37$ |  | 6 3 3 |
| Coal and other nonmetalic minerals...-.-.--- |  | 75 | 34 | 34 | 5 | 2 |
|  | 1,927 | 1,853 | 980 | 520 | 103 | 2.50 |
| Oil and gas extraction...-...-.........-- | $\begin{array}{r}1,999 \\ \hline 631 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,883 \\ \hline 969 \\ \hline 69\end{array}$ | 585 <br> 383 <br> 18 | 294 <br> 164 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 16 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6746 |
|  |  | 354 |  | 130 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Petroleum and coal products...................-- | $\begin{array}{r}180 \\ 30 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 175 | 174 76 | 49 | 29 7 | 21 |
| Integrated refining and extraction-....-...-- | 30 100 10 | 28 97 | 4 | 8 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 15 24 |
| Refining without extraction-...............- Petroleum and coal products, nec...--- | 100 50 | 97 50 | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29 12 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 24 |
| Petroleum wholesale trade...................... | 478 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 466 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 206 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 118 | 39 | 10337 |
| Other. | 270 | 249 | 141 | 59 | 12 |  |
| Manulacturing. | 9,702 | 9,473 | 5,421 | 3,073 |  | 445 |
| Food and kindred products.-. | 845 <br> 176 | ${ }_{174}^{821}$ | $\begin{array}{r}388 \\ 68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 311 | $\begin{gathered} 075 \\ \hline 65 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | 57171010 |
| Grain mill and bakery products.............. | 176 <br> 148 | 138 | 68 59 | 70 55 | 14 |  |
| Beverages. | + 5218 | 509 | 261 | 186810 |  | 10 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 2,263 | 2,222 | 1,239 |  | ${ }_{103}$ | 70 |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics. | 676 636 | 664 <br> 629 | 332 | ${ }^{276}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ \mathbf{3 1} \\ \mathbf{2 5} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{13}^{25}$ |
| Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods. | 606 405 | 397 | ${ }_{232}^{395}$ | 14314 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 588 |
| Agricultural chemicals .----- | 101 |  | 51 |  |  |  |
| Other.. | 445 | 434 | 229 | 159 | 27 | 19 |
| Primary and fabricated metals . .-. . . .-........ | 1,120 | 1,081 | 713 147 | 29797 | 43 | 28124816 |
| Primary metal industries | 277 | ${ }^{265}$ | 147 |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Ferrous...-. }}{\text { Nonferrous. }}$ | ${ }_{132}^{145}$ | 135 130 | 76 | 51 46 | 4 5 |  |
| Fabricated metal products.... | 843 | 816 | 566 | 200 | 34 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 1,275 | 1,249 | 750 | 336 |  | 824491936265213 |
| Farm and garden machinery and equipment. | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 282 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 277 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32 154 15 | 18 80 | 3 24 |  |
| Construction and related machinery .-...--------- | ${ }_{113}^{282}$ | 112 | $\begin{array}{r}154 \\ 51 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{80}$ | 5 |  |
| Other...-.......---....- | 823 | 803 | 513 | 215 | 49 |  |
| Electric and electronic equipment.------------ | ${ }_{99}^{990}$ | ${ }_{93}^{972}$ | 560 43 | 298 | 68 |  |
| Radio, television, and communication equip- | 161 |  | 72 | 54 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 6 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |
| Electronic components and accessories.------ | 358 | 158 <br> 355 <br> 80 | 262 | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ \hline 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14 11 29 |  |
| Transportation equipment | 372 473 414 | 460 | 265 | 132 | 33 | 302828 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | 414 | 406 | 232 | 114 |  |  |
| Other................-.-. | 59 | 54 | 33 | 18 | 1 |  |
| Other manufacturing .......- | 2, 736 | 2,668 | 1,506 | $\begin{array}{r}889 \\ 24 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 117 | 126 |
| Tobacco manufactures.--- | $\begin{array}{r}61 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 345 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}203 \\ \hline 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24 | ${ }^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 153302 |  |  | 120 57 5 | 19 |  |
| Paper and allied products.. |  | ${ }_{296}^{144}$ | 143 | 11760 | 215 | 15 |
|  | 192161 | 190 <br> 154 | 11946 |  |  |  |
| Rubber products....-... |  |  |  | 47 | 25 | 36 |
| Miscellaneous plastics produ | $\stackrel{222}{91}$ | 154 217 89 | 147 | ${ }_{6}^{61}$ | 11 |  |
| Stone, clay, cement.and concrete- | 198 | 191 | 81 | 82 | 17 |  |
| Instruments and related products.. | 497 | 490 | 292 | 154 | 20 |  |
| Other-........----.--.....-- | 504 | 492 | 325 | 142 | 13 |  |
| Trade | 5,7975,277 | 5,710 <br> 5,194 | - 3,662 | 1,424 | 270 | 354 |
| Wholesale trade. |  |  |  | 1,287 | 233 | 208 |
| Durable goods. | 3,412 | ${ }^{3,353}$ | ${ }^{2,172}$ | 848 | 170 | 163 |
| Notandurable goods | 1,805 | 1,841 | 1,294 | ${ }_{137}$ | ${ }_{3}^{63}$ | +45 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| estate...................................... | 2,353 | 2,247 | 1,764 | 304 | 75 | 104 |
| Fnance, except banking | 581 | 0n6 | 436 | 80 | 17 | 33 |
| Insurance | 699 | ${ }_{7}^{68}$ | 434 | 147 | 42 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Real estate | 179 | 172 | 135 | 28 | 4 | 5 |
| Holding companies. | 894 | 826 | 759 | 49 | 12 | 6 |
| Other industries. | 3,570 | 3,433 | 2,175 | 913 | 163 | 182 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing. | ${ }_{411}^{253}$ | 239 403 | ${ }_{231}^{145}$ | ${ }^{81}$ | 9 | 4 |
| Construction. | 411 | 403 | 231 | 134 | 22 | 16 |
| Transportation, communication, and public utilities. | 611 |  | ${ }^{336}$ | 161 | 29 | 37 |
| Transportation-.- | 505 | 460 | 281 | 136 | 18 | 25 |
| Communication and public utilities. | 106 | 103 | 55 | 25 | 11 | 12 |
| Services........... | 2,295 | 2,228 | 1,463 | 537 | 103 | 12 |

Note.-In this table, data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
example, it was a finance company, but the owning enterprise was a manufacturer, or its operations were otherwise unrelated to those of the owning enterprise-the benchmark survey nevertheless required its data to be consolidated (or aggregated, if consoidation would have caused an undue burden) with those of the enterprise. It should be noted that, if the subsidiary in question were aggregated, rather than consolidated, the U.S. parent's assets would be further overstated because, in aggregation, the duplication caused by intercompany assets would not be eliminated. (In addition, this consolidation (or aggregation) would affect the distribu-
tion of U.S. parent (and, hence, MNC) data by industry, if the corporation being consolidated (or aggregated) were in a different industry from the owning enterprise.)

Third, MNC worldwide consolidated assets, as calculated here, may include the assets of some foreign affiliates that, even if majority owned, are not normally included in an MNC's worldwide consolidation. For example, affiliates whose activities are unrelated to those of their U.S. parents, or whose status is in doubt because of unstable conditions in foreign host countries, may not normally be consolidated by the MNC.

Finally, some intercompany assets of U.S.
parents and their foreign affiliates that normally would be eliminated in consolidation were not separately identified in the 1977 benchmark survey. Thus, the duplication caused by these intercompany assets, which was probably small, could not be entirely eliminated in deriving MNC worldwide consolidated assets for this article.

Affiliates' receivables from other foreign affiliates were reported only for MOFA's. Thus, consolidated worldwide assets, as defined here, are overstated to the extent minority-owned affiliates had receivables due from other foreign affiliates of their U.S. parents.

# Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies, 1981 and 1982 

MAJORITY-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. companies plan to increase capital expenditures 6 percent in 1982, to $\$ 53.3$ billion, following a planned 18 percent increase this year. In 1980, spending increased a record 30 percent (table 1 and chart 13). ${ }^{1}$

Slowdowns in spending growth this year and in 1982, following 2 years of rapid expansion, are widespread by industry and area. Many affiliates are reducing their capital spending in response to slack demand and continued high interest rates in most developed countries.

Petroleum affiliates plan a 14 -percent increase, to $\$ 21.5$ billion, in 1982, following a 28 -percent increase this year. Manufacturing affiliates plan a 2 -percent increase, to $\$ 22.7$ billion, following a 14-percent increase. In contrast, affiliates in trade plan a somewhat faster increase next year- 10 percent, to $\$ 4.4$ billion-compared with 6 percent in 1981.

By area, affiliates in developed countries plan a 7 -percent increase in 1982, to $\$ 38.7$ billion, following a 13 -percent

Nota.-Earl F. Holmes, Jr. supervised the data collection and assisted in the preparation of the estimates. Smith W. Allnutt III designed the computer programs for data retrieval and analysis.

1. Capital expenditure estimates are for nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents. Capital expenditures are expenditures that are made to acquire, add to, or improve property, plant, and equipment, and that are charged to capital accounts. They are on a gross basis; sales and other dispositions of fixed assets are not netted against them. Capital expenditures are reported to BEA in current dollars; they are not adjusted for price changes in host countries or for changes in the value of foreign currencies, because the data needed for the adjustments are unavailable.
increase this year. In developing countries, a 9 -percent increase, to $\$ 13.4$ billion, is planned, compared with a 36 percent increase. Affiliates in "interna-tional"-those whose operations span more than one country and are engaged in oil and gas drilling, petroleum shipping, other water transportation, or petroleum trading-plan a 29 -percent increase, to $\$ 1.3$ billion, following a 19 percent increase.
In addition to the estimates of planned expenditures for 1981 and 1982, this article presents revised estimates of actual spending for 1977-80 (tables $2-5$ ). The estimates for all years incorporate the results of BEA's 1977 benchmark survey of U.S. direct investment abroad. ${ }^{2}$ Previously published estimates were linked to the 1966 benchmark survey. A technical note at the end of this article summarizes the major differences in definitions, concepts, and presentation between the previous and revised series, and describes the procedure used to expand sample data to universe estimates for intercensal years.
In the past, spending estimates were adjusted in an attempt to eliminate or reduce bias caused by systematic overpredicting or underpredicting of actual expenditures by reporters. Beginning with this article, the estimates will no longer be adjusted. The technical note explains the previous bias adjustment procedure and the reasons for its discontinuation.

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## Petroleum

Petroleum affiliates plan to increase spending 14 percent, to $\$ 21.5$ billion, compared with a 28 -percent increase this year. (The 1982 estimates may be substantially revised in later surveys because several major U.S. companies could not provide reliable estimates so far in advance of actual expenditures.) Much of the increase is in Canada, Australia, and "other Africa." The size of the increase was moderated by slower growth in the United Kingdom and "other Asia and Pacific."

In developed countries, affiliates plan to increase spending 15 percent, to $\$ 14.0$ billion, following a 23 -percent increase
in 1981 (tables 6 and 7). Canadian affiliates plan to step-up spending 32 percent, to $\$ 4.3$ billion, after a 5 -percent increase this year. The sharp 1982 increase is mainly for improvement of downstream facilities, including modernization and expansion of refineries and new petrochemical facilities. It is planned despite the year-old Canadian National Energy Program (NEP), which calls for increased Canadian ownership of the domestic oil and gas industry, the provision of new incentives to encourage exploration by Canadian-controlled companies, and increased federal energy taxes. Although the NEP appeared to be an important factor in recent decisions by several I'.S. com-
panies to sell Canadian oil and gas properties, it does not seem to be dampening affiliates' investment in downstream facilities in Canada.
In the North Sea area, British affiliates plan to maintain spending at $\$ 4.9$ billion in 1982. Norwegian affiliates plan a 16 -percent increase, to $\$ 1.6$ billion, following a similar increase this year; the 1982 increase is for continued development of offshore oilfields and gasfields. After doubling expenditures this year, Australian affiliates plan a further 44 -percent increase in 1982. The increases are for development of both offshore and shale oil reserves, and re-
(Text continued on p.66)

Table 1.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies, 1977-82

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Percent change from preceding year} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Billions of dollars} <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Actual expenditures} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Latest plans 1} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Actual expenditures} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Latest plans 1} <br>
\hline \& 1978 \& 1979 \& $1980{ }^{1}$ \& 1981 \& 1982 \& 1977 \& 1978 \& 1979 \& 19801 \& 1981 \& 1982 <br>
\hline Total. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{9

-14
7} \& 25 \& 30 \& 18 \& 6 \& 24, 1 \& 26.1 \& 32.6 \& 42.4 \& 50.1 \& 53.3 <br>
\hline Mining...- \& \& 51 \& 89 \& 33 \& 2 \& . 5 \& . 4 \& . 7 \& 1.3 \& 1.7 \& 1.7 <br>
\hline Petroleum..... \& \& 16 \& 34 \& 28 \& 14 \& 8.9 \& 9.5 \& 11.0 \& 14.8 \& 19.0 \& 21.5 <br>
\hline Manufacturing. \& 14 \& 29 \& 27 \& 14 \& 2 \& 10.5 \& 12.0 \& 15.4 \& 19.5 \& 22.2 \& 22.7 <br>
\hline Food and kindred products...- \& 17 \& 25 \& 28 \& 12 \& -2 \& . 8 \& . 9 \& 1.2 \& 1.5 \& 1.7 \& 1.7 <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied products. \& -8 \& 38 \& 14 \& 19 \& 15 \& 2.0 \& 1.9 \& 2.6 \& 3.0 \& 3.5 \& 4.1 <br>
\hline Primary and fabrlcated metals. \& ${ }_{22}^{7}$ \& 11

31 \& | 37 |
| :--- |
| 18 | \& 27

-4 \& 19 \& .5
3.0 \& - ${ }^{6} 6$ \& 4.6 \& 5.9 \& 1.1 \& 1.3 <br>
\hline Machinery except electrical.......- \& 22 \& 31

26 \& | 18 |
| :--- |
| 24 | \& $\begin{array}{r}-4 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 7

9 \& 3.0
.7 \& 3.6
.9 \& 4.7
1.1 \& 5.6
1.4 \& 1.3
1.5 \& 5.7 <br>
\hline Transportation equipment.-...- \& 18 \& 54 \& 49 \& 34 \& -13 \& 1.6 \& 1.9 \& 2.9 \& 4.4 \& 5. 9 \& 5.1 <br>
\hline Other manufacturing. .-. -- \& 16 \& 3 \& 29 \& 12 \& -1 \& 1.8 \& 2.1 \& 2.2 \& 2.8 \& 3.2 \& 3.2 <br>
\hline Trade...--.-............................. \& 9 \& 37 \& 25 \& 6 \& 10 \& 2.1 \& 2.2 \& 3.1 \& 3.8 \& 4.0 \& 4.4 <br>
\hline Finance (except banking), insurance and real estate. Other industries. \& -10
-6 \& 49
22 \& 7
28 \& -12
7 \& $\left.{ }^{*}\right)-9$ \& .2
1.9 \& 1.8 \& .3
2.1 \& .3
2.7 \& .3
2.9 \& 2.3 <br>
\hline By area \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Developed countries.- \& 10 \& 25 \& 29 \& 13 \& 7 \& 18.0 \& 19.8 \& 24.8 \& 31.9 \& 36.1 \& 38.7 <br>
\hline Canada \& 1 \& 20 \& 29 \& 13 \& 11 \& 5.4 \& 5.4 \& 6.5 \& 8. 3 \& 9.4 \& 10.4 <br>
\hline Europe. \& 13 \& 30 \& 27 \& 11 \& 4 \& 11.2 \& 12.6 \& 16.4 \& 20.8 \& 23.2 \& 24.2 <br>
\hline European Communities (9)2... \& 13 \& 28 \& 27 \& 7 \& 4 \& 9.6 \& 10.9 \& 14.0 \& 17.8 \& 19.1 \& 19.8 <br>
\hline France-....... \& 1 \& 26 \& 23 \& -3 \& 5 \& 1. 4 \& 1.4 \& 1.8 \& 2.2 \& 2.1 \& 2.2 <br>
\hline Germany \& 34 \& 28 \& 17 \& 1 \& 2 \& 2.0 \& 2.6 \& 3.4 \& 3.9 \& 4.0 \& 4.0 <br>
\hline United Kingdom. \& 20 \& 27 \& 33 \& 10 \& 5 \& 3.9 \& 4. 7 \& 6. 0 \& 8.0 \& 8.8 \& 9. 2 <br>
\hline Other....... \& $-7$ \& 31 \& 28 \& 14 \& 1 \& 2.4 \& 2.2 \& 2.9 \& 3.7 \& 4.2 \& 4.3 <br>
\hline Other.- \& 9 \& 42 \& 26 \& 35 \& 8 \& 1.5 \& 1.7 \& 2.4 \& 3.0 \& 4.1 \& 4.4 <br>
\hline Japan \& 32 \& 15 \& 42 \& (*) \& 13 \& . 4 \& . 6 \& . 6 \& . 9 \& . 9 \& 1.0 <br>
\hline Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. \& 20 \& 7 \& 40 \& 37 \& 18 \& 1.0 \& 1.2 \& 1.3 \& 1.8 \& 2.5 \& 3.0 <br>
\hline Developing countries. \& 16 \& 20 \& 38 \& 36 \& 9 \& 4.8 \& 5. 5 \& 6.6 \& 9.0 \& 12.2 \& 13.4 <br>
\hline Latin America... \& 17 \& 27 \& 42 \& 35 \& 7 \& 2.2 \& 2.5 \& 3.2 \& 4.6 \& 6.2 \& 6. 6 <br>
\hline Other Africa. \& 14 \& 12 \& 44 \& 38 \& 43 \& . 7 \& . 8 \& . 9 \& 1.3 \& 1.8 \& 2.5 <br>
\hline Middle East ---..--- \& -10 \& -27 \& -10 \& -29 \& 15 \& 1.2 \& 1.1 \& .8 \& . 7 \& . 5 \& . 6 <br>
\hline Other Asia and Pacific.. \& 56 \& 52 \& 47 \& 54 \& -5 \& . 7 \& 1.1 \& 1.7 \& 2.5 \& 3.8 \& 3.7 <br>
\hline International. \& -38 \& 51 \& 22 \& 19 \& -29 \& 1.3 \& . 8 \& 1.2 \& 1.5 \& 1.8 \& 1.3 <br>
\hline Addenda European Communities (10) ${ }^{3}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 19.2 \& 19.9 <br>
\hline OPEC ${ }^{4}$ \& 10 \& -2 \& 13 \& 28 \& 17 \& 1.7 \& 1.9 \& 1.9 \& 2.1 \& 2.7 \& 3.2 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

* Less than 0.5 percent ( $\pm$ ).

1. Based on the BEA survey taken in June 1981.

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Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.
3. European Communities (10) consists of European Communities (9) and Greece. 4. OPEC consists of Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and the United Arab Emirates.
Note.-Estimates are for nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

Table 2.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in 1977 :
[Millions of dollars]

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ | Mining | Petroleum | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Trade | Finance (except banking , ance, and resl estate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { itries } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Food } \\ \text { zand } \\ \text { kindred } \\ \text { products } \end{array}\right\|$ | Chemicals and products | Primary cated metals | Machinery, electrica | Electric and electronic equip- ment | Trans-porta-equipment | Other facturing |  |  |  |
| All countriea. |  | 516 | 8,856 |  | 810 | 2,043 |  | 2,968 | 705 | 1,617 | 1,836 | 2,053 | 234 | 1,869 |
| Developed countries. | $\begin{array}{r} 24,051 \\ 18,014 \\ 5,375 \\ 11,196 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,875 \\ & 2,275 \end{aligned}$ | 1,611 |  |  | 2,754 | 533 | 1,451 | 1,497 | 1,731 | 213 | 1,095 |
| Canada. |  | 282 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,954 \\ & 3,438 \end{aligned}$ |  | 168 | 409 | 161 | 283 | 94 | 534 | 626 | 245 | 67 | 651 |
| Europe... |  | 9 |  | 5,875 | 341 | 1,116 | 276 | 2,164 | 403 | 784 | 791 | 1,272 | 112 | 490 |
| European Communlties (9)......... | $\begin{array}{r} 9,648 \\ 703 \\ 116 \\ 1,407 \\ 1,950 \\ 248 \\ 583 \\ 17 \\ 771 \\ 3,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,724 \\ \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 29 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | 302 | 1,039 | 248 10 | 2,071 | 337 23 | 744 7 | $\begin{array}{r}741 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 901 <br> 144 | ${ }^{(0)}{ }^{108}$ | (D) ${ }^{427}$ |
| Dranmark |  | 0 |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,482 \\ 466 \\ 460 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 8$ | (*) 18 | (*) ${ }^{\text {571 }}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 0 163 | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 65 169 169 | (0) | ${ }_{8}^{3}$ |
| Germany- |  | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (D) } 229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 1,041 \\ 1,045 \end{array}$ | 43 49 | 89 174 | 18 95 | 571 | 47 109 | 163 | 134 | 167 | (D) 8 |  |
| Ireland.... |  | 1 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,759 \\ 918 \\ 416 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | 8 | $\begin{array}{r}174 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {(D) }}{ }^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {(D) }}{ }^{48}$ | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }}\right.} 7$ | (D) 5 | (D) 40 |
| Luxembourg |  | 0 |  |  | 0 | (D) ${ }^{34}$ | (*) ${ }^{11}$ |  | (*) ${ }^{32}$ | 17 0 1 | (D) | (*) ${ }^{\text {(0) }}$ | (*) ${ }^{5}$ | (D) 0 |
| Netherlands.-...- |  | 0 3 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 186 \\ 182 \\ 1,447 \end{array}$ | 38 <br> 123 | 179 168 | 33 76 | ${ }^{(D)}{ }_{455}$ | 8 107 | 190 | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{327}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})} 227$ | 3 22 4 | ${ }^{(D)} 186$ |
| Other Europ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,548 \\ 75 \\ 34 \\ 721 \\ 27 \\ 316 \\ 158 \\ 165 \\ 6 \\ 46 \end{array}$ |  | (D) ${ }^{714}$ | 393 |  | 77344 | $\text { (D) }{ }_{2}^{28}$ |  |  | 4010 | (D) ${ }^{51}$ | 37141 |  | ( ${ }_{(0)}$ |
| Austria- |  | 1. |  | 37 19 19 | 3 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norway- |  | 1 | 643 | ${ }^{39}$ | , | (D) |  | (*) |  |  | (D) ${ }_{6}^{8}$ | 34 | () 0 |  |
| Portugal. |  | 0 | (D) ${ }^{2}$ | 12 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{42}$ | (*) | ${ }^{(*)} 13$ | ${ }^{(8)} 26$ | ${ }^{(*)}{ }_{35}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 16$ | 13 116 | ${ }_{2}$ | (0) |
| Sweden. |  | 0 |  | $\begin{array}{r}166 \\ 98 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 26 1 1 | ${ }_{7}$ | 8 | (D) ${ }^{3}$ | (D) ${ }^{20}$ | 4 | (D) | 29 |  | ${ }^{7}$ |
| Switzeriand |  | (*) 0 | 8 | 31 |  | ${ }^{7} 6$ | 1 |  | ${ }^{13}$ |  | ( 7 | 95 | () | (*) ${ }^{29}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Turkey.... } \\ \text { Other...... } \end{gathered}$ |  | (*) 0 | (D) ${ }^{1}$ | 2 2 2 | (*) | (*) | (*) 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{* *} 0$ | 1 | 34 | (*) | (*) |
| Japan.. | 418 | 0 | (D) | 325 | 6 | (D) | 1 | (D) | 8 | (*) | (D) | 27 | (D) | (D) |
| Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Australia | $\begin{array}{r} 1,024 \\ 743 \\ 55 \\ 227 \end{array}$ | 13112228 | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{148}{ }^{18}$ | 4003141967 | ${ }_{54}^{67}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }^{53}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{18}^{18} \\ & { }^{(\mathrm{D})} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 122 \\ 11 \\ 54 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (D) } \\ & \\ & \text { (D) } \\ & 30 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |
| New Zealand |  |  |  |  | 54 1 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa. |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Developing countrie | 4,754 | 94 | 2,388 | 1,647 | 229 | 432 | 96 | 213 | 173 | 166 | 339 | 322 | 22 | 281 |
| Latin America | $\begin{array}{r} 2,163 \\ 1,674 \\ 172 \\ 965 \\ 16 \\ 91 \\ 21 \\ 132 \\ 185 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | 51 | 409 | 1,355 | 191 | 337 | 91 | 191 | 82 | 163 | 299 | 216 | 3 1 0 1 0 0 1 <br> (*) <br> (*) | $\begin{array}{rr}124 \\ \\ & 54 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 26 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ \text { (D) } & 2 \\ \text { (D) } & \\ \text { (D) } & 8\end{array}$ |
| South America. |  | 33 | 285 | 1,148 | 136 | 292 |  | 184 | 63 | 148 | 249 |  |  |  |
| Argentina. |  | 3 <br> 4 <br> 4 | 48 | 1, 94 | ${ }^{6}$ | 18 | 5 | 27 | 2 <br> 50 | 11 118 | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ \hline 161\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| - Brazil.... |  | (*) ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{29}$ | $\begin{array}{r}857 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97 1 | ${ }^{230}$ | (D) ${ }^{45}$ | ${ }^{157}$ | (*) ${ }^{50}$ | $\left({ }^{(118}\right.$ | (D) ${ }^{161}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Colombia |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ | 47 | (8) ${ }^{1}$ | 14 | (D) 1 | (*) | () 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Eeruador }}$ |  | ${ }_{21}^{0}$ | (D) | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (D) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4 | (D) |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (D) } \\ & \text { (D) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Peruezuela |  |  | ${ }^{(D)} 21$ | 10588888 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(*)} 8$ | ${ }^{(*)} 13$ | 3 <br> 36 | ${ }_{50}$ |  |  |
| Other-- |  | 1 | (D) | 22 | (D) | ${ }^{(*)}$ | (D) | ( 0 |  | (*) ${ }^{13}$ | (D) |  |  |  |
| Central America | $\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ 233 \\ 12 \\ 95 \\ 148 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \end{array}$ | (*) | 447235 | $\begin{array}{r} 195 \\ 164 \\ 3 \\ 38 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \left({ }^{48}{ }_{38}\right. \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 433517 |  |  | 191404 |  | 47 | 60494938 | 2111 | 3612420 |
| Mexico. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 700 |  | (*) $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 401 |  |  |  |
| Pamama |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Western Hemisphere |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 13 \end{array}$ |  | $\text { (*) } \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (*) }^{7} \\ & \text { (D) } \\ & \text { (D) } \\ & \text { (D) } \\ & \text { (D) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \left(^{*}\right) & 2 \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text { (D) } \end{array}\right. \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \end{array}\right. \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} (*) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 000000 |  | 000000 | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\quad \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \end{array}\right] \end{aligned}$ | (*) ${ }^{*}$ | (*) 1 |  |
| Bahamas-..-.-.-.-.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands Antililes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobaso. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{(*)} 3$ | (D) 1 |
| Other Africa | 700 | (D) | 587 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{24}$ | 4 | (D) |
| Saharan. | ${ }_{3}^{385}$ |  | 355 |  | (*) |  | (*) | (*) 0 | 0 |  | 2 | (D) | , | (D) |
| Egypt | $\begin{array}{r}235 \\ 103 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 | ${ }_{103}^{224}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | (\%) | 0 | (D) |
| Other- | 47 |  | 29 |  | (*) | (*) | (*) |  | 0 |  | 2 | (D) | 0 | (0) |
| Sub-Saharan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  |
| Liberia... | (D) | 2 0 | ${ }^{(*)}{ }_{68}$ | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ |  |  | (*) ${ }^{0}$ | 0 |  |  |  |  | (*) ${ }^{3}$ | (D) |
| Other-- | 216 | (D) | 164 | 14 | 4 |  | ${ }^{( } 2$ | , | (D) | (*) | (D) | ( 7 | () | (D) |
| Middle East. | 1,176 |  | 1,012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jsrael ${ }_{\text {OPEC-.--- }}$ |  | 0 1 | ${ }_{985}^{2}$ |  |  | (D) | 0 |  |  | 0 0 | $\frac{1}{0}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{17}$ |  |  |
| Other...- | 41 | 1 | 25 | (*) ${ }^{5}$ |  | (D) | 0 | (*) | ${ }^{(8)}$ |  | 0 | (D) | (*) | (D) |
| Other Asia and Pacific. | 715 | (P) |  | 224 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |  | 5 | (D) |
| Hong Kong - .-. | 43 18 | 0 | ${ }^{(D)} 0$ | 17 16 | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ |  | ${ }^{(*)} 0$ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  | 0 0 |  |  | 5 | (D) |
| Indonesia. | 245 | (D) | 210 | 18 |  |  |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 1 |  | (D) |
| Malaysia- | $\stackrel{137}{ }$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | (D) | $\stackrel{22}{43}$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ |  | (*) 1 |  | 18 4 4 |  | 3 7 | ${ }^{\left.()^{\prime}\right)} 5$ |  | (D) |
| Singapore.. | 78 77 | 0 | ${ }^{(D)} 28$ | ${ }_{33}$ |  |  | 1 | 11 | 17 | 1 |  |  | 0 | (D) |
| South Korea | 39 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 0 |  | (D) | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | (D) | 0 | (D) |
| Taiwan....-- | $\stackrel{37}{ }$ |  | (*) | 27 |  |  | (*) 0 | ${ }^{(*)} 0$ |  | 1 |  | 9 <br> 3 | 0 |  |
| Thailand |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{0}$ |  |  | 0 | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ |
| International. | 1,283 |  | 790 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 493 |
| Addendum-OPEC ${ }^{\text {2 }}$. | 1,747 | (D) | 1.413 | 151 | 24 | 40 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 48 | 80 | 2 | (D) |

* Less than $\$ 500,000$.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
Nore.-Estimates are for nonbank foreign affliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

1. The capital expenditures data have been revised back to and including the year 1977 see text for disc
2. OPEC consists of Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya,

Table 3.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in $1978{ }^{1}$
[ Millions of dollars]

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ | Mining | Petroleum | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Trade | Finance (except ing), insurand real estate | Other industrie |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { kind } \\ \text { kindred } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Chemiallied products | Primary cated metals | Machin- exy except elec- trical | Electric and elec-equipment | Trans-oraequip ment | Other manuing ing |  |  |  |
| All countries. | 26, 120 | 442 | 9,519 | 11,959 | 948 | 1,884 | 583 | 3,630 | 865 | 1,911 | 2,138 | 2,230 | 211 | 1,759 |
| Developed countries... | $\begin{array}{r} 19,820 \\ 5,404 \end{array}$ | 354 | 6,393 | 10,104 | 670 | 1,487 | 456 | 3,323 | 665 | 1,716 | 1,787 | 1,838 | 161 | 970 |
| Canada. |  | 144 | 2,011 | 2,405 | 168 | 430 | 136 | 340 | 108 | 450 | 774 | 257 | 82 | 504 |
| Europe- | $12,639$ | 6 | 4,041 | 6, 841 | 423 | 953 | 304 | 2,638 | 516 | 1,084 | 923 | 1,269 | 68 | 414 |
| European Communities (9)........ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,949 \\ 412 \\ 1,49 \\ 1,421 \\ 2,6618 \\ 681 \\ 681 \\ 15 \\ 803 \\ 4,691 \end{array}$ | 2 | 3,210 36 | $\begin{array}{r}6,420 \\ 246 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (D) ${ }^{386}$ | 863 103 | 283 111 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2, } \\ \text { (0) } \\ \text { \% }}}^{\text {236 }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}443 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,047 | 862 50 50 | 897 <br> 104 <br> 186 | ( ${ }_{(0)}$ | (D) 24 |
|  |  | 2 0 0 |  | $\begin{array}{r}246 \\ 1,072 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 15 41 | 1 1 92 | ${ }^{(D)} 17$ | ${ }^{( }{ }^{*}{ }_{620}$ | 6 59 59 | 1 1 93 | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{149}$ | 186 185 185 | ${ }^{(*)} 9$ | (D) ${ }^{3}$ |
| Germany |  | 1 | ${ }^{(D)} 3$ | 2,122 |  | 162 | 114 | ${ }_{828}^{620}$ | 142 | ${ }_{627}^{93}$ | ${ }_{189}^{199}$ | 181 | 2 | (D) 32 |
| Ireland. |  | (*) | ${ }^{\text {(D) }}{ }^{56}$ | , 102 | (D) | 48 | (*) | (D) | 6 | (*) | 37 | 8 |  | 3 |
| Italy-........ |  | 0 | ${ }^{(D)} 1$ | 522 | 24 0 | 42 3 | (D) ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 2$ | (*) ${ }^{42}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands |  | 0 | ${ }^{179}$ | ${ }_{1}^{536}$ | 898 | 155 | ${ }_{80} 80$ | 222 | ${ }_{15}^{12}$ | 4 | 40 | - 47 | 4 | ${ }^{37}$ |
| United Kingdom. |  | 2 | 2, 420 | 1,780 | 159 | 257 | 82 | 527 | 153 | 287 | 315 | 255 | 27 | 208 |
| Other Europe. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,690 \\ 82 \\ 43 \\ 821 \\ 30 \\ 292 \\ 158 \\ 208 \\ 10 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\text { (*) }^{\stackrel{2}{0}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 832 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | 421 | 37 | 90 | 21 | 103 | 73 | 37 | 61 | 372 | (D) | (D) |
| Austria, |  |  |  | -26 | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 3 <br> 18 <br> 18 |  |  |  | 1 | 4 | $\stackrel{44}{6}$ | ( |  |
| Norway |  | (*) | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 743 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 31 | 0 | 7 |  |  |  | 0 | 7 | 44 | (*) | () |
| Portugal |  | 10000 |  | 16 17 | 3 | 9 | (*) | (*) | (D) 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | (*) 0 | (*) |
| Spain --. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 14 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}173 \\ 98 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 21 1 | 41 5 | 4 | (D) ${ }^{24}$ | (D) ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }_{3}^{33}$ | 20 5 | ${ }_{22}^{92}$ | (*) | ${ }_{7}^{12}$ |
| Switzerland. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 43 |  | 6 | 2 |  |  |  | 16 | 113 | (D) |  |
| Turkey..... |  |  |  | - ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 0$ | (*) ${ }^{1}$ | (*) ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 0 <br> 0 | 4 1 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (*) $^{0}$ |  |
| Japan..... | 551 | 0 | 62 | 401 | 13 | 42 | (D) | 314 | 19 | (*) | (D) | 72 | 4 | 12 |
| Australia, New Zealand and South Africa | $\begin{array}{r} 1,226 \\ 983 \\ 54 \\ 189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 204 \\ 189 \\ 1 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 278 \\ { }^{223} \\ \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 456 | 66 | 63 | (D) | 30 | ${ }^{23}$ | 181 | (D) | 240 | 7 | 41 |
| Australia |  |  |  | 375 |  |  |  | 21 |  |  | ${ }^{69}$ | 158 | 1 |  |
| New Zealand. South Africa. |  |  |  | 20 61 | 13 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1 8 | 1 | (D) ${ }_{\text {(D) }}$ | (D) | 14 69 |  | (D) |
| Developing countries | $5,504$ | 88 |  | 1,855 | 278 | 397 | 127 | 307 | 199 | 195 | 351 | 391 | 51 | 331 |
| Latin America. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,529 \\ 1,967 \\ 229 \\ 1,010 \\ 43 \\ 129 \\ 31 \\ 185 \\ 266 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 24 \\ \mathbf{3}^{2} \\ \mathbf{B}^{(D)}{ }^{3} \end{array}$ | 611 | 1,491 | 212 | 299 | 121 | 290 | 79 | 183 | 307 | 239 | 14 | 12 |
| Argentina |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ 82 \\ 67 \\ 3 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 13 \\ 160 \\ 22 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{886}^{117}$ | ${ }_{91}^{11}$ | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 174 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 85$ | -473 |  | ${ }^{(D)}{ }_{102}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 159$ | 22 27 |  | 26 |
| Chile-.-. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 | (D) | ${ }^{\text {(*) }} 0$ | (*) | (D) | (D) | 7 | 0 |  |
| Colombia Ecuador |  | (D) ${ }_{\text {(D) }}$ |  | 48 11 | 5 3 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\left({ }^{(0)} \text { ) }\right.}$ | ${ }^{(*)} 0$ | 1 1 | ${ }^{(D)} 0$ | $\stackrel{20}{2}$ | 9 6 | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ |  |
| Peru |  | 7 |  | ${ }_{6} 6$ | (*) ${ }^{3}$ | 4 1 3 | (*) |  | 1 | (*) 0 | 3 | 12 |  |  |
| Venezuela... |  | a |  | 164 11 | 33 4 | $(*){ }^{37}$ |  | ${ }^{(*)}$ | (*) ${ }^{9}$ | 37 1 | $\stackrel{45}{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 373 \\ 254 \\ 18 \\ 101 \end{gathered}$ | (*) $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 20 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central America Mexico....... |  |  |  | 213 167 | ${ }_{37}^{55}$ | ${ }_{39}^{46}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 74 <br> 62 | 8 | 14 |
| Panama....... |  |  |  | 4 | 1 |  |  | 0 | (*) | ${ }_{0}^{23}$ | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 1 |  |
| Other |  |  |  | 41 | 17 | 6 | (*) | 0 |  | (*) | 9 | 9 | , | 25 |
| Other Western Hemisphere. | $\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ { }_{11}^{18} \\ { }^{(\mathrm{D})} \\ { }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }^{(12} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 1 \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0 \\ 25 \end{array}\right. \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & { }^{(*)} \\ & \text { (D) } \\ & \text { (D) } \\ & \text { (D) } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 11 |  |  | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 0 | (*) | 0 |  | (*) 6 | 5 | 24 |
| Bahamas............. |  |  |  | 1 0 | ${ }^{(*)} 0$ | $\left.{ }^{*}\right)^{1}$ |  | 0 |  | 0 0 | 0 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 1 1 |  | (*) ${ }^{0}$ |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | (*) |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago.. |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{1}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 7$ | (*) | (*) ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | (*) | 0 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | (*) | 15 |
| Other |  |  |  | 9 | 7 |  | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 0 |  | 0 |  | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| Other Africa. | $\begin{gathered} 799 \\ 443 \\ 424 \\ 153 \\ 50 \\ 356 \\ 12 \\ 126 \\ \hline 218 \end{gathered}$ | 220000221021 | $\begin{array}{r} 685 \\ 422 \\ 234 \\ 153 \\ 35 \\ { }^{*}{ }^{* 64} \\ { }^{*}{ }^{95} 99 \\ 164 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | (*) |  |  | 4 | 14 |
| Saharan.-. |  |  |  | 6 <br> 2 <br> 2 | (*) ${ }_{0}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }^{(*)}{ }_{0}$ |  | (*) ${ }_{0}$ |  | 3 0 0 | $\stackrel{10}{1}$ | 0 0 |  |
| Libya. |  |  |  | (*) ${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{2}$ |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | (*) ${ }^{1}$ | 0 |  |
| Other. |  |  |  |  | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |  |  | 3 | 9 | 0 |  |
| Sub-Saharan |  |  |  | 40 1 1 |  |  |  | 0 0 0 |  |  | 8 0 0 | 16 1 1 | ( ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| Nigeria |  |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{19}$ | 1 | 6 2 2 | $\stackrel{(1)}{(\mathcal{D})}$ | 0 0 0 | (D) |  | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 | (*) 1 | (*) |
| Other. |  |  |  | 21 | 9 | 2 | (D) |  |  | (*) | 5 | 8 |  |  |
| Middle East. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,062 \\ 80 \\ 921 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{(*)}{ }^{*}{ }^{*} 0$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{D}) \\ { }^{865} \\ (\mathrm{D}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Israel ${ }_{\text {OPEC...... }}$ |  |  |  | 33 11 | 3 0 0 | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (*) ${ }^{0}$ |  | (*) ${ }^{2}$ | 0 0 0 | 1 0 | ${ }^{(D)} 38$ | ${ }^{(*)}{ }^{3}$ | 11 70 |
| Other.... |  |  |  | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{*}{ }^{9}$ | 0 | (*) | () 0 | 0 | 0 | (D) | (*) | 5 |
| Other Asia and Pacific. | 1,113 <br> 1, <br> 95 <br> 18 <br> 384 <br> 219 <br> 135 <br> 135 <br> 96 <br> 48 <br> 44 <br> 27 <br> 47 <br> 47 | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \text { ( } \left.^{*}\right) \\ 11 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \text { ( } \left.^{*}\right) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}273 \\ 13 \\ 18 \\ 17 \\ \hline \text { (D) }\end{array}$ | (*) ${ }_{5}^{51}$ |  | (*) ${ }^{2}$ |  | 107(D)4 |  | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 5 \\ \text { (D) } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6114 | (D) ${ }^{29}$ | (D) ${ }^{112}$ |
| Hong Kong........ |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indonesia. |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3 |  |  |  | 0 | ( 8 | ( 3 |  | 21 |
| Malaysia-- |  |  |  | ${ }^{(D)}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }_{40}$ | ${ }_{12}^{1}$ | (*) | (*) | (D) 6 | 5 | 3 | (D) ${ }^{4}$ | (*) |  |
| Philippines. |  |  |  | ${ }^{70}$ | (*) ${ }^{40}$ | (*) ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ | 0 3 3 | 6 29 | 5 1 1 | 7 | ${ }^{(D)} 5$ | $\left.{ }^{*}\right)$ |  |
| South Korea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 0 |  | (D) | , | (D) |
| Thaiwan..... |  |  |  | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}{ }_{16}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ |  | 1 | (D) | (*) | (D) | 8 | 0 |  |
| Thailand <br> Other.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | (*) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{5}$ |
| International.. | 796 | ......- | 339 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 457 |
| Addendum-OPEC ${ }^{2}$ | 1,913 | 11 | 1,445 | 222 | 38 | 58 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 37 | 56 | 130 | 1 | 105 |

* Less than $\$ 500,000$.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
Note.-Estimates are for nonbank foreign affliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

Table 4.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in 1979:
[Millions of dollars]


Table 5.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in $1980{ }^{1}$
[ Millions of dollars]

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Andll } \\ \text { inies }}}{ }$ | Mining | Petro- | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Trade | Finance(exceptbanking),insur-ance,and realestate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { tries } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { kindred } \\ \text { prod- } \\ \text { ucts } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Machin- } \\ \text { exry } \\ \text { except } \\ \text { elec- } \\ \text { trical } \end{gathered}$ | Electric and elec- tronic equipment | Trans-porta-equipment | Other facturing |  |  |  |
| All countries. | 42,441 | 1,259 | 14,776 | 19, 540 | 1,521 | 2,965 | 886 | 5,589 | 1,350 | 4,381 | 2,848 | 3,802 | 336 | 2,723 |
| Developed countries. | $\begin{array}{r} 31,924 \\ 8,339 \end{array}$ | 947 | 9,921 | 16, 155 |  | 2,357 | 658 | 5,144 | 984 | 3,692 | 2, 321 | 3,111 | 281 | 1,510 |
| Canada. |  |  | 3,089 | 3,728 | 224 | 494 | 226 | 499 | 187 | 1,162 | 937 | 389 | 106 | 602 |
| Europe.... |  | 10 | 6,500 | 11, 127 | 672 | 1,701 | 416 | 4,099 | 684 | 2,263 | 1,292 | 2,238 | 161 | 801 |
| European Communities (9)......... | $\begin{array}{r} 17,816 \\ 878 \\ 245 \\ 2,209 \\ 3,931 \\ 2,931 \\ 1,172 \\ 1,17 \\ 1,134 \\ 7,956 \end{array}$ | (*) ${ }^{7}$ |  | 10,312 610 | 623 22 | 1,539 | 396 7 | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}^{\text {(0) }}$ ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 563 45 | ${ }_{\text {( }}^{\text {( })} 070$ | 1,180 48 | $\begin{array}{r}1,488 \\ \hline 176\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\left({ }^{( }\right)}{ }^{\text {( })}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})} 28$ |
|  |  | 0 0 |  | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 1.582 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{60}^{13}$ | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | 1 30 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 109 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{103}^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 173 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 107 305 | (D) | (D) |
| Grance.... |  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  | - $\begin{array}{r}1,582 \\ 3,223\end{array}$ | 60 <br> 88 | 130 360 | 10 100 | 1,174 | 109 138 | +1030 | ${ }_{313}^{173}$ | 305 241 | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 80$ |
| Ireland.- |  | 2 |  | ${ }^{1} 207$ | 21 | 85 | 1 | ${ }^{1} 183$ | ${ }_{3}$ | (D) | (D) | 30 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 5 |
| Italy-....... |  | 0 |  | 870 15 | 56 0 | 100 3 | ${ }_{38}^{38}$ | ${ }^{(1)}{ }_{7}$ | $\stackrel{46}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 4$ | (*) 109 | (*) | (*) 32 |
| Netherlands. |  | 0 |  | 768 | 108 | 180 | 50 | 300 | 17 |  | 110 | ${ }^{66}$ | ${ }_{2}$ |  |
| United Kingdom. |  | 3 |  | 3,005 | 256 | 482 | 170 | 784 | 192 | 699 | 423 | 434 | 86 | 411 |
| Other Europe. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,022 \\ 191 \\ 42 \\ 1,416 \\ 60 \\ 706 \\ 759 \\ 368 \\ 310 \\ 69 \end{array}$ | $\text { (*) } \begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3} \\ 0 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{(\mathrm{D})}{ }^{1,341}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 815 \\ 72 \\ 21 \\ 53 \\ 23 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | 494600 | 162511 | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $(\mathrm{D}){ }_{1}^{121}$ | ${ }^{(\mathrm{D})}{ }_{0}^{193}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 7 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}750 \\ 98 \\ 13 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | (*) |  |
| Austria. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (*) |
| Norway |  | () 2 | 1,205 |  |  | 12 |  | (*) |  | (*) 7 |  | 52 | ${ }_{5}^{1}$ | (*) |
| Portugal. |  | 0 | 3 50 |  | ${ }^{13}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(*)} 8$ | (8) | (D) 53 |  | (D) 22 | -34 | (*) 0 | (*) |
| Sweden. |  | 0 | ${ }_{32}^{50}$ | 396 169 | 13 1 1 | 114 18 | 8 | (D) | (D) ${ }^{53}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 4$ | (D) ${ }^{22}$ | 240 46 | (*) | ${ }_{11}^{20}$ |
| Switzerland |  | 0 | (D) | 77 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 17 | (*) | 42 | 207 | (D) | (D) |
| Other... |  | 0 | 13 | 2 2 2 | ${ }^{(*)} 0$ | (*) | (*) ${ }^{0}$ | 0 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 53 | (*) | (*) |
| Japan... | 903 | 0 | (D) | 707 | 10 | 88 | 3 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 13 | 125 | 3 | (D) |
| Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,844 \\ 1,457 \\ 79 \\ 308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 511 \\ 481 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $(D)$ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> 145 | $\begin{aligned} & 593 \\ & { }^{453} \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{9 4} \\ \mathbf{6 5} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73525 | 14 <br> 8 <br> 0 | (D) | (D) | (D) | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 49 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}359 \\ \hline 208 \\ 35 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ |  | (D) 50 |
| New Zealand. South Africa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(D)} 18$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 22$ |  |  |  | (D) ${ }^{6}$ |
| Developing countries. | 9,048 | 312 | 3,901 | 3,386 | 522 | 609 | 228 | 445 | 366137 | 689675 | 527459 | 691 | 56 | 703 |
| Latin America. | 9,048 4,576 | 230 | 902 | 2,760 | 355 | 511 | 212 | 411 |  |  |  | 463 |  | 183 |
| South America Argentina | $\begin{array}{r} 3,309 \\ 678 \\ 1,435 \\ 207 \\ 219 \\ 66 \\ 312 \\ 293 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \\ \text { (D) }^{197} \\ \text { (D) } \\ 1 \\ a \end{gathered}$ | 688 158 | 2,079 | 200 | 439 86 86 | $\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 4 \\ 102 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | (D) ${ }^{388}$ | (D) ${ }^{86}$ | (D) ${ }^{441}$ |  | 278 | (*) ${ }^{6}$ | (D) ${ }^{60}$ |
| Brazil.... |  |  |  | 1,286 | 105 | 253 |  |  |  |  | 227 | 72 |  |  |
| Chile-...- |  |  | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 15 | 2 | 4 |  |  | (*) | (0) | 7 | ${ }^{26}$ | 0 | (D) |
| Colombia |  | ( $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | (D) 117 | ${ }_{41}^{64}$ | ${ }_{11}^{13}$ | 25 7 | (D) | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 0$ | (D) ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 0$ | (D) ${ }^{10}$ | (D) ${ }^{28}$ | 0 |  |
| Peru.. |  | (D) $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 2 \\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 247 \\ 40 \\ 39 \end{gathered}$ | 518952 |  | ${ }_{2}$ | (*) |  |  |  | (D) 2 |  |  |  |
| Venezuela. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (*) ${ }^{63}$ | (D) 9 | (*) | $\left({ }^{*}\right)^{12}$ | 312 | (D) ${ }^{46}$ | 56 | (*) | (*) ${ }^{8}$ |
| Other..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central America | $\begin{gathered} 979 \\ 830 \\ 41 \\ 108 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 2 \\ & 0 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 665 \\ 624 \\ 14 \\ 26 \end{array}$ | (D) ${ }_{\text {123 }}^{148}$ | (D) ${ }^{\text {(D) }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \mathbf{5 2} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{234}^{234}$ |  | 176 | 7 | 68311323 |
| Mexico..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 0 0 | (*) ${ }^{47}$ |  | 83144 | 15899 |  |  |
| Other...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | ${ }^{(8)} 3$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ |  |
| Other Western Hemisphere | $\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ 30 \\ 25 \\ 14 \\ 131 \\ 88 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 5 \\ \left.\left({ }^{*}\right) \quad \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ | (D) ${ }^{159}$ | ${ }_{1}^{17}$ | (D) ${ }^{8}$ | (D) ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 000000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) \\ \quad 1 \end{array}$ | 000000 | (*) ${ }^{\mathbf{6}}$ | (*) 8 |  | ${ }_{16}^{56}$ |
| Bahamas............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(*)} 1$ | (D) ${ }^{\text {(D) }}$ |  |
| Netherlands Antililes................. |  |  | (D) ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.{ }^{*}{ }^{*}\right)$ | (*) |  |  |  |  |  | ( 0 | (*) 1 | (*) |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago. <br> Other |  | 0 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | (*) |  |  |  |  | 3 <br> 3 | (*) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (*) | ${ }_{32}^{2}$ |
| Other Africa.......................... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,289 \\ 495 \\ 292 \\ 150 \\ 53 \\ 795 \\ 20 \\ 272 \\ 502 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ \left({ }^{\circ}\right) \\ \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,178 \\ 475 \\ 281 \\ 149 \\ 45 \\ \mathbf{c}^{702} \\ { }^{\circ}{ }^{253} \\ 449 \end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 6 \\ \mathbf{6} \\ \mathbf{2}\end{array}$ | $\left({ }^{*}{ }^{14}\right.$ |  | (*) ${ }^{10}$ |  | (*) ${ }^{7}$ | (*) 0 | 11 | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 0 |  |
| Saharan. |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |  | (-) |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  | 0 | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ |
| Libya.- |  |  |  | (*) ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | (*) | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | (*) ${ }^{4}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Other-- |  |  |  | 3 | (*) | 1 | (*) ${ }_{10}$ | - 0 | (*) 7 |  | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Saharan.. |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ | 14 | 5 <br> 0 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 | 7 0 | (*) 0 | 9 0 0 | 16 1 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | ${ }_{13}^{21}$ |
| Nigeria..... |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | 1 |  | (*) ${ }^{0}$ | 0 |  |  | 3 | 4 |  |  |
| Other.... |  |  |  | 37 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 0 |  | (*) | 6 | 11 | (D) | (D) |
| Middle East... | $\begin{aligned} & 70192 \\ & 974 \\ & 574 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 531 \\ 6 \\ 498 \\ 48 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | (*) ${ }^{3} \begin{array}{r}36 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 5 \\ \left({ }^{5}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left(\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}^{\circ}{ }^{20}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \left({ }^{*}\right) & \\ \left({ }^{*}\right) & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3} \\ & \mathbf{3} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0000 | (*) | $\begin{aligned} & (\mathrm{D}) \\ & { }^{68}{ }^{68}{ }^{30} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \\ \hline 42 \\ 42 \end{gathered}$ |
| Israel ${ }_{\text {OPEC...................................... }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Other Asia and Pacific... | 2,482 | 76 | 1,291 | 538 |  |  |  |  | 218 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hong Kong... |  | 0 |  | ${ }_{16}^{31}$ | 1 | 4 7 | 3 0 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 12 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }^{(D)} 0$ | (D) |
| Indonesia..... | 750 | 75 | ${ }_{615}^{0}$ | ${ }_{32}^{16}$ | (*) ${ }^{0}$ |  |  |  | $\stackrel{5}{3}$ | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | (D) |  |  |
| Malaysia.- | 312 | (*) | (D) | (D) | 1 | (D) | (*) | (e) 2 | 51 | 4 | (D) | 7 | (*) | (D) 8 |
| Philippines. | ${ }_{342}^{298}$ | 0 | 51 | ${ }^{208}$ | (*) 132 | 19 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{15}$ | ${ }_{48}^{44}$ | ${ }_{7}^{4}$ | 1 |  |  | (D) |
| South Korea. | 55 | 0 | (*) | (D) |  |  | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 |  | (D) | ( |  |
| Taiwan-... | $\stackrel{88}{ }$ | 1 | (D) 1 | (D) | 3 | (D) |  | 1 | 40 | (*) 0 | (D) | (D) | 0 | (*) |
| Other.................................... | 162 31 |  | ${ }^{(D)} 13$ | ${ }^{(D)} 8$ | 3 | ${ }^{(D)} 6$ | (*) | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |  | ${ }_{9}^{2}$ |
| International.. | 1,469 |  | 954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 515 |
| Addendum-OPEC ${ }^{2}$.................... | 2,116 | 76 | 1,579 | 273 | 40 | 74 | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | 3 | (D) | 31 | (D) | 106 | 1 | 80 |

- Less than $\$ 500,000$.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. Based on the BEA survey taken in June 1981.

Nore.-Estimates are for nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

Table 6.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in $1981{ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

${ }^{-}$Less than $\$ 500,000$.
Note.-Estimates are for nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

1. Based on the BEA survey taken in June 1981.
2. Consists of European Communities (9) and Greece.
3. See footnote 2, table 2.

Table 7.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies in 1982 I
[Millions of dollars]


* Less than $\$ 500,000$.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
Note.-Estimates are for nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

1. Based on the BEA survey talien in June 1981.
2. Consists of European Communities (9) and Greece
3. See footnote 2, table 2.
(Text continued from.p. 59)
flect Australia's drive for energy selfsufficiency.
In developing countries, affiliates plan a 19 -percent increase, to $\$ 6.6$ billion, after a 42 -percent increase in 1981. The increase is centered in "other Africa"-particularly Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, and Cameroon-where affiliates plan to continue exploration, partly to secure supplies from sources other than the Middle East. In Latin America, a large spending increase is planned by affiliates in Trinidad and Tobago for development of offshore natural gasfields. After nearly doubling expenditures for offshore oilfield and gasfield development this year, affiliates in "other Asia and Pacific"-mainly in Indonesia and Malaysia-plan to maintain their spending at $\$ 2.4$ billion in 1982.

Affiliates in "international" are planning to reduce spending 24 percent, to $\$ 0.9$ billion, in 1982, following a 27 percent increase in spending this year. The reduction reflects a decline in demand for tankers resulting from reduced demand for Middle East crude oil and some shift to pipeline transportation, mainly in the Middle East.

## Manufacturing

Manufacturing affiliates plan to increase spending 2 percent, to $\$ 22.7$ billion, compared with a 14 -percent increase this year. Smaller increases, or declines, are expected in all industries within manufacturing except nonelectrical machinery and electric and electronic equipment. A particularly large decline is expected in transportation equipment.
After 3 years of rapid growth, affiliates in transportation equipment plan a 13 -percent decrease in spending, to $\$ 5.1$ billion, in 1982 . The decrease partly reflects near-completion of several projects involving construction of assembly and parts production facilities for development of "world cars." Plans for further expansion have been dampened by recent weak worldwide demand for autos. Affiliates in food products and "other manufacturing" also plan cuts in spending-2 percent and 1 percent, respectively-after 12-percent increases
in each industry in 1981. The cuts reflect completion of several new plants and expansion projects.
Affiliates in chemicals plan a 15 -percent increase in spending, to $\$ 4.1$ billion, compared with this year's 19percent increase; most of the increase in both years is for construction of petrochemical plants. Affiliates in primary and fabricated metals also plan a strong, but smaller, increase next year. In contrast, affiliates in nonelectrical machinery plan to step up spending 7 percent, to $\$ 5.7$ billion, compared with a 4-percent cut this year. The step-up is mainly for increased capitalization of computer equipment for rental. Affiliates in electric and electronic equipment plan a 9 -percent increase, to $\$ 1.6$ billion, about the same increase as this year.

In developed countries, manufacturing affiliates plan a 1 -percent increase, to $\$ 17.9$ billion, following a 9 -percent increase in 1981. Canadian affiliates plan to maintain spending at $\$ 4.4$ billion for 1982. A large decline in spending by transportation equipment affiliates is expected to offset increases in every other manufacturing industry. The decline follows 3 years of programs to expand and modernize assembly and parts facilities and, in part, reflects sluggish North American demand for autos.

In Europe, German affiliates plan a 3 -percent decrease in spending, to $\$ 3.0$ billion, following a 5 -percent decrease this year; most of the decrease is in "other manufacturing" and reflects completion of a cigarette manufacturing plant this year. British affiliates plan a 12 -percent increase, to $\$ 3.4$ billion. The increase is centered in nonelectrical machinery, mainly reflecting the increased capitalization of computer equipment for rental, and in transportation equipment, reflecting modernization of passenger car assembly facilities. French affiliates plan a 4 -percent increase, to $\$ 1.6$ billion; affiliates in chemicals, machinery, and transportation equipment account for most of the increase. In "other Europe," affiliates plan no increase in 1982, following a doubling of expenditures, to $\$ 1.7$ billion, this year. Much of this year's particularly large increase is by transporta-
tion equipment affiliates in Spain and Austria for construction of assembly plants and parts facilities.

In developing countries, affiliates plan a 5 -percent increase, to $\$ 4.8$ billion, following a 34-percent increase in 1981. The largest increase is in Brazil, where affiliates in primary and fabricated metals plan to explore for and develop bauxite reserves, and affiliates in chemicals plan to construct industrial gas plants. The increase in Brazil is partly offset by a moderate decline in Mexico, where cuts in spending are planned in transportation equipment, as a result of the completion of a new engine plant and assembly facilities.

## Other industries

Mining affiliates plan to increase spending 2 percent, to $\$ 1.7$ billion, following 3 years of sizable increases. Declines in spending in Canada and Chile, reflecting completion of major expansion projects, will be offset by an increase in Australia, where affiliates are attracted by cheap, abundant power, plentiful bauxite supplies, and a favorable investment climate.

Trade affiliates plan a 10 -percent increase, to $\$ 4.4$ billion, following a 6 -percent increase this year. The 1982 increase is spread among several European countries, Japan, and Mexico; most of the spending is by affiliates that market information systems.

Spending by affiliates in finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate will remain at $\$ 0.3$ billion in 1982, reflecting small offsetting increases and decreases among several countries.

Affiliates in "other industries"-agriculture, construction, transportation, communication, public utilities, and other services-plan to cut spending 9 percent, to $\$ 2.7$ billion, compared with a 7-percent increase this year. Large cuts are expected by affiliates in "international," reflecting the purchase of new and used bulk ore and grain carriers this year, and in Hong Kong, where an electric power plant is to be completed this year. In contrast, a moderate increase is planned in Canada, mainly for modernization of communication equipment.

## Technical Note

Beginning with 1977, estimates of capital expenditures by foreign affiliates have been revised to incorporate the results of the 1977 benchmark survey of U.S. direct investment abroad. The 1977 survey was a census, which, in terms of value, covered virtually the entire direct investment universe ; reports for 14,727 majority-owned nonbank foreign affliates of nonbank U.S. parents were received. The revisions to the expenditure estimates resulted primarily from "benchmarking" reported sample data from the capital expenditures survey ( $\mathrm{BE}-133 \mathrm{C}$ ) to the universe data from the 1977 survey.

Previously published estimates for 1977 forward were linked to the last benchmark survey, which covered 1966. Table 8 shows capital expenditures for 1977 on both basesas reported in the 1977 benchmark survey and as previously estimated by linking to the 1966 benchmark survey. In the table, data on the two bases are not strictly comparable because of differences in definition, classification, and presentation, as summarized below. Present estimates for 1967-76 continue to be linked to the 1966 benchmark survey.

Changes in definition, classification, and presentation

Definition of majority ownership.-Prior to the 1977 benchmark survey, a majority-owned foreign affiliate was defined as an affiliate in which a single U.S. parent had an ownership interest of at least 50 percent. In the revised series, an affiliate is defined as majorityowned if the combined ownership of all U.S. parents exceeds 50 percent. Thus, the definition changed in two ways. First, the combined ownership interest of all U.S. parents, rather than the interest of a single parent, now determines majority-ownership. This change had little impact on the data because there are very few foreign affiliates with more than one U.S. parent. Second, for an affiliate to be considered majority-owned, U.S. ownership in it must now exceed 50 percent, rather than be 50 percent or more. This change had a major impact on the data, because of the significant number and size of foreign affiliates that were exactly 50 percent owned. Exclusion of these affiliates from the revised series accounts for nearly one-half of the difference between the 1977 estimate linked to the 1966 base and that linked to the 1977 base. By country, the largest changes were for Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Brazil.

Industry classification.-In the previous series, the industry classification of a given affiliate was based on the affiliate's description of its operations and the products it sold, and other data from the 1966 benchmark sur-

Table 8.-Capital Expenditures in 1977 as Estimated by Linking to the 1966 Benchmark Survey and as Reported in the 1977 Benchmark Survey

|  | Estimated <br> by linking <br> to the 1966 survey | Reported <br> in the 1977 survey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 27.5 | 24.1 |
| By industry |  |  |
| Mining....... | 9. ${ }^{6}$ | 8.95 |
| Petroleum...... |  |  |
| Trade........ | 12.7 1.8 1.8 | 2.11.9 |
| Other industries 1.................. | 3.1 |  |
| By area |  |  |
| Developed countries. | 20.4 | 18.0 |
| Canada. | $\begin{array}{r}6.2 \\ \hline 1.4 \\ 1.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5.4 \\ 11.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Europe........... |  |  |
| Australia, New Zoland and | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| South Africa.............. |  |  |
| Developing countries.. | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| Latin America................... | $\begin{array}{r}2.6 \\ .7 \\ 1.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.2 \\ .7 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ |
| Other Airica... |  |  |
| Other Asia and Pacific. |  |  |
| International....................... | 1.5 | 1.3 |

1. Consists of finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate; agriculture; construction; transportation; communication; public utilities; and services.
vey. In the revised series, each affiliate is classified in the industry in which its sales or gross operating revenues were largest. For 1977, the classification was based on the affiliate's sales distribution, as reported in the 1977 benchmark survey. If, after 1977, an affiliate's major activity significantly changed, its industry classification was changed accordingly.

Format of published tables.-The detail by industry in tables 2-7 differs slightly from that published previously. "Paper and allied products" and "rubber products," which previously were shown separately, are now part of "other manufacturing." "Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate," previously part of "other industries," is now shown separately.

The detail by country has been expanded from that in previously published tables. Also, Latin American countries are now grouped strictly along geographical lines; that is, according to whether they are located in South America, Central America, or "other Western Hemisphere." "Other Africa" is now divided into "Saharan" and "Sub-Saharan."

Table 1 previously showed "earlier plans" as well as "latest plans." In this article, these references to, and estimates of, "earlier plans" have been omitted, because those estimates were based on the 1966 benchmark survey and would not be comparable to the estimates of "latest plans," which are based on the 1977 benchmark survey.

## Estimation procedure

For 1977, the data are those reported in the benchmark survey. The data cover majorityowned nonbank affliates of nonbank U.S. parents. For years beginning with 1978, universe estimates were obtained by extrapolating forward the 1977 benchmark survey data, based on annual sample data collected in those years. Universe estimates were generally obtained as the sum of three components: (1) current-year data for a matched sample of affiliates-that is, for affiliates that reported in both the prior and current years, (2) cur-rent-year data for affiliates new to the sample, and (3) an estimate of current-year data for affiliates that existed in both years, but were not in the matched sample. The third component was obtained as the product of two factors: (1) the prior-year universe estimate, adjusted to exclude data for affiliates sold or liquidated since the prior year, less prioryear data for affiliates in the matched sample, and (2) the ratio of current-to-prior-year data for the matched sample. The first factor is an estimate of prior-year data for affiliates existing in both periods, but not in the matched sample. Its multiplication by the second factor assumed that the data for these affiliates grew in the current year at the same rate as the data for affiliates in the matched sample. Adjustments were made where this assumption appeared to be invalid.

Beginning with the June 1981 sample survey, U.S. respondents have increased from approximately 325 to 1.335 ; as a result, ma-jority-owned foreign affiliates covered by the survey have increased from 5,000 to nearly 8,000 . The sample size was increased to raise the percentage of the universe covered by the matched sample, thereby permitting more accurate estimation. This increase was necessary because, in recent years, the deterioration of the sample had lowered the coverage significantly-to 66 percent for the 1981 estimate published last March. The increased coverage will only affect the estimates for 1981 on, because 1981 is the first year for which both current-and-prior year data are available for these additional affiliates. For the 1981 estimate, the percentage of the universe covered by the sample has been raised to 88 percent.

## Bias adjustment

For a given year, four estimates of projected spending are made : the $A$ and $B$ estimates are prepared from data reported in June and December, respectively, of the preceding year, and the $C$ and $D$ estimates are prepared from data reported in June and December, respectively, of the current year.

Prior to this article, the estimates of projected spending were adjusted to eliminate or reduce bias-that is, the systematic overpredicting or underpredicting of actual expenditures by reporters. For the $C$ and $D$ estimates, the bias adjustment procedure in-
volved calculating ratios of planned spending to actual spending (i.e., to the final, or E, estimate) for each of the previous 5 years, for each country-industry data cell shown in the tables. The adjustment for the $A$ and $B$ estimates involved calculating these same ratios for the first 5 of the previous 6 years; no ratio was calculated for the immediately preceding year, because actual data for that year would not yet have been available. An adjustment was made in a country-industry data cell if there was a deviation of planned from actual spending in the same direction in at least 4 of the 5 years. Cells were not adjusted when
data were below $\$ 10$ million. When an adjustment was necessary, the median ratio of planned spending to actual spending over the ö-year period was applied as an adjustment factor.

Beginning with this article, the adjustment for bias will no longer be made. Even though bias may exist, it is increasingly difficult to separate it from changes in plans due, for example, to changes in economic or operating conditions. In addition, there was a substantial amount of subjective judgment exercised by data editors as to whether or not to apply the adjustment factor. In recent years, the
adjustments have become larger in propor tion to the unadjusted estimates of projected spending. Also, the adjustment to a given esti mate (i.e., the A. B, C, or D) of projected spending for successive years has shown significantly more variability than in the past. At times, this resulted in large changes in the estimates at the global level, which were diffcult to explain. Also, as mentioned earlier, U.S. respondents have increased from approximately 325 to 1,335 . The bias adjustment procedure could not be employed for the 1,010 new respondents because data for prior years are unavailable.

## CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1979 edition of Business Statistics, biennial statistical supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (available from the Superintendent of Documents for $\$ 8.50$, stock no. 003-010-00089-9) provides a description of each series, references to sources of earlier figures, and historical data as follows: For all series, monthly or quarterly, 1975 through 1978, annually, 1947-78; for selected series, monthly or quarterly, 1947-78 (where available).

The sources of the series are given in the 1979 edition of Business Statistics; they appear in the main descriptive note for each series, and are also listed alphabetically on pages 171-172. Series originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Series 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 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1978 | 1979 |  |  |  | 1980 |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

| NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted quarterly or annual totals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231.24 79.72 | $\begin{array}{r}270.46 \\ 98.68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{115.81}^{295}$ | 67.57 24.45 | 57.26 19.65 | 66.81 <br> ${ }_{23} 68$ <br> 1 | 68.39 24.93 | 77.99 30.42 | 65.18 24.10 | 74.02 28.86 | 74.12 28.98 | 82.31 33.87 | 69.75 26.90 | 79.60 31.39 | ${ }^{180.42}$ | 191.73 36.66 |
| Durable goods industries $\uparrow$. $\ldots$................. do... | 40.43 | 51.07 | 58.91 | 12.46 | 10.04 | 12.31 | 12.99 | 15.73 | 12.54 | 14.79 | 14.49 | 17.09 | 13.24 | 15.83 | 15.59 | ${ }_{18.26}$ |
| Nondurable goods industries $\uparrow$............... do... | . 29 | 47.61 | 56.90 | 12.00 | 9.61 | 11.37 | 11.94 | 14.69 | 11.56 | 14.06 | 14.50 | 16.78 | 13.66 | 15.56 | 16.25 | 18.40 |
| Nonmanufacturing .................................. do... | 151.52 | 171.77 | 179.81 | 43.12 | 37.61 | 43.13 | 43.47 | 47.57 | 41.08 | 45.16 | 45.13 | 48.44 | 42.85 | 48.21 | 48.58 | 55.07 |
| Mining ................................................ do... | 10.21 | 11.38 | 13.51 | 2.90 | 2.59 | 2.81 | 2.87 | 3.11 | 2.74 | 3.27 | 3.50 | 4.01 | 3.69 | 4.28 | 4.05 | 4.45 |
| Railroad ............................................. do... | 3.48 | 4.03 | 4.25 | 0.98 | 0.86 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 0.96 | 1.12 | 1.05 | 1.30 |
| Air transportation ............................... do... | 3.09 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 0.83 | 0.80 | 1.19 | 0.91 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 1.27 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.97 | 0.65 | 1.09 |
| Other transportation .......................... do... | 4.10 | 4.31 |  | 1.22 | 0.82 | 1.08 | 1.18 | 1.23 | 0.84 | 0.98 | 1.07 | 0.94 | 0.74 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.31 |
| Public utilities....................................... do | 29.95 | 33.96 | 35.44 | 8.83 | 7.19 | 8.58 | 8.80 | 9.38 | 8.01 | 8.84 | 8.97 | 9.62 | 7.95 | 9.47 | 9.28 | 10.21 |
| Electric ........................................... do. | 24.63 | 27.65 | 28.12 | 7.28 | ${ }^{6} 15$ | 7.05 | ${ }^{7} .78$ | 7.42 | ${ }_{6}^{6.64}$ | 7.77 | ${ }_{6}^{6.89}$ | 7.53 | ${ }^{6.36}$ | 7.37 | 7.21 | 7.89 |
|  | 5.32 | 6.31 79.26 | $\begin{array}{r}7.32 \\ 81.79 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.55 19.47 | 1.05 17.63 | 1.53 19.76 | 1.78 | 1.96 | 1.37 19.98 | ${ }^{1.77}$ | 20.38 | 2.10 | 1.59 19.41 | 2.10 |  | 2.32 24.93 |
| Trade and services............................... do.... | ${ }_{3202}^{68.66}$ | 79.26 34.83 | 81.79 | 19.47 8.90 | 17.63 7.72 | 19.76 8.70 | 19.87 889 | ${ }_{9.62}^{22.01}$ | 19.08 8.52 | $\stackrel{20.23}{9.52}$ | 20.38 9.28 | 22.09 9.67 | 19.41 9.23 | 21.44 9.90 | 21.52 1099 | 24.93 11.78 |
| Communication and other ...................... do.... | 32.02 | 34.83 | 36.99 | 8.90 | 7.72 | 8.70 | 8.79 | 9.62 | 8.52 | 9.52 |  | 9.67 |  | 9.90 | 10.99 | 11.78 |
| as. adj. quarterly totals at annual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ootal nonfarm business ......................... |  |  |  | 247.36 | 255.55 |  |  | 284.30 | ${ }^{291189}$ | ${ }^{294.36}$ | 296.23 | 299.58 | 312.24 | 316.73 | 322.96 | ${ }^{332.69}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 86.15 4388 | 90.75 4688 | 94.71 <br> 4925 | 100.11 52.13 | $\begin{array}{r}106.57 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 111828 | +5938 | 16.40 58.19 | 189.63 59 | $\begin{array}{r}124.50 \\ 6124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125.49 63.10 | $\begin{array}{r}128.72 \\ 63 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 128.11 64.06 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.27 | 44.37 | 45.47 | 47.97 | 51.55 | 53.49 | 56.32 | 58.21 | 58.86 | 63.27 | 62.40 | 65.65 | 64.05 |
| Nonmanufacturing .................................. do |  |  |  | 161.21 | 164.80 | 170.52 | 173.04 | 177.73 | 180.13 | 178.66 | 179.83 | 180.95 | 187.74 | 191.24 | 194.23 | 204.58 |
| Mining .................................................. do.... |  |  |  | 11.03 | 11.23 | 11.01 | 11.40 | 11.86 | 11.89 | 12.81 | 13.86 | 15.28 | 16.20 | 16.80 | 16.12 | 16.70 |
| Railroad ............................................. do... | $\ldots$ |  |  | 3.68 | ${ }^{3.90}$ | 3.83 | 4.13 | 4.25 | 4.46 | 4.06 | 3.98 | ${ }_{4}^{4.54}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.23}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.38}$ | 4.22 | 4.84 |
| Air transportation ................................. do |  |  |  | 3.41 | 3.49 | 4.03 | 3.95 | 4.55 | 3.90 | 4.27 | 4.06 | 3.77 | 3.85 | 3.29 | 2.84 | 4.44 |
| Other transportation ............................. do... |  |  |  | 4.36 | 4.04 | 4.16 | 4.60 | 4.41 | 4.11 | 3.76 | 4.18 | 3.39 | 3.66 | 4.04 | 4.00 | 4.60 |
| Public |  |  |  | 32.13 | 32.40 | 34.02 | 35.05 | 34.08 | 36.26 | 35.03 | 35.58 | 34.96 | 36.05 | 37.84 | 36.79 | 37.00 |
| Electric |  |  |  | 26.65 | 26.85 | 27.88 | 28.71 | 27.16 | 28.98 | 27.91 | 28.14 | 27.54 | 27.69 | 29.32 | 29.41 | 28.84 |
| Gas and other ....................................... do... | . | $\ldots$ | .......... | 5.48 | 5.55 | 6.14 | 6.35 | 6.92 | 7.28 | 7.12 | 7.44 | 7.41 | 8.36 | 8.53 | 7.38 | 8.16 |
| Trade and services $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do.. |  | $\cdots$ |  | 73.32 33 | 76.03 33.71 | 79.03 34.44 | 78.86 35.05 | 82.69 359 | 82.17 37.34 | 81.07 37.66 | 81.19 36.97 | 82.91 36.11 | 84.43 40.32 | 85.88 39.02 | 86.55 4370 | 92.68 44.31 |
| U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRANSAC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted (Credits + ; debits $\rightarrow$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of goods and services (excl. transfers under military grants) $\qquad$ | 221,021 | 228,925 | 344,667 | 61,041 | 65,424 | 68,890 | 74,718 | 79,894 | 85.764 | 83,617 | 86,655 | 88,636 | 94,431 | 94,845 |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military $\qquad$ do... Transfers under U.S. military agency sales | 142,054 | 184,473 | 223,966 | 38,904 | 42,036 | 43,834 | 47,236 | 51,367 | 54,898 | 55,667 | 56,252 | 57,149 | 61,098 | 60,477 |  |  |
| contracts................................... mil. $\$$. | 8,090 | 6,609 |  |  | 1,894 |  | 1.599 |  |  | 2.085 | 2.272 |  | 2.131 |  |  |  |
| Receipts of income on U.S. assets abroad ...... do... | 43,265 | 66,700 | 75,936 | 12,795 | 14,111 | 15,582 | 18,055 | 18,952 | 20,465 | 16,860 | 18,850 | 19,764 | 21,566 | 22,235 |  |  |
| Other services........................................ do... | 27,614 | 31,145 | 36,536 | 7.286 | 7,383 | 7,769 | 7,828 | 8,164 | 8,663 | 9,005 | 9.281 | 9,587 | 9,636 | 9,854 |  |  |
| Imports of goods and services ...................... do... | -230,030 | -281,917 | $-333,888$ | -60,606 | -62,885 | -68,188 | -72,265 | -78,582 | -85,981 | -82,830 | -80,177 | -84,902 | -89,641 | -92,242 |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military ............ do... | -175,813 | -211,819 | -249,308 | -45,715 | -46,766 | -51,117 | $-54,210$ | -59,726 | -65,024 | -62,411 | -59,154 | -62,719 | -65,775 | -67,391 |  |  |
| Direct defense expenditures ...................... do.... | -7,352 | -8,556 | -10,746 | -2,045 | -2,028 | -2,029 | -2,164 | $-2,334$ | -2,656 | -2,512 | -2,727 | -2,851 | -2,699 | $-2,865$ | .......... | ............. |
| Payments of income on foreign assets in the |  | -33,236 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other services............................................. do... | $-25,000$ | -28,307 | -30,660 | -6,531 | -6,739 | -7,093 | $-7,157$ | -7,319 | $-7,672$ | -7,565 | -7,600 | -7,825 | $-8,654$ | $-8,398$ |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers (excl. military grants), net |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. \$. | -5,067 | $-5,593$ | -7,056 | -1,318 | -1,311 | -1,381 | -1,401 | -1,501 | -1,878 | -1,332 | -1,503 | $-2,344$ | -1,527 | -1,530 |  |  |
| U.S. Government grants (excl. military) ........ do... | -3,183 | -3,536 | -4,659 | -800 | -854 | $-917$ | $-881$ | -890 | -1,336 | -787 | $-912$ | -1,624 | -977 | $-994$ |  |  |
| Other .................................................... do... | -1,884 | -2,058 | -2,397 | -518 | -457 | -470 | -520 | -611 | -542 | -545 | -591 | -720 | -550 | -536 |  |  |
| U.S. assets abroad, net................................. do... | -61,070 | -62,639 | -84,776 | -30,593 | $-8,057$ | -15,639 | -24,942 | -14,003 | -12,639 | -24,837 | -19,302 | -27,995 | -22,397 | 1,521 |  |  |
| U.S. official reserve assets, net .-.................. | 732 | $-1,133$ | -8,155 | 182 | -3,585 | 322 | 2,779 | -649 | -3,268 | 502 | -1,109 | -4,279 | -4,529 | -905 |  |  |
| U.S. Gov't assets, other than official reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| assets, net ...................................... mil. $\$ .$. | -4,644 | -3,767 | -5,165 | -991 | -1,093 | -971 | -778 | -925 | -1,456 | -1,187 | -1,427 | -1,094 | -1,395 | -1,475 |  |  |
| U.S. private assets, net........................... do.................. | -57,159 | -57,739 | -71,456 | -29,784 | ${ }_{-}^{-3,379}$ | -14,990 | -26,943 | -12,429 | -7,915 | -24,152 | -16,766 | -2, 722 | -16,473 | -19,141 |  |  |
| Direct Investments abroad ...................... do... | -16,056 | -23,949 | -18,546 | -4,812 | -5,496 | -7,097 | -6,214 | -5,142 | -4,863 | -2,710 | -3,851 | -7,122 | -1,552 | ${ }^{-3,627}$ |  |  |
| Foreign assets in the U.S., net........................ do... | 63,748 | 38,946 | 50,261 | 27,964 | 2,259 | 7,007 | 24,345 | 5,335 | 7,509 | 7,232 | 11,651 | 23,870 | 7,140 | 12,810 |  |  |
| Foreign official assets, net......................... do... | 33,561 | -13,757 | 15,492 | 18,434 | -8,688 | -9,785 | 6,011 | -1,295 | -7,462 | 7,557 | 7,686 | 7,711 | 5,503 | -3,009 |  |  |
|  | 30,187 | 52,703 | 34,769 | 9,530 | 10,948 | 16,792 | 18,334 | 6,630 | 14,971 | -326 | 3,965 | 16,158 | 1,637 | 15,819 |  |  |
| Direct investments in the U.S. ................. do. | 7,897 | 11,877 | 10,854 | 1,608 | 1,553 | 3,353 | 3,382 | 3,588 | 2,221 | 3,884 | 2,690 | 2,060 | 2,487 | 2,877 |  | .......... |
| Allocation of special drawing rights ................. do.. |  | 1,139 |  |  | 1,139 |  |  |  | 1,152 |  |  |  | 1,093 |  |  |  |
| Statistical discrepancy ................................... do.... | 11,398 | 21,140 | 29,640 | 3,513 | 3,430 | 9,309 | -455 | 8,857 | 6.073 | 18,151 | 2,67 | 2,736 | 10,901 | 7,637 |  |  |
| Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on merchandise trade ......................... do.... | -33,759 | -27,346 | $-25,342$ | -6,811 | -4,730 | -7,283 | -6,974 | -8,359 | -10,126 | -6,744 | -2,902 | -5,570 | -4,677 | -6,914 |  |  |
| Balance on goods and services...................... do... | - $\begin{array}{r}-9,008 \\ -1089\end{array}$ | 7,008 | 10,779 | 435 | ${ }^{2,539}$ | 702 | ${ }^{2,453}$ | 1,312 | -217 | 787 | 6.478 | -3.734 | 4,790 | ${ }^{2,603}$ |  |  |
| Balance on goods, services, and remittances .... do... Balance on current account | -10,892 | 4,950 | ${ }^{8,382}$ | -83 | 2,082 1228 | 232 | 1,933 | 701 | -759 | 242 | 5,887 | 3,014 | 4,240 | 2,067 |  |  |
| Balance on current account ........................... do... | -14,075 | 1,414 | 3,723 | -883 | 1,228 | -679 | 1,052 | -189 | -2,095 | -54 | 4,975 | 1,390 | 3,263 | 1,073 |  |  |
| ee fot |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S-1 |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Monthly Series


See footnotes at end of tables.
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${ }^{-103.4}$

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued


See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued

| BUSINESS INVENTORY－SALES RATIOS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing and trade，total $\ddagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ratio．． | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.48 | 1.44 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.43 |  |
| Manufacturing，total $\dagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1.57 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 1.64 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.57 | 1.60 | 1.62 |  |
| Durable goods industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1.98 | 2.16 | 2.26 | 2.13 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2：05 | 2.01 | ${ }^{2} 2.08$ | 2.12 |  |
| Materials and supplies $\qquad$ <br> Work in process do．．． do．．． | 0.65 <br> 0.85 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.70 \\ & 0.96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.71 \\ & 1.02 \end{aligned}$ | 0.67 0.96 | 0.65 0.93 0.48 | 0.64 0.93 | 0.64 0.93 | 0.66 0.96 | 0.66 0.95 0. | 0.65 0.95 0. | 0.65 0.94 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.64 \\ & 0.92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.63 \\ & 0.92 \end{aligned}$ | 0.65 0.94 0. | 0.66 0.97 |  |
| Finished goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．． | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.53 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.49 |  |
| Nondurable goods indust | 1.1 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.09 |  |
| Materials and supplies ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 |  |
| Work in process ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.18 |  |
| Finished goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.48 |  |
| Retail trade，total §．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1.45 | 1.41 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.37 |  |
| Durable goods stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.93 | 1.85 | 1.82 | 1.98 | 2.02 | 1.99 | ${ }^{1} 2.02$ | 2.01 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d | 1.11 | 10 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.07 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers，total＠．．． | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 12 | 1.12 | ． 09 | 6 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.12 | ${ }^{1} 1.10$ | 1.15 |  |
| Manufacturing and trade in constant（1972）dollars， total＊ $\qquad$ do．．． |  |  | 1.73 | 69 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 5 | 1.6 | 1.63 | 4 | 65 | 67 | 66 | 68 | 70 |  |
|  |  |  | 2.07 | 1.98 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.98 | 1.93 | ${ }^{1} 1.97$ | 2.00 |  |
| Retail trade＊ |  |  | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.41 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.43 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers＊．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |  | 1.45 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.36 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.38 | 1.41 | ${ }^{1} 1.38$ | 1.45 |  |
| MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES， AND ORDERS ๆ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers＇export sales： Durable goods industries： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．\＄．． | 82，988 | 97，078 | 7，276 | 9，025 | 9，216 | 8，772 | 9，578 | 7，540 | 9，900 | 10，253 | 9，885 | 9，647 | 10，572 |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adj．，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． |  |  | 7，983 | 9，270 | 8，941 | 8，635 | 9，181 | 8，571 | 9，703 | 9，598 | 9，615 | 9，395 | 9，613 |  |  |  |
| Shipments（not seas．adj．），total $\dagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1，727，291 | 1，845，936 | 147，823 | 163，812 | 167，307 | 161，492 | 157，597 | 152，094 | 167，163 | 175，250 | 170，022 | 169，040 | 179，978 | ${ }^{1} 156,408$ | 165，937 |  |
| Durable goods industries，total | 909，631 | 936，030 | 71，609 | 83，673 | 86，823 | 82，459 | 79，978 | 75，385 | 84，746 | 91，521 | 88，627 | 88，289 | 95，046 | r78，497 | 82，431 |  |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 44，239 | 45，519 | 3，907 | 4，221 | 4，259 | 3，977 | 3，665 | 3，476 | 3，903 | 4，277 | 4，364 | 4，279 | 4，592 | ${ }^{4} 4,151$ | 4，306 |  |
| Primary metals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 136，201 | 134，052 | 9，953 | 11，088 | 11，446 | 11，190 | 10，981 | 11，353 | 12，253 | 12，559 | 12，431 | 12，267 | 12，628 | ＇10，806 | 11，511 |  |
| Blast furnaces，steel mills ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d | 66，902 | 62，481 | 4,390 | 5，055 | 5，430 | 5，556 | 5，639 | 5，765 | 6，108 | 6，392 | 6，437 | 6，364 | 6，617 | 「5，736 | 5，925 |  |
| Fabricated metal products．． | 115，159 | 116，869 | 9，414 | 10，286 | 10，829 | 10，232 | 10，010 | 9，263 | 10，405 | 11，078 | 10,724 | 10，800 | 11，300 | r9，701 | 10，540 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d | 166，680 | 182，838 | 13，860 | 16，316 | 16，243 | 15，349 | 16，545 | 15，160 | 16，982 | 18，412 | 17，194 | 16，869 | 18，736 |  | 15，927 |  |
| Electrical machinery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 112，482 | 125，908 | 10，263 | 11，169 | 11，459 | 11，201 | 10，596 | 9，986 | 11，293 | 11，812 | 11，301 | 11，338 | 12，330 | ${ }^{\text {r } 10,351}$ | 11，258 |  |
| Transportation equipment ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {d }}$ d Motor vehicles and parts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {d }}$ ． | 200,538 133,099 | 191,388 114,909 | 12,452 6,824 | $\begin{array}{r}17,736 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19，643 | 18，256 | 16,653 9,860 | 15,535 9,980 | 17，706 | 20，522 12.912 | 19，872 | 20,067 $\mathbf{1 3}, 045$ | 21，924 | r16，373 $\mathrm{r}_{10,228}$ | 16,349 9857 |  |
| Instruments and related products | －39，343 | 45，994 | 3，872 | 4，166 | 4，124 | 4，104 | 4，059 | 3，641 | 4，027 | 4，327 | 3，979 | 4，148 | 4，552 | ${ }^{5} 3,894$ | 4，179 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 817，660 | 909 | 76，214 | 80，139 | 80,484 | 79，03 | 77，619 | 76，709 | 82，416 | 83，729 | 81，395 | 80,751 | 84，932 | r77，911 | 83，506 |  |
| Food and kindred products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 240，821 | 254，745 | 22，021 | 23，002 | 22，677 | 22，574 | 22，383 | 20，901 | 22，348 | 22，860 | 22，312 | 21，749 | 23，171 | r21，057 | 22，639 |  |
| Tobacco products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d | 11，009 | 12，467 | 1，100 | 1，028 | 1，167 | 1，091 | 1，159 | 1，037 | 1，058 | 1，060 | 1，101 | 1，046 | 1，149 | ${ }^{\text {＇1，186 }}$ | 1，218 |  |
| Textile mill products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 44，558 | 46，167 | 3，735 | 4，075 | 4，006 | 3，902 | 3，689 | 3，684 | 4，130 | 4，558 | 4，225 | 4，409 | 4，755 | 「3，755 | 4，437 |  |
| Paper and allied products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 53，949 | 71，660 | 6，015 | 6，347 | 6，269 | 5，980 | 5，855 | 6，036 | 6，679 | 6，799 | 6，587 | 6，553 | 6，720 | －6，106 | 6，614 |  |
| Chemical and allied products | 153，849 | 167，101 | 13，185 | 14，697 | 14，331 | 13，619 | 14，609 | 14，074 | 15，250 | 16，472 | 15，607 | 15，413 | 16，153 | ${ }^{\text {r } 14,180}$ | 14，810 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 134，297 | 176，599 | 14，466 | 14，493 | 14，977 | 15，653 | 15，880 | 16，866 | 17，091 | 16，109 | 15，723 | 16，236 | 16，491 | ＇15，772 | 16，571 |  |
| Rubber and plastics products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 48，944 | 48，061 | 4，106 | 4，160 | 4，344 | 4，027 | 3，530 | 3，617 | 3，869 | 4，017 | 4，133 | 3，915 | 4，227 | 3，732 | 4，075 |  |
| Shipments（seas．adj．）， |  |  | 151，188 | 156，915 | 161，038 | 162，384 | 163，719 | 164，588 | 165，508 | 165，804 | 167，491 | 167，527 | 171，494 | ${ }^{170,068}$ | 168，654 |  |
| By industry group： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.327 |  | 88.770 | ＇87063 |  |  |
| Durable goods industries，total \＃．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}75,485 \\ 3,647 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 79,735 3,917 | 82,518 3,929 | 8,209 4,009 | 8，124 | 4，170 | 4，216 | 4，211 | 4，293 | 4，180 | 4，207 | r4，250 | 4，021 |  |
| Primary metals． |  |  | 10，322 | 10，970 | 11，323 | 11，762 | 11，849 | 12，304 | 11，896 | 11，321 | 11，691 | 11，824 | 11，810 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11,971$ | 11，935 |  |
| Blast furnaces，steel mills |  |  | 4，526 | 5，020 | 5，452 | 5，949 | 6，077 | 6，286 | 5，896 | 5，622 | 6，101 | 6，209 | 6，172 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,228 ~}$ | 6，115 |  |
| Fabricated metal products． |  |  | 9，305 | 9，900 | 10，325 | 10，472 | 10，693 | 10，211 | 10，518 | 10，550 | 10，459 | 10，594 | 10，591 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,547$ | 10，439 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | 14，726 | 15，880 | 16，047 | 16，081 | 16，196 | 16，636 | 16，573 | 16，919 | 16，836 | 16，775 | 17，303 | r17，070 | 16，915 |  |
| Electrical machinery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10，511 | 10，573 | 10，899 | 11，049 | 10，756 | 10，777 | 11，041 | 11，284 | 11，373 | 11，597 | 11，679 | r11，713 | 11，538 |  |
| Transportation equip |  |  | 15，733 | 16，684 | 17，854 | 17，605 | 17，560 | 16，941 | 17，338 | 18，453 | 18，961 | 19，130 | 20，440 | 「18，711 | 18，981 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 9，658 | 9，968 | 11,129 3 | 10，922 | 11，034 | 10，543 | 10，909 | 11，285 | 11，987 | 12，257 | 13，378 | －12，134 | 11，979 |  |
| Instruments and related products ．．．．．．．．．．．d |  |  | 3，874 | 3，901 | 3，974 | 3，996 | 4，065 | 4，039 | 4，129 | 4，136 | 4，030 | 4，208 | 4，257 | ＇4，308 | 4，186 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries，to |  |  | 75，703 | 77，180 | 78，521 | 79，155 | 80，236 | 81，259 | 81，293 | 80，746 | 81，164 | 80，863 | 82，724 | ＇83，005 | 82，827 |  |
| Food and kindred products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |  | 22，086 | 22，047 | 21，996 | 22，165 | 22，274 | 22，476 | 22，121 | 21，930 | 22，700 | 21，931 | 22，676 | － 22,638 | 22，708 |  |
| Tobacco products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |  | 1，072 | 1，045 | 1，103 | 1,069 | 1，133 | 1，079 | 1，122 | 1，086 | 1，095 | 1，034 | 1，154 | ${ }^{1} 1,195$ | 1，186 |  |
| Textile mill products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | 3，719 | 3.825 | 3,765 | 3，835 | 3，857 | 4，078 | 4，167 | 4，235 | 4，195 | 4，350 | 4，467 | ${ }^{\text {4，4，496 }}$ | 4，422 |  |
| Paper and allied products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | 5，825 | 6，186 | $\begin{array}{r}6,179 \\ \hline 1468\end{array}$ | 6，151 | 6，397 | 6，279 | 6，575 | 6,525 | 6.536 | 6，426 | 6，392 | ${ }^{5} 6,493$ | 6，405 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | 13，636 | 14，217 | 14，680 | 14，538 | 15，610 | 14，865 | 14，911 | 15，166 | 14，704 | 14，875 | 15，296 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 15.459$ | 15，186 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |  | 14，405 | 14，437 | 15，157 | 15，706 | 15，573 | 16，883 | 16，747 | 16，153 | 15，969 | 16，404 | 16，357 | ＇15，859 | 16，515 |  |
| Rubber and plastics products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． |  |  | 4，022 | 4，044 | 4，132 | 4，154 | 3，920 | 3，924 | 3，730 | 3，766 | 3，962 | 3，850 | 4，074 | 「4，129 | 3，991 |  |
| By market category：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and apparel ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | ${ }^{1} 125,499$ | ${ }^{1} 135,305$ | 10，936 | 11，370 | 11，812 | 11，617 | 11，554 | 11，869 | 12，173 | 12，054 | 12，282 | 12，235 | 12，572 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12.792$ | 12，234 |  |
| Consumer staples．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． | ${ }^{1} 307,267$ | ${ }^{1} 329,448$ | 28，380 | 28，572 | 28，372 | 28，178 | 29，024 | 28，882 | 28，759 | 28，366 | 29，003 | 28，207 | 29，344 | r29，219 | 28，975 |  |
| Equipment and defense prod．，exc．auto ．．．．do．．． | 1246,683 | ${ }^{1} 2777,290$ | 22，511 | 24，178 | 23，895 | 24，210 | 24，217 | 24，233 | 24，315 | 25,641 | 25，185 | 25，241 | 25，938 | － 214,208 | 25，767 |  |
| Automotive equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d | ${ }^{1} 153,819$ | ${ }^{1} 134,880$ | 11，353 | 11,731 12,075 | 12，892 | 12,698 12,805 | 12，854 | $\xrightarrow{12,225}$ | 13，040 | 13，100 | 13，056 | 14，812 | ${ }_{12,696}^{15,230}$ | r12，754 | 12，304 |  |
| Other materials and supplies ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1747，777 | 1825，553 | 66，533 | 68，989 | 71，426 | 72，876 | 73，306 | 74，316 | 74，484 | 73，626 | 74，137 | 74，898 | 75，714 | r75，970 | 75，526 |  |
| Supplementary series： Household durables．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5322 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household durables．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | ${ }_{1}{ }^{1} 577,039$ | 1308，950 | 4，652 | －4，898 | 56，610 | 26，944 | 26，938 | 26，721 | 26，923 | －5，292 | 27，773 | 27，982 | 28，714 | r r ，${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 5，091 |  |
| Capital goods industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{1} 242,591$ | ${ }^{1} 2687,211$ | 21，478 | 26，619 | 26，958 | 23,153 | 26，838 | 23,156 | 23，062 | 23，999 | 23,810 | 24，041 | 24，602 | ＇23，931 | 24，236 |  |
| Defense．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{\mathbf{1} 34,426}$ | ${ }^{1} 41,158$ | － 3,391 | 3，653 | 3，653 | 3，757 | 3，683 | 3，564 | 3，861 | 4，161 | 3，964 | 3，941 | 4，112 | r 4,229 | 4，394 |  |
| Inventories，end of year or month：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（unadjusted），total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． | 240，407 | 256，583 | 255，938 | 254，207 | 254，257 | 255，399 | 256，583 | 262，735 | 266，053 | 267，908 | 269，614 | 271，609 | 270，228 | r271，008 | 271，886 |  |
| Durable goods industries，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． | 159，631 | 169，616 | 170，295 | 168，308 | 167，617 | 168，354 | 169，616 | 174，255 | 176，849 | 177，879 | 179，091 | 179，959 | 179，710 | ＇180，681 | 181，757 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 80，776 | 86，966 | 85，643 | 85，899 | 86，640 | 87，045 | 86，966 | 88，480 | 89，205 | 90，029 | 90，523 | 91，650 | 90，518 | r90，327 | 90，129 |  |
| Book value（seasonally adjusted），total $\dagger$ ．．．．．．．．do．．． | 241，572 | 257，979 | 256，740 | 256，837 | 256，218 | 257，042 | 257，979 | 261，752 | 264，496 | 266，524 | 267，506 | 269，260 | 269，709 | 「271，872 | 272，640 |  |
| By industry group： Durable goods industries，total \＃．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 161，390 | 171，603 | 170，540 | 170，163 | 169，781 | 170，275 | 171，603 | 174，223 | 175，620 | 176，229 | 177，123 |  |  | ＇180，855 | 182，005 |  |
| Stone，clay，and glass products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 5，726 | 6，145 | 6，071 | 6，016 | 6，058 | 6，062 | 6，145 | 6，223 | 6，369 | 6，398 | 6，390 | 6，509 | 6，599 | ${ }^{1} 6,642$ | 6，772 |  |
| Primary metals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 21，446 | 21，976 | 22，261 | 22，022 | 21,900 | 21，919 | 21，976 | 22，771 | 23，240 | 23，640 | 23，402 | 23，163 | 23，334 | r23，926 | 24，391 |  |
| Blast furnaces，steel mills．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 11，792 | 11，844 | 12，393 | 12，152 | 11，949 | 11，881 | 11，844 | 12，190 | 12，454 | 12，722 | 12，362 | 12，112 | 12，169 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 12，556 | 12，715 |  |
| Fabricated metal products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 19，888 | 19，773 | 19，570 | 19，395 | 19，117 | 19，522 | 19，773 | 20，129 | 20，034 | 19，812 | 19，799 | 19，796 | 19，973 | r20，031 | 20，297 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． | 37，468 | 39，189 | 39，837 | 39，726 | 39，265 | 39，313 | 39，189 | 39，317 | 39，582 | 39，618 | 39，705 | 40，070 | 40，342 | －41，036 | 41，262 |  |
| Electrical machinery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 22,749 | 24，373 | 24，310 | 24，350 | 24，425 | 24，396 | 24，383 | 24，756 | 25，083 | 25，057 | 25，589 | 25，457 | 25，689 | 「25，987 | 26，169 |  |
| Transportation equipment ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 32，166 | 36，810 | 35，132 | 35，442 | 35，851 | 35，786 | 36，810 | 37，623 | 37，810 | 38，111 | 38，305 | 38，427 | 38,628 | －38，949 | 38，674 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ do．．．． Instruments and related products ．．．．．do．．． | 10,887 <br> 8,209 | 9,694 9,281 | 9,394 9,076 | 9,409 9,037 | 9,324 9,137 | $\mathbf{9 , 1 4 7}$ 9,239 | $\mathbf{9 , 6 9 4}$ $\mathbf{9 , 2 8 1}$ | 9,612 9,330 | 9,568 9,372 | 9,605 9,380 | 9,489 9,581 | $\mathbf{9 , 3 7 6}$ $\mathbf{9 , 6 4 5}$ | 9,275 9,603 | r9，397 r9，569 | 9,071 9,573 |  |

[^21]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, <br> AND ORDERS $\uparrow$-Continued <br> Inventories, end of year or month $\dagger$-Continued <br> Book value (seasonally adjusted) $\dagger$-Continued <br> Durable goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By stage of fabrication: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8924 | 9,041 | 9,000 | 8,974 | ${ }_{8}^{8,8688}$ | ${ }_{8,924}$ | ${ }^{\text {9,4299 }}$ | 9,5 | 9,401 | 9,1,35 | 8,6959 | 8.849 |  | 9,097 |  |
|  | 10,905 |  | 7,381 | ${ }_{7,779}^{1,176}$ | 7 | 17,300 | 10,92 | 7,423 | ${ }_{7}$ | 17,3 | 7,5 | 12,569 | 7,581 | 1, | , 801 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work in process \#..... | 70,462 | 77,935 | ${ }_{8}^{76,705}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7699}$ | ${ }_{7,817}^{76,58}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,2989}$ | ${ }^{9395}$ | 79,743 | ${ }^{90}$ | 8, 8 8,584 | 8,9,988 | cispis7 |  |  | ${ }_{9,562}^{82,92}$ |  |
| Machinery, exc |  | ${ }^{17,556}$ |  | ${ }^{17,791}$ |  | ${ }^{17,578}$ | 17,5 | 17,759 | 12, | 17,844 | ${ }^{17,67}$ |  | 17,828 |  | 72 |  |
|  |  | 23,902 | ${ }_{22,626}^{12,067}$ | ${ }_{2}^{12,1166}$ | 23,473 | ${ }^{12,3577}$ | ${ }_{23,12}^{12,}$ | ${ }_{24,625}^{12,58}$ | 24,62 | 24,60 | ${ }_{\text {24,80 }}^{13,13}$ | ${ }_{\text {25,102 }}^{13}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckiche }}^{13,290}$ | ${ }^{\text {r24,76 }}$ | ${ }_{24,975}^{13,38}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 39,885 | 39, | 39,797 | 39,860 | 39,188 | 39,660 | 40,149 | 40,265 | 40,420 | 1,09 | 41,557 | 42,439 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 5.072$ | 5.092 | ${ }^{4}$, |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5,378}$ |  |  |  |
| Ele |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,787}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,760}$ | 4 4,702 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,729}$ | 10,924 | 48 | \% |  | 5 | 5 5,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hurable goods industries, total \#...... do | ${ }_{\text {col }}^{\substack{81,182}}$ |  | 21,950 |  | 86,437 |  |  | 87,293 | ${ }_{2}^{80,774}$ |  | 20,353 | 22,145 |  | ${ }^{2} 21,836$ | ${ }_{21,603}^{2,180}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,562 | 6,604 |  | 59 |  |
| Paper |  | $\begin{array}{r}7,988 \\ \hline 18.489 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7, 78.888 | 78.478 | ${ }_{18,385}^{7}$ | ${ }^{78,829}$ | 7,7989 | 18.879 | $\stackrel{8}{8,233} 1$ | - | $\underset{\substack{8,246 \\ 19,490}}{\text { a }}$ |  | 20,218 |  | ${ }_{2}^{8,225}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,996 | ${ }_{\text {r9,60, }}$ | ${ }_{\text {9,149 }}^{\text {9, } 148}$ |  |
| My Ruber and plastics p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials and sup | ${ }^{33,362}$ | ${ }^{3,572}$ | .683 | ${ }^{35} .114$ | ${ }^{35,222}$ | 294 | 35.572 |  | 36,381 | 412 | 566 | ${ }^{36,673}$ | 311 | 786 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{33,949}^{12,81}$ | ${ }_{36,696}^{14,18}$ | ${ }_{34,625}^{14,92}$ | ${ }_{37,603}^{13,4}$ | 390 | 37,641 | ${ }^{36,696}$ | 37,014 | , 813 | ${ }^{03}$ | 8,92 | 39,973 | 40,115 | -39,658 | 39,712 |  |
| et cate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Home }}^{\text {Consum }}$ | [19,814 |  | 20,498 | ${ }_{31}^{20,985}$ | ${ }_{32}^{20,284}$ | ${ }_{32,602}^{20,59}$ | 32, 20.201 | ${ }_{32,522}^{20,73}$ | ${ }_{32,553}^{21,02}$ | ${ }_{32}^{21,280}$ |  | ${ }_{32,891}^{21,761}$ | ${ }_{32,588}^{21,40}$ | ${ }_{-21,826}{ }^{21,637}$ | 21,960 |  |
| Equip, and defense prod. | cole61,876 <br> 13,488 |  |  | -69,288 | 69,516 | 69,616 | ${ }_{\substack{69,988 \\ 11,87}}$ | co, 11.884 | 71,469 11,77 | 71, |  | ${ }_{11,5}^{72,6}$ | ${ }^{731,240} 1$ |  |  |  |
| tomotive quapren | ${ }^{20,694}$ | 21,28 21,26 102070 |  | ${ }_{102}^{20}$ | 20, 818 1081 1084 | 20,989 |  |  | 21,531 | ${ }_{1}^{2107666}$ | 21, 11.66 107783 108 | 22,05 1024 1024 |  | r109352 |  |  |
| leme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Househe | 9,97 |  | 10,080 | 9,980 | ${ }_{77}^{9,7056}$ | 9,941 | ${ }_{78,245}^{9,92}$ | 79,571 | 10,139 |  | 隹, 10,360 | 10,323 | 10,250 | 10,446 | 10,615 |  |
| Nonde |  | 67 |  |  |  | 67,118 | 67,22 | 68,154 | 68,661 | 68,973 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {ci,676 }}$ |  | corex |  |
| orders net (not seas adj) total $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{80,159}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ura |  |  |  | 80,268 |  |  | 77,736 | 76.97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| diu | 1,770,917 | 1,860,708 | 152,657 | 159,496 | 161,924 | 163,020 | 166,900 | 165,423 | 166,987 | 167,361 | 168,584 | 169,340 | 170,913 | 172,355 | 169,163 |  |
| indust |  |  |  |  |  | 83,971 |  | 1,336 | 5,446 | 6,729 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prin }}$ | - 1 139,164 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{12,068 \\ 6,068}}^{12,24}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5,788}^{11,634}$ | , 312 |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{18,337}$ | - | come |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabrica | 1118, | ${ }^{1115,93}$ | ${ }^{8,948}$ | 9, | 10 | ${ }^{10,502}$ | 10,912 | 10,063 | 10,6 | ${ }^{10,556}$ | 10,291 | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }^{10,979}$ | ${ }^{10,804}$ | ${ }^{9,8888}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cle }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1148,43}$ |  |  | 10,5 | ${ }_{11} 1$ |  |  | 11 |  |  | 11,960 | 11,721 |  | ${ }_{12,055}$ | ${ }^{11,718}$ |  |
| Aircra |  | +1202,676 | 16,463 |  | cient |  | ${ }_{\substack{18,1475}}^{1,465}$ | 11 | 5,118 | ${ }_{6,34}^{19,488}$ | 18,69818,77 | 5,80 | 4,0819 |  | 110 |  |
| No |  |  |  | 77,34 |  |  | ${ }^{80,323}$ |  |  |  |  | 81,176 |  |  |  |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders $\ddagger$ | - 170,301 | 1184,074 | 60,659 | ${ }_{61}^{15,938}$ | ${ }_{62,843}^{15,77}$ | ${ }_{63,358}^{15,691}$ | 64,251 | [65,033 | ${ }_{\text {c4, }}^{1606}$ | 63,966 | ${ }_{64,31}^{17,083}$ | ${ }^{17,052}$ | ${ }_{\text {165, }}^{1689}$ |  | ${ }_{65,814}^{17,024}$ |  |
| By market category : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and apparel | 1250,037 1307 1 | ${ }_{\substack{1134,892 \\ 1329506}}$ | ${ }_{288889}^{10,960}$ |  |  | ${ }_{28,169}^{11,56}$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,623 \\ 29,035}}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{12,494}$ |  | ${ }_{29}^{12,028}$ | ${ }_{\text {128, }}^{12,08}$ | 12,776 |  |  |  |
| Equip. and | $\xrightarrow{3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12} 12$ | 23,770 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{24,4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{21429}$ |  |  |
| Constr |  | ${ }^{1} 142$ | ${ }_{11,336}^{11}$ |  | 122,812 | ${ }^{12} 2$ | 122,8 | 122.869 | ${ }^{13,00}$ | 13,154 | 2, | 12,7595 | ${ }^{13,166}$ | ri2,900 | 11,994 |  |
| Ohem | '76 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72,61 |  | 73,66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| House | ${ }^{15}$ |  |  | 9445 | ${ }^{5,100}$ | ${ }^{4.861}$ |  | 5,264 | 5,675 | ${ }_{5}^{5,473}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1270,115 |  |  | 22,518 | ${ }_{21,625}$ | 23,350 | 24,664 | 24,823 | ${ }_{21,185}$ | 24,460 | 24,723 | ${ }_{23,865}^{2,4}$ | 23,230 | ${ }^{24} 2,22$ | 2419 |  |
|  | ${ }^{140,777}$ | 6,18 | 4,915 | 5,669 | ${ }^{3,986}$ | 3,357 | 4,991 | 4,530 | 6,251 | 4,848 | 3,976 | 5,383 | 4,956 | 5,482 | 5,83 |  |
| Unfilled or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 硣 | ${ }_{\substack{392,886 \\ 298}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{317,6695}$ | - 3094,461 | ${ }_{\text {310, }}^{310,860}$ | ${ }_{303,361}^{31,186}$ |  | ${ }_{306,995}^{317,61}$ | ${ }_{311,769}^{322,70}$ | 314,017 | ${ }_{315,27}^{326.94}$ | 311,342 | 328.4717 | 314,968 |  | ${ }^{325,082}$ |  |
| Nondur. goods ind. with unfiled orders $\ddagger \ldots \ldots$. do... | 11,033 | 10,666 | 10,665 | 10,794 | 10,825 | 10,549 | 10,666 | 10,931 | 11,175 | 11,216 | 11,505 | 11,675 | 11,478 | ${ }_{\text {r11,364 }}$ | 11,2 |  |
|  | 304,963 | 319,729 |  |  |  |  | 319,729 | 20,566 | ,045 | 323,602 | 324,694 | 326,508 | 325,918 | [328,206 |  |  |
| industry group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 312,598 | 313,450 | 314,954 |  |  |  |  |
| Prim |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel mills ..................... do... Nonferrous and other primary met.... do... |  | 17,0 |  | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{15,742}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{17,439} 9$ | 16,391 |  | 3,557 | 17,161 |  | - | ${ }_{\text {r }}$ | ci, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{74,1781}^{30,12}$ |  | ${ }_{75,270}^{29}$ | ${ }^{29,975}$ | ${ }^{30,362}$ | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{\text {r }}$ | ${ }^{30,007} 7$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{4} 74,225$ | 45,879 | 45.819 | 46.286 | 46,93 | 47,2 |  |  | 48,994 |  |  | 50, |  |  |  |
|  | 101,998 | ${ }_{188,37}^{13,043}$ | ${ }^{113,057}$ | 114 | ${ }_{89,376}^{113,439}$ | 112,48 <br> 88,44 <br> 1 | 113 |  | ${ }_{89,993}^{115,22}$ | ${ }_{\text {112, }}^{11,998}$ | 115,934 | ${ }_{91,31}^{116,90}$ | ${ }_{9}^{115,5}$ | ${ }_{9}^{117}$ | 92,574 |  |
| ondur. goods ind with unfilled orders $\ddagger .$. do. | 11,295 | 10,913 | 10,740 | 10,895 | 10,933 | 10,827 | 10,913 | 10,870 | 11,119 | 11,005 | 11,244 | 11,554 | 11,441 | 11,353 | 11,363 |  |
| By market catego |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equip | (173,693 |  | ${ }_{181,456}^{4}$ | ${ }_{18,2785}^{4,275}$ | ${ }_{18,3,124}^{4}$ | 3,997 | ${ }_{18,}^{3,886}$ | 189,44 | 190 | ${ }_{1}^{4,664}$ | 19,7829 | ${ }_{19}^{4,999}$ | 4.8.84 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | ( 4.819 |  |
| Cosstruction materialas and supplies ....)........ do.... | 18,276 <br> 18860 |  | 17,489 | 17,399 | 17.569 |  |  | ${ }^{17,394}$ | ${ }_{10}^{17,350}$ | 17,409 | $7{ }^{95}$ | -17,137 | 117.537 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 117,206 |  |
| Suppleme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital goods industr | [ $\begin{array}{r}3,302 \\ 197598\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {216,028 }}^{2,954}$ | ${ }_{\text {212,846 }}^{3,876}$ | (14,4134 | 213,4136 | ${ }_{213,211}^{2,86}$ | ${ }^{216,928}$ | ${ }_{218,661}^{3,094}$ | 3,447 | ${ }_{220,323}^{3,628}$ | 221,2484 | - $\begin{array}{r}3,51 \\ 222,518 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 222,842 | $\begin{array}{r}12,788 \\ \hline 223533\end{array}$ | 224,926 |  |
| N |  |  |  |  |  | 146, | ${ }_{147}^{147,6}$ | 1499340 | 147,4 | 147,924 ${ }_{72,398}$ | 1488 | ${ }_{17385}^{148,66}$ | ${ }_{\text {14, } 4796}$ |  | 147, ${ }^{173086}$ |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued


COMMODITY PRICES


See footnotes at end of tables.


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| PRODUCER PRICES § <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) <br> Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spot market prices, basic commodities: <br> 22 Commodities | 1277.1 | 1283.5 | 288.7 | 292.8 | 296.6 | 298.4 | 287.7 | 281.7 | 273.4 | 275.1 | 276.0 | 269.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |
| 9 Foodstuffs........................................................... do.. | ${ }^{1} 255.6$ | ${ }^{2} 264.3$ | 283.7 | 284.8 | 290.3 | 289.4 | 272.6 | 267.7 | 258.5 | 255.0 | 253.0 | 244.0 | (2) | ......... | ............. | .1...... |
| 13 Raw industrials........................................ do.... | ${ }^{1} 293.0$ | ${ }^{1} 297.9$ | 292.1 | 298.3 | 300.8 | 304.7 | 298.4 | 291.6 | 284.2 | 289.8 | 293.0 | 288.9 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |
| All commodities ............................................... do.... | 235.6 | 268.8 | 273.8 | 274.6 | 277.8 | 279.1 | 280.8 | 284.8 | 287.6 | 290.3 | 293.4 | ${ }^{2} 294.1$ | 294.5 | 296.0 | 296.2 | 295.5 |
| By stage of processing: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials for further processing ...... do.... | 274.3 | 304.2 | 317.0 | 319.3 | 322.8 | 324.6 | 323.5 | 328.0 | 336.5 | 334.2 | 336.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3344.4$ | 334.3 | 336.2 | 333.2 | 327.7 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, etc ........... do............................... | 243.2 217.7 | 2846.8 | 284.3 251.4 | 285.3 | 287.7 255.4 | 289.1 256.2 | 291.9 | 296.1 260.9 | 298.3 263.3 | 302.0 266.0 | 305.8 268.5 | r306.7 | 307.1 269.9 | 308.6 271.3 | 309.9 271.2 | 309.6 271.1 |
|  | 217.7 217.9 | 246.8 248.8 | 251.4 254.1 | 251.4 254.1 | 255.4 257.0 | 256.2 257.9 | 257.2 258.9 | 260.9 <br> 262.5 | 263.3 265.0 | 266.0 268.2 | 268.5 270.6 | 2 2691.5 | 269.9 271.5 | 271.3 272.8 | 271.2 272.6 | 271.1 272.6 |
| Capital equipment ........................................ do.... | 216.5 | 239.5 | 241.9 | 241.8 | 249.2 | 250.2 | 250.9 | 254.6 | 256.7 | 258.1 | 260.8 | r262.5 | 264.0 | 265.7 | 265.9 | 265.6 |
| By durability of product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods............................................ do. | 226.9 | 251.5 | 253.1 | 253.7 | 258.4 | 258.6 | 261.0 | 262.7 | 263.8 | 264.9 | 267.8 | ${ }^{\text {r268.6 }}$ | 268.9 | 270.7 | 271.8 | 271.7 |
| Nondurable goods ..................................... do. | 241.7 | 282.4 | 290.3 | 291.2 | 293.0 | 295.2 | 296.3 | 302.6 | 306.8 | 310.9 | 314.2 | ${ }^{2} 314.8$ | 315.1 | 316.3 | 315.9 | 314.6 |
| Total manufactures ................................... do.... | 228.8 | 261.5 | 265.7 | 265.8 | 269.6 | 270.5 | 272.0 | 277.3 | 279.3 | 282.3 | 285.3 | r286.2 | 286.7 | 288.0 | 288.4 | 288.1 |
| Durable manufactures ................................................ | 226.1 | 250.8 | 252.7 | 253.1 | 257.8 | 257.9 | 260.4 | 262.3 | 263.4 | 264.4 | 267.2 | -268.2 | 268.7 | 270.6 | 271.6 | 271.6 |
| Nondurable manufactures ...................... do... | 231.1 | 273.0 | 279.5 | 279.5 | 282.1 | 284.0 | 284.3 | 293.5 | 296.4 | 301.7 | 304.9 | r305.7 | 306.2 | 306.8 | 306.6 | 305.9 |
| Farm prod., processed foods and feeds........... do.... | 229.8 | 244.7 | 255.1 | 256.5 | 259.4 | 260.5 | 257.0 | 257.9 | 255.1 | 253.5 | 253.8 | ${ }^{2} 252.9$ | 254.1 | 256.6 | 253.9 | 250.0 |
| Farm products \# ........................................ do.... | 241.4 | 249.4 | 263.8 | 267.0 | 263.6 | 264.9 | 265.3 | 264.5 | 262.4 | 260.7 | 263.3 | ${ }^{2} 259.6$ | 260.3 | 263.1 | 257.8 | 251.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried.... do... | 229.0 | 238.6 | 254.0 | 266.2 | 240.9 | 246.6 | 245.1 | 258.7 | 275.1 | 292.8 | 286.1 | 273.9 | 258.6 | 265.0 | 257.3 | 251.9 |
| Grains ................................................... do. | 214.8 | 239.0 | 256.5 | 260.6 | 269.2 | 270.9 | 265.2 | 277.7 | 267.5 | 261.8 | 264.7 | 257.7 | 257.1 | 257.4 | 242.7 | 227.0 |
| Live poultry ............................................ do... | 194.3 | 202.1 | 224.5 | 241.0 | 222.9 | 221.0 | 218.9 | 213.1 | 220.8 | 213.5 | 195.4 | 207.2 | 210.0 | 215.3 | 210.3 | 196.7 |
| Livestock .............................................. do... | 260.3 | 252.7 | 275.7 | 266.8 | 263.0 | 254.8 | 251.4 | 244.3 | 244.6 | 239.3 | 246.6 | 251.8 | 263.0 | 266.5 | 262.0 | 257.3 |
| Foods and feeds, processed \# ................... do.... | 222.5 | 241.2 | 249.4 | 249.8 | 256.1 | 257.2 | 251.5 | 253.3 | 250.2 | 248.5 | 247.6 | r248.2 | 249.7 | 252.1 | 250.7 | 248.4 |
| Beverages and beverage materials .......... do... | 210.7 | 233.0 | 237.1 | 236.1 | 239.5 | 240.6 | 240.5 | 243.0 | 244.8 | 245.4 | 246.0 | '247.6 | 245.5 | 246.3 | 246.3 | 245.6 |
| Cereal and bakery products ................... do.. | 210.3 | 236.0 | 235.8 | 238.3 | 241.5 | 245.3 | 248.7 | 251.5 | 252.1 | 252.2 | 253.9 | '256.3 | 256.0 | 257.2 | 256.6 | 258.0 |
| Dairy products ...................................... do... | 211.2 | 230.6 | 232.6 | 233.7 | 238.0 | 240.2 | 242.3 | 244.7 | 245.0 | 245.1 | 245.4 | 245.0 | 245.6 | 245.5 | 245.6 | 246.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables, processed ............. do... | 221.9 | 228.7 | 230.7 | 231.3 | 233.8 | 234.7 | 236.6 | 238.4 | 243.7 | 255.2 | 258.0 | 260.1 | 263.3 | 266.5 | 267.6 | 270.3 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish ........................... do.... | 242.0 | 243.1 | 259.9 | 257.8 | 256.0 | 250.9 | 248.1 | 248.1 | 243.6 | 242.0 | 239.1 | r245.2 | 248.3 | 257.1 | 254.2 | 253.3 |
| Industrial commodities................................ do.... | 236.5 | 274.5 | 278.2 | 278.8 | 282.0 | 283.4 | 286.6 | 291.5 | 295.7 | 299.6 | 303.5 | '304.7 | 304.7 | 306.0 | 307.0 | 307.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products \#................ do | 222.3 | 260.3 | 264.4 | 263.4 | 264.8 | 266.7 | 268.1 | 274.3 | 277.6 | 280.4 | 286.0 | r288.6 | 290.3 | 291.4 | 293.2 | 293.3 |
| Agric. chemicals and chem. prod ............. do | 214.4 | 257.1 | 260.0 | 260.6 | 260.6 | 261.1 | 263.3 | 267.6 | 271.6 | 275.8 | 277.8 | г279.1 | 288.9 | 288.9 | 293.8 | 292.3 |
| Chemicals, industrial............................. do. | 264.0 | 324.0 | 330.0 | 327.5 | 330.0 | 332.7 | 334.6 | 344.5 | 352.1 | 354.5 | 362.4 | 366.6 | 369.4 | 370.4 | 371.9 | 372.0 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals ..................... do... | 159.4 | 174.5 | 176.1 | 176.8 | 178.4 | 181.1 | 182.6 | 184.7 | 187.3 | 189.3 | 191.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 192.4$ | 193.2 | 195.4 | 195.6 | 197.1 |
| Fats and oils, inedible................................... do. | 376.7 | 298.0 | 307.6 | 304.5 | 302.0 | 308.2 | 317.1 | 310.7 | 289.7 | 295.7 | 312.7 | 312.1 | 303.1 | 290.9 | 305.6 | 285.6 |
| Prepared paint ....................................... do.... | 204.4 | 235.3 | 238.8 | 239.3 | 239.3 | 241.4 | 241.4 | 242.9 | 246.6 | 246.6 | 248.1 | 250.4 | 250.4 | 251.0 | 251.0 | 251.0 |
| Fuels and related prod., and power \# ........ do.... | 408.1 | 574.0 | 590.6 | 593.5 | 592.9 | 600.2 | 615.7 | 634.6 | 667.5 | 696.5 | 707.2 | r709.0 | 704.9 | 703.4 | 704.1 | 703.2 |
| Coal..................................................... do... | 450.9 | 467.3 | 468.7 | 471.3 | 470.7 | 475.4 | 475.3 | 477.8 | 480.8 | 481.1 | 486.1 | 487.7 | 491.8 | 505.7 | 507.3 | 510.6 |
| Electric power........................................ do... | 270.2 | 321.6 | 333.6 | 338.3 | 337.4 | 333.8 | 337.6 | 341.4 | 346.2 | 351.2 | 355.5 | 360.7 | 366.9 | 374.9 | 383.6 | 387.0 |
| Gas fuels ............................................... do... | 544.1 | 760.7 | 772.6 | 786.2 | 802.2 | 825.5 | 844.3 | 857.1 | 881.6 | 889.9 | 907.8 | r933.9 | 931.6 | 946.6 | 952.4 | 979.7 |
| Petroleum products, refined ................... do... | 444.8 | 674.7 | 697.6 | 696.4 | 690.4 | 697.6 | 717.0 | 736.9 | 769.6 | 825.5 | 840.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 835.3$ | 827.7 | 818.4 | 813.4 | 805.7 |
| Furniture and household durables \# ......... do.... | 171.3 | 187.7 | 188.9 | 189.5 | 190.9 | 191.5 | 193.1 | 194.0 | 195.2 | 195.8 | 196.4 | ${ }^{\text {r } 197.4 ~}$ | 197.1 | 198.9 | 199.5 | 200.7 |
| Appliances, household............................. do... | 160.9 | 174.2 | 176.3 | 177.2 | 177.5 | 178.5 | 179.5 | 182.2 | 183.5 | 184.2 | 185.1 | 184.2 | 184.8 | 187.5 | 187.7 | 188.3 |
| Furniture, household ............................. do... | 186.3 | 204.8 | 208.0 | 208.5 | 209.8 | 210.9 | 212.1 | 212.9 | 213.8 | 214.5 | 216.5 | 217.6 | 218.9 | 220.4 | 221.4 | 223.3 |
| Home electronic equipment..................... do.... | 91.3 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 91.2 | 91.0 | 91.1 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 91.0 | 86.9 | 87.1 | 87.5 | 87.8 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products \# ......... do.... | 252.4 | 248.9 | 251.3 | 247.8 | 251.2 | 255.4 | 256.9 | 258.2 | 257.7 | 261.2 | 263.5 | ${ }^{2} 263.7$ | 262.8 | 262.1 | 261.7 | 263.0 |
| Footwear ............................................... do.... | 218.0 | 233.1 | 233.7 | 235.5 | 236.6 | 237.5 | 236.9 | 238.4 | 240.7 | 240.4 | 241.1 | 241.1 | 241.0 | 241.9 | 242.3 | 242.0 |
| Hides and skins ..................................... do... | 535.4 | 370.9 | 398.4 | 356.1 | 381.5 | 409.1 | 392.8 | 377.5 | 367.4 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather.................................................. do... | 356.7 | 310.6 | 314.2 | 298.1 | 301.9 | 317.3 | 332.4 | 332.6 | 310.0 | 322.5 | 337.8 | 337.0 | 321.0 | 317.4 | 312.2 | 311.7 |
| Lumber and wood products........................ do | 300.4 | 288.9 | 296.1 | 292.2 | 289.0 | 293.4 | 299.4 | 296.5 | 294.7 | 294.4 | 299.4 | г298.4 | 297.9 | 295.5 | 294.3 | 289.1 |
| Lumber.................................................. d | 354.3 | 325.8 | 333.7 | 328.0 | 320.6 | 324.9 | 333.0 | 331.3 | 326.9 | 326.2 | 333.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 336.3$ | 335.0 | 330.1 | 329.3 | 319.7 |
| Machinery and equipment \# ..................... do.... | 213.9 | 239.8 | 242.6 | 244.7 | 246.8 | 248.3 | 249.8 | 253.3 | 255.3 | 257.5 | 259.6 | ${ }^{\text {r } 260.7 ~}$ | 261.9 | 264.5 | 266.0 | 267.8 |
| Agricultural machinery and equip.......... do.... | 232.1 | 259.2 | 259.9 | 263.9 | 265.4 | 271.6 | 272.9 | 276.4 | 278.4 | 279.8 | 282.5 | 284.4 | 285.9 | 287.3 | 289.3 | 292.0 |
| Construction machinery and equip ........... do... | 256.2 | 289.4 | 293.4 | 295.7 | 299.1 | 300.1 | 301.4 | 305.9 | 310.0 | 312.8 | 317.0 | 318.3 | 320.0 | 324.0 | 324.9 | 326.6 |
| Electrical machinery and equip .............. do... | 178.9 | 201.7 | 205.0 | 206.0 | 207.0 | 207.5 | 208.9 | 211.9 | 213.7 | 216.0 | 217.4 | ${ }^{2} 217.5$ | 219.0 | 221.0 | 222.8 | 224.1 |
| Metalworking machinery and equip ........ do... | 241.3 | 274.4 | 278.8 | 280.2 | 282.5 | 283.9 | 285.7 | 289.7 | 291.6 | 294.9 | 298.7 | r299.9 | 300.9 | 303.0 | 303.6 | 305.3 |
| Metals and metal products \# ..................... do. | 259.3 | 286.4 | 285.1 | 287.3 | 291.9 | 291.1 | 290.6 | 294.0 | 294.0 | 296.4 | 298.8 | r299.1 | 298.5 | 302.5 | 304.3 | 305.1 |
| Heating equipment ................................ do... | 187.1 | 206.5 | 208.0 | 208.8 | 210.6 | 212.0 | 214.0 | 216.6 | 217.6 | 219.5 | 219.8 | 221.7 | 222.9 | 225.7 | 227.2 | 227.9 |
| Iron and steel ........................................ do.... | 283.5 | 305.2 | 302.6 | 304.5 | 310.5 | 312.7 | 316.4 | 323.0 | 323.2 | 328.2 | 331.0 | 「330.4 | 329.9 | 338.7 | 339.7 | 339.7 |
| Nonferrous metals .................................. do.... | 261.7 | 305.0 | 298.4 | 302.2 | 309.4 | 302.1 | 293.4 | 292.1 | 287.4 | 286.5 | 288.4 | r287.7 | 284.9 | 283.3 | 287.7 | 290.0 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products \#............... do.... | 248.6 | 283.0 | 286.0 | 286.8 | 288.6 | 288.7 | 291.2 | 296.6 | 297.9 | 300.9 | 310.8 | -312.0 | 312.8 | 313.9 | 314.0 | 313.1 |
| Clay prod., structural, excl. refrac ........... do... | 217.9 | 231.5 | 229.7 | 230.1 | 233.3 | 233.5 | 233.6 | 239.5 | 239.8 | 244.6 | 246.0 | 249.6 | 249.5 | 250.3 | 250.4 | 254.8 |
| Concrete products ................................. do... | 244.1 | 273.9 | 276.0 | 277.3 | 277.5 | 277.7 | 277.6 | 286.2 | 286.6 | 286.9 | 289.9 | 290.7 | 293.2 | 293.0 | 293.0 | 292.9 |
| Gypsum products .................................... do... | 252.3 | 256.3 | 251.8 | 251.8 | 249.5 | 253.3 | 252.7 | 259.6 | 257.3 | 257.6 | 256.8 | 261.1 | 260.7 | 259.7 | 255.3 | 252.9 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products................. do... | 219.0 | 249.2 | 252.4 | 252.8 | 254.3 | 255.0 | 256.7 | 264.4 | 267.2 | 269.0 | 271.4 | ${ }^{\text {r } 272.1 ~}$ | 272.7 | 273.8 | 275.7 | 276.9 |
| Paper ................................................... do.... | 229.6 | 256.8 | 258.6 | 258.7 | 262.1 | 264.1 | 269.4 | 271.7 | 272.9 | 273.8 | 275.2 | 276.1 | 278.8 | 280.0 | 283.8 | 287.1 |
| Rubber and plastics products ..................... do.... | 194.3 | 217.4 | 220.5 | 222.0 | 222.8 | 223.4 | 223.3 | 224.8 | 226.4 | 228.4 | 230.8 | r231.8 | 233.7 | ${ }^{\text {c } 233.5}$ | 234.4 | 236.0 |
| Tires and tubes........................................... do.... | 205.9 | 236.9 | 238.0 | 242.1 | 245.2 | 245.2 | 245.2 | 240.9 | 243.5 | 248.6 | 250.7 | 250.8 | 250.8 | 251.0 | 251.0 | 256.5 |
| Textile products and apparel .................... do.... | 168.7 | 183.5 | 185.6 | 186.6 | 188.1 | 189.6 | 190.4 | 193.1 | 193.9 | 195.2 | 197.6 | ${ }^{1} 199.2$ | 199.5 | 200.5 | 201.4 | 202.5 |
| Synthetic fibers ....................Dec. $1975=100 .$. | 119.0 | 134.7 | 137.5 | 139.5 | 140.2 | 140.7 | 140.8 | 146.5 | 147.1 | 148.9 | 151.5 | 156.7 | 158.2 | 158.6 | 162.0 | 162.3 |
| Processed yarns and threads................... do... | 109.2 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 124.3 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 128.2 | 129.8 | 130.3 | 134.6 | 135.0 | 137.1 | 138.9 | 139.0 | 139.3 | 141.8 |
| Gray fabrics ......................................... do... | 127.1 | 138.1 | 137.5 | 141.0 | 143.5 | 145.0 | 144.0 | 143.6 | 144.0 | 144.7 | 146.6 | 146.1 | 146.6 | 147.4 | 148.2 | 148.1 |
| Finished fabrics ..................................... do... | 107.4 | 115.7 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 118.3 | 119.1 | 120.1 | 122.2 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 124.9 | 124.7 | 124.8 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 126.2 |
| Apparel.............................................. $1967=100$. | 160.4 | 172.4 | 175.1 | 175.0 | 176.2 | 176.8 | 177.5 | 179.9 | 180.7 | 181.4 | 184.3 | 182.4 | 185.0 | 186.2 | 186.5 | 187.2 |
| Textile house furnishings........................ do... | 190.4 | 206.9 | 211.0 | 212.9 | 213.8 | 213.8 | 214.3 | 219.8 | 221.3 | 221.3 | 222.1 | 231.1 | 228.1 | 231.6 | 231.6 | 236.6 |
| Transportation equipment \# ....Dec. $1968=100 .$. | 188.1 | 207.0 | 208.8 | 204.4 | 217.4 | 217.8 | 224.3 | 227.4 | 229.1 | 228.1 | 231.9 | ${ }^{\text {r233.6 }}$ | 234.1 | 235.3 | 235.8 | 231.7 |
| Motor vehicles and equip............. $1967=100 .$. | 190.5 | 208.8 | 211.7 | 205.6 | 218.2 | 218.6 | 226.2 | 229.0 | 230.9 | 229.5 | 233.9 | ${ }^{\text {r } 236.0 ~}$ | 236.4 | 237.5 | 238.1 | 232.6 |
| Seasonally Adjusted $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, percent change from previous month |  |  | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 「0.4 | ${ }^{2} 0.3$ | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| By stage of processing: + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials for further processing $1967=100$. |  |  | 317.5 | 321.8 | 327.2 | 330.7 | 328.1 | 328.8 | 332.4 | 328.1 | 332.8 | ${ }^{3} 331.3$ | 334.1 | 335.9 | 333.9 | 330.2 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, etc ............ do... |  |  | 283.7 | 285.2 | 287.6 | 290.2 | 293.5 | 297.4 | 298.5 | 301.6 | 304.6 | ${ } 306.1$ | 306.7 | 307.9 | 309.2 | 309.4 |
| Finished goods \# ........................................ do... |  |  | 252.0 | 252.7 | 255.1 | 256.9 | 257.8 | 260.8 | 262.8 | 266.0 | 268.1 | ${ }^{\text {r } 269.1 ~}$ | 269.8 | 271.0 | 271.8 | 272.3 |
| Finished consumer goods........................... do... |  |  | 254.3 | 255.1 | 257.1 | 258.9 | 259.7 | 262.7 | 264.6 | 268.1 | 270.2 | ${ }^{1} 270.9$ | 271.3 | 272.2 | 272.9 | 273.5 |
| Food ..................................................... do... |  |  | 247.0 | 248.3 | 250.0 | 250.8 | 250.9 | 251.1 | 249.5 | 251.9 | 251.6 | ${ }^{\text {r } 251.8}$ | 252.2 | 255.9 | 256.4 | 256.5 |
| Finished goods, exc. foods ....................... do... |  |  | 252.3 | 252.8 | 254.8 | 260.1 | 261.2 | 265.3 | 268.7 | 272.6 | 275.7 | ${ }^{2} 276.6$ | 277.0 | 276.8 | 277.5 | 278.3 |
| Durable.............................................. do.... |  |  | 209.4 | 209.1 | 212.3 | 213.3 | 212.9 | 213.6 | 214.7 | 214.0 | 215.7 | ${ }^{2} 217.9$ | 218.6 | 218.1 | 219.4 | 218.7 |
| Nondurable ......................................... do.... |  |  | 289.1 | 290.3 | 291.4 | 294.8 | 297.4 | 303.9 | 309.0 | 316.3 | 320.4 | r320.4 | 320.7 | 320.6 | 320.8 | 322.9 |
| Capital equipment .................................... do. |  |  | 243.6 | 243.9 | 248.1 | 249.7 | 250.8 | 253.7 | 256.1 | 258.0 | 260.4 | ${ }^{2} 262.3$ | 264.3 | 266.2 | 267.7 | 267.8 |

See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| PRODUCER PRICES-Continued <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)-Continued Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By durability of product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {............... }}$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{253.0}^{266}$ | ${ }_{252.8}^{265}$ | ${ }_{255.7}^{268.5}$ | ${ }_{257.4}^{270.5}$ | ${ }_{261.2}^{273}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | .... | -............ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{-\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | .... |  | - | $\ldots$ |
| Nondurable manufactures ............................. do.... | $\cdots$ |  | 279.5 | 279.4 | 282.4 | 285.3 | 285.9 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 0.459 \\ & 0.460 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.405 \\ & 0.405 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.398 \\ & 0.401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.398 \\ & 0.397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.392 \\ & 0.394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.390 \\ & 0.390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.389 \\ & 0.387 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.383 \\ & 0.384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.380 \\ & 0.380 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 0.376 \\ & 0.377 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.372 \\ & 0.375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} r_{0.371}^{0.372} \\ 0.37 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.371 \\ & 0.369 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.369 \\ & 0.364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.369 \\ & 0.362 \end{aligned}$ | 0.369 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total ............ mil. $\$$. | 230,781 | 230,273 | 20,500 | 21,309 | 21,477 | 20,319 | 19,696 | 16,882 | 16,184 | 18,020 | '19,254 | ${ }^{19} 1978$ | '21,297 | r21,603 | 21,526 |  |
| Private, total \# ....................................... do. | 181,691 | 174,897 | 14,978 | 15,527 | 16,132 | 15,702 | 15,413 | 13,190 | 12,689 | 14,182 | ${ }^{1} 15,088$ | ${ }^{1} 15,565$ | '16,355 | -16,563 | 16,550 |  |
| Residential............................................. do... |  |  |  |  |  | 8,292 | 7,480 | 6,623 | 6,178 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }}$, 001 | '8,051 | 7,924 |  |
| New housing units............................... do... | 78,587 | 63,139 | 5,415 | 5,850 | 6,165 | 6,199 | 5,424 | 4,920 | 4,668 | 5,242 | 5,524 | 5,613 | '5,810 | 5,697 | 5,456 | $\ldots$. |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| public utilities, total \# .................... mil. \$. | 47,298 | 52,434 | 4.522 | 4,547 | 4,664 | 4,570 | 4,536 | 4,110 | 4,042 | 4,450 | 4.614 | 4,716 | 5,073 | -5,333 | 5,445 |  |
| Industrial -............................................... | - 14.929 | 13,837 29,945 | 1,138 2,645 | ${ }_{2,610}^{1,165}$ | 1,129 2,729 | 2,636 | ${ }_{2,548}^{1,228}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,093}$ | 1,063 2,283 | 2, 1,252 | 1,239 2,609 | 1,283 2,698 | 1,370 2,875 | [ $\begin{aligned} & \text { r1,492 } \\ & \mathrm{r} 3,028\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegraph $\qquad$ do... | 6,343 | 6,733 | 564 | 595 | 2, 617 | $\begin{array}{r}2,68 \\ 528 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,548 545 4 | 2,34 456 | 2,283 455 | 2,45 <br>  <br> 588 | 1,608 557 | 2,68 566 | 2,875 611 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Public, total \# ............................................. | 49,090 | 55,376 | 5,522 | 5,782 | 5,345 | 4,617 | 4,283 | 3,693 | 3,496 | 3,839 | ${ }^{4} 4,166$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 4,414 | '4,941 | 5,039 | 4,976 |  |
| Buildings (excluding military) \# ............... do | 15,857 | 18,864 | 1,804 | 1,828 | 1,665 | 1,612 | 1,620 | 1,499 | 1,361 | 1,508 | 1,493 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,507}$ | r1,553 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,597}$ | 1,638 |  |
| Housing and redevelopment ................... do | 1,211 | 1,648 1 | 135 | 144 | 162 | 149 | ${ }_{174}^{152}$ | 150 | 140 | 147 | ${ }^{1} 159$ | ${ }^{1} 198$ | ${ }^{1} 185$ | ${ }^{1} 145$ | 150 |  |
| Industrial........................................... do | 1,411 | 1,788 | 145 | 201 | 107 | 111 | 174 | 180 | 135 | 178 | 170 | 191 | 187 | 182 | 157 |  |
| Military facilities ................................... do.. | 1,647 | 1,880 | 199 | 175 | 157 | 152 | 149 | 140 | 170 | 135 | ${ }^{1} 168$ | ${ }^{1} 181$ | '182 | ${ }^{1} 166$ | 161 |  |
| Highways and streets ............................. do... | 11,996 | 13,785 | 1,543 | 1,666 | 1,627 | 1,145 | 824 | 664 | 594 | 653 | 880 | 1,061 | 1,465 | ${ }^{1} 1,530$ | 1,449 | .......... |
| New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total ......................................... bil. \$ |  |  | 217.9 | 224.6 | 228.9 | 234.3 | 245.4 | 259.0 | 254.5 | 250.3 | r246.5 | r235.9 | r234.0 | r234.8 | 231.0 |  |
| Private, total \# ...................................... do. |  |  | 163.5 | 169.1 | 174.9 | 80.9 | 187.9 | 193 | 193.2 | 189.6 | ${ }^{1899.9}$ | ${ }^{184.1}$ | 181.8 | 183.4 | 181.9 |  |
| Residential......................................... do.... |  |  | 79.3 | 84.5 |  | 95.6 | 98.9 | 100.7 |  | 96.3 | ${ }^{7} 95.2$ | r89.7 | ${ }^{\text {r } 86.0}$ | '85.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 56.3 | 60.7 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 70.4 | 74.2 | 75.1 | 73.0 | 72.9 | 67.7 | ${ }^{\text {r } 64.3}$ | 60.5 | 57.2 |  |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total \# $\qquad$ bil. \$. |  |  | 50.1 | 50.2 | 50.3 | 51.4 | 54.3 | 58.2 |  | 58.3 | . 1 |  | 58.4 | ${ }^{6} 60.5$ |  |  |
| Industrial.......................................... do... | -.......... |  | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 16.2 | ${ }^{17} 17.2$ | 18.4 |  |
| Commercial.................................... do.... | .......... | ............. | 29.0 | 28.7 | 29.1 | 29.6 | 30.8 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 32.4 | 32.4 | ${ }^{3} 34.0$ | 33.1 | ............ |
| Telephone and telegraph $\qquad$ do... |  |  | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 |  |  |
| Public, total \# ......................................... do.... |  |  | 54.4 | 55.5 | 54.0 | 53.4 | 57.6 | 65.2 | 61.3 | 60.6 | ${ }^{5} 56.6$ | 51.8 | r52.2 | 51.4 | 49.1 |  |
| Buildings (excluding military) \# ................ do.... |  |  | 19.4 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 19.7 | 20.4 | ${ }^{18} 8.6$ | 17.9 | ${ }^{17} 7.6$ | '17.4 | 17.7 |  |
| Housing and redevelopment ................... do.... | , ........ | ..... | 1.6 1.6 | ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ | 1.7 | 1.8 | ${ }_{2}^{1.8}$ | ${ }_{23}^{2.3}$ | 1.9 | 1.9 | ${ }_{2}^{2.0}$ | 1.9 | '1.8 | ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ | 1.8 | - |
| Industrial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Military facilities ................................... do.... |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2.28$ | 1.9 136 | 2.0 13.0 | ${ }_{12.8}^{1.8}$ | 11.7 | 1.8 19.4 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 2.1 15.1 | 2.1 12.4 | 2.3 13.3 | r1.9 $\mathrm{r}_{13.2}$ | ${ }^{121} 8$ |  |
| Highways and streets <br> CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS |  |  | 12.7 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 12.4 | 13.3 |  | 12.1 |  |
| Construction contracts in 50 States (F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Valuation, total ........................................... mil. \$. Index (mo. data seas. adj)...........$~$ $1972=100$. | ${ }^{168,446}$ | 147:164 | $\begin{array}{r} \ulcorner 15,448 \\ 192 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,077 \\ 163 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 13,886 \\ 167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 13,296 \\ 205 \end{array}$ | 12,513 193 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,467 \\ 192 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r\|} 10,405 \\ 177 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,904 \\ 183 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,378 \\ 172 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 13,350 \\ 160 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 14,919 \\ 170 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,651 \\ 153 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 12,289 \\ 156 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| Public ownership ................................ mil. \$. |  |  | - 3,536 | 3,559 | 3,459 | 3,367 | 3,238 | 3,242 | 3,007 | 3,649 |  | 3,236 |  |  |  |  |
| Private ownership .............................. | 121,800 | 105,813 | ${ }^{111,912}$ | 9,518 | 10,428 | 9,929 | 9,275 | 7,225 | 7,399 | 10,255 | 10,675 | 10,113 | 11,512 | 10,360 | 8,953 |  |
| By type of building: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential................................................. do | 74,557 | ${ }^{63,206}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,092}$ | 6,069 | 6,785 | 5 5,847 | 5,570 | 4 | 4,206 | 5,929 | 6,569 | 5,887 | 5,904 | 5,833 | 4 | ........... |
| Non-building construction ........................ do... | 43,683 | 31,613 | ${ }^{5} 5,098$ | 2,589 | 2,076 | 2,441 | 2,235 | 2,139 | 2,114 | 2,630 | 2,537 | 2,413 | 3,454 | 2,227 | 2,126 |  |
| w construction planning | 135,005 | 149,143 | 8,997 | 9,821 | 13,580 | 17,200 | 13,071 | 14,991 | 12,449 | 11,212 | 15,545 | 14,093 | 11,684 | 12,897 | 11,890 | 1,999 |
| HOUSING STARTS AND PE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New housing un |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (privat | 1,7 | 1,312 | 131.7 | 147.0 | 153.7 | 113.5 | ${ }^{96.3}$ | 85.2 | 72.4 | 108 | 12 | 11 | 107 | ${ }_{\text {rege }} 101$. | 6.5 |  |
| Privately owned................................. ${ }_{\text {One }}$ d |  | ${ }^{1,2922.2}$ | 129.9 | ${ }_{95}^{138.3}$ | 152.7 | 112.9 | ${ }_{56} 95$ | 84.5 | 71.9 | 107.8 | ${ }^{123.0}$ | 109.9 |  |  | ${ }^{85} 5$ | ${ }^{85.5}$ |
| One-family structures .......................... do.... |  | 852.2 | 92.0 | 95.0 | 97.5 | 71.2 | ${ }^{56.6}$ | 48.0 | 48.0 | 70.5 | 83.6 | 73.8 | 72.5 | ${ }^{69} 5$ | 56.3 | 55.5 |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total privately owned.............................. do... |  |  |  |  | 1,519 | 1,550 | 1,535 |  |  | 1,297 |  | 1,158 | ,039 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,047}$ | ${ }^{\text {r934 }}$ |  |
| One-family structures ............................. do... |  |  | 971 | 1,032 | 1,009 | 1,019 | 974 | 993 | 791 | 838 | 897 | 764 | 688 | ${ }^{7} 704$ | r598 | 615 |
| New private housing units authorized by building permits ( 16,000 permit-issuing places): Monthly data are seas. adj. at annual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\qquad$ .th | 1,552 | 1,191 |  | 1,518 | 1,351 | 1,366 | 1,249 |  |  |  |  | 1,167 |  | 913 | r865 |  |
| One-fa |  | 710 | 840 |  | 820 | 809 | 753 | 715 | 677 | 678 | 689 | 654 | 567 | 528 | '494 | 48 |
| Manufacturers' shipments of mobile homes <br> Unadjusted <br> Seasonally adjusted at annual rates ......................................... <br> ...... do. | 277.4 | 221.5 | $\begin{gathered} 20.0 \\ 208 \end{gathered}$ | 21.5 239 | ${ }_{236}^{23.6}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.8 \\ 239 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.0 \\ & 261 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.8 \\ \\ \hline 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.3 \\ & 256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21.5 \\ 255 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24.0 \\ 265 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 22.9 \\ & 255 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 23.0 \\ 246 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21.7 \\ 268 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.3 \\ 230 \end{gathered}$ |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES | 128.7 | 143.3 | 14 | 145.0 | 145.6 | 146.7 | 8 | 149.2 | 149.7 | 152.1 | 15 | 150.7 | 1503 | 1509 | 150.8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Appraisal Co., The: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average, 30 cities .............................. $1913=100 .$. | 2,357 | 2,495 | 2,551 | 2,545 | 2,547 | 2,556 | 2,566 | 2,578 | 2,581 | 2,576 | 2,600 | 2,635 | 2,655 | 2,678 | 2,679 | 2,676 |
| Atlanta ..................................................... do... | 2,506 | 2,660 | 2,735 | 2,717 | 2,711 | 2,715 | 2,723 | 2,773 | 2,781 | 2,788 | 2,807 | 2,805 | 2,784 | 2,894 | 2,896 | 2,898 |
| New York ................................................. do... | 2,431 | 2,553 | 2,589 | $\stackrel{2}{277}$ | 2,575 | 2,579 | 2,587 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 621$ | 2,639 | 2,629 | 2,644 | $\stackrel{2,640}{ }$ | 2,631 | 2,653 | 2,668 | 2,658 |
| San Francisco ............................................. do... | 2,498 | 2,671 | 2,732 | 2,717 | 2,730 | 2,738 | 2,744 | 2,820 | 2,821 | 2,834 | 2,855 | 2,855 | 2,821 | 2,915 | 2,909 | 2,893 |
| St. Louis..................................................... do... | 2,424 | 2,343 | 2,398 | 2,384 | 2,395 | 2,399 | 2,406 | 2,396 | 2,357 | 2,346 | 2,361 | 2,485 | 2,476 | 2,467 | 2,505 | 2,494 |
| Boeckh indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average, 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apartments, hotels, office buildings $1977=100 .$. | ${ }^{\text {r }} 114.7$ | ${ }^{1} 125.1$ | ........ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 129.6$ | ........... | ${ }^{\text {r }} 130.5$ | ............. | ${ }^{\text {r131.1 }}$ | ............ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132.6$ | ............ | ${ }^{\text {r } 135.4 ~}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 139.7$ |  | 142.1 |
| Commercial and factory buildings .............. do.... | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1117.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 127.7$ | ........... | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132.0$ | ............ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1329}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {r} 133.9 ~}$ | ............. | ${ }^{\text {r135.3 }}$ | ..... | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ r138.1 | ............ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1411.9$ | ........... | 145.3 |
| Residences ................................................ do... | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 119.0$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 128.9$ |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 127.2$ | ............ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 128.9$ |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 129.7$ | ............ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 131.3$ |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 134.4$ |  | ${ }^{\text {'138.3 }}$ |  | 140.4 |
| Engineering News-Record: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building ............................................. $1967=100$. . | 269.3 | 287.7 | 292.1 | 292.4 | 292.5 | 296.0 | 298.6 | 298.2 | 298.4 | 298.0 | 305.5 | 307.3 | 308.3 | 312.1 | 313.5 | ${ }^{1} 316.6$ |
| Construction ................................................ do... | 279.5 | 301.4 | 307.6 | 309.0 | 309.7 | 312.5 | 314.3 | 313.9 | 314.0 | 315.0 | 321.4 | 323.3 | 326.8 | 331.6 | 332.8 | ${ }^{1} 336.1$ |
| Federal Highway Adm.-Highway construction: Composite (avg. for year or qtr.) .......... $1977=100$. | 142.6 | 163.0 |  | 163.1 |  |  | 161.8 |  |  | 160.0 |  |  | 152.4 |  |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output indexes: ${ }^{\text {and }}$ (1947-49 $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products ................... 1947-49 = 100... | 165.6 | .............. | ........... | ......... |  | ........ | ............. |  | ............. | ............ | ............ | ……..... | ............ | ......... | ......... | ...... |
| Lumber and wood products..................................................................... | 191.2 | .............. | ............ | .......... | ............ | ............ | ............. | ........... | ............ | ............ | ............ | ............ | ........... | ......... | ............ |  |
| REAL ESTATE \\| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage applications for new home construction: FHA net applications ..........................thous. units. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. do... | 133.8 | 141.4 | $\begin{gathered} 15.6 \\ 186 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.5 \\ 185 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 133 \end{array}$ | 11.3 176 | 7.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.3 \\ 119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.0 \\ 148 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.3 \\ 125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.8 \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ |  | 6.2 66 | 7.2 8.5 | 5.4 60 |
| Requests for VA appraisals $\qquad$ do.... Seasonally adjusted annual rates $\qquad$ do.... | 216.1 | 202.2 | 21.0 243 | 20.3 242 | 19.8 211 | 12.9 188 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 14.9 191 | 17.3 190 | 18.2 194 | 15.5 183 | 14.2 154 | $\begin{array}{r}13.7 \\ 152 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11.9 138 |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by: <br> Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount $\qquad$ mil. \$.. | 18,166.74 | 16,458.53 | 1,506.58 | 1,461.37 | 1,584.55 | 1,242.93 | 1,351.14 | 955.33 | 849.36 | 983.70 | 121.55 | 983.42 | 378.02 | 793.47 | 622.98 |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Face amount §................................. do.... | 16,505.50 | 13,855.54 | 944.00 | 1,623.90 | 1,133.39 | 1,135.18 | 954.90 | 917.26 | 745.20 | 706.41 | 769.70 | 583.44 | 875.83 | 644.07 | 696.21 | 660.19 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions, end of period ........ mil. $\$ .$. | 41,838 | 48,963 | 42,605 | 44,161 | 46,115 | 47,322 | 48,963 | 48,581 | 48,206 | 49,175 | 51,530 | 53,148 | 56,095 | 59,475 | 62,471 | 64,347 |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total mil. \$.. | 100,546 | 72,537 | 8,339 | 9,500 | 9,336 | 6,574 | 6,942 | 4,285 | 3,676 | 4,923 | 5,533 | 5,730 | 6,047 | ${ }^{4}, 983$ | 3,755 |  |
| By purpose of loan: Home construction .................................. do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home purchase ................................................ do..... | 62,740 | 14,946 42,957 | 5,208 | 5,708 | 1,886 | 1,891 | 1,454 3,748 | 1,029 | 1,966 | 1,2,238 | 1,366 2,826 | 1,247 | 1,186 | - 1,768 | 2,139 |  |
| All other purposes ..................................... do.... | 17,223 | 14,634 | 1,575 | 1,989 | 1,898 | 1,362 | 1,740 | 941 | 822 | 1,161 | 1,341 | 1,354 | 1,429 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,212$ | 893 | ............ |

DOMESTIC TRADE



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS} \& 1979 \& 1980 \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{1980} \& \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{1981} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Annual} \& Aug. \& Sept. \& Oct. \& Nov. \& Dec. \& Jan. \& Feb. \& Mar. \& Apr. \& May \& June \& July \& Aug. \& Sept. \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|c|}{DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{RETAIL TRADE} \\
\hline Estimated sales (unadj), total \(\dagger . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ m i l . ~ \$ . . ~ \$\) \& 894,343 \& 956,655 \& 81,740 \& 77,579 \& 84,000 \& 83,816 \& 100,755 \& 77,361 \& 74,321 \& 84,652 \& 85,770 \& 87,383 \& 87,784 \& r88,768 \& -89,426 \& 186,244 \\
\hline Durable goods stores \# \(\qquad\) do... \& 304,809 \& 297,926 \& 25,256 \& 24,506 \& 26,698 \& 25,121 \& 28,093 \& 23,239 \& 23,857 \& 28,295 \& 27,688 \& 27,669 \& 29,130 \& '29,038 \& '29,432 \& \({ }^{1} 28,236\) \\
\hline Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers \# \(\qquad\) mil. \$. \& 50,272 \& 48,210 \& 4,289 \& 4,434 \& 4,672 \& 4,152 \& 3,971 \& 3,351 \& 3,359 \& 4,043 \& 4,524 \& 4,798 \& 4,993 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 4.769\) \& 「4,627 \& \({ }^{1} 4,589\) \\
\hline Building materials and supply stores .. do.... \& 35,255 \& 33,682 \& 3,071 \& 3,215 \& 3,398 \& 2,936 \& 2,616 \& 2,360 \& 2,360 \& 2,785 \& 3,038 \& 3,221 \& 3,463 \& \({ }^{\text {r }}\), 781 \& 3,256 \& \\
\hline Hardware stores................................. do.... \& 7.838 \& 7,743 \& 641 \& 642 \& 692 \& 659 \& 825 \& 565 \& 538 \& 655 \& 771 \& 809 \& 809 \& 784 \& 763 \& \\
\hline Automotive dealers \# ........................... do.... \& 177,251 \& 167,017 \& 14,211 \& 13,489 \& 15,027 \& 13,264 \& 13,016 \& 13,351 \& 14,370 \& 17,336 \& 16,279 \& 15,791 \& 16,794 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 16,922\) \& \({ }^{1} 17,348\) \& \({ }^{2} 16,307\) \\
\hline Motor vehicle dealers ............................. do.... \& 161,110 \& 148,799 \& 12,600 \& 11,965 \& 13,330 \& 11,699 \& 11,365 \& 11,926 \& 13,011 \& 15,745 \& 14,563 \& 14,154 \& 15,042 \& \({ }^{1} 15,050\) \& 15,498 \& \\
\hline Auto and home supply stores .............. do... \& 16,141 \& 18,218 \& 1,611 \& 1,524 \& 1,697 \& 1,548 \& 1,651 \& 1,425 \& 1,359 \& 1,591 \& 1,716 \& 1,637 \& 1,752 \& '1,872 \& 1,850 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Furniture, home furn., and equip \# ........ do....
Furniture, home furnishings stores..... do...
Household appliance, radio, TV ......... do...} \& 41,868 \& 43,198 \& 3,712 \& 3,626 \& 3,822 \& 4,048 \& 4,905 \& 3,616 \& 3,351 \& 3,716 \& 3,608 \& 3,662 \& 3,819 \& r3,779
r2 281
1, \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,889 \\ 2341 \\ \hline 12\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{13} 3842\) \\
\hline \& 25,692 \& 26,228
13,190 \& 2,244
1,119 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
2,170 \\
1,083
\end{tabular} \& 2,309
1,126 \& 2,421 \& 2,566
1,634 \& 2,152
1,074 \& 2,020
976 \& 2,260
1,088 \& 2,229 \& 2,300
1,043 \& 2,351

1,154
5 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2,281}$ \& 2,341
1,213 \& <br>
\hline ndurable goods stores .......................... do.... \& 589,5 \& 658,729 \& 56,484 \& 53,073 \& 57,302 \& 58,695 \& 72,662 \& 54,122 \& 50,464 \& 56,357 \& 58,082 \& 59,714 \& 58,654 \& r 59,730 \& r 59,994 \& ${ }^{158,008}$ <br>
\hline General merch. group stores........................ do..... \& 109,740 \& 116,287 \& 9,640 \& 8,923 \& 10,105 \& 11,821 \& 18,365 \& 7,279 \& 7,160 \& 8,972 \& 9,961 \& 10,241 \& 10,011 \& r9,530 \& ${ }^{1} 10,344$ \& 19,825 <br>
\hline Department stores ............................... do... \& ${ }^{2} 88,520$ \& 94,185 \& 7,834 \& 7,299 \& 8,198 \& 9,642 \& 14,859 \& 5,873 \& 5,783 \& 7,337 \& 8,093 \& 8,359 \& 8,220 \& ${ }^{5} 7,757$ \& -8,470 \& 18,047 <br>
\hline Variety stores ...................................... do.... \& 8,385 \& 8,856 \& 741 \& 635 \& 735 \& 787 \& 1,397 \& 566 \& 557 \& 663 \& 787 \& 738 \& 716 \& 716 \& 758 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Food stores $\qquad$ do.... Grocery stores. $\qquad$ do..} \& 195,826 \& 217,511 \& 19,115 \& 17.712 \& 18,853 \& 18,485 \& 20,212 \& 19,195 \& 17,477 \& 18,837 \& 19,383 \& 20,387 \& 19,792 \& $\stackrel{\mathrm{r} 21.038}{ }$ \& ${ }^{\mathbf{r}} 20,257$ \& ${ }^{1} 19,876$ <br>
\hline \& 182,365 \& 202,065 \& 17,812 \& 16,474 \& 17,561 \& 17,195 \& 18,506 \& 17,830 \& 16,133 \& 17,410 \& 17,839 \& 18,941 \& 18,338 \& ${ }^{1} 19,557$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 18,817$ \& ${ }^{1} 14,422$ <br>
\hline Gasoline service stations ............................. do..... \& 73,202 \& 94,470 \& 8,470 \& 7,982 \& 8,244 \& 7,951 \& 8,350 \& 8,047 \& 7,616 \& 8,380 \& 8,492 \& 8,734 \& 8,996 \& 19,173 \& +9,003 \& 18,618 <br>

\hline Apparel and accessory stores \# $\qquad$ do Men's and boys' clothing $\qquad$ do. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
42,375 \\
7,830
\end{array}
$$ \& 44,487

8,025 \& 3,913

683 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3,586 \\
608
\end{array}
$$ \& 3,931 \& 4,179

801 \& 6,335
1,283 \& 3,279
565 \& 2,911 494 \& $\begin{array}{r}3,448 \\ 552 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 3,972 \& 3,735

615 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3,632 \\
626
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r3,598 } \\ \text { r } 565 \\ \\ \\ \hline 1,439\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{r}_{4,077} \\
636
\end{array}
$$
\] \& ${ }^{1} 3,856$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Women's clothing, spec. stores, furriers do. Shoe stores ............................................ do...} \& 15,80 \& 16,991 \& 1,468 \& 1,409 \& 1,546 \& 1,582 \& 2,339 \& 1,258 \& 1,141 \& 1,355 \& 1,532 \& 1,470 \& 1,404 \& 1,439 \& 1,580 \& <br>
\hline \& 7,127 \& 8,040 \& 724 \& \& 724 \& 750 \& 942 \& 614 \& 530 \& 665 \& 831 \& 728 \& 690 \& ${ }^{1} 660$ \& 763 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& 79,576 \& 86 \& 7,920 \& 7,276 \& 7,518 \& 7,142 \& 7,510 \& 7,065 \& 6,742 \& 7,710 \& 7,897 \& 8,344 \& 8,264 \& $\times 8,524$ \& $\stackrel{1}{7,522}$ \& ${ }^{1} 7,887$ <br>
\hline \& 28,107 \& 31,557 \& 2,563 \& 2,507 \& 2,693 \& 2,655 \& 3,775 \& 2,722 \& 2,530 \& 2,701 \& 2,769 \& 2,810 \& 2,758 \& ${ }^{1} 2,769$ \& ${ }^{1} 2,786$ \& '2,722 <br>
\hline \& 15,294 \& 16,556 \& 1,420 \& 1,277 \& 1,347 \& 1,407 \& 1,926 \& 1,275 \& 1,195 \& 1,247 \& 1,285 \& 1,381 \& 1,367 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 1,448 ~}$ \& 1,402 \& <br>
\hline Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total $\dagger$................ do... \& \& \& 79,829 \& 80,620 \& 81,552 \& 82,764 \& 83,443 \& 85,463 \& 86,810 \& 87,608 \& 85,855 \& 85,501 \& 87,384 \& r87,350 \& '88,449 \& 188,838 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Durable goods stores \# $\qquad$ do.... Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers \# .......... mil. \$.. Building materials and supply stores. do.. Hardware stores. $\qquad$ do...} \& \& \& 24,593 \& 25,094 \& 25,293 \& 26,007 \& 25,983 \& 27,075 \& 28,328 \& 28,429 \& 26,356 \& 26,536 \& 27,532 \& '27,753 \& '28,441 \& ${ }^{1} 28,796$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 3,84 \& 39 \& ,084 \& 4,251 \& 261 \& 4,596 \& 4,59 \& 4,481 \& 4,427 \& 4,399 \& 4,381 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$, 260 \& r 4,144 \& 14,179 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 2,670 \& 2,820 \& 2,863 \& 2,963 \& 2,963 \& 3,246 \& 3,233 \& 3,126 \& 3,087 \& 3,127 \& 3,040 \& r2,910 \& 2,814 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 633 \& 639 \& 646 \& 662 \& 689 \& 731 \& 738 \& 731 \& 732 \& 718 \& 740 \& '735 \& 766 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 13,940 \& 14,173 \& 14,258 \& 14,593 \& 14,413 \& 14,965 \& 16,315 \& 16,330 \& 14,572 \& 14,786 \& 15,603 \& r15,998 \& -16,722 \& ${ }^{1} 16,965$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& 12,389 \& 12,661 \& 12,695 \& 13,042 \& 12,827 \& 13,355 \& 14,603 \& 14,688 \& 12,945 \& 13,167 \& 13,967 \& '14,212 \& 14,945 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1,551 \& 1,512 \& 1,563 \& 1,551 \& 1,586 \& 1,610 \& 1,712 \& 1,642 \& 1,627 \& 1,619 \& 1,636 \& 1,786 \& 1,777 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Furniture, home furn., and equip. \# ...... do.... Furniture, home furnishings stores ...... do....} \& \& \& 3,628 \& 3,702 \& 3.682 \& 3,802 \& 3,817 \& 4,016 \& 3,888 \& 3,897 \& 3,822 \& 3,794 \& 3,873 \& r3,719 \& '3,859 \& ${ }^{1} 3,850$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 2,168 \& 2,233 \& 2,210 \& 2,267 \& 2,241 \& 2,404 \& 2,319 \& 2,313 \& 2,286 \& 2,323 \& 2,337 \& '2,215 \& 2,300 \& <br>
\hline Household appliance, radio, TV ........... do.... \& \& \& 1,099 \& 1,097 \& 1,093 \& 1,137 \& 1,151 \& 1,201 \& 1,163 \& 1,185 \& 1,166 \& 1,103 \& 1,170 \& '1,163 \& 1,214 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 55,236 \& 55,526 \& 56,259 \& 56,757 \& 57,460 \& 58,388 \& 58,482 \& 59,179 \& 59,499 \& 58,965 \& 59,852 \& r59,597 \& r60,008 \& ${ }^{1} 60,042$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nondurable goods stores ........................... do....
General merch. group stores........... do.
Department stores} \& \& \& 9,722 \& 9,649 \& 9,940 \& 10,025 \& 10,093 \& 9,994 \& 10,306 \& 10,306 \& 10,563 \& 10,350 \& 10,674 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 10,409 ~}$ \& ${ }^{\times 10,701}$ \& ${ }^{1} 10,506$ <br>
\hline \& ( \& \& 7,905 \& 7,840 \& 8,045 \& 8,171 \& 8,146 \& 8,078 \& 8,381 \& 8,443 \& 8,610 \& 8,452 \& 8,754 \& -8,496 \& 8,759 \& ${ }^{1} 8,552$ <br>
\hline Department stores ........................................................... \& \& \& 740 \& 722 \& 739 \& 732 \& 738 \& 775 \& 770 \& 762 \& 792 \& 748 \& 763 \& 768 \& 782 \& <br>
\hline Food stores ........................................... do... \& \& \& 18,405 \& 18,577 \& 18,592 \& 18,808 \& 19,098 \& 19,072 \& 19,112 \& 19,522 \& 19,672 \& 19,506 \& 19,850 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 19,939 ~}$ \& '20,352 \& 120,341 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Grocery stores.........................................................
Gasoline service stations ..................} \& \& \& 17,078 \& 17,250 \& 17,267 \& 17,457 \& 17,709 \& 17,601 \& 17,632 \& 18,098 \& 18,185 \& 18,091 \& 18,430 \& '18,467 \& ${ }^{1} 18,874$ \& '18,779 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 7,998 \& 7,990 \& 8,090 \& 8,130 \& 8,284 \& 8,497 \& 8,596 \& 8,613 \& 8,595 \& 8,513 \& 8,633 \& 8,541 \& r8,526 \& 8,653 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Apparel and accessory stores \#................ do....} \& \& \& 3,785 \& 3,724 \& 3,771 \& 3,777 \& 3.789 \& 3,945 \& 4,022 \& 3,947 \& 3,931 \& 3,923 \& 4,000 \& ${ }^{1} 4,013$ \& '4,003 \& ${ }^{1} 3,983$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 736 \& 699 \& 702 \& 683 \& , 68 \& 642 \& 681 \& 660 \& 646 \& 666 \& 674 \& '662 \& 694 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Women's clothing, spec. stores, furriers do. Shoe stores $\qquad$} \& \& \& 1,435 \& 1,416 \& 1,431 \& 1,438 \& 1,450 \& 1,549 \& 1,557 \& 1,502 \& 1,547 \& 1,534 \& 1,572 \& '1,580 \& 1,583 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 677 \& 670 \& 672 \& 687 \& 677 \& 728 \& 755 \& 745 \& 734 \& 739 \& 750 \& 0 \& 735 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& 7,135 \& 7,276 \& 7,371 \& 7.416 \& 7,563 \& 7,885 \& 7,876 \& 8,006 \& 7,842 \& 7,902 \& 7,893 \& r7,799 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 7733$ \& ${ }^{1} 7,895$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 2,623 \& 2,667 \& 2,742 \& 2,760 \& 2,755 \& 2,815
1 \& ${ }^{2,768}$ \& 2,770 \& 2,831 \& 2,830 \& $\stackrel{2,868}{1}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2,837}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r } 2,875}$ \& ${ }^{12,917}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1,367 \& 1,348 \& 1,369 \& 1,371 \& 1,386 \& 1,390 \& 1,404 \& 1,386 \& 1,401 \& 1,396 \& 1,368 \& '1,376 \& 1,384 \& <br>
\hline Estimated inventories, end of year or month: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Book value (unadjusted), total ................ mil. \$.. \& 106,169 \& 108,717 \& 108,482 \& 111,826 \& 117,264 \& 119,039 \& 108,717 \& 108,147 \& 110,635 \& 113,741 \& 114,951 \& 115,877 \& '117,342 \& 118,952 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 52,691 \& 51,159 \& 49,619 \& 49,678 \& 51,457 \& 52,807 \& 51,159 \& 51,904 \& 52,409 \& 53,018 \& 53,868 \& 55,033 \& '55,969 \& 56,238 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 8,609 \& 8,695 \& 8,902 \& 8,927 \& 8,975 \& 8,909 \& 8,695 \& 8,816 \& 9,151 \& 9,590 \& 9,642 \& 9,849 \& ${ }^{\text {r9,711 }}$ \& 9,487 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Automotive dealers $\qquad$ do... Furniture, home furn., and equip ........ do...} \& 26,763 \& 24,457 \& 22,159 \& 21,821 \& 22,913 \& 24,031 \& 24,457 \& 24,931 \& 24,783 \& 24,624 \& 25,539 \& 26,470 \& 27,503 \& 27,893 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 8,146 \& 8,008 \& 8,380 \& 8,420 \& 8,671 \& 8,525 \& 8,008 \& 7,975 \& 8,146 \& 8,374 \& 8,358 \& 8,431 \& 8,472 \& 8,382 \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods stores \# .................... do... \& 53,478 \& 57,558 \& 58,863 \& 62,148 \& 65,807 \& 66,232 \& 57,558 \& 56,243 \& 58,226 \& 60,723 \& 61,083 \& 60,844 \& -61,373 \& 62,714 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 18,628 \& 19,894 \& 21,898 \& 23,439 \& 25,328 \& 25,460 \& 19,894 \& 19,397 \& 20,593 \& 22,054 \& 22,499 \& 22,575 \& '22,960 \& 23,515 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 13,734 \& 14,819 \& 15,933 \& 17,031 \& 18,461 \& 18,824 \& 14,819 \& 14,366 \& 15,190 \& 16,289 \& 16,783 \& 16,893 \& '16,989 \& 17,319 \& \& <br>
\hline Food stores ............................................ do..... \& 11,517 \& 12,471 \& 11,791 \& 12,003 \& 12,673 \& 12,957 \& 12,471 \& 18.167 \& 12,527 \& 12,892 \& 12,891 \& 12,822 \&  \& 12,882 \& \& <br>
\hline Apparel and accessory stores .............. do... \& 8,547 \& 9,120 \& 9,388 \& 10,088 \& 10,493 \& 10,556 \& 9,120 \& 8,624 \& 9,060 \& 9,436 \& 9,453 \& 9,265 \& r9,325 \& 01 \& \& <br>
\hline Book value (seas, adj.), total ........................ do.... \& 108,835 \& 111,694 \& 110,283 \& 111,711 \& 113.106 \& 112,639 \& 111,694 \& 111,790 \& 113,507 \& 113,404 \& 113,963 \& 115,426 \& '117,307 \& 119,795 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Durable goods stores \# ....................... do....} \& 53,274 \& 51,853 \& 51,675 \& 51,738 \& 52,066 \& 52,209 \& 51,853 \& 52,234 \& 52,374 \& 51,791 \& 52.306 \& 53,529 \& 「54,880 \& 56,199 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 8,986 \& 9,076 \& 8,965 \& 9,008 \& 9,102 \& 9,082 \& 9,076 \& 9,061 \& 9,096 \& 9,302 \& 9,298 \& 9,590 \& ${ }^{\text {r9,558 }}$ \& 9,487 \& \& <br>
\hline Automotive dealers ............ \& 26,524 \& 24,263 \& 24,191 \& 24,138 \& 24,298 \& 24,447 \& 24,263 \& 24,491 \& 24,273 \& 23,385 \& 24,184 \& 25,066 \& 26,446 \& 27,672 \& \& <br>
\hline Furniture, home furn., and equip ........ do.... \& 8,287 \& 8,163 \& 8,372 \& 8,328 \& 8,346 \& 8,285 \& 8,163 \& 8,196 \& 8,346 \& 8,450 \& 8,316 \& 8,423 \& 8,447 \& 8,458 \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods stores \# ..................... do.... \& 55,561 \& 59,841 \& 58,608 \& 59,972 \& 61,040 \& 60,430 \& 59,841 \& 59,556 \& 61,133 \& 61,613 \& 61,657 \& 61,897 \& r62,427 \& 63,596 \& \& <br>
\hline General merch. group stores.................. do.... \& 20,456 \& 21,861 \& 21,549 \& 21,991 \& 22,581 \& 22,310 \& 21,861 \& 21,614 \& 22,386 \& 22,646 \& 22,644 \& 22,846 \& '23,304 \& 23,795 \& \& <br>
\hline Department stores ........................... do... \& 14,993 \& 16,178 \& 15,791 \& 16,128 \& 16,439 \& 16,326 \& 16,178 \& 15,980 \& 16,583 \& 16,690 \& 16,817 \& 17,012 \& '17,248 \& 17,691 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 11,414 \& 12,372 \& 11,983 \& 12,112 \& 12,292 \& 12,411 \& 12,372 \& 12,315 \& 12,795 \& 12,840 \& 12,930 \& 12,925 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,840$ \& 13,038 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 8,875 \& 9,470 \& 9,195 \& 9,481 \& 9,487 \& 9,518 \& 9,470 \& 9,394 \& 9,679 \& 9,638 \& 9,646 \& 9,512 \& r9,643 \& 9,859 \& \& <br>
\hline Firms with 11 or more stores: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Estimated sales (unadjusted), total ............. mil. \$.. \& 296,593 \& 324,279 \& 27,678 \& 25,927 \& 28,491 \& 30,205 \& 39,694 \& 25,080 \& 23,689 \& 27,291 \& 28,755 \& 29,643 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 29,017 ~}$ \& 29,219 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Durable goods stores. $\qquad$ do.... Auto and home supply stores $\qquad$ do....} \& 22,568 \& 23,390 \& 1,935 \& 1,904 \& 2,057 \& 2,175 \& 3,101 \& 1,606 \& 1,565 \& 1,863 \& 2,039 \& 2,148 \& r2,206 \& 2,171 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 3,338 \& 3,501 \& 306 \& 293 \& 321 \& 303 \& 320 \& 260 \& 250 \& 288 \& 324 \& 315 \& r343 \& 339 \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods stores \# ....................... do.... \& 274,025 \& 300,889 \& 25,743 \& 24,023 \& 26,434 \& 28,030 \& 36,593 \& 23,474 \& 22,124 \& 25,428 \& 26,716 \& 27,495 \& r26,811 \& 27,048 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{General merchandise group stores .......... ${ }^{\text {do.............. }}$ do...
Department stores ...............} \& 95,933 \& 101,963 \& 8,477 \& 7,842 \& 8,837 \& 10,448 \& 16,193 \& 6,314 \& 6,268 \& 7,955 \& 8.776 \& 9,043 \& r8,874 \& 8,387 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 83,857 \& 89,229 \& 7,438 \& 6,914 \& 7,757 \& 9,127 \& 14,054 \& 5,564 \& 5,491 \& 6,977 \& 7,677 \& 7,930 \& '7,809 \& 7,367 \& \& <br>

\hline Variety stores ..................................... do... \& | 6,258 |
| :---: |
| 5,818 | \& 6,627

6,107 \& 555 \& 482 \& 551 \& 610 \& 1,085 \& 414 \& 416 \& 511 \& 593 \& 563 \& 548 \& 530 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^22]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． |

DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued


LABOR FORCE，EMPLOYMENT，AND EARNINGS

| POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES <br> Total，incl armed forces overseas $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ | ${ }^{\text {r2 }} 225.06$ | ${ }^{1} 227.66$ | 227.86 | 228.09 | 228.30 | 228.50 | 228.67 | 228.83 | 228.98 | 229.12 | 229.28 | 229.44 | 229.62 | 229.80 | 230.03 | 230.26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force，total，persons 16 years of age and over． $\qquad$ | 104，996 | 106，821 | 108，240 | 106，841 | 107，536 | 107，406 | 106，902 | 106，796 | 106，929 | 107，533 | 107，807 | 108，474 | 109，752 | 110，547 | 109，931 | 108，129 |
| Armed forces ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，084 | 2，102 | 2，114 | 2，121 | 2，121 | 2，119 | 2，124 | 2，125 | 2，121 | 2，128 | 2，129 | 2，127 | 2，131 | 2，139 | 2，160 | 2，165 |
| Civilian labor force，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 102，908 | 104，719 | 106，126 | 104，720 | 105，415 | 105，287 | 104，778 | 104，671 | 104，808 | 105，405 | 105，678 | 106，347 | 107，621 | 108，408 | 107，771 | 105，964 |
| Employed．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 96，945 | 97，270 | 98，115 | 97，256 | 97，933 | 97，801 | 97，545 | 96，128 | 96，383 | 97，318 | 98，282 | 98，803 | 99，341 | 100，474 | 100，013 | 98，277 |
| Unemployed ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 5，963 | 7，448 | 8，011 | 7，464 | 7，482 | 7，486 | 7，233 | 8，543 | 8，425 | 8，087 | 7，396 | 7，545 | 8，279 | 7，934 | 7，758 | 7，687 |
| Seasonally Adjusted $\mathbb{T}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |  | 104，945 | 104，980 | 105，167 | 105，285 | 105，067 | 105，543 | 105，681 | 106，177 | 106，722 | 107，406 | 106，176 | 106，464 | 106，602 | 106，236 |
| Participation rate＊．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．percent．． | 63.7 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 64.6 | 63.8 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 63.7 |
| Employed，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous． |  |  | 97，003 | 97，180 | 97，206 | 97，339 | 97，282 | 97，696 | 97，927 | 98，412 | 98，976 | 99，235 | 98，392 | 98，962 | 98，944 | 98，270 |
| Employment－population ratio＊．．．．．．percent．． | 59.3 | 58.5 | 58.2 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 58.6 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 58.4 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 58.1 |
| Agriculture ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．． | 3，297 | 3，310 | 3，210 | 3，399 | 3，319 | 3，340 | 3，394 | 3，403 | 3，281 | 3，276 | 3，463 | 3，353 | 3，265 | 3，258 | 3，370 | 3，310 |
| Nonagriculture ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 93，648 | 93，960 | 93，793 | 93，781 | 93，887 | 93，999 | 93，888 | 94，294 | 94，646 | 95，136 | 95，513 | 95，882 | 95.127 | 95，704 | 95，574 | 94，959 |
| Unemployed，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |  | 7，942 | 7，800 | 7，961 | 7，946 | 7，785 | 7，847 | 7，754 | 7，764 | 7，746 | 8，171 | 7，784 | 7，502 | r7，657 | 7，966 |
| Long term， 15 weeks and over ．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1，202 | 1，829 | 2，150 | 2，295 | 2，292 | 2，329 | 2，378 | 2，358 | 2，250 | 2，192 | 2，105 | 2，168 | 2，315 | 2，100 | 2，194 | 2，212 |
| Rates（unemployed in each group as percent of civilian labor force in the group）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All civilian workers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| Men， 20 years and over | 4.1 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| Women， 20 years and over | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| Both sexes，16－19 years．．．．．．． | 16.1 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 19.3 |
| White | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Black and other | 11.3 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 15.1 |
| Married men，spouse present | 2.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Married women，spouse present | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| Women who maintain families ．． | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 |
| Occupation： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White－collar workers． | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Blue－collar workers | 6.9 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 9.3$ | 10.2 |
| Industry of last job（nonagricultural）： Private wage and salary workers．．． | 5.7 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.6 |
| Construction ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10.2 | 14.2 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 16.3 |
| Manufacturing | 5.5 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| Durable goods ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5.0 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 7.6 |
| EMPLOYMENT $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural estab．： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total，not adjusted for seasonal variation ．．．．thous．． | 89，823 | 90，564 | 89，969 | 90，638 | 91，244 | 91，599 | 91，750 | 89，988 | 90，138 | 90，720 | 91，337 | 91，848 | 92，481 | 「91，600 | ${ }^{5} 91,626$ | ${ }^{\text {P9 }} 92,026$ |
| Private sector（excl．government）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 73，876 | 74，316 | 74，539 | 74，797 | 74，913 | 75，126 | 75，315 | 73，772 | 73，680 | 74，227 | 74，880 | 75，434 | 76，278 | 「76，213 | －76，473 | P76，600 |
| Seasonally Adjusted $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employees，nonagricultural payrolls．．．．．do．．．． | 89，823 | 90，564 | 90，219 | 90，461 | 90，668 | 90，844 | 90，949 | 91，091 | 91，258 | 91，347 | 91，458 | 91，564 | 91，615 | r91，880 | r91，920 | －91，875 |
| Private sector（excl．government）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 73，876 | 74，316 | 74,030 | 74，268 | 74，419 | 74，602 | 74，713 | 74，868 | 75，018 | 75，143 | 75，288 | 75，433 | 75，575 | ＇75，888 | 「76，007 | －76，107 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 52,836 | 54，016 | 54，040 | 54，208 | 54，309 | 54，414 | 54，538 | 54，694 | 54，841 | 54，952 | 54，956 | 55，019 | 55，151 | 「55，353 | ${ }^{5} 55,490$ | $\stackrel{55,571}{ }$ |
| Goods－producing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 26，461 | 25，718 | 25，322 | 25，445 | 25，521 | 25，629 | 25，631 | 25，647 | 25，657 | 25，705 | 25，700 | 25，705 | 25，818 | ${ }^{\text {r } 25,939 ~}$ | ${ }^{\text {r25，941 }}$ | ${ }^{-} 25,949$ |
| Mining ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 958 | 1，020 | 1，008 | 1，023 | 1，032 | 1，052 | 1，069 | 1，083 | 1，091 | 1，098 | 950 | 957 | 1，110 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$－132 | r1，152 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1,160$ |
| Construction ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 4，463 | 4，399 | 4，324 | 4，362 | 4，379 | 4，389 | 4，387 | 4，390 | 4，389 | 4，416 | 4，418 | 4，334 | 4，284 | r4，272 | 「4，272 | P4，253 |

See footnotes at end of tables．

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． |

## LABOR FORCE，EMPLOYMENT，AND EARNINGS－Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EMPLOYMENT \(\dagger\)－Continued
Seasonally Adjusted \(\dagger\)
Employees on nonag．payrolls－Continued
Goods－producing－Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Manufacturing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous． \& 21，040 \& 20，300 \& 19，990 \& 20，060 \& 20,110 \& 20，188 \& 20,175 \& 20，174 \& 20，177 \& 20，191 \& 20，332 \& 20，414 \& 20，424 \& 「20，535 \& ＇20，517 \& －20，536 \\
\hline Durable goods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 12，760 \& 12，181 \& 11，907 \& 11，968 \& 12，013 \& 12，090 \& 12，077 \& 12，084 \& 12，074 \& 12，099 \& 12，207 \& 12，254 \& 12，278 \& ＇12，333 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 12,336}\) \& \({ }^{12,326}\) \\
\hline Lumber and wood products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 767
498 \& \({ }_{469}^{690}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
671 \\
456 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{462}^{680}\) \& \({ }_{462} 6\) \& \({ }_{463}^{683}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
687 \\
464 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 689
464 \& \({ }_{466}^{691}\) \& \({ }_{467}^{692}\) \& 778 \& 7184 \& 699
486 \& \(\begin{array}{r}702 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} \mathbf{r} 488\) \&  \\
\hline Stone，clay and glass products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 709 \& \({ }_{666}\) \& 451 \& \({ }_{656}\) \& 655 \& 458 \& 465 \& 654 \& 654 \& 651 \& 656 \& 658 \& 658 \& \({ }^{6} 658\) \& \({ }_{4660}\) \& \({ }^{1} 666\) \\
\hline Primary metal industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 1，254 \& 1，144 \& 1，077 \& 1，092 \& 1，108 \& 1，126 \& 1，137 \& 1，137 \& 1，140 \& 1，141 \& 1，145 \& 1,142 \& 1，144 \& 1，140 \& \({ }^{1} 1,148\) \& \({ }^{1} 1.14 .9\) \\
\hline Fabricated metal products \＆．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 1，718 \& 1，609 \& 1，567 \& 1，575 \& 1,578 \& 1，582 \& 1，581 \& 1，579 \& 1，577 \& 1，581 \& 1，595 \& 1.604 \& 1，604 \& 1,614 \& \({ }^{1} 1,610\) \& \({ }^{-1,609}\) \\
\hline Machinery，except electrical ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& \({ }_{2}^{2,485}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2.497}\) \& 2，454 \& 2，463 \& \({ }_{2}^{2,481}\) \& 2,489
2
2 \& 2，490 \& \begin{tabular}{|l}
2,487 \\
2 \\
2110
\end{tabular} \& 2,481
2
2 \& 2,480
2
217 \& 2，\({ }_{2}^{2,491}\) \& 2,511
2143 \& \({ }_{2}^{2,521}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}12,533 \\ \hline 2163 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r } 2,543}\) \&  \\
\hline Electric and electronic equipment＠．．．．do \& \({ }_{2}^{2,117}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|}
2,103 \\
1,875
\end{tabular} \& 2,074
1,839 \& 2,078
1,843 \& 2,087
1,848 \& 2,096
1,874 \& 2,103
1,839 \& 2,110
1,840 \& 2,110
1,838 \& 2,117
1,849 \& ＋2，134 \& 2,143
1,872 \& 2,148
1,886 \& － \(\begin{array}{r}2,163 \\ 1 \\ 1,886 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 「2，166 \& \({ }^{\text {P2，}} 1.8688\) \\
\hline Instruments and related products ．．．．．．．．do． \& ， 691 \& \({ }^{1} 708\) \& 7，707 \& －709 \& 7，709 \& －712 \& \({ }_{712}^{1,839}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
1,84 \\
\hline 13
\end{tabular} \& 1，811 \& 1,842
712 \& \({ }^{1,714}\) \& ＋1，816 \& 7178 \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { r } \\ \hline 123 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline}}{ }\) \& \({ }^{1}{ }_{727}\) \& \({ }^{1,731}\) \\
\hline Miscellaneous manufacturing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． \& 445 \& 419 \& 411 \& 410 \& 06 \& 407 \& 409 \& 411 \& 411 \& 409 \& 414 \& 414 \& 415 \& 426 \& 17 \& 417 \\
\hline Nondurable goods \& 8，280 \& 8,118 \& 8，083 \& 8，092 \& 8，097 \& 8，098 \& 8，098 \& 8，090 \& 8，103 \& 8，092 \& 8，125 \& 8，160 \& 8，146 \& 8，202 \& \({ }^{8} 8181\) \& \({ }^{88,210}\) \\
\hline Food and kindred products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 1，733 \& 1，711 \& 1，720 \& 1，712 \& 1，711 \& 1，705 \& 1，701 \& 1，696 \& 1，705 \& 1，691 \& 1，697 \& 1，703 \& 1，673 \& ＇1，691 \& \({ }^{1} 1,672\) \& \({ }^{81,672}\) \\
\hline Textile mill products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．．．．．． \& 885 \& 69
853 \& 844 \& 843 \& 845 \& 844 \& 842 \& 841 \& \({ }_{83} 82\) \& 838 \& 842 \& 843 \& 846 \& r85 \& \({ }^{785}\) \& \({ }^{\text {p } 855}\) \\
\hline Apparel and other textile products ．．．．．．do．．．． \& 1，304 \& 1，266 \& 1，263 \& 1，261 \& 1，256 \& 1，253 \& 1，250 \& 1，244 \& 1，243 \& 1，243 \& 1，250 \& 1，258 \& 1，264 \& 1，278 \& ［1，272 \& \({ }^{1} 1.281\) \\
\hline Paper and allied products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 707 \& 994 \& 687 \& 89 \& 691 \& ， \& 692 \& 691 \& 691 \& 689 \& 691 \& 694 \& 695 \& 96 \& 699 \& \({ }^{705}\) \\
\hline Printing and publishing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 1，235 \& 1，258 \& 1，256 \& 1，261 \& 1，262 \& 1，265 \& 1，269 \& 1，269 \& 1，272 \& 1，276 \& 1，280 \& 1，283 \& 1，284 \& \({ }^{1} 1,290\) \& r1，294 \& \({ }^{1} 1,302\) \\
\hline Chemicals and allied produ \& 1，109 \& 1,197 \& 208 \& 1，1201 \& 1，102 \& 1，209 \& ， 29 \& 1，106 \& 1，109 \& 1，108 \& ， 11 \& ， 13 \& 1，111 \& 212 \& ， 12 \& \({ }^{1} 1,111\) \\
\hline Rubber and plastics products，nec ．．．．．．．．do． \& 782 \& 731 \& 708 \& 717 \& 722 \& 725 \& 729 \& 730 \& 731 \& 734 \& 744 \& 753 \& 757 \& 760 \& 763 \& \({ }^{2763}\) \\
\hline Leather and leather products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． \& 246 \& 233 \& 232 \& 232 \& 231 \& 231 \& 230 \& 231 \& 231 \& 231 \& 231 \& 233 \& 233 \& 238 \& r237 \& \({ }^{2} 236\) \\
\hline Service－producing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 63，363 \& 64，847 \& 64，897 \& 65，016 \& 65，147 \& 65，215 \& 65，318 \& 65，444 \& 65，601 \& 65，642 \& 65，758 \& 65.859 \& 65，797 \& \({ }^{1} 65,941\) \& ＇65，948 \& －65，926 \\
\hline Transportation and public utilities ．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 5,136 \& 5，143 \& 5.126 \& 5，124 \& 5129 \& 5，114 \& 5，118 \& 5，124 \& 5，135 \& 5，139 \& 5，161 \& 5.148 \& 5，149 \& ＇5，167 \& 5，168 \& 『5，179 \\
\hline Wholesale and retail trade
Wholesale trade \& 20，193 \& 20，386 \& 20，413 \& 20，450 \& 20，461 \& 20，464 \& 20，470 \& 20，529 \& 20，600 \& 20，635 \& 20，636 \& 20，714 \& 20，717 \& r20，796 \& г20，871 \& \({ }^{2} 20.866\) \\
\hline Retail trade \& 14，981 \& 15，104 \& 15.139 \& 15，160 \& 15.165 \& 15，168 \& 15，170 \& 15，224 \& 15，287 \& 15，319 \& 15，303 \& 15，368 \& 15，368 \& \({ }^{15,436}\) \& 15，493 \& －15，49．1 \\
\hline Finance，insurance，and real estate．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． \& 4,975 \& 5，168 \& 5.188 \& 5，206 \& 5，221 \& 5，235 \& 5，254 \& 5，268 \& 5，283 \& 5，293 \& 5，316 \& 5，326 \& 5，331 \& r5，344 \& r 5,354 \& P5，356 \\
\hline Services ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 17，112 \& 17，901 \& 17，981 \& 18，043 \& 18，087 \& 18，160 \& 18，240 \& 18，300 \& 18，343 \& 18，371 \& 18，475 \& 18，540 \& 18，560 \& \({ }^{18,642}\) \& \({ }^{18,673}\) \& P18，757 \\
\hline Government \& 15，974 \& 16，249 \& 16，189 \& 16，193 \& 16，299 \& 16，242 \& 16，236 \& 16，223 \& 16，240 \& 16，204 \& 16，170 \& 16，131 \& 16，040 \& \({ }^{15} 1597\) \& ＇15，882 \& －15，768 \\
\hline  \& 13,174 \& 2,866
13,383 \& \(\xrightarrow{2,808}\) \& 2,784
13,409 \& 2,795
13454 \& \(\xrightarrow{2,796}\) \& \(\xrightarrow{2,880}\) \& 2,799
13 \& \({ }^{2} \mathbf{2}, 795\) \& \({ }_{13,423}\) \& － \& 2,779
13,352 \& 13，259 \& \({ }_{\text {r }} \times 2,7215\) \& \({ }_{-13,152}\) \&  \\
\hline Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagric．payrolls，not seas．adjusted．．．．．．thous． \& 60 \& 60， \& 60，617 \& 60，855 \& 60，948 \& 61，124 \& 61，279 \& 59，760 \& 59，633 \& 60，115 \& 60，736 \& 61，204 \& 61，911 \& r61，814 \& ז62，047 \& 208 \\
\hline Manufacturing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 15，068 \& 14，223 \& 13，907 \& 14，131 \& 14，141 \& 14，190 \& 14，126 \& 13，975 \& 13，971 \& 14，049 \& 14，127 \& 14，195 \& 14，325 \& ＇14，108 \& ＇14，241 \& －14，463 \\
\hline Seasonally Adjusted \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls \(\dagger\) ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous． \& 60，367 \& 60，457 \& 60，182 \& 60，368 \& 60，464 \& 60，598 \& 60，667 \& 60，807 \& 60，870 \& \& 61，114 \& 61，179 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Goods－producing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 19，351 \& 18，442 \& 18，064 \& 18，167 \& 18，213 \& 18，291 \& 18，278 \& 18，305 \& 18，298 \& 18，346 \& 18，338 \& 18，317 \& 18，387 \& \({ }^{18,476}\) \& \({ }^{1} 18,468\) \& －18，499 \\
\hline  \& 719 \& 757 \& 48 \& 759 \& 763 \& 779 \& 791 \& 800 \& \({ }^{06}\) \& 813 \& 689 \& 694 \& 819 \& ＇834 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 852}\) \& ग854 \\
\hline Construction ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 3，565 \& 3，461 \& 3，386 \& 3，416 \& 3，426 \& 3，431 \& 3，428 \& 3，452 \& 3，439 \& 3，459 \& 3，462 \& 3，376 \& 3，323 \& r3，315 \& ＇3，311 \& －3，295 \\
\hline Manufacturing， \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
15,068 \\
9,110
\end{tabular} \& 14,223
8,438 \& \({ }_{8,176}^{13,930}\) \& \({ }_{8,229}^{13,992}\) \& 14,024
8,259 \& 14,081
8,320 \& \({ }_{8}^{14,301}\) \& 14,053
8,306 \& 14，053 \& \(\begin{array}{r}14,074 \\ 8,325 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 14，187 \& 14，247 \& －14，245 \& r 14,327
88,491 \& 「 14.305 \& －\({ }^{14,3,450}\) \\
\hline Lumber and wood \& 654 \& 77 \& 560 \& 568 \& 567 \& 569 \& 573 \& 575 \& 576 \& 577 \& 586 \& 593 \& 585 \& \({ }^{5} 585\) \& \({ }_{5}{ }^{5} 71\) \& \({ }^{8} 563\) \\
\hline Furniture and fixtures ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 406 \& 378 \& 367 \& 372 \& 373 \& 373 \& 374 \& 374 \& 376 \& 376 \& 386 \& 392 \& 393 \& \({ }^{\text {r396 }}\) \& 396 \& P394 \\
\hline Stone，clay，and glass products ．．．．－．．．．．．do \& 559 \& \({ }_{516}\) \& 502 \& 506 \& 506 \& 508 \& \({ }_{805}^{505}\) \& 504 \& 503 \& 501 \& 506 \& 507 \& 506 \& \({ }^{5} 508\) \& \({ }^{5} 509\) \& P508 \\
\hline Primary metal industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 986 \& 879 \& \({ }_{818}\) \& 833 \& 847 \& 864 \& 874 \& 876 \& 879 \& 879 \& 884 \& 880 \& 882 \& 879 \& 883 \& 888 \\
\hline Fabricated metal products § ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 1，299 \& 1，193 \& 1，153 \& 1，161 \& 1，165 \& 1，169 \& 1，168 \& 1，166 \& 1，164 \& 1，169 \& 1，178 \& 1，184 \& 1，187 \& 1，197 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 1,193}\) \& \({ }^{1} 1,102\) \\
\hline Machinery，except electrical ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 1，634 \& 1，605 \& 1，567 \& 1，573 \& 1，579 \& 1，581 \& 1，577 \& 1，577 \& 1，573 \& 1，575 \& 1，580 \& 1,594 \& 1，602 \& \({ }^{1} 1,605\) \& \({ }^{\text {r } 1,677}\) \& \({ }^{11,628}\) \\
\hline Electric and electronic equipment＠．．．．do． \& \({ }_{1}^{1,388}\) \& 1，336 \& 1，304 \& \({ }^{1,306}\) \& 1.318 \& 1，316 \& 1，322 \& 1，324 \& 1，326 \& 1，394 \& 1，345 \& \({ }^{1,353}\) \& 1，354 \& \({ }^{1} 1,365\) \& \({ }^{\text {r } 1,367}\) \& \({ }^{1,1,369}\) \\
\hline Transportation equipment § \％．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 1，423 \& 1，215 \& 1，178 \& 1，185 \& 1，189 \& 1，215 \& 1，182 \& 1，183 \& 1，176 \& 1，190 \& 1，218 \& 1，210 \& 1，218 \& \({ }^{1}, 213\) \& \({ }^{1} 1,218\) \& \({ }^{1} 1,219\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Instruments and related products } \text { ．．．．．．．．do．．．}}^{\text {Miscellaneous manufacturing }}\) ．．．．．．．\({ }^{\text {do．．．}}\) \& 422 \& 424 \& 422 \& 421 \& 422 \& 422 \& \({ }^{423}\) \& 422 \& 419 \& 420 \& \& 423 \& 422 \& 427 \& \({ }^{\text {r }}\) 426 \& \({ }^{\text {P }} 3080\) \\
\hline Miscellaneous manufacturing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 339 \& 314 \& 305 \& 304 \& 301 \& 303 \& 303 \& 305 \& 305 \& 304 \& 307 \& 306 \& 306 \& 316 \& 「308 \& P308 \\
\hline Nondurable goods \& 5，958 \& 5,786 \& 5，754 \& 5,763 \& 5，765 \& 5761 \& 5，758 \& 5，747 \& 5,756 \& 5,749 \& 5，775 \& 5，805 \& 5，790 \& \({ }^{5} 5,836\) \& \({ }^{5} 5,817\) \& \({ }^{5} 5,855\) \\
\hline Food and kindred products \& 1，191 \& 1，175 \& 1，184 \& 1，177 \& 1，177 \& 1，170 \& 1，166 \& 1，162 \& 1，168 \& 1，158 \& 1，164 \& 1，170 \& 1，144 \& \({ }^{1} 1,160\) \& \({ }^{\text {r1，144 }}\) \& \({ }^{1} 1,147\) \\
\hline  \& 771 \& 741 \& 53
733 \& 732 \& 734 \& 732 \& 731 \& 729 \& 727 \& 727 \& 729 \& 731 \& \({ }_{733}^{76}\) \& \({ }^{1742}\) \& \({ }^{7} 737\) \& －741 \\
\hline Apparel and other textile products ．．．．．do \& 1，117 \& 1，082 \& 1，078 \& 1，077 \& 1，073 \& 1，071 \& 1，068 \& 1，062 \& 1，061 \& 1，061 \& 1，065 \& 1，071 \& 1，077 \& 1，092 \& 1，082 \& 94 \\
\hline Paper and allied products \& 536 \& 524 \& 516 \& 518 \& 520 \& 521 \& 521 \& 521 \& 520 \& 519 \& 521 \& 523 \& 524 \& 525 \& 527 \& \\
\hline Printing and publishing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 697 \& 703 \& 701 \& 704 \& 703 \& 704 \& 707 \& 705 \& 707 \& 708 \& 709 \& 710 \& 709 \& 711 \& \({ }^{7} 14\) \& \({ }^{\circ} 719\) \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products \& 633 \& 626 \& 616 \& 620 \& 619 \& 621 \& 622 \& 623 \& 625 \& 626 \& 627 \& 629 \& 632 \& 630 \& r630 \& \({ }^{1} 640\) \\
\hline Petroleum and coal products \& 137 \& 124 \& 134 \& 134 \& 134 \& 134 \& 133 \& 134 \& 134 \& 134 \& 134 \& 135 \& 13 \& \({ }^{1} 31\) \& \({ }^{1} 132\) \& \({ }^{1} 130\) \\
\hline Rubber and plastics products， \& \({ }_{212}^{609}\) \& 562
196 \& \(\begin{array}{r}543 \\ 196 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 551
196 \& \({ }_{195}^{556}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}558 \\ 195 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{194}^{561}\) \& 562
194 \& \({ }^{564}\) \& 566
194 \& \({ }_{1} 575\) \& \({ }_{198}^{588}\) \& 585
197 \& 586

202 \& ${ }_{5}^{\text {r93 }}$ \& | P593 |
| :--- |
| 200 | <br>

\hline Serviceproducing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． \& 41,016 \& 42.015 \& 42，118 \& 42，201 \& 42，251 \& 42，307 \& 42,389 \& 42，502 \& 42.572 \& 42.615 \& 42776 \& 42.862 \& 42，905 \& － 43,109 \& －43，182 \& P43，268 <br>
\hline Transportation and public utilities \& \& 4，291 \& \& \& \& 4，260 \& \& \& \& 4.268 \& 4，291 \& \& 26 \& \& 4，287 \& <br>
\hline Wholesale and retail trade ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 17，748 \& 17，881 \& 17，901 \& 17，929 \& 17，933 \& 17，932 \& 17，932 \& 17，982 \& 18，013 \& 18，031 \& 18，027 \& 18，084 \& 18，093 \& ${ }^{18,200}$ \& ${ }^{1} 18,239$ \& ${ }^{\text {P18，237 }}$ <br>
\hline Wholesale trade ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 4，274 \& 4，319 \& 4，309 \& 4，317 \& 4，320 \& 4，318 \& 4，324 \& 4，324 \& 4，329 \& 4，330 \& 4，342 \& 4，352 \& 4，350 \& ＇4，367 \& r 4,372 \& －4，374 <br>
\hline Retail trade． \& 13，74 \& 13,562 \& 13，592 \& 13，612 \& 13，613 \& 13，614 \& 13，608 \& 13.658 \& 13，684 \& 13，701 \& 13，685 \& 13，732 \& 13，743 \& ＇13，833 \& ＇13，867 \& ${ }^{\text {P13，863 }}$ <br>
\hline Finance，insurance，and real estate．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 3，776 \& 3，913 \& 3，929 \& 3，939 \& 3，950 \& 3，960 \& 3，972 \& 3，986 \& 3，992 \& 3，996 \& 4，017 \& 4，024 \& 4，03 \& 4，037 \& ${ }^{1} 4,044$ \& ${ }^{\text {P }} 4.044$ <br>
\hline Services ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 15，193 \& 15，930 \& 16，018 \& 16，061 \& 16，093 \& 16，155 \& 16，220 \& 16，270 \& 16，297 \& 16，320 \& 16，441 \& 16，482 \& 16，513 \& ＇16，588 \& 16，612 \& ${ }^{\text {P16，674 }}$ <br>
\hline AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK $\dagger$ Seasonally Adjusted \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Avg．weekly hours per worker on private nonagric． payrolls：§ Not seasonally adjusted ．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& ${ }^{35.6}$ \& 5.3 \& | 35.5 |
| :--- |
| 35.2 | \& | 35.3 |
| :--- |
| 35.3 | \& 35.3

35.3 \& 35.3

35.3 \& | 35.6 |
| :--- |
| 35.3 | \& 35.1

35.3 \& 35.0

35.2 \& | 35.2 |
| :--- |
| 35.3 | \& 35.2

35.4 \& 35.2
35.3 \& 35.4

35.2 \& | r35．6 |
| :--- |
| r35．3 |
|  | \& 35.6

${ }^{3} 5.2$ \& P35．0
P34．9 <br>
\hline Mining $\ddagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 43.0 \& 43.2 \& 43.2 \& 43.5 \& 43.6 \& 43.6 \& 44.1 \& 43.6 \& 42.8 \& 42.3 \& 43.6 \& 43.8 \& 42.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 33.5$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 44.0$ \& ${ }^{\text {P }} 3.2$ <br>
\hline struction ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 37.0 \& 37.0 \& 37.3 \& 38.0 \& 37.9 \& 36.8 \& 37.2 \& 36.4 \& 35.0 \& 37.2 \& 36.9 \& 36.9 \& 37.2 \& 37.7 \& 37.4 \& P35．6 <br>
\hline nufacturing：${ }^{\text {Not seasonally adjusted．．．．．．．．．．do }}$ \& 40.2 \& 39.7 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 395 \& 399 \& \& 401 \& 402 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& \& \& 39.5 \& 399.6 \& 39.7 \& \& 39.9 \& 40.1 \& ${ }_{39.8}$ \& 39.9 \& 40.2 \& 40.3 \& 40.1 \& 40.0 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 40.0}$ \& ${ }_{39}{ }^{1} 1$ <br>
\hline Overtime hours ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 3.4 \& 2.8 \& 2.7 \& 2.7 \& 2.8 \& 3.0 \& 3.0 \& 3.0 \& 2.8 \& 2.8 \& 2.9 \& 3.2 \& 3.0 \& 3.0 \& ${ }^{2} .30$ \& ${ }_{9}{ }^{2} .6$ <br>
\hline Durable goods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 40.8 \& 40.1 \& 40.0 \& 40.1 \& 40.1 \& 40.4 \& 40.4 \& 40.6 \& 40.1 \& 40.4 \& 40.8 \& 40.8 \& 40.5 \& 40.5 \& \& <br>
\hline Overtime hours．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 3.5 \& 2.8 \& 2.7 \& 2.7 \& 2.8 \& 3.0 \& 3.1 \& 3.0 \& 2.8 \& 2.8 \& 3.0 \& 3.2 \& 3.0 \& 3.0 \& ${ }^{2} 3.0$ \& P2．5 <br>
\hline Lumber a \& 39.4 \& 38.6 \& 38.8 \& 38.7 \& 38.6 \& 39.1 \& 39.3 \& 39.8 \& 39.1 \& 39.1 \& 39.6 \& 39.8 \& 39.0 \& ${ }^{388.8}$ \& 38.6 \& ${ }^{\text {P37．6 }}$ <br>
\hline Furniture and fixtures ．．．．．．．．es \& 38.7 \& ${ }_{408}^{38.0}$ \& ${ }_{405}^{37.6}$ \& ${ }^{38.1}$ \& ${ }^{38.0}$ \& 38.0
40.0 \& 38.4 \& ${ }_{413} 8.5$ \& 38.6 \& 38.6 \& 38.8 \& ${ }_{410}^{39,0}$ \& 38．9 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {r }}^{\text {r }}$［88．7 \&  <br>
\hline Primary metal industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．l \& 41.4 \& 40.1 \& 39.4 \& 39.7 \& 40.1 \& 40.8 \& 41.2 \& 41.1 \& 40.7 \& 41.0 \& 41.2 \& 41.0 \& 40.8 \& 40.5 \& ${ }^{2} 40.8$ \& ${ }^{\text {P99．6 }}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

See footnotes at end of tables．

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued


[^23]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued


See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline WORK STOPPAGES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Industrial disputes:} \\
\hline Number of stoppages: \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{4,827} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{4,000} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{374} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{420} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{347} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{201} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{66} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{253} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{347} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{314} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{371} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{473} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{421} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{391} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{310} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Beginning in month or year ................. number. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Workers involved in stoppages: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Beginning in month or year ....................thous. \& 1,72 \& 1,4 \& 80 \& 126 \& 90 \& 52 \& 18 \& 0 \& 90 \& 271 \& 101 \& \& \& \& 49 \& \\
\hline Days idle during month or year ................... do.... \& 34,754 \& 31,500 \& 3,079 \& 3,407 \& 2,195 \& 1,110 \& 617 \& 614 \& 647 \& 1,419 \& 5,117 \& 5,857 \& 3,891 \& 2,015 \& 1,387 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|c|}{FINANCE} \\
\hline BANKING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Open market paper outstanding, end of period: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bankers' acceptances ............................... mil. \$.. \& 45,321 \& 54,744 \& 54,486 \& 55,774 \& 56,610 \& 55,226 \& 54,744 \& 54,465 \& 58,084 \& 60,089 \& 62,320 \& 60,551 \& 63,427 \& 63,721 \& \& \\
\hline Commercial and financial co. paper, total ...... do.... \& \(\begin{array}{r}110,432 \\ 81,617 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 121,597
86,242 \& 119,339 \& 119,781
81,257 \& \(\begin{array}{r}121,324 \\ 83,936 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 124,484 \& 121,597
86,242 \& 128,187 \& 129,929 \& 130,118 \& 134,696 \& 140,056
95.716 \& 145,994 \& 150,265 \& \& \\
\hline Financial companies ................................. do.... \& 81,617
17,001 \& 86,242
18.479 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
81,231 \\
17485
\end{tabular} \& 81,257
17503 \& 83,936
17,672 \& 86,268
18,605 \& 86,242
18,479 \& 88,532
18,927 \& 88,527
19,498 \& 89,682
20,652 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
92,226 \\
22,082 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
95,716 \\
22,675 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 99,458 \& 103,294 \& \& \\
\hline Dealer placed ......................................... do............................ do.. \& 17,001 \& 18,479
67,763 \& 17,485
63,746 \& 17,503 \& 17,672
66,264 \& 18,605
67,663 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
18,479 \\
67 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 18,927
69,605 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
19,498 \\
69,029
\end{tabular} \& 20,652
69,030 \& 22,082 \& 22,675 \& 23,438
76,020 \& 23,670
79,624 \& \& \\
\hline Nonfinancial companies .................................... do...... \& 28,815 \& 35,355 \& 38,108 \& 38,524 \& 37,388 \& 38,216 \& 35,355 \& 39,655 \& 41,402 \& 40,436 \& 42,470 \& 44,340 \& 46,536 \& 46.971 \& \& \\
\hline Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total, end of period....................................... mil. \$.. Farm mortgage loans: \& 58,496 \& 68,648 \& 66,239 \& 66,975 \& 67,966 \& 68,324 \& 68,648 \& 70,105 \& 70,886 \& 72,123 \& 73,382 \& 74,452 \& 75,207 \& 76,412 \& 77,072 \& \\
\hline Federal land banks ................................ do.... \& 31,284 \& 38,138 \& 36,470 \& 36,843 \& 37,260 \& 37,612 \& 38,138 \& 38,740 \& 39,375 \& 40,264 \& 41,111 \& 41.913 \& 42.693 \& 43,450 \& 44,064 \& \\
\hline Loans to cooperatives ............................................ \& 8,091 \& 9,506 \& 8,388 \& 8,902 \& 9,988 \& 10,261 \& 9,506 \& 10,324 \& 10,056 \& 9,802 \& 9,648 \& 9,361 \& 8.807 \& 8,897 \& 8,932 \& \\
\hline Other loans and discounts .......................... do \& 19,122 \& 21,005 \& 21,381 \& 21,230 \& 20,718 \& 20,451 \& 21,005 \& 21,042 \& 21,455 \& 22,057 \& 22,624 \& 23,178 \& 23,707 \& 24,065 \& 24,075 \& \\
\hline Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of period: Assets, total \# \(\qquad\) mil. \$. \& 162,947 \& 171,495 \& 162,860 \& 167,788 \& 164,067 \& 169,041 \& 171,495 \& 161,467 \& 161,824 \& 167,040 \& 168,067 \& 164,447 \& 171,311 \& 167,377 \& 168,429 \& 181,639 \\
\hline Reserve bank credit outstanding, total \# .. do.... \& 135,092 \& 137,644 \& 134,462 \& 134,437 \& 135,029 \& 139,576 \& 137,644 \& 129,492 \& 129,152 \& 131,037 \& 132,896 \& 130,939 \& 132,227 \& 134,957 \& 136,699 \& 138,288 \\
\hline Time loans ............................................. do... \& 1,454 \& 1,809 \& 1,515 \& 982 \& 1,567 \& 2,284 \& 1,809 \& 1,304 \& 1,249 \& 656 \& 2,333 \& 1,366 \& 1,010 \& 1,027 \& 1,254 \& 2,486 \\
\hline U.S. Government securities ..................... do.... \& 117,458 \& 121,328 \& 119,848 \& 120,711 \& 121,482 \& 120,812 \& 121,328 \& 117,169 \& 117,621 \& 118,043 \& 119,687 \& 118,311 \& 120,017 \& 123,172 \& 124,522 \& 124,330 \\
\hline Gold certificate account ............................. do.... \& 11,112 \& 11,161 \& 11,172 \& 11,168 \& 11,163 \& 11,162 \& 11,161 \& 11,159 \& 11,156 \& 11,154 \& 11,154 \& 11,154 \& 11,154 \& 11,154 \& 11,154 \& 11,152 \\
\hline Liabilities, total \# ........................................ do.... \& 162,947 \& 171,495 \& 162,860 \& 167,788 \& 164,067 \& 169,041 \& 171,495 \& 161,467 \& 161,824 \& 167,040 \& 168,067 \& 164,447 \& 171,311 \& 167,377 \& 168,429 \& 181,639 \\
\hline Deposits, total........................................... do... \& 35,708 \& 31,546 \& 33,141 \& 33,071 \& 33,088 \& 34,809 \& 31,546 \& 30,747 \& 29,777 \& 29,983 \& 31,310 \& 27,213 \& 27,423 \& 29,690 \& 30,398 \& 41,924 \\
\hline Member-bank reserve balances ............... do.. \& 29,520 \& 27,456 \& 29,338 \& 28,146 \& 30,518 \& 31,528 \& 27,456 \& 26,621 \& 26,734 \& 26,164 \& 26,063 \& 24,304 \& 23,626 \& 26,011 \& 27,045 \& 27,243 \\
\hline Federal Reserve notes in circulation........... do.... \& 113,355 \& 124,241 \& 116,925 \& 117,144 \& 118,248 \& 121,191 \& 124,241 \& 118,147 \& 118,854 \& 120,874 \& 121,852 \& 123,251 \& 124,783 \& 124,765 \& 125,134 \& 125,050 \\
\hline All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Reserves held, total.................................... mil. \$.. \& \({ }^{1} 43,972\) \& \({ }^{1} 40,097\) \& 40,373 \& 41,164 \& 41,815 \& 41,678 \& 40,097 \& 41,514 \& 39,650 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
39,752 \\
39,372 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 「40,153 \& 40,344
40,213 \& 40,648
40,098 \& r 41,057
40675
4 \& 41,024
40753 \& 40,579
40,179 \\
\hline Required ................................................. do. \& \({ }^{1} 43,578\) \& \({ }^{1} 40,067\) \& 40,071 \& 40,908 \& 41,498 \& 40,723 \& 40,067
30 \& 41,025
489 \& 39,448 \& \(\begin{array}{r}39,372 \\ 380 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 40,071 \& 40,213 \& 40,098 \& 40,675
r

1882 \& 40,753
271
1 \& 40,179
400 <br>
\hline Excess................................................... do.
Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks ..... do. \&  \& 1

${ }^{1}, 617$
${ }^{1} 617$ \& 302
659 \& 256
1,311 \& $\begin{array}{r}317 \\ 1,335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}955 \\ 2,156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 30
1,617 \& 189
1,405 \& $\begin{array}{r}202 \\ 1,278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 380
1,004 \& r82
1,343 \& 131
2,154 \& $\begin{array}{r}550 \\ 2,038 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r382 } \\ 1,751 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 271
1,408 \& 400
1,473 <br>
\hline Free reserves ............................................... do.... \& -997 \& ${ }^{1} 11,471$ \& -347 \& -1,029 \& $-951$ \& -1,102 \& -1,471 \& $-796$ \& $-928$ \& -427 \& ${ }_{-1,100}$ \& -1,764 \& -1,197 \& ${ }_{\text {r }}$ 1,121 \& $-917$ \& -851 <br>
\hline Large commercial banks reporting to Federal Reserve System, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Deposits: |
| :--- |
| Demand, adjusted § $\qquad$ mil. $\$$. | \& 123,332 \& 119,584 \& 109,474 \& 「112,963 \& 108,156 \& 111,706 \& 119,584 \& 100,185 \& 95,658 \& 106,246 \& 97,595 \& 97,121 \& 101,467 \& 97,063 \& 95,344 \& 100,820 <br>

\hline Demand, total \# ...................................... do \& 220,048 \& 228,967 \& 204,865 \& r209,182 \& 191,810 \& 207,817 \& 228,967 \& 185,566 \& 183,252 \& 206,616 \& 188,663 \& 195,134 \& 209,662 \& 173,405 \& 187,465 \& 209,326 <br>
\hline Individuals, partnerships, and corp......... do.... \& 156,462 \& 158,722 \& 143,267 \& '145,772 \& 135,213 \& 143,831 \& 158,722 \& 127,940 \& 123,777 \& 139,810 \& 128,835 \& 130,752 \& 140,425 \& 122,049 \& 128,044 \& 136,206 <br>
\hline State and local governments................... do... \& 5,992 \& 5,933 \& 4,907 \& ${ }^{\text {r 5,155 }}$ \& 4,658 \& 4,804 \& 5,933 \& 4,846 \& 4,714 \& 4,938 \& 4,456 \& 4,262 \& 5,176 \& 4,163 \& 4,532 \& 5,137 <br>
\hline U.S. Government .................................... do... \& 868 \& 1,088 \& 1,019 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,035$ \& 787 \& 2,964 \& 1,088 \& 1,676 \& 1,579 \& 1,005 \& 2,881 \& 3,312 \& 1,082 \& 1,784 \& 1,111 \& 2,196 <br>
\hline Domestic commercial banks .................... do.... \& 36,052 \& 41,710 \& 36,589 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 37,565$ \& 34,457 \& 36,804 \& 41,710 \& 34,044 \& 35,230 \& 38,664 \& 32,839 \& 36,735 \& 41,213 \& 27,901 \& 36,984 \& 43,903 <br>
\hline Time, total \# ........................................... do.... \& 269,049 \& 313,750 \& 282,456 \& r286,149 \& 289,376 \& 300,970 \& 313,750 \& 320,947 \& 320,996 \& 321,801 \& 322,992 \& 334,602 \& 337,291 \& 341,228 \& 349,890 \& 349,177 <br>
\hline Individuals, partnerships, and corp. Savings \& 75,202 \& 72,313 \& 76,240 \& -76,999 \& 76,042 \& 74,946 \& 72,313 \& 74,382 \& 75,072 \& 79,344 \& 77,897 \& 77,797 \& 78,236 \& 76,373 \& 76,204 \& 75,388 <br>
\hline Other time .................................................... do.... \& 160,840 \& 205,805 \& 174,761 \& '177,677 \& 181,124 \& 193,269 \& 205,805 \& 210,718 \& 209,948 \& 208,372 \& 211,052 \& 221,968 \& 226,009 \& 232,390 \& 239,748 \& 240,298 <br>
\hline Loans (adjusted), total §................................ do... \& 404,117 \& 433,583 \& 404,474 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 411,964$ \& 412,556 \& 424,173 \& 433,583 \& 425,949 \& 423,216 \& 430,070 \& 430,525 \& 437,332 \& 450,145 \& 442,601 \& 452,410 \& 460,457 <br>
\hline Commercial and industrial ........................ do... \& 160,317 \& 174,751 \& 161,761 \& r166,584 \& 166,168 \& 172,266 \& 174,751 \& 171,414 \& 169,482 \& 172,782 \& 174,525 \& 176,623 \& 182,502 \& 180,479 \& 184,978 \& 188,033 <br>
\hline For purchasing or carrying securities ........ do... \& 9,904 \& 9,979 \& 6,926 \& r7,646 \& 7,084 \& 8,960 \& 9,979 \& 7,746 \& 8,182 \& 10,151 \& 8,708 \& 10,396 \& 12,100 \& 9,160 \& 8,622 \& 10,201 <br>
\hline To nonbank financial institutions .............. do.... \& 26,610 \& 25,988 \& 23,470 \& r 24,278 \& 24,024 \& 24,842 \& 25,988 \& 25,253 \& 24,875 \& 24,598 \& 25,338 \& 25,836 \& 26,774 \& 25,929 \& 27,119 \& 26,277 <br>
\hline Real estate loans ....................................... do... \& 100,542 \& 111,665 \& 107,406 \& ${ }^{1} 108,799$ \& 109,464 \& 110,728 \& 111,665 \& 112,866 \& 113,681 \& 114,468 \& 115,337 \& 116,622 \& 117,723 \& 118,697 \& 120,047 \& 121,559 <br>
\hline Other loans .................................................. do... \& 138,475 \& 135,983 \& 129,017 \& '128,882 \& 126,159 \& 133,629 \& 135,983 \& 131,059 \& 131,875 \& 134,392 \& 129,376 \& 132,871 \& 137,441 \& 133,067 \& 139,661 \& 145,480 <br>
\hline Investments, total ........................................ do... \& 108,868 \& 118,036 \& 116,303 \& ${ }^{1} 115,318$ \& 114,236 \& 116,520 \& 118,036 \& 117,337 \& 118,190 \& 120,108 \& 117,234 \& 121,042 \& 119,513 \& 118,132 \& 117,549 \& 117,272 <br>
\hline U.S. Government securities, total ............... do.. \& 36,406 \& 39,539 \& 40,526 \& ${ }^{5} 38,937$ \& 37,674 \& 39,409 \& 39,539 \& 39,777 \& 40,816 \& 41,754 \& 39,720 \& 42,128 \& 40,599 \& 40,657 \& 38,856 \& 37,785 <br>
\hline Investment account * .............................. do.... \& 31,533 \& 35,242 \& 35,076 \& ${ }^{\text {r34,613 }}$ \& 33,897 \& 34,422 \& 35,242 \& 33,438 \& 33,726 \& 33,897 \& 34,280 \& 34,444 \& 33,807 \& 33,410. \& 31,987 \& 31,642 <br>
\hline Other securities ......................................... do... \& 72,462 \& 78,497 \& 75,777 \& '76,381 \& 76,562 \& 77,111 \& 78,497 \& 77,560 \& 77,374 \& 78,354 \& 77,514 \& 78,914 \& 78,914 \& 77,475. \& 78,693 \& 79,487 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Commercial bank credit, seas. adj.:} <br>
\hline Total loans and securities ๆ........................ bil. \$ \& 1,134.6 \& 1,237.2 \& 1,180.9 \& 1,193.4 \& 1,206.5 \& 1,224.3 \& 1,237.2 \& 1,253.3 \& 1,262.9 \& 1,262.4 \& 1,267.0 \& 1,279.3 \& 1,285.4 \& 1,291.6 \& 1,302.8 \& 1,314.2 <br>
\hline U.S. Treasury securities .............................. do... \& 93.8 \& 110.7 \& 105.7 \& 107.7 \& 109.1 \& 110.5 \& 110.7 \& 113.5 \& 115.2 \& 114.8 \& 115.1 \& 117.5 \& 119.3 \& 120.4 \& 119.4 \& 117.6 <br>
\hline Other securities .......................................... do... \& 191.8 \& 213.9 \& 206.9 \& 207.5 \& 209.9 \& 212.1 \& 213.9 \& 216.2 \& 217.2 \& 218.3 \& 217.6 \& 218.7 \& 219.0 \& 219.5 \& 221.9 \& 223.9 <br>
\hline Total loans and leases $\mathbb{T}$............................. do.... \& 848.9 \& 912.7 \& 868.4 \& 878.1 \& 887.6 \& 901.7 \& 912.7 \& 923.6 \& 930.4 \& 929.3 \& 934.2 \& 943.1 \& 947.1 \& r951.7 \& 961.5 \& 972.7 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Money and interest rates:} <br>
\hline Discount rate (N.Y.F.R. Bank), end of year or month percent. \& 12.00 \& 12.87 \& 10.00 \& 10.17 \& 11.00 \& 11.47 \& 12.87 \& 13.00 \& 13.00 \& 13.00 \& 13.00 \& 13.87 \& 14.00 \& 14.00 \& 14.00 \& 14.00 <br>
\hline Federal intermediate credit bank loans ......... do... \& ${ }^{2} 10.09$ \& ${ }^{2} 12.22$ \& 12.03 \& 11.82 \& 11.50 \& 11.53 \& 11.90 \& 12.29 \& 12.93 \& 13.35 \& 13.65 \& 13.95 \& 14.29 \& 14.59 \& 14.83 \& 15.11 <br>
\hline Home mortgage rates (conventional 1st. mortgages): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New home purchase (U.S. avg.) .............percent.. \& ${ }^{2} 10.48$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2} 12.25$ \& 11.84 \& 11.95 \& 12.20 \& 12.62 \& 12.86 \& 12.80 \& 13.02 \& 13.48 \& 13.62 \& 13.56 \& 14.12 \& 14.14 \& ${ }^{\prime} 14.60$ \& 14.76 <br>
\hline Existing home purchase (U.S. avg.)............ do... \& ${ }^{2} 10.66$ \& ${ }^{2} 12.58$ \& 11.89 \& 12.00 \& 12.31 \& 12.85 \& 13.15 \& 13.24 \& 13.73 \& 13.91 \& 13.99 \& 14.19 \& 14.40 \& 14.77 \& ${ }^{1} 15.03$ \& 15.26 <br>
\hline Open market rates, New York City: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bankers' acceptances, 90 days ................... do... \& ${ }^{3} 11.04$ \& ${ }^{3} 12.78$ \& 9.85 \& 11.13 \& 12.69 \& 15.34 \& 17.96 \& ${ }^{4} 16.62$ \& 15.54 \& 13.88 \& 14.65 \& 17.56 \& 16.27 \& 17.10 \& 17.22 \& 16.11 <br>
\hline Commercial paper, 6 -month $\ddagger \ddagger \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ d o . . . ~$ \& ${ }^{3} 10.91$ \& ${ }^{3} 12.29$ \& 9.61 \& 11.04 \& 12.32 \& 14.73 \& 16.49 \& 15.10 \& 14.87 \& 13.59 \& 14.17 \& 16.66 \& 15.22 \& 16.09 \& 16.62 \& 15.93 <br>
\hline Finance co.paper placed directly, 6-mo @ do... \& ${ }^{3} 10.25$ \& ${ }^{3} 11.28$ \& 9.08 \& 10.29 \& 11.15 \& 13.07 \& 14.78 \& 14.09 \& 14.05 \& 12.89 \& 12.94 \& 14.97 \& 14.13 \& 14.47 \& 15.32 \& 15.01 <br>
\hline Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): 3 -month bills (rate on new issue) ........ percent.. \& ${ }^{3} 10.041$ \& ${ }^{3} 11.506$ \& 9.259 \& 10.321 \& 11.580 \& 13.888 \& 15.661 \& 14.724 \& 14.905 \& 13.478 \& 13.635 \& 16.295 \& 14.557 \& 14.699 \& 15.612 \& 14.951 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

FINANCE-Continued

| CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total extended and liquidated: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted: | 324 |  | 27,391 | 26,907 | 28.136 | 24.918 | 31.052 | 23,145 | 23,672 | 29.519 | 29117 | 28.321 | 30,477 |  |  |  |
| Liquidated ............................................................................ do.... | 286,396 | 304,477 | 25,481 | 25,744 | 27,840 | 24,088 | 25,669 | 26,027 | 25,037 | 27,940 | 26,464 | 26,275 | 27,485 | 27,040 | 26,312 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extended, total \# $\qquad$ do.... By major holder: | ............... |  | 26,176 | 27,064 | 27,365 | 25,991 | 27,149 | 27,059 | 28,706 | 29,822 | 28,878 | 28,149 | 29,005 | 28,750 | 28,899 |  |
| Commercial banks ............................... do.... |  |  | 11,107 | 11,671 | 11,977 | 11,432 | 11,484 | 10,397 | 11,648 | 12,676 | 11,986 | 12,055 | 12,483 | 12,433 | 12,034 |  |
| Finance companies.............................. do.... |  |  | 5,155 | 5,355 | 5,323 | 4,852 | 5,185 | 5,904 | 6,193 | 5,911 | 5,218 | 4,937 | 5,251 | 5,439 | 6,385 |  |
| Credit unions....................................... do... |  |  | 3,085 | 2,752 | 2,872 | 2,795 | 3,035 | 2,994 | 3,167 | 3,153 | 3,181 | 3,212 | 3,137 | 3,299 | 2,913 |  |
| Retailers.............................................. do... |  |  | 4,263 | 4,596 | 4,291 | 4,250 | 4,497 | 4,673 | 4,500 | 4,685 | 5,002 | 4,486 | 5,018 | 4,826 | 4,616 |  |
| By major credit type: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile .......................................... do.... |  |  | 7,400 | 7,518 | 7,544 | 7,117 | 7,234 | 7,237 | 8,333 | 8,700 | 7,205 | 7,320 | 7,442 | 8,178 | 8,573 |  |
| Revolving ............................................ do... |  |  | 10,700 | 11,143 | 11,124 | 10,953 | 11,614 | 11,483 | 11,867 | 12,071 | 12,352 | 11,904 | 12,668 | 12,190 | 11,964 |  |
| Mobile home ........................................ do... |  |  | 415 | 442 | 513 | 424 | 479 | 383 | 409 | 641 | 551 | 609 | 488 | 451 | 536 |  |
| Liquidated, total \# .................................. do... |  |  | 25,687 | 26,009 | 26,663 | 25,152 | 25,530 | 26,190 | 26,710 | 26,714 | 26,547 | 26,803 | 27,075 | 26,796 | 26,040 |  |
| Commercial banks .............................. do... |  |  | 11,789 | 11,936 | 12,313 | 11,552 | 11,760 | 11,754 | 12,192 | 12,064 | 12,331 | 12.069 | 11,869 | 12,001 | 11,849 |  |
| Finance companies.............................................. |  |  | 4,768 | 4,742 | 4,869 | 4,258 | 4,325 | 4,791 | 4,663 | 4,372 | 3,965 | 4,528 | 4,681 | 4,491 | 4,002 |  |
| Credit unions............................................. do. |  |  | 2,620 | 2,716 | 2,809 | 2,577 | 2,657 | 2,706 | 2,723 | 2,866 | 2,909 | 2,821 | 2,918 | 2,767 | 2,668 |  |
| Retailers.............................................. do... |  |  | 4,103 | 4,140 | 4,157 | 4,198 | 4,181 | 4,264 | 4,397 | 4,432 | 4,471 | 4,489 | 4,602 | 4,561 | 4,629 |  |
| By major credit type: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile ......................................... do... |  |  | 7,045 | 7,434 | 7,343 | 6,872 | 6,932 | 7,300 | 7,354 | 7,018 | 6,777 | 7,515 | 7,385 | 6,970 | 6,458 |  |
|  |  |  | 10,419 382 | 10,665 399 | 10,851 372 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,688 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | 10,998 413 | 10,926 407 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,426 \\ 456 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,484 \\ 553 \end{array}$ | 11,514 406 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,554 \\ 366 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 11,650 \\ 399 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 11,713 384 | 11,473 360 |  |
| Total outstanding, end of year or month \# ...... do.... | 312,024 | 313,435 | 305,763 | 306,926 | 307,222 | 308,051 | 313,435 | 310,554 | 309,188 | 310,766 | 313,419 | 315,465 | 318,459 | 320,886 | 324,653 |  |
| By major holder: Commercial banks ..................................... do... | 154,177 | 145,765 | 146.548 | 146,362 | 145,895 | 145,147 | 145,765 | 143,749 | 142,030 | 141,897 | 142,070 | 142,143 | 143.310 |  |  |  |
| Finance companies ............................................. do..... | 68,318 | -76,756 | 74,433 | 74,823 | 74,985 | 75,690 | 76,756 | 77,131 | 78,090 | 79,490 | 81,033 | 142,794 | -142,723 | 144,020 83,924 | 144,769 86,152 |  |
| Credit unions .............................................. do | 46,517 | 44,041 | 43,347 | 43,562 | 43,518 | 43,606 | 44,041 | 43,601 | 43,776 | 44,212 | 44,390 | 45,055 | 45,686 | 46,096 | 46,605 |  |
| Retailers.................................................... do.... | 28,119 | 29,410 | 24,918 | 25,301 | 25,703 | 26,469 | 29,410 | 28,300 | 27,329 | 26,965 | 27,227 | 27,319 | 27,412 | 27,469 | 27,494 |  |
| By major credit type: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile .............................................. do.... | 116,362 | 116,327 | 116,868 | 116,781 | 116,657 | 116,517 | 116,327 | 115,262 | 115,677 | 117,517 | 118,479 | 118,932 | 119,685 | 121,002 | 123,219 |  |
| Revolving................................................... do... | 56,937 | 59,862 | 53,771 | 54,406 | 54,598 | 55,304 | 59,862 | 58,985 | 57,566 | 56,831 | 57,322 | 57,524 | 58,470 | 58,976 | 59,745 |  |
| Mobile home ............................................. do... | 16,838 | 17,327 | 17,068 | 17,113 | 17,276 | 17,293 | 17,327 | 17,244 | 17,189 | 17,273 | 17,422 | 17,626 | 17,724 | 17,784 | 17,988 |  |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receipts and outlays: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts (net) ............................................... mil. \$.. | ${ }^{1} 465,955$ | ${ }^{1} 520,050$ | 44,259 | 53,544 | 38,923 | 39,175 | 48,903 | 52,214 | 38,394 | 44,623 | 74,464 | 38,514 | 70,688 | 48,142 |  |  |
| Outlays (net) ............................................... do.... | ${ }^{1} 493,607$ | ${ }^{1} 579.011$ | 50,755 | 47,289 | 56,304 | 48,049 | 56,202 | 59,099 | 53,969 | 54,217 | 57,198 | 54,608 | 55,619 | 58,486 |  |  |
| Budget surplus or deficit (-) ......................... do.... | ${ }^{1}-27,652$ | ${ }^{+}-58,961$ | -6,496 | 6,255 | -17,382 | -8,874 | -7,299 | -6,884 | -15,575 | -9,593 | 17,266 | $-16,094$ | 15,070 | -10,343 |  |  |
| Budget financing, total..................................... do. | 127,652 | ${ }^{1} 58,961$ | 6,496 | -6,255 | 17,382 | 8,874 | 7,299 | 6,884 | 15,575 | 9,593 | -17,266 | 16,094 | -15,070 | 10,343 |  |  |
| Borrowing from the public ............................ do.... | 133,641 | ${ }^{1} 70,515$ | 11,111 | 6,260 | 4,758 | 9,231 | 13,668 | 6,772 | 13,916 | 15,138 | $-3,725$ | 539 | 572 | 3,383 |  |  |
| Reduction in cash balances ............................ do.... | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{- 5 , 9 8 9}$ | ${ }^{1}-11,554$ | -4,615 | -12,515 | 12,624 | -357 | -6,369 | 112 | 1,659 | -5,545 | -13,541 | 15,555 | -15,642 | 6,960 |  |  |
| Gross amount of debt outstanding ................... do. | 1833,751 | 1914,317 | 900,075 | 914,317 | 914,782 | 920,316 | 936,686 | 940,528 | 956,898 | 970,901 | 970,326 | 974,758 | 977,350 | 979,388 |  |  |
| Held by the public........................................ do | ${ }^{1} 644,589$ | ${ }^{1715,105}$ | 708,844 | 715,105 | 719,862 | 729,094 | 742,761 | 749,533 | 763,449 | 778,587 | 774,863 | 775,402 | 775,973 | 779,356 |  |  |
| Budget receipts by source and outlays by agency: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts (net), total ................................... mil. \$.. | ${ }^{1} 465,955$ | ${ }^{1} 520,050$ | 44,259 | 53,544 | 38,923 | 39,175 | 48,903 | 52,214 | 38,394 | 44,623 | 74,464 | 38,514 | 70,688 | 48,142 |  |  |
| Individual income taxes (net) $\ldots$.................... do.... | ${ }^{1} 217,841$ | ${ }^{1} 244,069$ | 19,527 | 26,936 | 21,150 | 20,851 | 23,725 | 30,964 | 15,348 | 13,693 | 38,659 | 10,496 | 33,729 | 24,439 |  |  |
| Corporation income taxes (net) $\qquad$ do.... Social insurance taxes and contributions | ${ }^{165,677}$ | ${ }^{1} 64,600$ | 1,367 | 8,884 | 1,284 | 1,003 | 9,387 | 2,158 | 564 | 8,586 | 9,371 | 1,011 | 15,792 | 1,715 |  |  |
| (net) ................................................ mil. \$.. | ${ }^{1} 141,591$ | ${ }^{1} 160,747$ | 18,546 | 12,860 | 11,283 | 13,242 | 11,078 | 14,363 | 17,211 | 15,784 | 20,201 | 20,694 | 14,657 | 15,206 |  |  |
| Other ........................................................ do.. | ${ }^{1} 40,847$ | ${ }^{150,634}$ | 4,816 | 4,864 | 5,205 | 4,078 | 4,714 | 4,728 | 5,272 | 6,560 | 6,232 | 6,312 | 6,510 | 6,783 |  |  |
| Outlays, total \# ........................................... do.... | ${ }^{1493,607}$ | ${ }^{1} 579,011$ | 50,755 | 47,289 | 56,306 | 48,049 | 56,202 | 59,099 | 53,969 | 54,217 | 57,198 | 54,608 | 55,619 | 58,486 |  |  |
| Agriculture Department............................. do.... | ${ }^{1} 20,636{ }^{+}$ | 124,555 | 1,374 | 1,340 | 1,785 | 1,829 | 3,415 | 5,212 | 2,390 | 1,802 | 1,546 | 1,456 | 2,117 | 1,123 |  |  |
| Defense Department, military ................... do.... | ${ }^{1} 115,013$ | ${ }^{1} 132,840$ | 11,402 | 11,345 | 12,705 | 11,601 | 12,281 | 12,424 | 12,544 | 13,263 | 13,000 | 13,500 | 13,464 | 14,392 |  |  |
| Health and Human Services <br> Department § $\qquad$ mil. S.. | ${ }^{170,297}$ | ${ }^{1} 194,691$ | 17,992 | 17,153 | 19,017 | 16,919 | 19,133 | 19,083 | 18,702 | 18,783 | 19,308 | 18,897 | 19,074 | 21,141 |  |  |
| Treasury Department .................................................... | ${ }^{1} 60,988$ | ${ }^{1} 76,642$ | 5,164 | 5,016 | 7,286 | 5,625 | 10,944 | 5,222 | 6,936 | 6,878 | 8,376 | 7,415 | 12,100 | 7,522 |  |  |
| National Aeronautics and Space Adm ........ do... | ${ }^{14,187}$ | ${ }^{4} 4,850$ | 456 | 356 | 479 | 425 | 499 | 381 | 459 | 559 | 483 | 461 | 509 | 417 |  |  |
| Veterans Administration ........................... do.... | ${ }^{1} 19,887$ | ${ }^{1} 21,135$ | 2,655 | 744 | 2,857 | 717 | 3,028 | 1,921 | 1,953 | 1,025 | 2,164 | 1,668 | 1,784 | 2,992 |  |  |
| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance cos ....... bil. \$.. | 432.28 | 479.21 | 461.11 | 466.57 | 470.72 | 476.29 | 479.21 | 482.01 | 485.03 | 490.15 | 493.18 | 497.28 | 500.32 | 503.99 |  |  |
| Government securities ............................... do........................... | 29.72 | 33.02 226.97 | 31.23 | 31.35 2235 | 31.57 | 31.82 | 33.02 | 23.56 | 34.34 | 34.66 23211 | $\begin{array}{r}34.75 \\ 233 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 35.38 | 36.30 | 36.82 |  |  |
| Mortgage loans, total ........................................ do...... | 118.42 | 131.08 | 127.32 | 128.06 | 128.96 | 129.81 | 131.08 | 131.71 | 132.57 | 133.23 | 133.90 | 134.49 | 135.32 | 135.93 |  |  |
| Nonfarm................................................ do... | 106.24 | 118.12 | 114.54 | 115.24 | 116.09 | 116.91 | 118.12 | 118.78 | 119.60 | 120.26 | 120.92 | 121.47 | 122.29 | 122.84 |  |  |
| Real estate................................................ do.... | 13.01 | 15.03 | 14.42 | 14.59 | 14.79 | 14.92 | 15.03 | 15.66 | 15.87 | 16.24 | 16.46 | 16.74 | 16.97 | 17.43 |  |  |
| Policy loans and premium notes ................ do.... | 34.82 | 41.41 | 39.91 | 40.21 | 40.50 | 40.81 | 41.41 | 41.99 | 42.57 | 43.23 | 43.77 | 44.29 | 44.97 | 45.59 |  |  |
| Cash ....................................................... do.... | $\begin{array}{r}2.67 \\ \hline 2.89\end{array}$ | 3.21 | 2.04 | 2.10 | 1.52 | 1.82 | 3.21 | 1.82 | 1.59 | 1.72 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.62 |  |  |
| Other assets .............................................. do... | 24.89 | 28.49 | 25.81 | 26.67 | 27.34 | 28.11 | 28.49 | 27.63 | 28.09 | 28.95 | 28.91 | 29.57 | 29.09 | 29.54 | ............ |  |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association:Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated total............................ mil. S.. | 492,812 | 544,572 | 44,644 | 45,055 | 46,589 | 43,212 | 70,651 | 41,221 | 42,967 | 52,345 | 48,254 | 47,321 | 96,290 | 52,579 | 51.594 |  |
| Ordinary (incl. mass-marketed ord.) ....... do.... | 329,571 | 371,113 | 29,348 | 30,635 | 34,215 | 30,751 | 39,837 | 27,468 | 30,352 | 36,537 | 37,055 | 34,282 | 38,445 | 35,776 | 34,420 |  |
| Group .................................................. do.... | 157,906 | 170,184 | 15,023 | 14,146 | 12,156 | 12,265 | 30,641 | 13,596 | 12,462 | 15,589 | 11,010 | 12,837 | 57,713 | 16,670 | 17,043 |  |
| Industrial ............................................... do... | 5,335 | 3,275 | 273 | 274 | 218 | 196 | 173 | 157 | 154 | 219 | 189 | 202 | 133 | 133 | 131 |  |

See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． |

FINANCE－Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline MONETARY STATISTICS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Gold and silver： Gold： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Monetary stock，U．S．（end of period）．．．．．．mil．\＄．． \& 11，172 \& 11，160 \& 11，172 \& 11，168 \& 11，163 \& 11，162 \& 11，160 \& 11，159 \& 11，156 \& 11，154 \& 11，154 \& 11，154 \& 11，154 \& 11，154 \& 11，154 \& <br>
\hline Net release from earmark § ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 294 \& 204 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& －3 \& 11 \& \& 17 \& 21 \& ．．． <br>
\hline Exports．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．\＄．． \& 4，907，865 \& 3，647，932 \& 225，620 \& 177，515 \& 421，774 \& 312，274 \& 287，932 \& 343，344 \& 383，071 \& 310，606 \& 210，307 \& 282，140 \& 473，202 \& 409，217 \& 136，047 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． <br>
\hline Imports．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 1，480，203 \& 2，750，120 \& 162，535 \& 540，145 \& 330，988 \& 157，531 \& 131，231 \& 200，324 \& 160，263 \& 90，584 \& 165，227 \& 213，447 \& 200，958 \& 140，388 \& 205，218 \& <br>
\hline Productio \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline South Africa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．\＄．． \& 955.1 \& 916.1 \& 76.8 \& 76.0 \& 77.3 \& 74.7 \& 71.4 \& 73.0 \& 73.0 \& 75.2 \& 74.3 \& 73.5 \& 76.0 \& 75.6 \& \& <br>
\hline Canada ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& ${ }^{1} 45.9$ \& ${ }^{2} 60.5$ \& \& 6.0 \& 5.6 \& 5.5 \& 4.7 \& 4.8 \& 4.8 \& 5.9 \& 5.1 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sil \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．\＄．． \& 471，162 \& 1，909，733 \& 65，526 \& 29，012 \& 33，453 \& 40，921 \& 74，637 \& 56，582 \& 45，602 \& 41，195 \& 26，571 \& 11，744 \& 31，922 \& 21，987 \& 22，176 \& <br>
\hline Imports．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．． \& 9617861 \& 1，602，295 \& 85，967 \& 135，031 \& 129，450 \& 138，053 \& 122，312 \& 132，996 \& 127，500 \& 85，900 \& 90，319 \& 89，757 \& 85，399 \& 67，920 \& 80，192 \& <br>
\hline Price at New York ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dol．per fine oz．．
Production： \& 11.094 \& 20.632 \& 15.897 \& 20.144 \& 20.181 \& 18.648 \& 16.393 \& 14.752 \& 13.024 \& 12.338 \& 11.437 \& 10.848 \& 10.001 \& 8.631 \& 8.925 \& <br>
\hline Production：
United States ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．fine oz．． \& 27，397 \& 33，602 \& 1，607 \& 3，277 \& 2，577 \& 3，034 \& 3，607 \& 2，820 \& 2，611 \& 1，524 \& 2，520 \& 2，032 \& 2，649 \& 2，434 \& 1，957 \& <br>
\hline Currency in circulation（end of period）．．．．．．．．．．．bil．\＄．． \& 125.6 \& 137.2 \& 129.7 \& 129.9 \& 131.1 \& 134.1 \& 137.2 \& 131.1 \& 131.9 \& 133.9 \& 135.0 \& 136.5 \& 138.1 \& 138.3 \& \& <br>
\hline Money stock measures and components（averages of daily figures）：$\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Measures（not seasonally adjusted）：$\ddagger$ \& 363.4 \& 379.7 \& 381.1 \& 386.6 \& 391.7 \& 394.1 \& 397.7 \& 378.9 \& 358.7 \& 358.9 \& \& 359.4 \& \& \& r360．8 \& <br>
\hline M1－B ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 379.0 \& 402.7 \& 405.4 \& 412.3 \& 418.4 \& 421.9 \& 425.9 \& 423.5 \& 411.5 \& 417.8 \& 436.7 \& 424.4 \& 428.4 \& 432.9 \& ${ }^{5} 431.3$ \& 432.3 <br>
\hline  \& 1，473．0 \& 1，603．8 \& 1，630．7 \& 1，643．3 \& 1，657．5 \& 1，666．9 \& 1，675．2 \& 1，683．6 \& 1，685．1 \& 1，713．4 \& 1，745．7 \& 1，737．5 \& 1，751．5 \& ${ }^{1} 1,765.0$ \& r1，773．6 \& 1，783．3 <br>
\hline M3 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& ${ }^{3} 1,708.8$ \& ${ }^{3} 1,870.3$ \& 1，892．6 \& 1，909．6 \& 1，931．4 \& 1，952．0 \& 1，975．6 \& 1，994．9 \& 2，000．9 \& $2,024.8$ \& $2,052.5$ \& 2，054．0 \& 2，075．6 \& ＇2，094．6 \& r2，111．1 \& 2，126．5 <br>
\hline L（M3 plus other liquid assets）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& ${ }^{3} 2,061.9$ \& ${ }^{3} 2,266.5$ \& 2，285．5 \& 2，304．8 \& 2，327．0 \& 2，353．6 \& 2，385．0 \& 2，411，5 \& 2，426．8 \& 2，446．1 \& 2，467．4 \& 2，478．0 \& ＇2，501．4 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Components（not seasonally adjusted）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Currency ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 102.3 \& 111.8 \& 113.7 \& 113.7 \& 114.9 \& 116.7 \& 118.4 \& 115.7 \& 115.8 \& 116.8 \& 118.4 \& 119.3 \& 119.9 \& 121.4 \& ${ }^{1} 121.5$ \& 121.0 <br>
\hline Demand deposits ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 257.5 \& 264.1 \& 263.0 \& 268.6 \& 272.8 \& 273.5 \& 275.4 \& 259.2 \& 238.9 \& 237.9 \& 246.8 \& 235.9 \& 237.0 \& 237.4 \& ${ }^{2} 234.5$ \& 234.3 <br>
\hline Other checkable deposits 护 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 15.6 \& 23.1 \& 24.4 \& 25.9 \& 26.8 \& 28.0 \& 28.3 \& 44.8 \& 53.0 \& 59.2 \& 67.5 \& 65.3 \& ${ }^{67.6}$ \& 69.7 \& 70.8 \& 72.8 <br>
\hline Overnight RP＇s and Eurodollars＊．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 27.2 \& 28.7 \& 31.7 \& 33.0 \& 32.7 \& 32.8 \& 32.4 \& 32.7 \& 31.9 \& 33.3 \& 34.3 \& 38.3 \& 39.7 \& 39.2 \& ${ }^{\mathbf{r} 40.1}$ \& 36.4 <br>
\hline Money market mutual funds ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 26.9 \& 69.8 \& 80.7 \& 78.2 \& 77.4 \& 77.0 \& 75.8 \& 80.7 \& 92.4 \& 105.6 \& 117.1 \& 118.1 \& 122.8 \& 134.3 \& 145.4 \& 156.9 <br>
\hline Savings deposits．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 446.1 \& 397.9 \& 408.0 \& 411.4 \& 411.9 \& 405.0 \& 390.2 \& 374.2
776.9 \& 365.6 \& 365.7 \& 366.4 \& 359.7 \& 355.4 \& $\begin{array}{r}1352.9 \\ \\ \hline 8096\end{array}$ \& r344．2 \& 337.5 <br>
\hline Small time deposits＠．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 597.2
205.3 \& 708.6
234.6 \& 709.0
227.4 \& 712.5
231.8 \& 721.2
237.4 \& 734.6
248.0 \& 755.2
261.4 \& 776.9
270.8 \& 787.7
276.3 \& 794.8
273.8 \& 795.2
268.3 \& 801.0
276.3 \& 808.9
281.6 \& r809．6

$\mathbf{r} 286.0$ \& r816．4

r 293.7 \& 824.0
296.4 <br>
\hline Measures（seasonally adjusted）：$\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline M1－A ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& \& \& 382.8 \& 386.4 \& 390.1 \& 391.3 \& 387.7 \& 375.1 \& 367.2 \& 365.8 \& 366.6 \& 364.9 \& 361.9 \& 361.3 \& r362．2 \& 359.8 <br>
\hline M1－B ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& \& \& 406.9 \& 411.8 \& 416.3 \& 419.1 \& 415.6 \& 419.2 \& 421.2 \& 425.8 \& 433.7 \& 431.5 \& 428.8 \& 430.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 432.8$ \& 431.9 <br>
\hline M2 \& \& \& 1，633．4 \& 1，644．9 \& 1，654．0 \& 1，668．5 \& 1，669．4 \& 1，680．8 \& 1，695．7 \& 1，718．6 \& 1，738．1 \& 1，743．4 \& 1，749．3 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 17860.1$ \& 「1，777．2 \& 1，786．7 <br>
\hline M3 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& \& \& 1，897．4 \& 1，912．8 \& 1，928．3 \& 1，951．0 \& 1，965．1 \& 1，989．3 \& 2，009．1 \& 2，027．2 \& 2，046．0 \& 2，060．8 \& 2，079．0 \& ＇2，094．0 \& ＇2，117．7 \& 2，132．1 <br>
\hline L（M3 plus other liquid assets）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& \& \& 2，291．3 \& 2，309．0 \& 2，326．0 \& 2，355．6 \& 2，378．4 \& 2，408．7 \& 2，433．6 \& 2，445．3 \& 2，457．7 \& 2，480．1 \& ${ }^{2} 2,502.7$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Components（seasonally adjusted）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Currency ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& \& \& 113.4 \& 113.8 \& 114.9 \& 115.7 \& 116.1 \& 116.6 \& 117.2 \& 117.9 \& 118.9 \& 119.8 \& 119.9 \& 120.8 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 121.2}$ \& 121.2 <br>
\hline Demand deposits ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 265.4 \& ${ }^{268.6}$ \& 271.2 \& 271.6 \& 167.4
3930 \& 254.4
376.9 \& 245.8
3708 \& 243.5
368.3 \& 243.1 \& 240.7 \& 237.9
3540 \& $\stackrel{236.4}{ }{ }^{2}$ \& 「236．7 \& 234.3
334.7 <br>
\hline Smaings deposits．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& － \& ， \& 713.6 \& 718.1 \& 724.0 \& 738.0 \& 756.8 \& 775.7 \& 783.3 \& 789.4 \& 790.0 \& 798.4 \& 807.7 \& r811．3 \& r821．6 \& 830.6 <br>
\hline Large time deposits＠．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& \& \& 229.6 \& 233.4 \& 237.7 \& 245.4 \& 256.8 \& 268.0 \& 273.9 \& 271.0 \& 269.5 \& 277.2 \& 287.3 \& r290．3 \& ＇296．7 \& 298.6 <br>
\hline PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS（QTRLY．） \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufacturing corps．（Fed．Trade Comm．）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Net profit after taxes，all industries ．．．．．．．．．．．mil．\＄．． \& 98，698 \& 92，443 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 20，982 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 24，262 \& \& \& 23，586 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 29，005 \& \& \& ．．．． <br>
\hline Food and kindred products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 7，340 \& 8，223 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 2，120 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 2，539 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 1，861 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 2，128 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． <br>
\hline Textile mill products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 1，340 \& 986 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 196 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 247 \& …．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 255 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 417 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& <br>
\hline Paper and allied products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．．．．． \& 3，723 \& 2，781 \& \& 621 \& \& \& 689 \& \& \& 758 \& \& \& 853 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 10，896 \& 11，219 \& \& 2，774 \& \& \& 2，514 \& \& \& 3，164 \& \& \& 3，042 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Petroleum and coal products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 21，936 \& 25，491 \& \& 5，807 \& \& \& 5，751 \& \& \& 5，586 \& \& \& 7，673 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 2，373 \& 1，812 \& \& 602 \& \& \& 493 \& \& \& 228 \& ．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 543 \& …．．．．．．．．． \& \& <br>
\hline Primary nonferrous metal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 2，691 \& 2，771 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 402 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 639 \& \& \& 633 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 659 \& ．．．．．．．． \& \& <br>
\hline Primary iron and steel ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 2，185 \& 2，336 \& \& 218 \& \& \& 775 \& \& \& 836 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 1，055 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fabricated metal products（except ordnance， machinery，and transport．equip．）．．．．．．．．mil．\＆．． \& 4，431 \& 3，936 \& \& 870 \& \& \& 977 \& \& \& 1，035 \& \& \& 1，303 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery（except electrical）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． \& 11，530 \& 11，447 \& \& 2，637 \& \& \& 3，329 \& \& \& 2，813 \& \& \& 3，234 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Elec．machinery，equip．，and supplies ．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 7，386 \& 7，137 \& \& 1，681 \& \& \& 1，963 \& \& \& 2，129 \& \& \& 2，125 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation equipment（except motor vehicles，etc．） mil．\＄． \& 3，189 \& 3，077 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Motor vehicles and equipment $\qquad$ do． \& 4，382 \& －3，438 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．． \& －1，626 \& $\cdots$ \& \& －269 \& \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& －386 \& ．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 921 \& \& \& <br>
\hline All other manufacturing industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 15，314 \& 14，665 \& \& 3，938 \& \& \& 3，861 \& \& \& 3，664 \& \& \& 4，079 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividends paid（cash），all industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 32，491 \& 36，390 \& \& 8，920 \& \& \& 9，763 \& \& \& 9，649 \& \& \& 9，961 \& \& \& <br>
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Securities and Exchange Commission： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Estimated gross proceeds，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．\＄．． By type of security： \& 57，671 \& 80，564 \& 5，559 \& 5，341 \& 6，143 \& 4，124 \& 6，763 \& 5，417 \& 4，402 \& 6，577 \& 8，239 \& 5，874 \& 10，973 \& 4，183 \& \& <br>
\hline Bonds and notes，corporate ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 40，850 \& 55，719 \& 4，205 \& 3，217 \& 3，074 \& 2，262 \& 3，647 \& 3，209 \& 2，830 \& 4，159 \& 4，694 \& 3，176 \& 5，699 \& 2，117 \& \& <br>
\hline Common stock ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 8，709 \& 18，996 \& 1，123 \& 1，717 \& 2，158 \& 1，516 \& 2，648 \& 1，831 \& 1，174 \& 2，003 \& 2，445 \& 2，435 \& 4，754 \& 1，690 \& \& <br>
\hline Preferred stock ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 3，525 \& 3，634 \& 131 \& 406 \& 491 \& 256 \& 241 \& 364 \& 149 \& 298 \& 85 \& 164 \& 188 \& 67 \& \& <br>
\hline By type of issuer： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Corporate，total \＃．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．\＄．． \& 53，084 \& 78.349 \& 5，459 \& 5，340 \& 5，723 \& 4，034 \& 6，536 \& 5，404 \& 4，153 \& 6，460 \& 7，224 \& 5，775 \& 10，641 \& 3，874 \& \& <br>
\hline Manufacturing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 11，563 \& 24，398 \& 1，856 \& 1，069 \& 1，509 \& 550 \& 2，422 \& 2，244 \& 1，344 \& 1，820 \& 1，990 \& 2，172 \& 1，895 \& 812 \& \& <br>
\hline Extractive（mining）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 3，192 \& 4，818 \& 238 \& 533 \& 244 \& 263 \& 830 \& 542 \& 521 \& 619 \& 562 \& 753 \& 1，997 \& 397 \& \& <br>
\hline Public utility ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 13，736 \& 15，940 \& 1，444 \& 1，487 \& 1，169 \& 892 \& 1，058 \& 692 \& 853 \& 1，161 \& 1，468 \& 1，499 \& 1，839 \& 691 \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 3，297 \& 3，745 \& 378 \& 463 \& 357 \& 200 \& 260 \& 477 \& 126 \& 189 \& 288 \& 96 \& 602 \& 85 \& \& <br>
\hline Communication．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 4，694 \& 6，845 \& 626 \& 598 \& 830 \& 260 \& 278 \& 76 \& 303 \& 958 \& 710 \& 57 \& 1，506 \& 840 \& \& <br>
\hline Financial and real estate ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． \& 12，867 \& 15，638 \& 712 \& 764 \& 1，138 \& 1，182 \& 1，100 \& 587 \& 585 \& 1，305 \& 1，743 \& 858 \& 2，201 \& 802 \& \& <br>
\hline State and municipal issues（Bond Buyer）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Long－term ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 42，261 \& 47，133 \& 3，918 \& 4，226 \& 4，391 \& 2，943 \& 3，738 \& 2，574 \& 2，890 \& 3，695 \& 5，082 \& 3，358 \& 4，921 \& 3，255 \& 2，777 \& <br>
\hline Short－term ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 20，897 \& 26，485 \& 2，375 \& 2，379 \& 1，775 \& 2，197 \& 1，363 \& 1，825 \& 2，155 \& 1，718 \& 1，881 \& 4，763 \& 3，756 \& 2，267 \& 2，033 \& …．．．．．．．．． <br>
\hline SECURITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stock Market Customer Financing \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Margin credit at brokers，end of year or month $\qquad$ mil．$\$$ ． \& 11，619 \& 14，721 \& 12，007 \& 12，731 \& 13，293 \& 14，363 \& 14，721 \& 14，242 \& 14，171 \& 14，243 \& 14，869 \& 14，951 \& 15，126 \& 15，134 \& \& <br>
\hline Free credit balances at brokers： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Margin accounts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {Cash accounts．．．．．．．．．．．}}$ \& 1,105

4,060 \& | 2,105 |
| :---: |
| 6,070 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,695 \\
& 4,925
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{|}
1,850 \\
5,680
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\] \& 1，950 \& 2,120

5,590 \& 2,105
6,070 \& 2，065 \& 2,225
5,700 \& 2,340

6,530 \& $\stackrel{2,270}{6,440}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{r}, 345 \\
6,150
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
2,350 \\
6,650
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,670 \\
& 6,470
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

See footnotes at end of tables．

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued \\
Bonds \\
Prices: \\
Standard \& Poor's Corporation: \\
High grade corporate: \\
Composite \(\S\). \\
Domestic municipal ( \(\mathbf{1 5}\) bonds) \\
dol. per \(\$ 100\) bond.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
51.1 \\
7.1
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
41.4 \\
57.4
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 42.1 \\
\& 56.3
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 41.1 \\
\& 54.3
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
39.7 \\
53.4
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
37.8 \\
50.9
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.2 \\
\& 48.1
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 38.0 \\
\& 50.4
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36.1 \\
\& 48.4
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 36.5 \\
\& 47.9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 34.5 \\
\& 45.9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
32.9 \\
45.0
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 35.1 \\
\& 45.8
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
33.0 \\
43.7
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{31.8
39.4} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\({ }_{36.8}^{29.9}\)} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sales: \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{4,087.89} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{5,190.30} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{367.58} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{373.04} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{414.73} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{427.57} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{709.63} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{353.06} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{324.18} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{398.95} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{430.18} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{418.49} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{457.82} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{444.69} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{475.07} \& \multirow{3}{*}{577.36} \\
\hline New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of some stopped sales, face value, total ................. mil. \$. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Yields: \\
Domestic corporate (Moody's) \(\qquad\) percent. By rating:
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 10.12 \& 2.75 \& 12.33 \& 2.80 \& 13.07 \& 13.63 \& 14.04 \& 13.80 \& 14.22 \& 14.26 \& 14.66 \& 15.15 \& 14.76 \& 15.18 \& 15.60 \& 16.18 \\
\hline \& 9.6 \& 11.94 \& 11.64 \& 12.02 \& 12.31 \& 12.97 \& 13.21 \& 12.81 \& 13.35 \& 13.33 \& 13.88 \& 14.32 \& 13.75 \& 14.38 \& 14.89 \& 15.49 \\
\hline  \& 9.94 \& 12.50 \& 12.09 \& 12.52 \& 12.68 \& 13.34 \& 13.78 \& 13.52 \& 13.89 \& 113.90 \& 14.39 \& 14.8 \& 14.41 \& 14.79 \& 15.42 \& 15.95 \\
\hline  \& 10.20 \& 12.89 \& 12.44 \& 12.97 \& 13.05 \& 13.59 \& \({ }^{14.03}\) \& 13.83 \& 14.27 \& 14.47 \& 14.82 \& \({ }^{15.43}\) \& 15.08 \& 15.36 \& 15.76 \& 16.36 \\
\hline  \& 10.69 \& 13.67 \& 13.15 \& 13.70 \& 14.23 \& 14.64 \& 15.14 \& 15.03 \& 15.37 \& 15.34 \& 15.56 \& 15.95 \& 15.80 \& 16.17 \& 16.34 \& 16.92 \\
\hline By group: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Industrials ........................................... do.... \& 9.85 \& 12.35 \& 11.84 \& 12.31 \& 12.60 \& 13.20 \& 13.60 \& 13.37 \& 13.60 \& 13.66 \& 14.00 \& 14.45 \& 14.25 \& 14.48 \& 14.87 \& 15.47 \\
\hline Public utilities..................................... do.... \& 10.39 \& 13.15 \& 12.82 \& 13.29 \& 13.53 \& 14.07 \& 14.48 \& 14.22 \& 14.84 \& 14.86 \& \({ }^{15.32}\) \& 15.84 \& \({ }^{15.27}\) \& 15.87 \& \({ }^{16.33}\) \& 16.89 \\
\hline Railroads .............................................. do.... \& 60 \& 11.48 \& 11.36 \& 11.56 \& 11.72 \& 12.02 \& 12.22 \& 12.42 \& 12.61 \& 12.72 \& 12.85 \& 12.90 \& 13.09 \& 13.22 \& 13.50 \& 13.71 \\
\hline Domestic \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Band Buyer (20 bonds)........................ do. \& \({ }_{6}^{6.53}\) \& 8.73 \& 8.85 \& 9.22 \& 9.45 \& 9.61 \& 9.76 \& 9.91 \& 10.27 \& 10.21 \& 10.94 \& 10.64 \& 10.85 \& 11.44 \& 13.10 \& 2.86 \\
\hline Standard \& Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) ........... do.... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2.86 \\
\hline  \& 8.74 \& 10.81 \& 10.53 \& 10.94 \& 11.20 \& 11.83 \& 11.89 \& 11.65 \& 12.23 \& 12.15 \& 12.62 \& 12.96 \& 12.39 \& 13.05 \& 13.61 \& 14.14 \\
\hline Stocks \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Prices: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Dow-Jones averages ( 65 stocks) Industrial ( 30 stocks) \& \({ }_{844.40}^{293.46}\) \& \({ }_{891.41}^{328}\) \& 342.77
947.33 \& \({ }_{946.67}^{348}\) \& \({ }_{949.17}^{3564}\) \& 373.14
971.08 \& \({ }_{945.96}{ }^{368.40}\) \& \({ }_{962113}^{371.59}\) \& \({ }_{945}^{365.50}\) \& 381.05
987.18 \& \begin{tabular}{|r|}
390.66 \\
1,00486
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{979.52}^{380.45}\) \& 384.92
996.27 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
368.97 \\
947 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{926.25}^{364.22}\) \& \({ }_{853.38}^{3333}\) \\
\hline  \& 104.56 \& 110.43 \& 110.38 \& 111.44 \& 112.34 \& 114.43 \& 114.23 \& 113.51 \& 108.86 \& 108.42 \& 107.32 \& 106.84 \& 108.79 \& 107.59 \& 111.49 \& 105.18 \\
\hline Transportation (20 stocks) ............................... \& 237.83 \& 307.23 \& 317.91 \& 333.91 \& 357.32 \& 393.29 \& 394.05 \& 394.64 \& 392.60 \& 417.42 \& 439.23 \& 423.24 \& 422.72 \& 404.26 \& 396.27 \& 353.12 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Standard \& Poor's Corporation: \(\S \quad 1941-43=10\) \& 103.01 \& 118.78 \& 123.50 \& 126.51 \& 130.22 \& 135.65 \& 133.48 \& 132.97 \& 128.40 \& 133.19 \& 134.43 \& 131.73 \& 132.28 \& 129.13 \& 129.63 \& 118.27
13267 \\
\hline Industrial, total (400 Stocks) \# ............ do... \& 114.83 \& \({ }_{131.37}\) \& 136.55 \& 142.10 \& 148.07 \& \({ }_{15358} 15\) \& 149.78 \& 147.23 \& \({ }_{143.14}^{145.70}\) \& 149.76 \& 152.29
150.80 \& 149.78
148 \& 144.84 \& 140.10 \& 141.13 \& 132.67
1260 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Capital goods ( 111 Stocks) do... \\
Consumer goods ( 189 Stocks) \(\qquad\) do...
\end{tabular} \& 83.82 \& 86.88 \& \({ }_{93.62}\) \& 95.41 \& \({ }^{42} 86\) \& 92.28 \& 90.30 \& 94.61 \& 94.45 \& 100.84 \& 105.96 \& 104.67 \& 108.55 \& 101.63 \& 110.04 \& 93.67 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& 50.40 \& 50.54 \& 51.18 \& 51.10 \& 51.49 \& 52.08 \& 51.66 \& 52.01 \& 49.81 \& 50.36 \& 50.96 \& 50.37 \& 52.15 \& 52.28 \& 54.06 \& 51.01 \\
\hline \& \({ }^{14.53}\) \& \({ }^{18.52}\) \& 18.83 \& 19.85 \& 21.77 \& 24.65 \& 24.55 \& 24.25 \& \({ }^{29364}\) \& 25.02 \& 25.88 \& 24.48 \& \({ }^{24.12}\) \& \({ }^{23.55}\) \& \({ }^{22.99}\) \& \({ }_{7881}^{20.03}\) \\
\hline \& 51.74 \& 75.57 \& 73.90 \& 80.64 \& 90.82 \& 106.28 \& 106.74 \& 102.31 \& 97.69 \& 101.32 \& 103.25 \& 94.77 \& 90.91 \& 92.55 \& 91.12 \& 78.81 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Financial ( 40 Stocks)....................... \(1970=10\). \\
Banks outside N.Y.C. (10 Stocks)........ do. \\
Property-Casualty Insurance ( 6 Stocks) do
\end{tabular}} \& 12.33 \& 12.50 \& 13.04 \& 13.38 \& 13.04 \& 12.68 \& 12.89 \& 13.57 \& 13.41 \& 14.30 \& 14.44 \& 14.55 \& 15.80 \& 14.67 \& 14.46 \& 13.73 \\
\hline \& \& 44.00 \& 45.81 \& 45.86 \& 43.27 \& 43.19 \& 46.63 \& 48.70 \& 48.18 \& \& 9.85 \& 52.57 \& 58.23 \& 53.94 \& 53.42 \& 50.82 \\
\hline \& 104.86 \& 102.90 \& 105.24 \& 107.15 \& 103.65 \& 103.58 \& 109.74 \& 117.50 \& 116.43 \& 119.52 \& 119.30 \& 118.09 \& 127.68 \& 120.62 \& 117.24 \& 111.69 \\
\hline \& 119.06 \& 127.06 \& 133.87 \& 140.97 \& 134.80 \& 128.25 \& 126.00 \& 129.13 \& 126.73 \& 136.70 \& 142.81 \& 142.21 \& 155.50 \& 146.16 \& 140.67 \& 132.95 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New York Stock Exchange common stock indexes:
Composite \& 58.32 \& 68.10 \& 70.87 \& 73.12 \& 75.17 \& 78.15 \& 76.69 \& 76.24 \& 73.52 \& 76.46 \& 77.60 \& 76.28 \& 76.80 \& 74.98 \& 75.24 \& 68.37 \\
\hline Industrial............................................. do.... \& 64.75 \& 78.70 \& 82.15 \& 84.92 \& 88.00 \& \({ }_{7}^{92.32}\) \& \({ }^{90.37}\) \& 89.23 \& 85.74 \& 89.39 \& \({ }^{90.57}\) \& 88.78 \& 88.63 \& 86.64 \& \({ }_{73}^{86.72}\) \& 78.07 \\
\hline Transportation ...................................................... \& \({ }^{47.34}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{60.61}\) \& 㐌2.48 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
65.89 \\
\\
\hline 87
\end{tabular} \& 70.76 \& 77.23 \& 7574

3784 \& 74.43

3853 \& | 72.76 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 859 | \& 77.09 \& 80.63 \& 76.78 \& -76.71 \& \& 73.27 \& <br>

\hline  \& 38.20
61.42 \& ${ }_{64.25}^{37.35}$ \& 38.18
67.22 \& 38.77
69.33 \& 38.44
68.29 \& 38.35
67.21 \& 37.84
67.46 \& 38.53
70.04 \& 37.59
68.48 \& 37.82
72.82 \& 38.34
74.59 \& 38.27
74.65 \& 39.23
79.79 \& 38.90
74.97 \& 40.22
73 \& 38.17
69.38 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Yields (Standard \& Poor's Corp.):} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 5.45 \& 5.26 \& 5.06 \& 4.90 \& 4.80 \& 4.63 \& 4.74 \& 4.80 \& 5.00 \& 4.88 \& 4.86 \& 4.98 \& 5.03 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 5.18 \& 4.94 \& 4.75 \& 4.59 \& 4.47 \& 4.31 \& 4.42 \& 4.49 \& 4.68 \& 4.57 \& 4.55 \& 4.67 \& 4.76 \& 4.88 \& 4.86 \& <br>
\hline Utilities ( 40 stocks) ...................................... do.... \& 9.19 \& 9.77 \& 9.71 \& 9.67 \& 9.77 \& 9.65 \& 9.79 \& 9.78 \& 10.33 \& 10.23 \& 10.46 \& 10.33 \& 10.03 \& 10.07 \& 9.78 \& <br>
\hline Transportation (20 stocks) ................................ do.... \& 4.68 \& 4.04 \& 3.84 \& ${ }^{3.60}$ \& 3.32 \& 2.87 \& 2.99 \& 3.08 \& 3.22 \& ${ }^{3.06}$ \& 2.98 \& 3.17 \& 3.22 \& 3.34 \& 3.46 \& <br>
\hline Financial (40 stocks) ................................. do... \& 5.47 \& 5.75 \& 5.54 \& 5.38 \& 5.58 \& 5.74 \& 5.71 \& 5.52 \& 5.62 \& 5.38 \& 5.41 \& 5.38 \& 4.95 \& 5.35 \& 5.43 \& <br>
\hline Preferred stocks, 10 high-grade .................... do... \& . 11 \& 10.60 \& 10.04 \& . 14 \& 0.64 \& 1.35 \& 1.9 \& 1.55 \& 11.8 \& 1.8 \& 1.8 \& 12.30 \& 12.23 \& 12.43 \& 12.63 \& 13.01 <br>
\hline Sales: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): |
| :--- |
| Market value | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline valu \& 299,973 \& 475,934
15,500 \& 43,795
1,433 \& 41,216 \& -50,641 \& 43,157
1,280 \& $\stackrel{49,347}{1,515}$ \& ${ }^{42,488}$ \& 1,039 \& 49,526 \& 48,259

1,459 \& 41,464 \& \[
\left.$$
\begin{array}{r}
46,694 \\
1,520
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& | 42,649 |
| :---: |
| 1,310 | \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 251,098 \& 397,670 \& 35,606 \& $\begin{array}{r}35,308 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{42,873}$ \& 36,015 \& ${ }_{1}^{41,373}$ \& $\underset{\substack{35,453 \\ 1020}}{ }$ \& 27,987 \& ${ }_{4}^{41,888}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{41,575}$ \& 34,253 \& 39,713 \& 36,340 \& \& <br>

\hline | $\qquad$ millions. |
| :--- |
| New York Stock Exchange: |
| Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales | \& 8,675 \& 12,390 \& 1,122 \& 1,090 \& 1,216 \& 1,016 \& 1,205 \& 1,020 \& \& 1,239 \& \& 1,019 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales (sales effected) .................................. millions. \& 8,156 \& 11,352 \& 966 \& 1,058 \& 1,032 \& 989 \& 1,025 \& 95 \& 816 \& 1,175 \& 1,123 \& 906 \& 1,101 \& 954 \& 921 \& 59 <br>
\hline Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of period: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Market value, all listed shares.............................il. $\$$.
Number of shares listed.................. mill} \& 960.61 \& 1,242.80 \& 1,115.48 \& 1,147600 \& 1,168.11 \& 1,289.71 \& 1,242.80 \& 1,189.19 \& 1,203 16 \& 1,248.95 \& 1,229.56 \& 1,238.19 \& 1,224.74 \& 1,224.89 \& 1,149.19 \& 1,08056 <br>
\hline \& 30,033 \& 33,709 \& 32,602 \& 32,804 \& 33,041 \& 1,23,427 \& 3, 33,709 \& 33,993 \& 34,211 \& 34,670 \& 34,967 \& 35,545 \& 36,859 \& 37,404 \& 37,567 \& 37,709 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



| 181,815.6 | 220,704,9 | 17,946.1 | 17,829.0 | 19,948.9 | 18,614.0 | 19,545.1 | ${ }^{1} 17,964.0$ | 18,845.4 | 22,928.5 | 20,511.9 | 19,988.7 | 20,261.5 | 18,569.0 | 17,766.4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 181,650.8 | 220,548.7 | 17,938.4 | 17,800.9 | 19,936.9 | 18,609.9 | 19,537.5 | ${ }^{1} 17,962.2$ | 18,838.0 | 22,917.7 | 20,509.3 | 19,986.1 | 20,254.7 | 18,565.2 | 17,764.2 |  |
|  |  | 19,103.4 | 18,701.0 | 19,088.5 | 18,634.3 | 19,117.7 | ${ }^{1} 18,824.8$ | 19,764.1 | 21,434.2 | 19,818.0 | 18,869.4 | 19,870.1 | 19,264.3 | 19,050.4 |  |
| 6,298.8 | 9,060.4 | 765.6 | 798.7 | 895.9 | 880.0 | 746.3 | ${ }^{1} 803.5$ | 729.4 | 1,097.7 | 998.1 | 928.6 | 1,088.4 | 936.3 | 974.7 |  |
| 48,771.3 | 60,168.3 | 5,273.6 | 4,956.2 | 5,467.7 | 5,078.6 | 5,538.0 | ${ }^{1} 5,010.9$ | 4,897.4 | 6,450.2 | 5,466.1 | 5,104.0 | 5,293.4 | 5,280.6 | 4,837.5 |  |
| 4,318.8 | 4,875.7 | 431.6 | 416.8 | 589.4 | 393.6 | 388.9 | ${ }^{1} 425.9$ | 413.8 | 498.6 | 514.1 | 555.7 | 692.7 | 515.0 | 559.1 |  |
| 60,025.9 | 71,371.4 | 5,303.2 | 5,107.6 | 5,965.6 | 5,589.1 | 5,949.0 | ${ }^{1} 5,686.6$ | 6,069.1 | 7,141.1 | 6,068.4 | 5,795.4 | 5,338.0 | 5,214.1 | 5,019.3 |  |
| 33,096.7 | 35,399.0 | 2,648.2 | 3,040.7 | 3,078.2 | 3,113.2 | 3,000.5 | ${ }^{1} 2,737.0$ | 3,239.5 | 3,747.1 | 3,639.0 | 3,691.1 | 3,927.8 | 2,977.3 | 3,103.0 |  |
| 14,886.5 | 21,337.7 | 1,790.7 | 1,796.1 | 2,123.6 | 1,910.5 | 2,121.5 | ${ }^{1} 1,815.1$ | 1,832.7 | 2,213.0 | 2,157.5 | 2,271.1 | 2,312.6 | 2,082.3 | 1,834.2 |  |
| 13,571.7 | 17,376.8 | 1,557.8 | 1,578.4 | 1,646.5 | 1,529.2 | 1,714.6 | 1,480.3 | 1,649.9 | 1,759.0 | 1,509.5 | 1,522.6 | 1,500.9 | 1,469.6 | 1,338 |  |

See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| VALUE OF EXPORTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt ............................................... mil. \$.. | 1,432.9 | 1,873.6 | 132.2 | 163.9 | 145.1 | 152.9 | 134.8 | ${ }^{1} 152.7$ | 164.7 | 193.8 | 198.0 | 193.3 | 285.0 | 184.2 | 193.8 |  |
| Republic of South Africa ......................... do... | 1,413.0 | 2,463.5 | 239.7 | 184.6 | 241.4 | 352.5 | 218.3 | ${ }^{1} 214.4$ | 214.3 | 271.1 | 260.4 | 265.3 | 250.0 | 267.9 | 233.4 |  |
| Asia; Australia and Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guinea............. do... | 3,649.5 | 4,130.7 | 357.2 | 354.6 | 526.4 | 336.5 | 332.6 | ${ }^{1} 370.7$ | 355.9 | 417.0 | 426.9 | 424.2 | 488.6 | 430.1 | 477.7 |  |
| India ..................................................... do... | 1,167.0 | 1,689.4 | 189.0 | 124.0 | 145.2 | 122.1 | 130.6 | ${ }^{1} 147.7$ | 108.1 | 139.9 | 122.9 | 114.6 | 126.0 | 165.2 | 129.6 |  |
| Pakistan ................................................. do.... | 529.1 | , 642.1 | 84.8 | 63.8 | 54.9 | 41.0 | 33.4 | ${ }^{1} 41.9$ | 28.9 | 39.9 | 28.9 | 41.6 | 38.6 | 41.3 | 69.5 |  |
| Malaysia................................................ do | 932.1 | 1,336.9 | 110.7 | 86.4 | 146.8 | 117.5 | 116.1 | ${ }^{1} 115.2$ | 94.6 | 137.1 | 197.8 | 104.3 | 123.5 | 133.2 | 115.5 |  |
| Indones | 981.5 | 1,545.1 | 302.9 | 168.5 | 139.9 | 15.7 | 88.6 | ${ }^{1} 110.7$ | 86.7 | 118.0 | 108.0 | 104.7 | 104.1 | 115.1 | 9.4 |  |
| Philippines ............................................... do.... | 1,570.1 | 1,999.1 | 164.3 | 132.3 | 148.5 | 148.7 | 243.7 | ${ }^{1} 140.3$ | 124.4 | 142.1 | 168.7 | 143.6 | 144.4 | 162.5 | 160.6 |  |
| Japan ...................................................... do.... | 17,581.0 | 20,790.0 | 1,751.5 | 1,682.2 | 1,800.1 | 1,793.0 | 1,828.9 | ${ }^{1} 1,741.8$ | 1,746.0 | 2,161.1 | 1,756.1 | 1,595.2 | 1,786.8 | 1,900.0 | 1,594.2 |  |
| Europ |  |  | 537.0 | 5462 | 6781 | , | 726 | ${ }^{1} 617.5$ | 630.7 | 847.3 | 705.8 | 6521 | 550.8 | 5128 | 518.5 |  |
| Fran | 5,587.0 | 7,485.4 | 537.0 | 546.2 | 678.1 | 4.0 | 572.6 | ${ }^{1} 617.5$ | 630.7 | 847.3 | 705.8 | 652.1 | 550.8 | 512.8 |  |  |
| E. Ge | 356.0 | 478.6 | 5.4 | 25.0 | 18.6 | 33.6 | 68.7 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 33.9 | 40.0 | 25.2 | 5.2 | 14.6 | 9.0 |  |
| Federal Republic of Germany (formerly <br> W. Germany) | 8,477.8 | 10,959.8 | 807.0 | 815.2 | 871.8 | 896.8 | 828.3 | ${ }^{1} 839.7$ | 863.6 | 1,025.9 | 864.1 | 940.0 | 808.5 | 737.9 | 763.7 |  |
| Italy | 4,361.8 | 5,511.1 | 444.3 | 353.3 | 378.8 | 423.9 | 556.3 | ${ }^{1} 418.2$ | 460.6 | 574.3 | 394.5 | 473.7 | 424.9 | 352.0 | 444.7 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics......... do | 3,607.3 | 1,512.8 | 35.4 | 49.9 | 151.2 | 264.7 | 272.8 | ${ }^{1} 343.9$ | 258.4 | 199.1 | 141.6 | 43.1 | 80.3 | 127.2 | 101.3 |  |
| United Kingdom..................................... do... | 10,634.9 | 12,693.6 | 907.0 | 927.3 | 1,139.6 | 935.4 | 994.6 | ${ }^{1} 961.3$ | 1,121.8 | 1,240.3 | 1,156.4 | 1,111.2 | 1,088.4 | 1,146.5 | 885.4 |  |
| North and South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33,095.8 | 35,395.3 | 2,648.1 | 3,040.6 | 3,078.1 | 3,113.2 | 2,997.7 | 12,736.7 | 3,239.5 | 3,747.0 | 3,639.0 | 3,691.0 | 3,927.7 | 2,977.0 | 3,103.0 |  |
| Latin American repu | 26,258.9 | 36,030.4 | 3,108.7 | 3,141.4 | 3,510.6 | 3,223.9 | 3,580.5 | ${ }^{1} 3,071.0$ | 3,251.2 | 3,690.3 | 3,395.1 | 3,533.2 | 3,561.7 | 3,272.0 | 2,933.6 |  |
| Argentina ............................................ d | 1,889.8 | 2,625.3 | 211.5 | 259.0 | 259.8 | 271.7 | 238.9 | ${ }^{1} 276.7$ | 200.4 | 299.3 | 212.2 | 172.4 | 156.3 | 135.0 | 188.7 |  |
| Brazil ................................................ d | 3,441.7 | 4,343.5 | 414.5 | 382.8 | 359.8 | 361.4 | 464.8 | ${ }^{1} 361.0$ | 453.3 | 348.3 | 330.8 | 332.1 | 347.1 | 287.3 | 269.8 |  |
| Chile ................................................. d | 885.5 | 1,353.5 | 122.3 | 117.0 | 141.4 | 136.3 | 144.4 | ${ }^{1} 135.8$ | 102.1 | 158.6 | 115.3 | 119.5 | 135.9 | 122.8 | 119.3 |  |
| Colombia .......................................... do | 1,409.3 | 1,735.6 | 154.7 | 138.5 | 158.2 | 128.9 | 174.3 | ${ }^{1} 116.1$ | 134.6 | 150.3 | 144.3 | 145.7 | 166.5 | 157.7 | 129.9 |  |
| Mexico ............................................................................ | 9,847.3 | 15,144.6 | 1,271.0 | 1,262.2 | 1,542.4 | 1,407.5 | 1,581.1 | ${ }^{1} 1,297.4$ | 1,329.9 | 1,620.0 | 1,603.9 | 1,673.4 | 1,735.8 | 1,513.0 | 1,314.4 |  |
| Venezuela .......................................... do | 3,933.5 | 4,572.8 | 410.2 | 417.9 | 463.1 | 397.6 | 409.9 | 1347.7 | 474.8 | 487.8 | 436.8 | 482.4 | 438.5 | 508.7 | 399.9 |  |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total § | 178,590.9 | 216,592.2 | 17,630.7 | 17,527.9 | 19,520.6 | 18,247.6 | 19,217.2 | ${ }^{1} 17,598.0$ | 18,522.0 | 22,494.1 | 20,102.3 | 19,618.1 | 19,851.9 | 18,198.6 | 17,455.8 |  |
| Excluding military grant-aid...................... do | 178,426.0 | 216,436.0 | 17,623.0 | 17,499.8 | 19,508.6 | 18,243.5 | 19,209.6 | '17,596.2 | 18,514.6 | 22,483.3 | 20,099.7 | 19,615.5 | 19,845.1 | 18,194.8 | 17,453.6 |  |
| Agricultural products, total........................... do.... | 34,755.4 | 41,255.9 | 3,243.6 | 3,236.2 | 3,672.9 | 3,796.4 | 4,279.4 | ${ }^{1} 4,067.2$ | 3,825.8 | 4,666.9 | 3,751.4 | 3,566.8 | 3,191.2 | 2,841.8 | 2,926.4 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total ...................... do... | 143,832.6 | 175,336.3 | 14,387.0 | 14,291.7 | 15,847.7 | 14,451.2 | 14,937.8 | ${ }^{\mathbf{1}} 13,530.9$ | 14,696.2 | 17,827.2 | 16,350.9 | 16,051.3 | 16,660.7 | 15,356.8 | 14,529.4 |  |
| By commodity groups and principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and live animals \# ....................... mil. \$.. | 22,250.9 | 27,743.7 | 2,340.0 | 2,501.0 | 2,689.4 | 2,652.9 | 2,919.4 | ${ }^{12,752.0}$ | 2,709.2 | 3,004.1 | 2,640.5 | 2,412.1 | 2,330.7 | 2,342.3 | 2,241.2 |  |
| Meats and preparations (incl. poultry) .... do | 1,126.9 | 1,292.6 | 96.2 | 103.4 | 130.6 | 118.6 | 125.2 | ${ }^{1} 119.3$ | 123.3 | 149.4 | 127.5 | 150.4 | 131.2 | 95.6 | 110.3 |  |
| Grains and cereal preparations .............. d | 14,453.8 | 18,079.0 | 1,613.1 | 1,657.7 | 1,710.0 | 1,765.1 | 1,929.0 | ${ }^{1} 1,853.6$ | 1,830.9 | 1,942.3 | 1,722.8 | 1,561.8 | 1,482.7 | 1,432.9 | 1,477.9 |  |
| Beverages and tobacco ............................... do. | 2,336.5 | 2,663.0 | 179.8 | 207.4 | 249.4 | 262.7 | 275.3 | ${ }^{1} 221.7$ | 198.3 | 262.3 | 219.0 | 237.5 | 217.7 | 194.4 | 187.3 |  |
| Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels \# ...... do | 20,756.0 | 23,790.7 | 1,865.0 | 1,535.1 | 1,776.2 | 1,761.3 | 2,001.3 | ${ }^{12} 2,044.0$ | 1,843.5 | 2,325.9 | 1,823.9 | 1,865.0 | 1,594.4 | 1,244.5 | 1,301.0 |  |
| Cotton, raw, excl. linters and waste ........ do | 2,198.4 | 2,864.2 | 155.9 | 150.4 | 95.0 | 181.3 | 225.2 | 1299.5 | 296.4 | 315.0 | 208.6 | 190.0 | 134.1 | 108.6 | 94.7 |  |
| Soybeans, exc. canned or prepared ......... do | 5,708.0 | 5,882.9 | 434.1 | 313.4 | 493.6 | 626.6 | 635.4 | ${ }^{\prime} 614.0$ | 465.6 | 847.8 | 487.2 | 567.2 | 335.0 | 232.0 | 318.5 |  |
| Metal ores, concentrates, and scrap ........ d | 3,324.5 | 4,517.6 | 389.6 | 298.1 | 325.1 | 226.3 | 266.5 | ${ }^{1} 275.8$ | 274.1 | 234.1 | 283.2 | 246.2 | 258.0 | 186.3 | 179.1 |  |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. \# ............. mil. \$.. | 5,620.5 | 7,982,3 | 702.9 | 709.7 | 755.3 | 785.3 | 740.9 | ${ }^{1} 619.5$ | 705.3 | 826.2 | 745.5 | 637.7 | 613.8 | 918.6 | 919.0 |  |
| Coal and related products ...................... do | 3,496.0 | 4,771.7 | 480.9 | 430.0 | 502.8 | 458.8 | 417.8 | ${ }^{1} 302.6$ | 339.2 | 499.3 | 420.8 | 302.7 | 336.9 | 579.2 | 604.1 |  |
| Petroleum and products .......................... d | 1,918.2 | 2,833.4 | 204.6 | 227.7 | 238.1 | 269.4 | 279.7 | ${ }^{1} 278.1$ | 323.5 | 296.5 | 285.8 | 307.1 | 220.5 | 297.7 | 243.5 |  |
| Oils and fats, animal and | 1,845.0 | 1,946. | 161.7 | 160.5 | 145.3 | 131.0 | 151.0 | ${ }^{1} 123.5$ | 124.7 | 206.8 | 145.4 | 151.8 | 164.5 | 129.4 | 168.1 |  |
| Chemicals ................................................. do. | 17,307.9 | 20,740.2 | 1,760.1 | 1,665.7 | 1,765.9 | 1,488.0 | 1,769.0 | ${ }^{1} 1,681.4$ | 1,684.5 | 2,044.6 | 1,763.9 | 1,859.2 | 1,819.4 | 1,826.0 | 1,644.1 |  |
| Manufactured goods \# ............................. do. | 16,234.2 | 22,254.6 | 1,946.9 | 1,836.1 | 1,935.5 | 1,717.7 | 1,806.4 | ${ }^{1} 1,705.2$ | 1,664.8 | 2,024.6 | 1,940.9 | 1,893.3 | 1,802.2 | 1,660.1 | 1,559.1 |  |
| Textiles.................................................. do | 3,189.4 | 3,632.0 | 302.0 | 307.5 | 328.2 | 314.1 | 321.5 | ${ }^{1} 285.6$ | 288.2 | 366.2 | 343.4 | 329.7 | 320.3 | 277.3 | 299.1 |  |
| Iron and steel ......................................... do | 2,342.0 | $3,122.8$ | 294.4 | 275.5 | 288.4 | 250.1 | 265.3 | ${ }^{1} 240.5$ | 228.9 | 243.4 | 255.0 | 257.9 | 263.3 | 242.3 | 205.1 |  |
| Nonferrous base metals .......................... d | 1,609.4 | 2,963.9 | 341.7 | 289.9 | 253.2 | 219.9 | 214.1 | ${ }^{1} 234.5$ | 168.2 | 224.6 | 220.6 | 196.3 | 163.3 | 154.8 | 130.6 |  |
| Machinery and transport equipment, total. $\qquad$ mil. \$. | 70,407.3 | 84,552.9 | 6,730.9 | 7,018.7 | 7,934.7 | 7,372.8 | 7,531.1 | ${ }^{1} 6,472.0$ | 7,522.2 | 9,395.1 | 8,651.4 | 8,459.8 | 8,840.2 | 7,597.2 | 7,471.5 |  |
| Machinery, total \# ................................. do | 44,744.5 | 55,789.7 | 4,761.9 | 4,602.7 | 5,130.6 | 4,723.7 | 4,791.2 | ${ }^{1} 4,592.2$ | 4,850.6 | 6,047.1 | 5,456.1 | 5,371.4 | 5,614.7 | 5,299.0 | 4,879.9 |  |
| Agricultural........................................ do | 2,635.5 | 3,103.6 | 237.1 | 242.6 | 251.4 | 236.3 | 268.9 | ${ }^{1} 231.6$ | 264.8 | 362.6 | 317.5 | 342.5 | 354.1 | 298.8 | 249.1 |  |
| Metalworking ..................................... do | 1,391.4 | 1,756.3 | 155.1 | 158.0 | 173.6 | 163.9 | 168.1 | ${ }^{1} 178.5$ | 175.4 | 222.5 | 188.2 | 218.5 | 202.1 | 182.0 | 156.1 |  |
| Construction, excav, and mining ......... do... | 1,233.8 | 1,627.7 | 137.1 | 146.3 | 141.9 | 130.3 | 122.5 | ${ }^{1} 122.7$ | 135.4 | 171.6 | 162.6 | 179.5 | 169.4 | 168.8 | 134.9 |  |
| Electrical ............................................ do... | 8,635.0 | 10,484.5 | 891.6 | 829.0 | 997.3 | 870.7 | 869.3 | ${ }^{2} 830.1$ | 895.5 | 1,103.5 | 985.4 | 966.2 | 1,051.6 | 960.2 | 942.5 |  |
| Transport equipment, total ..................... d | 25,750.4 | 28,838.8 | 1,972.1 | 2,426.9 | 2,812.5 | 2,650.1 | 2,742.5 | ${ }^{1} 1,880.5$ | 2,673.3 | 3,351.8 | 3,196.1 | 3,089.1 | 3,226.4 | 2,298.9 | 2,592.1 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts.. | 15,076.5 | 14,589.6 | 975.8 | 1,186.7 | 1,445.9 | 1,312.0 | 1,202.0 | ${ }^{1} 1,060.4$ | 1,334.5 | 1,592.5 | 1,531.5 | 1,603.8 | 1,573.4 | 1,297.3 | 1,196.4 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 12,637.4 | 16,343.1 | 1,295.7 | 1,303.5 | 1,400.6 | 1,324.0 | 1,311.5 | ${ }^{1} 1,253.9$ | 1,311.1 | 1,630.9 | 1,489.2 | 1,383.3 | 1,492.0 | 1,402.2 | 1,365.2 |  |
| Commodities not classified ........................ do.... | 9,030.3 | 8,419.5 | 640.1 | 562.1 | 856.4 | 747.9 | 703.8 | ${ }^{1} 723.0$ | 750.9 | 762.7 | 680.0 | 715.9 | 970.1 | 880.1 | 597.1 |  |
| VALUE OF IMPORTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General imports, total .................................... do... | 206,255.8 | 240,834.3 | 18,858.8 | 19,078.7 | 20,267.8 | 19,532.7 | 21,312.0 | ${ }^{1} 22,577.1$ | 21,124.3 | 21,362.6 | 22,775.2 | 21,454.2 | 22,522.2 | 20,349.6 | 22,617.5 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted..................................... do... |  |  | 19,235.6 | 19,465.0 | 20,060.5 | 19,422.4 | 21,173.9 | ${ }^{2} 23,194.3$ | 21,921.7 | 20,949.3 | 22,289.2 | 21,309.9 | 21,974.7 | 19,806.7 | 23,528.3 |  |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa ....................................................... do... | 24,381.6 | 32,250.9 | 2,744.5 | 2,148.9 | 2,556.4 | 2,273.1 | 2,890.1 | $13,033.3$ | 3,044.5 | 2,302.0 | 3,219.5 | 2,204.6 | 2,973.6 | 1,723.0 | 1,950.9 |  |
| Asia ........................................................ do... | 66,739.3 | 78,848.0 | 6,314.1 | 6,721.5 | 6,531.5 | 6,220.5 | 6,837.3 | ${ }^{1} 8,008.2$ | 6,555.1 | 7,161.0 | 7,468.4 | 7,355.7 | 7,438.7 | 7,265.8. | 8,450.6 |  |
| Australia and Oceania .............................. do... | 3,072.0 | 3,391.9 | 268.0 | 215.0 | 299.3 | 352.3 | 323.8 | ${ }^{1} 361.6$ | 255.0 | 187.5 | 315.8 | 259.3 | 305.6 | 239.7 | 256.1 |  |
| Europe ..................................................... do... | 43,546.7 | 47,849.7 | 3,773.4 | 3,808.6 | 3,964.3 | 3,730.5 | 4,074.2 | ${ }^{1} 4,160.7$ | 4,033.4 | 4,506.5 | 4,588.1 | 4,410.8 | 4,516.2 | 4,565.1 | 4,938.1 |  |
| Northern North America ........................... do... | 38,069.1 | 41,470.9 | 2,828.1 | 3,341.7 | 3,929.9 | 3,747.7 | 3,807.3 | $13,623.4$ | 3,678.1 | 3,990.0 | 3,922.2 | 4,142.3 | 4,051.5 | 3,677.8 | 3,640.9 |  |
| Southern North America ........................... do.... | 17,268.0 | 22,656.9 | 1,819.4 | 1,686.4 | 1,913.9 | 1,800.9 | 1,845.9 | ${ }^{1} 1,761.7$ | 2,012.4 | 1,921.3 | 2,128.6 | 1,994.4 | 2,114.8 | 1,713.8 | 2,074.0 |  |
| South America ........................................... do.... | 13,172.3 | 14,361.6 | 1,110.9 | 1,156.2 | 1,072.1 | 1,407.5 | 1,533.2 | ${ }^{1} 1,627.4$ | 1,545.6 | 1,294.0 | 1,132.3 | 1,086.8 | 1,121.6 | 1,164.4 | 1,306.6 |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt ................................................... do.... | 381.0 | 458.4 | 41.6 | 26.4 | 29.5 | 12.6 | 9.9 | ${ }^{2} 59.7$ | 51.5 | 50.1 | 21.4 | 31.0 | 54.9 | 5.7 | 15.5 |  |
| Republic of South Africa ........................ do.... | 2,616.2 | 3,320.5 | 291.9 | 203.8 | 297.5 | 291.8 | 275.4 | ${ }^{1} 234.0$ | 181.5 | 219.8 | 197.4 | 224.9 | 171.3 | 215.5 | 185.4 |  |

See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION


[^24]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS




FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO



See footnotes at end of tables

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

## 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 DAIRY PRODUCTS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Condensed and evaporated milk: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production, case goods @ .........................mil. lb.. \& 796.1 \& 724.7 \& 57.3 \& 55.9 \& 51.5 \& 50.3 \& 60.7 \& 55.7 \& 54.7 \& 60.4 \& 65.0 \& 65.2 \& 69.2 \& 67.8 \& 68.0 \& ............. \\
\hline Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month or year \(\qquad\) mil. lb.. \& 76.7 \& 51.8 \& 131.7 \& 119.6 \& 93.4 \& 75.6 \& 51.8 \& 41.7 \& 36.9 \& 39.5 \& 53.0 \& 66.3 \& 77.0 \& 81.6 \& 99.1 \& - \\
\hline Exports........................................................ do... \& 42.3 \& 43.4 \& 3.1 \& 4.2 \& 4.0 \& 3.6 \& 5.0 \& 2.8 \& 3.4 \& 2.9 \& 2.1 \& 2.8 \& 3.2 \& 2.7 \& 2.4 \& ............. \\
\hline Fluid milk: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production on farms \(\ddagger\)................................. do.... \& 123,411 \& 128,425 \& 10,782 \& 10,364 \& 10,455 \& 10,076 \& 10,491 \& 10,739 \& 10,093 \& 11,426 \& 11,544 \& 12,064 \& 11,628 \& 11,320 \& 11,065 \& \\
\hline Utilization in mfd. dairy products @ ............ do... \& 66,041 \& 71,689 \& 5,752 \& 5,522 \& 5,731 \& 5,235 \& 5,997 \& 6,212 \& 5,903 \& 6,718 \& 6,863 \& 7,052 \& 6,830 \& 6,456 \& 6,179 \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, U.S. average ........... \(\$\) per \(100 \mathrm{lb} .\). \& 12.00 \& 13.00 \& 12.80 \& 13.20 \& 13.70 \& 14.00 \& 14.10 \& 14.10 \& 14.00 \& 13.80 \& 13.60 \& 13.50 \& 13.40 \& 13.40 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 13.40\) \& \({ }^{\text {P1 }} 13.70\) \\
\hline Dry milk: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Dry whole milk @ mil. lb. \\
Nonfat dry milk (human food)@
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) do...
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
85.3 \\
908.7
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
82.7 \\
1,160.7
\end{array}
\] \& 6.3
104.0 \& 6.4
77.3 \& 8.0
72.8 \& 7.4
69.1 \& 6.9
89.6 \& 6.8
92.0 \& 6.0
95.3 \& 6.8
110.0 \& 8.0
122.9 \& 8.5
135.3 \& 6.4
132.6 \& 7.0
120.0 \& 7.6
114.8 \& ............. \\
\hline Stocks, manufacturers', end of period: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Dry whole milk ....................................... do.... \& 4.3 \& 5.3 \& 4.5 \& 3.0 \& 3.4 \& 5.0 \& 5.3 \& 6.6 \& 4.8 \& 3.9 \& 4.0 \& 4.0 \& 3.6 \& 3.3 \& 2.9 \& \\
\hline Nonfat dry milk (human food) ................... do... \& 92.6 \& 85.0 \& 109.5 \& 76.2 \& 75.3 \& 69.5 \& 85.0 \& 80.6 \& 92.8 \& 96.9 \& 102.0 \& 116.5 \& 116.3 \& 99.1 \& 104.5 \& \\
\hline Exports, whole and nonfat (human food)........ do.... \& 73.3 \& 176.2 \& 10.6 \& 28.1 \& 26.5 \& 14.7 \& 17.5 \& 16.9 \& 7.2 \& 11.4 \& 14.6 \& 24.2 \& 31.4 \& 26.3 \& 30.9 \& \\
\hline Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) \(\qquad\) \$ per lb. \& 0.800 \& 0.887 \& 0.892 \& 0.897 \& 0.922 \& 0.936 \& 0.939 \& 0.938 \& 0.936 \& 0.937 \& 0.939 \& 0.939 \& 0.939 \& 0.938 \& 0.938 \& \\
\hline GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) ........ mil. bu.. \& 3,640.3 \& 3,914.4 \& 363.2 \& 350.5 \& 368.1 \& 366.4 \& 382.9 \& 348.0 \& 341.8 \& 361.9 \& 326.1 \& 289.8 \& 289.9 \& 295.7 \& 301.2 \& \\
\hline Barley: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (crop estimate) \(\uparrow\) ¢ \& 2

365.8
38.6 \& $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ \\ \\ 301.9 \\ \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& \& 390.8 \& \& \& 301.9 \& \& \& 202.1 \& \& ${ }^{4} 136.7$ \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 476.0$ \& <br>
\hline On farms $\ddagger$.......................................... do..... \& 246.4 \& 184.1 \& \& 248.0 \& \& \& 184.1 \& \& \& 112.2 \& \& ${ }^{4} 73.6$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Off farms .................................................. do... \& 119.2 \& 117.8 \& \& 142.7 \& \& \& 117.8 \& \& \& 90.0 \& \& ${ }^{4} 63.0$ \& \& \& ............ \& ............. <br>
\hline Exports, including malt §.............................. do... \& 34.5 \& 68.9 \& 9.3 \& 6.7 \& 5.6 \& 6.8 \& 9.1 \& 6.4 \& 11.5 \& 4.8 \& 3.5 \& 0.1 \& 1.5 \& 6.7 \& 12.4 \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2.67 \& ${ }^{(8)}$ \& \& \& \& ............ \& \& \& ............. \& \& \& ......... \& \& ............ \& ……..... \& <br>
\hline No. 3, straight..................................... \& 2.61 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ............ \& \& \& ........ \& \& ............ \& ............ \& ............ <br>
\hline Corn: ${ }_{\text {Production (crop estimate grain only) } q \text { mil bu }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate, grain only) ¢ .. mil. bu..
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total $\ddagger$....... do... \& $27,938.8$
$6,886.2$ \& $26,647.5$
$5,857.4$
4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{7} 7,940.4$ \& <br>

\hline Stocks (domestic), end of period, total $\ddagger$................................................ \& | $6,886.2$ |
| :--- |
| $5,041.7$ | \& $5,857.4$

$4,140.1$ \& ................ \&  \& \& \& 5,857.4
$4,140.1$ \& \& \& $3,997.4$

$2,651.7$ \& \& $$
\begin{array}{|l}
3 \\
{ }_{3}^{2}, 774.0 \\
{ }_{1}^{2}
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Off farms \& 1,844.5 \& 1,717.3 \& ............ \& ${ }^{5} 696.6$ \& ........ \& \& 1,717.3 \& \& \& 1,345.6 \& \& ${ }^{3} 955.7$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, including meal and flour .................. do.... \& 2,333.5 \& 2,485.3 \& 206.2 \& 202.6 \& 240.9 \& 245.0 \& 238.6 \& 208.3 \& 199.8 \& 222.2 \& 185.3 \& 207.6 \& 157.7 \& 147.2 \& 139.2 \& <br>

\hline | Price, wholesale: |
| :--- |
| Weighted avg., selected markets, all grades | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \$ per bu.. \& 2.42 \& ${ }^{(6)}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Oats: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate) $\mathbb{\Pi}$.................... mil. bu.. \& ${ }^{2} 526.6$ \& ${ }^{2} 457.6$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ............. \& \& $\ldots$ \& \& ............. \& ............. \& ${ }^{7} 509.5$ \& ............. <br>
\hline Stocks (domestic), end of period, total $\ddagger \ldots \ldots . . . .$. do... \& 476.8 \& 390.5 \& ............ \& 484.1 \& ............. \& \& 390.5 \& \& \& 255.8 \& \& ${ }^{4} 176.5$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline On farms $\ddagger$............................................... do... \& 400.8 \& 328.9 \& \& 394.8 \& \& \& 328.9 \& \& \& 211.4 \& \& ${ }^{4} 148.7$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Off farms .................................................. do.... \& 76.0 \& 61.7 \& \& 89.3 \& \& \& 61.7 \& \& \& 44.4 \& \& ${ }^{4} 27.8$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, including oatmeal .......................... do....
Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Minneapolis) \& 4.8 \& 9.1 \& 1.3 \& 1.0 \& 1.7 \& 0.5 \& 0.9 \& 0.7 \& 1.5 \& 0.8 \& 2.5 \& 1.9 \& 0.6 \& 1.4 \& 0.8 \& <br>
\hline Prie, wholesale, No. 2, white (Mimeapos) ${ }_{\text {\$ }}$ per bu.. \& 1.57 \& ${ }^{(8)}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Rice: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate) .................mil. bags \# .. California mills: \& ${ }^{2} 131.9$ \& ${ }^{2} 145.1$ \& \& \& \& \& \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& ..... \& ............. \& \& ............. \& ${ }^{\top} 178.6$ \& ............. <br>
\hline Receipts, domestic, rough .......................mil. lb. \& 2,721 \& 3,582 \& 237 \& 195 \& 476 \& 368 \& 342 \& 354 \& 253 \& 333 \& 351 \& 317 \& 218 \& 168 \& 219 \& <br>
\hline Shipments from mills, milled rice .............. do... \& 1,800 \& 2,711 \& 113 \& 258 \& 132 \& 238 \& 339 \& 216 \& 271 \& 268 \& 303 \& 346 \& 186 \& 67 \& 238 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period...................................................mil. lb.. \& 249 \& 231 \& 162 \& 49 \& 255 \& 301 \& 231 \& 283 \& 224 \& 226 \& 203 \& 120 \& 107 \& 174 \& 114 \& <br>
\hline Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):
Receipts, rough, from producers .........mil. lb.. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Receipts, rough, from producers $\qquad$ mil. lb.. Shipments from mills, milled rice $\qquad$ do \& 9,247
6,019 \& 10,831
6,795 \& 829
498 \& 2,439
568 \& 2,170 \& 1,077
583 \& 1,358
761 \& 436
590 \& 830
635 \& 749
852 \& 274

660 \& 142 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
85 \\
499
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 182 \\
& 389
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 1,503 \& <br>

\hline Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period ..............................mil. lb. \& 6,019 \& 2,7969 \& 49812 \& r
1,988 \& 687
2,664 \& 583
2,813 \& 761
2,969 \& 2,686 \& 2,604 \& 8,52
2,342 \& 1,853 \& 1,456 \& 1,008 \& 772 \& 1,232 \& <br>
\hline Exports........................................................ do... \& 4,978 \& 6,620 \& 419 \& 577 \& 409 \& 474 \& 730 \& 533 \& 613 \& 809 \& 688 \& 794 \& 497 \& 371 \& 453 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, No. 2, medium grain (Southwest Louisiana) ..................................... \$ per lb. \& 0.173 \& 0.225 \& 0.205 \& 0.205 \& 0.210 \& 0.245 \& 0.265 \& 0.270 \& 0.270 \& 0.275 \& 0.275 \& 0.280 \& 0.280 \& 0.280 \& 0.265 \& <br>
\hline Rye: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate) \#......................... dil. bu... \& \& \& …............. \& \& ….......... \& \& \& ... \& ……....... \& \& \& \& …............ \& …............ \& ${ }^{7} 17.1$ \& .... <br>
\hline Stocks (domestic), end of period $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ do. Price, wholesale. No. 2 (Minneapolis) ...... \$ per bu \& 17.7

2.51 \& $$
\text { (ब) }^{9} 9
$$ \& \& 18.4 \& ............ \& \& 9.3 \& \& \& 6.8 \& \& ${ }^{4} 4.1$ \& …......... \& ............ \& ... \& <br>

\hline Wheat: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate), total $\mathbb{1}$........... mil. bu.. \& 22,134 \& ${ }^{2} 2,370$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ............ \& ........ \& \& \& ${ }^{\top} 2,750$ \& <br>
\hline Spring wheat I ......................................... do... \& ${ }^{2} 533$ \& ${ }^{2} 478$ \& ............ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{7} 691$ \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{2} 1,601$ \& ${ }^{2} 1,891$ \& ............. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{\top}$ 2,059 \& <br>
\hline Distribution, quarterly @ @ .......................... do... \& 2,051 \& 2,185 \& \& ${ }^{1} 800$ \& \& \& 569 \& \& \& 575 \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 339$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks (domestic), end of period, total $\ddagger . . . . . . .$. do.... \& 1,716.2 \& 1,903.8 \& \& 2,471.9 \& \& \& 1,903.8 \& \& \& 1,329.2 \& \& ${ }^{4} 990.8$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline On farms $\ddagger$................................................ do.... \& 773.9 \& 754.1 \& …......... \& 975.3 \& ............ \& \& 754.1 \& ............. \& \& 539.4 \& ............ \& ${ }^{4} 413.8$ \& \& \& \& ... <br>
\hline Off farms .................................................. do.... \& 942.2 \& 1,149.7 \& ............. \& 1,496.6 \& ............ \& ............. \& 1,149.7 \& \& \& 789.8 \& ............. \& ${ }^{4} 577.1$ \& \& ............ \& ............. \& .... <br>
\hline Exports, total, including flour........................ do... \& 1,265.1 \& 1,344.5 \& 144.6 \& 139.3 \& 118.6 \& 113.4 \& 133.4 \& 132.2 \& 128.8 \& 134.0 \& 134.5 \& 80.0 \& 130.0 \& 140.4 \& 148.7 \& <br>
\hline Wheat only ................................................ do.... \& 1,222.5 \& 1,309.5 \& 139.6 \& 136.0 \& 116.2 \& 112.2 \& 131.9 \& 129.9 \& 124.4 \& 128.8 \& 127.7 \& 76.0 \& 124.5 \& 138.1 \& 145.4 \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale: |
| :--- |
| No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \$ \$ per bu.. \& 4.08 \& ${ }^{(6)}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline No. 2 hd. and dk. hd. winter (Kans. City) .. do.... \& 4.03 \& ${ }^{(8)}$ \& ............ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline avg., selected mar \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^25]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS；TOBACCO－Continued


LIVESTOCK



Prices，wholesae：$\#$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Index， $1967=100$
Hams，smoked
Fresh loins， $8-14 \mathrm{lb}$ ．average（N．Y．）．．．．．$\$$ per lb MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS
Cocoa（cacao）beans：
Price wholesale，Accra（New York）thous．Ig．tons．
Coffee（green）：
end of period
Roastings（green weight）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Imports，total
Price，wholesale，Santos，No． 4 （N．Y．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Fish：

See footnotes at end of tables．


387
240
0.260
192.3
38
23
0.662

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \\
& 67.75 \\
& 77.60 \\
& 91.41
\end{aligned}
$$

－－


 ール N M N N N N N N这

$$
\begin{array}{r}
37,225 \\
706 \\
1,378 \\
2,178 \\
\\
21,671 \\
361 \\
366 \\
1,712 \\
\\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r|r}
\text { b... } & 28 \\
\cdots & 1 \\
\text { b.. } & 15,27 \\
\cdots . . & 28 \\
\cdots & 33 \\
\cdots & 36
\end{array}
$$

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| hides and skins |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, total \# .................................thous.s. | 991,707 2,321 | 693,678 $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,134 \\ 281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,820 \\ 325 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,048 \\ 138 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,461 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,493 \\ 202 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,458 \\ 242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64,390 \\ 264 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64,187 \\ 263 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 56,901 \\ 227 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r}58,209 \\ 278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 55,976 | 60,702 | 51,763 1216 | $\ldots$ |
| Cattle hides...................................thous. hides.. | 23,731 | 19,568 | 1,703 | 1,510 | 1,608 | 1,542 | 1,711 | 1,536 | 1,749 | 1,737 | 1,565 | 1,545 | 1,560 | 1,775 | 1,496 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, total \# ............................... thous. S. | 138800 | 88.200 <br> 9027 | 6,400 | 5,100 | 6,500 | 5,400 | 6,800 | 7,600 | 8,200 | 7.300 | ${ }^{8} 800$ | ${ }^{8,400}$ | 10,100 | 8,900 1446 | ${ }_{1}^{11,200}$ |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins Goat and kid skins $\qquad$ thous. pieces. do. | 15,529 | ${ }^{9,027}$ | 666 0 | 286 29 | 492 8 | 330 6 | 248 10 | 546 67 | 1,289 34 | 926 68 | 1,341 <br> 132 | 1,484 59 | 1,381 79 | 1,446 <br> 117 | 1,694 45 |  |
| Price, producer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.687 \\ & 614.4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.098 385.9 | 1.100 448.0 | 1.100 361.4 | 1.100 412.9 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1.100 \\ & 455.9 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.100 \\ & 420.6 \end{aligned}$ | 375.1 | 344.1 | 356.1 | 405.8 | 8 | 367.4 | 351.7 | 373.2 |  |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Upper and lining leather $\qquad$ thous. sq. ft. | 187,665 | 192,597 | 15,215 | 15,818 | 19,051 | 20,880 | 13,641 | 19,633 | 14,418 | 19,717 | 17,678 | 18,016 | 18,692 | 13,921 | 10,918 |  |
| Price, producer: <br> Sole, bends, light $\qquad$ index, $1967=100$. | 329.6 | 283.8 | 312.8 | 284.0 | 249.5 | 268.9 | 283.2 | 317.1 | 302.7 | 308.5 | 317.1 | 318.5 | 298.4 |  |  |  |
| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Footwear: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total $\qquad$ thous. pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic | 398,872 | 396,851 | 31,642 | 33,488 | 37,159 | 30,382 | 29,514 | '31,441 | '30,660 | '34,345 | '33,025 | '31,926 | '30,361 | 26,744 |  |  |
| Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, excetheus. pairs.. | 305,564 | 299,131 | 23.720 | 24,984 | 28,032 | 22,817 | 23,139 | '22,937 | r22,866 | -25,673 | x24,795 | '24,124 | r22,251 | 20,084 |  |  |
| Slippers ............................................ do.... | 72,779 | 73,337 | ${ }^{5,713}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,263}$ | 6,857 | 5,456 | ${ }_{2}^{4.327}$ | r6,179 | ${ }^{\text {r } 5,598}$ | r6,282 <br> r2, <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } \\ \text { r2,66 } \\ \mathrm{r} 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {r } 5,798}$ | 4,749 | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | 20,529 3,651 | 24,383 3,271 | 2,209 245 | 2,241 297 | 2,270 305 | 2,109 297 | $\begin{array}{r}2,048 \\ 278 \\ \hline 87\end{array}$ | $\underset{r}{\text { r2,325 }}$ | '2,196 r275 | r 2,390 r259 1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r2,554 } \\ \text { +219 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { r2,251 }}{ }{ }_{217}$ | $\underset{\text { r224 }}{ }{ }^{2}$ | 1,911 |  |  |
| Exports................................................. | 7,581 | 9,781 | 893 | 875 | 952 | 908 | 877 | 710 | 804 | 1,180 | 913 | 729 | 976 | 551 | 785 |  |
| Prices, producer: * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| index, $12 / 80=100$. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.6 | 102.0 | 102.6 | 103.0 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 103.6 | 103.8 |  |
| Women's leather upper .......... index, $1967=100$. | 192.9 | 211.7 | 212.7 | 213.5 | 215.7 | 216.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 214.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Women's plastic upper ......... index, $12 / 80=100 .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.4 | ...... |

## LUMBER AND PRODUCTS



See footnotes at end of tables


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

## LUMBER AND PRODUCTS-Continued




## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Export |  |
| Steel mill products $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. <br> Scrap $\qquad$ do.... |  |
|  |  |
| Scrap.. $\qquad$ do |  |
| mports: |  |
| Steel mill products ..................................................................................... |  |
|  |  |
| Pig iron .............................................................................. |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |
| Production .................................................................. do....Receipts, net............. |  |
|  |  |
| Consumption. $\qquad$ do. Stocks, end of period $\qquad$ do.. |  |
|  |  |
| Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: Composite $\qquad$ $\$$ per lg. ton <br> Pittsburgh district do |  |
|  |  |
| Or |  |
| Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts): Mine production. $\qquad$ thous. lg. tons Shipments from mines do Imports...$\qquad$ dodo |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: Receipts at iron and steel plants Consumption at iron and steel plants .................. do Exports |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Product |  |
| Pig iron: <br> Production (including production of ferroalloys) thous. sh. tons.. |  |
|  |  |
| Consumption <br> Stocks, end of period $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do. do. |  |
|  |  |
| ce, basic furnace .......................... \$ per sh. ton |  |
| Castings, gray and ductile iron: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period <br> Shipments, total. thous. sh. tons.. <br> For sale $\qquad$ do... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Castings, malleable iron: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons.. |  |
|  |  |
| Shipments, total $\qquad$ do. <br> For sale $\qquad$ do.. |  |
| Steel, Raw and Semif |  |
| Steel (raw): <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons.. <br> Rate of capability utilization.. $\qquad$ percent. |  |
|  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons.. |  |
|  |  |
| For |  |

[^26]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| Steel Mill Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel products, net shipments: <br> Total (all grades) $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. | 100,262 | 83,853 | 5,745 | 6,682 | 7,458 | 7,038 | 7,591 | 7,616 | 7,375 | 8,422 | 8,108 | 7,932 | 8,148 | 7,115 | 7,020 |  |
| By product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semifinished products .............................. do... | 5,496 | 5,342 | 386 | 379 | 496 | 488 | 543 | 441 | 477 | 606 | 531 | 535 | 529 | 400 | 434 |  |
| Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling ........ do.... | 15,596 | 5,207 | 942 | 447 | 489 | 432 | 426 | 457 | 426 | 548 | 472 | 414 | 408 | 392 | 395 | ............. |
| Plates ..................................................... do.... | 9,035 | 8,080 | 587 | 652 | 702 | 627 | 661 | 667 | 720 | 731 | ${ }_{6}^{678}$ | 667 140 | 627 | 584 | 586 |  |
| Rails and accessories.................................. do... | 2,026 | 1,797 | 112 | 138 | 124 | 125 | 140 | 145 | 158 | 170 | 161 | 140 | 116 | 114 | 89 |  |
| Bars and tool steel, total ........................... do.... | 17,601 | 13,258 | 889 | 1,011 | 1,132 | 1,036 | 1,037 | 1,079 | 1,146 | 1,334 | 1,292 | 1,258 | 1,263 | 1,115 | 1,106 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) ......... do... | 9,958 | 6,911 | 433 | 517 | 583 | 571 | 564 | 610 | 659 | 764 | 740 | 722 | 706 | 593 | 528 |  |
| Bars: Reinforcing...................................... do...... Bars: Cold finished ................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do. | 5,303 | 4,683 | 350 | 371 | 415 | 340 | 348 | 320 | 342 | 407 | 395 | 385 | 399 | 388 | 342 |  |
| Pipe and tubing ......................................... do.... | 8,242 | 9,097 | 689 | 739 | 789 | 767 | 782 | 793 | 776 | 945 | 949 | 925 | 890 | 859 | 881 |  |
| Wire and wire products ............................. do.... | 2,449 | 1,768 | 124 | 136 | 146 | 129 | 148 | 150 | 153 | 185 | 161 | 150 | 155 | 137 | 130 |  |
| Tin mill products ...................................... do.... | 6,310 | 5,709 | 435 | 426 | 432 | 425 | 464 | 474 | 473 | 431 | 431 | 388 | 419 | 413 | 399 |  |
| Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total ........ do.... | 43,507 | 33,595 | 2,168 | 2,756 | 3,149 | 3,010 | 3,390 | 3,410 | 3,046 | 3,470 | 3,434 | 3,456 | 3,739 | 3,102 | 3,001 |  |
| Sheets: Hot rolled ................................. do.... | 15,995 | 12,116 | 754 | 988 | 1,083 | 1,111 | 1,281 | 1,209 | 1,077 | 1,267 | 1,252 | 1,233 | 1,346 | 1,146 | 1,124 | ............. |
| Sheets: Cold rolled................................... do... | 17,284 | 13,313 | 848 | 1,104 | 1,282 | 1,179 | 1,325 | 1,368 | 1,202 | 1,344 | 1,354 | 1,402 | 1,487 | 1,209 | 1,154 |  |
| By market (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service centers and distributors................. ${ }^{\text {do........ }}$ do... Construction, incl. maintenance..........$~$ | 18,263 10,058 | 16,174 8,787 |  | 3,432 2,006 |  |  | 4,693 2,237 |  |  | 4,696 2,356 |  |  | 4,997 2,442 | $\begin{array}{r}21,442 \\ \\ \hline 2750 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 1,326$ |  |
| Contractors' products .................................. do... | 4,021 | 3,362 |  | 2,727 |  |  | 2,945 |  |  | 2,958 |  |  | 2,492 | ${ }^{2} 284$ | ${ }^{2} 264$ |  |
| Automotive ............................................... do.... | ${ }^{1} 18,624$ | r12,156 |  | 2,440 |  |  | 3,473 |  |  | 3,591 |  |  | 3,811 | ${ }^{2} 1,089$ | ${ }^{2} 1,095$ |  |
| Rail transportation ................................... do.... | 4,127 | 3,178 |  | 582 |  |  | 702 | ........ |  | 753 |  |  | 548 | ${ }^{2} 151$ | ${ }^{2} 155$ |  |
| Machinery, industrial equip., tools ............ do.. | 6,027 | 4,566 |  | 882 |  |  | 1,003 | -.......... |  | 1,261 |  |  | 1,292 | ${ }^{2} 362$ | ${ }^{2} 386$ |  |
| Containers, packaging, ship materials ....... do... | 6,770 | 5,549 | . | 1,192 |  |  | 1,325 | -.......... |  | 1,470 |  |  | 1,399 | ${ }^{2} 453$ | ${ }^{2} 423$ |  |
| Other ....................................................... do.... | ${ }^{\text {r }} 32,372$ | 30,082 |  | 6,518 |  |  | 7,709 |  |  | 8,326 |  |  | 8,806 | ${ }^{2} 2,583$ | 22,674 | ............. |
| Steel mill shapes and forms, inventories, end of period-total for the specified sectors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. sh. tons.. <br> Producing mills, inventory, end of period: | '36. | 30.4 | 32.7 | 30.9 | '29.4 | '29.9 | '30.4 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 30.8 | 31.8 | 31.7 |  | ............. |  |
| Steel in process ........................... mil. sh. tons.. | 11.5 | 9.6 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.4 | ${ }^{1} 10.3$ | 10.6 |  |  |
| Finished steel .......................................... do.... | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 |  |  |
| Service centers (warehouses), inventory, end of period $\qquad$ mil. sh. tons. | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | '7.3 | 7.5 |  |  |  |
| Consumers (manufacturers only): | ${ }^{\prime} 10.1$ | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | '6.7 | 6.0 |  |  |
| Receipts during period ...................................... do..... | $\times 88.1$ | ${ }^{6} 69.9$ | ${ }^{7} 4.9$ | r5.7 | ${ }^{\text {'6.5 }}$ | ${ }^{5} 5.8$ | >5.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | ${ }^{5} 6.8$ | 6.1 |  |  |
| Consumption during period......................... do.... | >88.5 | r73.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} .3$ | ${ }^{\text {'6.1 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {「6.9 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5.9$ | '5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | '6.7 | 6.0 |  |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: ${ }_{\text {Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) thous. sh. tons. | 9,400 | 9,430 | 426 | 419 | 437 | 427 | 439 | 445 | 404 | 448 | 431 | 441 | 420 | 426 |  |  |
| Recovery from scrap (aluminum content) ...... do.... | '1,399 | 1,377 | 113 | 124 | 128 | 122 | 118 | 124 | 127 | 146 | 139 | 139 | 148 | 149 |  |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal and alloys, crude ............................... do.... | 570.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 580.5$ | 40.7 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 29.9 | 78.3 | 55.8 | 55.7 | 75.6 | 50.2 | 67.8 | 55.9 | 63.9 | ........... |  |
| Plates, sheets, bars, etc............................. do.... | ${ }^{1} 201.0$ | ${ }^{7} 72.7$ | 4.4 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 13.9 | 11.6 | 12.5 |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Metal and alloys, crude $\qquad$ do.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal and alloys, crude $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do... <br> Plates, sheets, bars, etc do.. | $\begin{aligned} & 200.6 \\ & 265.7 \end{aligned}$ | 715.0 315.3 | 97.6 42.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 98.9 \\ & 24.5 \end{aligned}$ | 70.1 34.1 | 55.0 24.2 | 46.1 24.6 | 59.4 30.1 | 23.2 | 32.9 32.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 48.6 \\ & 26.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.3 \\ & 30.6 \end{aligned}$ | 23.5 21.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 29.3 \\ & 18.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Price, primary ingot, $99.5 \%$ minimum .... \$ per lb.. | 0.5940 | 0.6957 | 0.6800 | 0.6933 | 0.7546 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 | 0.7600 |  |
| Aluminum products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments: Ingot and mill prod. (net ship.) | 14,517 | 14,057 | 1,172 |  | 1,232 |  | 1,203 | 1.090 | 1,072 |  | 1,199 | 1,189 |  | 1,049 |  |  |
| Ingot and mill products, total ................................ do. | 11,230 | 10,485 | 819 | , 858 | ,913 | 796 | ,868 | -883 | -859 | -963 | ,952 | ${ }_{929}$ | r957 | 856 |  |  |
| Sheet and plate.............................................. do.... | 6,296 | 5,862 | 464 | 481 | 494 | 435 | 492 | 511 | 486 | 562 | 550 | 541 | r564 | 493 |  |  |
| Castings .................................................... do.... | 2,080 | 1,538 | 108 | 119 | 135 | 124 | 122 | 141 | 131 | 154 | 148 | 139 | ${ }^{146}$ | 120 |  |  |
| Inventories, total (ingot, mill products, and scrap), end of period mil. lb. | 5,125 | 5,076 | 5,037 | 4,966 | 4,966 | 5,082 | 5,076 | 5,221 | 5,323 | 5,408 | 5,495 | 5,600 | '5,632 | 5,949 |  |  |
| Copper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable copper......... thous met. tons.. | 1,443.6 | 1,175 3 | 34.1 | 48.3 | 76.0 | 102.0 | 116.8 | 119.4 | 114.0 | 121.4 | 124.6 | 127.9 | 「125.2 | 122.0 | 134.9 |  |
| Refinery, primary ..................................... do.... | 1,515.4 | ${ }^{1} 1,210.9$ | 22.7 | 25.8 | 64.2 | 90.2 | 121.1 | 126.0 | 125.0 | 139.6 | 140.1 | 131.7 | 133.1 | 120.8 | 116.9 |  |
| From domestic ores .................................. do.... | 1,411.5 | 1,121.9 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 58.7 | 82.7 | 109.6 | 113.5 | 110.3 | 131.7 | 131.0 | 123.6 | 125.5 | 111.5 | 103.4 |  |
| From foreign ores .................................. do... | 103.9 | 89.0 | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 5.5 | 7.5 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 13.5 |  |
| Secondary, recovered <br> as refined $\qquad$ do.... | 575.6 | 573.0 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 60.8 | 45.0 | 36.9 | 38.9 | 52.8 | 45.5 | 63.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined, unrefined, <br> scrap (copper cont.) $\qquad$ do | 341.3 | 520.3 | 38.6 | 42.8 | 64.2 | 55.8 | 44.3 | 41.7 | 39.0 | 29.0 | 40.2 | 28.6 | 51.1 | 41.6 |  |  |
| Refined .............................................................. do.... | 217.9 | 431.8 | 34.8 | 39.1 | 59.2 | 46.0 | 36.8 | 24.7 | 29.4 | 21.8 | 28.1 | 21.7 | 34.5 | 32.2 |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined and scrap ........................................ do.... | 308.8 | 330.1 | 39.2 | 20.8 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 22.9 | 36.2 | 32.1 | 38.7 | 20.2 | 33.7 | ${ }^{7} 40.0$ | 18.5 |  |  |
| Refined .................................................. do.... | 80.5 | 17.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | '3.5 | 1.3 |  |  |
| Consumption, refined <br> (by mills, etc.) $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. | '2,470 | 2,083 |  | 375 |  |  | 500 | .......... |  | 527 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of period....................... do... | 288 | 365 |  | 392 |  |  | 365 |  |  | 331 |  |  | . |  |  |  |
| Price, electrolytic (wirebars), dom., delivered $\$$ per lb.. | ${ }^{\circ} 0.9333$ | ${ }^{1} 1.0242$ | 1.0071 | 0.9886 | 0.9947 | 0.9698 | 0.8913 | 0.8857 | 0.8607 | 0.8738 | 0.8803 | 0.8580 | 0.8523 | 0.8441 | 0.8739 |  |
| Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brass mill products ...................................mil. lb.. | 2,981 | 2,405 |  | 532 |  |  | 642 |  |  | 867 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper wire mill products (copper cont.)....... do.... | 3,048 | 2,834 | 674 | 694 |  | 622 | 622 |  |  | 670 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brass and bronze foundry products .............. do.... | r593 | 483 |  | 108 |  |  | 116 |  |  | 119 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lead: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable lead ............. thous. met. tons.. | 525.6 | 551.0 | 41.7 | 39.3 | 48.5 | 39.6 | 41.2 | 42.3 | 40.5 | 43.0 | ${ }^{\text {r26.4 }}$ | 27.5 | 17.1 |  |  |  |
| Recovered from scrap (lead cont.) .............. do... | 801.4 | 659.1 | 52.2 | 56.0 | 50.2 | 58.1 | 54.9 | 46.5 | 43.9 | 43.8 | 42.4 | 44.1 | 46.7 | ............ |  |  |
| Imports (general), ore (lead cont.), metal........ do.... Consumption, total $\qquad$ do.... | $\begin{array}{r} 59.6 \\ 1,358.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52.1 \\ 1,048.2 \end{array}$ | 4.2 79.5 | 6.5 95.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.6 \\ 103.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.7 \\ 92.5 \end{array}$ | 92.6 | 3.5 98.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.0 \\ 90.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.1 \\ & 95.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.3 \\ 91.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.5 \\ & 89.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.4 \\ 91.0 \end{array}$ | 9.9 |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

|  |
| :---: |
| Lead-Continued <br> Stocks, end of period: <br> Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process (lead content), ABMS ........... thous. met. tons. <br> Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial (lead content) $\qquad$ <br> Consumers' (lead content) $\qquad$ thous met. tons. <br> Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all smelters (gross weight) $\qquad$ thous. met. tons. <br> Price, common grade, delivered. $\$$ per lb. <br> Tin: <br> Imports (for consumption): <br> Ore (tin content)............................... metric tons. <br> Metal, unwrought, unalloyed ....................... do... <br> Recovery from scrap, total (tin cont.) .............. do... <br> As metal. $\qquad$ do.. <br> Consumption, total $\qquad$ do.... <br> Primary $\qquad$ do... <br> Exports, incl. reexports (metal) $\qquad$ do. <br> Stocks, pig (industrial), end of period. $\qquad$ \$ per lb. <br> Zinc: <br> Mine prod., recoverable zinc........ thous. met. tons. Imports (general): <br> Ores (zinc content). do... <br> Metal (slab, blocks) $\qquad$ <br> Consumption (recoverable zinc content): Ores. <br> Scrap, all types. $\qquad$ do. <br> Slab zinc: @ <br> Production, total + $\qquad$ thous. met. tons Consumption, fabricators. $\qquad$ do... Exports. Stocks, end of period: <br> Producers', at smelter (ABMS) $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do <br> Consumers' do... <br> Price, Prime Western $\qquad$ \$ per lb. <br> MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT |
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Heating, combustion, atmosphere equipment, new Erders (domestic), net, gtrly $\#$........................ do
Fuelfice processing heating equipment.........
Frocessing heating equip ............ do.
Material handling equipment (industrial):
Material handling equipment (industrial):
Orders (new), index, seas. adj ........... $1967=100$.
Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:
Hand (motorized)...................................... number
Rider-type ......................................
Industrial trucks and tractors (internal.........................................................
engines), shipments ................................... number
Industrial supplies, machinery and equipment: New orders index, seas. adjusted.......... $1977=100$
ndustrial suppliers distribution: $\dot{\ddagger}$ Sales index seas. adjusted........ Price index, not seas. adj. (tools, material
handling equip, valves, fittings, abrasives, fasteners, metal products, etc.),.........$~$
Fluid power products shipments indexes: Hydraulic products, seas. adj............... 1972 $=100$ Machine tools:
Metal cutting type tools:
Orders, new (net), total.
Domestic .......................................................... mil. S


Order backlog, end of period
Metal forming type tools:
Orders, new (net), total Domestic
Shipments, total
Order backlog, end of period
Tractors used in construction, ship
Tracklaying total
Wheel (contractors' off-highway) mil.
Tractor shovel loaders (integral units only),
wheel and tracklaying types...................... units
Tractors, wheel, farm, nonfarm (ex. garden and construction types), ship., qtrly ..................... units

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (auto.type replacement), ship...........thous.
Radio sets, production, total market.................thous.. Television sets (incl. combination models),
production, total market .............................
See footnotes at end of tables.


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Household major appliances (electrical), factory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| shipments (domestic and export) \# ........thous. | 33,162 3,749 | $\begin{array}{r}30,259 \\ 3,197 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 2,391 | 2,478 66 | 2,877 90 | 2,234 | ${ }_{2}^{2,131}$ | 2,566 226 | 2,531 370 | $\stackrel{2975}{623}$ | 2,982 | 2,613 477 | 3,136 653 | ${ }_{283}^{2,68}$ |  |  |
| Dishwashers ......................................... do... | 3,488 | 2,738 | 212 | 261 | 297 | 204 | 198 | 242 | 205 | 228 | 240 | 192 | 220 | 190 | .... | $\ldots$ |
| Disposers (food waste) ......................... do... | 3,317 | ${ }_{2}^{2,960}$ | 229 | 234 | 343 | 256 | 223 | 280 | 274 | 317 | 309 | ${ }^{252}$ | 230 | ${ }_{2} 23$ | .......... | .-........ |
|  | 3,000 | ${ }^{2,530}$ | 191 | 206 | 257 | 208 | 185 | 218 | 198 | 197 | 220 | 193 | 219 | 200 | - |  |
|  | 5,701 | 5,124 | 464 | 476 | 519 | 371 | 295 | 408 | 364 | 424 | 440 |  | 542 | 511 |  |  |
| Freezers ............................................ do... | ${ }_{4}^{1,858}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,681}$ | 180 <br> 397 | ${ }_{401}^{146}$ | ${ }_{468}^{123}$ | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 331 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{89}{ }$ | 91 | ${ }_{365}^{122}$ | ${ }_{408}^{142}$ | ${ }_{368}^{141}$ | ${ }_{346}^{142}$ | ${ }_{202}$ | ${ }_{3}^{227}$ |  |  |
| Dashers (inc........................................ do.... | 1,965 3,515 | ${ }_{3,177}^{4.550}$ | ${ }_{257}$ | ${ }_{285}$ | ${ }_{333}$ | 284 | ${ }_{238}$ | 297 | 244 | ${ }_{260}$ | 245 | 221 | ${ }_{247}$ | 243 | -......... |  |
| Vacuum cleaners (qtrly.) ........................... do.... | 8,674 | 7,439 |  | ${ }^{1} 1,843$ |  |  | ,724 |  |  | 2,119 |  |  | 1,944 |  |  | .... |
| GAS EQUIPMENT (RESIDENTIAL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furnaces, gravity and forced-air, shipments...thous. | 1,863 | 1,446 | 123 | 147 | 174 | 144 | 132 | 136 | 123 | 128 | 111 | 105 | 108 | 115 | 15 |  |
| Ranges, total, sales .................................... do... | 1,799 | 1,538 | 119 |  | 142 | 121 | 141 | 114 | 118 | 143 | 125 | 123 | 134 | 110 | 123 |  |
| Water heaters (storage), automatic, sales @ ..... do... | 2,887 | 2,818 | 208 | 237 | 271 | 218 | 246 | 260 | 242 | 286 | 287 | 226 | 235 | 204 | 204 | ..... |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS



[^27]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept |

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products: $\ddagger$ Gasoline (incl. aviation): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...........................................mil. bbl.. | 2,514.6 | 2,394.0 | 201.4 | 192.4 | 191.2 | 194.9 | 206.9 | 207.3 | ............. | ............. | ............. | ............. | ............. |  | ............. | ............. |
| Exports.................................................... do.... | 0.2 | 0.5 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)^{1}$ | 0.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1} 59$ | ${ }_{\mathrm{rs} 213}{ }^{(1)}$ | (1) |  |  |  |  | ........... |  | ............ | ........ |
| Stocks, end of period................................. do.... | ${ }^{2} 239.9$ | ${ }^{\text {ra }} 213.5$ |  | 261.0 | 249.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices (excl. aviation): <br> Wholesale, regular Index, $2 / 73=100$. | 367.6 | 576.7 | 602.9 | 599.6 | 591.5 | 590.8 | 596.1 | 607.5 | 632.9 | 683.2 | 694.7 | 690.2 | 685.6 | 677.3 | 670.1 |  |
| Retail, regular grade (Lundberg/Platt's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaded ...................................... \$ per gal. | ${ }^{4} 0.878$ | 1.217 | 1.233 | 1.221 | 1.217 | 1.220 | 1.233 | 1.278 | 1.372 | 1.384 | ${ }^{5} 1.400$ | 1.398 | 1.398 | 1.398 | 1.397 | 1.398 |
| Unleaded *.......................................... do.... | 0.919 | 1.261 | 1.278 | 1.268 | 1.265 | 1.268 | 1.281 | 1.326 | 1.421 | 1.435 | ${ }^{5} 1.449$ | 1.448 | 1.449 | 1.450 | 1.449 | 1.450 |
| Aviation gasoline: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....................................................il. bbl.. | 13.7 | 12.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period................................... do... | ${ }^{2} 2.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 2.3$ | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | ${ }^{182} 23$ | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |  | ............. |  |  |
| Kerosene: | 66.8 | 50.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period............................................. do..... | 15.8 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r} 8} 11.4$ | 13.3 | 12.9 | 3.8 12.4 | 12.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11.4$ | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 13.3 |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale (light distillate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil: <br> Index, $1967=100$.. | 539.6 | 863.4 | 903.1 | 903.2 | 896.3 | 896.8 | 911.4 | 932.1 | 972.0 | 1,041.0 | 1,080.9 | 1,083.1 | 1,077.6 | 1,066.4 | 1,051.4 | . |
| Production ............................................mil. bbl.. | 1,150.8 | 974.9 | 76.3 | 80.6 | 80.3 | 81.0 | 89.7 | 92.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports...................................................... do.... | 70.5 | 50.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 8.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .......... .. |
| Exports ...................................................... do... | 1.1 | 1.2 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | ${ }^{1}$ 1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ...... | ............. | .......... .. |
| Stocks, end of period $\qquad$ do.... Price, wholesale (middle distillate) | 228.7 | ${ }^{\text {ra }} 205.4$ | 226.3 | 232.3 | 225.7 | 223.3 | ${ }^{\text {r8 }} 205.4$ | 180.0 | 171.9 | 163.9 | 164.6 | 172.2 | 181.6 |  |  | - |
| Price, wholesale (midale distilate $1967=100 .$. | 573.9 | 850.6 | 875.6 | 873.7 | 868.4 | 873.4 | 891.1 | 935.4 | 1,000.3 | 1,082.8 | 1,105.4 | 1,091.5 | 1,091.7 | 1,080.0 | 1,072.9 |  |
| Residual fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ...........................................mil. bbl.. | 615.6 | 577.1 | 44.8 | 44.9 | 46.9 | 47.3 | 51.5 | 50.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ............. |
| Imports..................................................... do... | 420.1 | 336.6 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 30.7 | 31.8 | 31.5 |  |  | ............. | ............. | ............ | ............. | ............. | ........... . |
| Exports..................................................... do... | 3.2 | 12.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  | ............ |  | ........... |
| Stocks, end of period................................ do.... | 95.6 | ${ }^{\text {r69 }} 91.5$ | 86.9 | 87.9 | 91.0 | 93.8 | ${ }^{\text {re9 }} 91.5$ | 82.3 | 78.2 | 75.1 | 73.3 | 78.6 | 70.1 |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale ..................... Index, $1967=100 .$. | 684.5 | 961.2 | 953.7 | 956.2 | 943.8 | 1,017.3 | 1,166.9 | 1,207.9 | 1,248.0 | 1,323.7 | 1,334.6 | 1,316.3 | 1,255.8 | 1,234.6 | 1,246.4 |  |
| Jet fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .................................................il. bbl.. | 369.2 | 365.6 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 29.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period................................... do... | 38.5 | ${ }^{\text {re }} 42.4$ | 40.3 | 42.2 | 43.2 | 43.9 | ${ }^{\text {r8 }} 42.4$ | 39.5 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 40.9 | 44.7 | 44.9 |  |  |  |
| Lubricants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................................. do... | 71.0 | 65.1 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports....................................................... do...... | 8.6 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period................................. do... | 12.5 | ${ }^{\text {r6 }} 13.6$ | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 13.2 | ${ }^{\mathrm{rb}} 13.6$ | 13.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asphalt: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................................ do... | 168.8 | 141.2 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period.................................. do... | 18.9 | ${ }^{6} 18.8$ | 22.5 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 17.0 | ${ }^{6} 18.8$ | 22.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liquefied gases (incl. ethane and ethylene): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total ...................................... do... | 568.0 | 564.5 | 46.7 | 44.7 | 47.5 | 46.5 | 48.7 | 50.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At gas processing plants (L.P.G.) ............. do.... | 443.9 | 443.6 | 36.7 | 35.2 | 38.2 | 36.7 | 38.0 | 40.4 |  |  |  |  | -........... | ............. | ........... | ............. |
| At refineries (L.R.G.)............................. do... | 124.1 | 120.9 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.0 |  |  | ............ |  | ............ | ............. | ............. | ............. |
| Stocks (at plants and refineries).................. do... | ${ }^{2} 110.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r6 }} 128.0$ | 134.7 | 137.1 | 134.5 | 132.1 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r} 6} 128.0$ | 116.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pulpwood: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Receipts .......................... thous cords (128 cu.ft.).. \& ${ }^{3} 76,928$ \& 81,007 \& 6,893 \& 6,722 \& 6,878 \& 6,408 \& 6,480 \& 6,832 \& 6,378 \& 6,847 \& 6,528 \& 6,465 \& 6,649 \& 6,799 \& ............. \& <br>
\hline Consumption............................................... do.... \& ${ }^{3} 77,594$ \& 79,703 \& 6,719 \& 6,601 \& 6,779 \& 6,710 \& 6,234 \& 6,700 \& 6,477 \& 6,889 \& 6,882 \& 6,716 \& 6,790 \& 6,526 \& ............ \& ........... . <br>
\hline Stocks, end of period .................................... do.... \& 5,443 \& 6,697 \& 6,310 \& 6,349 \& 6,396 \& 6,123 \& 6,285 \& 6,336 \& 6,210 \& 6,009 \& 5,528 \& 5,123 \& 4,985 \& 5,464 \& ............. \& .......... <br>
\hline Waste paper: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption ................................ thous. sh. tons.. \& ${ }^{3} 13,739$ \& 13,185 \& 1,051 \& 1,051 \& 1,153 \& 1,068 \& 1,070 \& 1,109 \& 1,148 \& 1,229 \& 1,195 \& 1,159 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$, 204 \& 1,107 \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of period .................................... do.... \& 719 \& 892 \& 727 \& 747 \& 790 \& 763 \& 831 \& 825 \& 922 \& 854 \& 910 \& 866 \& r925 \& 992 \& ..... \& ............. <br>
\hline WOODPULP \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, all grades \# ...................... thous. sh. tons. \& ${ }^{3} 51,177$ \& 52,055 \& 4,334 \& 4,186 \& 4,319 \& 4,224 \& 3,851 \& 4,355 \& 4,128 \& 4,621 \& 4,501 \& 4,584 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$, 3128 \& 4,076 \& . \& ......... <br>
\hline Dissolving and special alpha...................... do.... \& 1,447 \& 1,417 \& 129 \& 94 \& 124 \& 123 \& 126 \& 116 \& 115 \& 110 \& 108 \& 125 \& 120 \& 102 \& - \& ......... <br>
\hline Sulfate ..................................................... do.... \& 36,339 \& 38,931 \& 3,324 \& 3,216 \& 3,292 \& 3,236 \& 2,867 \& 3,305 \& 3,138 \& 3,556 \& 3,479 \& 3,516 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,351$ \& 3,129 \& .... \& .... <br>
\hline Sulfite ....................................................... do.... \& 1,814 \& 1,911 \& 150 \& 160 \& 164 \& 157 \& 155 \& 167 \& 155 \& 157 \& 148 \& 165 \& 159 \& 132 \& ............ \& <br>
\hline Groundwood ............................................... do.... \& 4,619 \& 4,887 \& 397 \& 388 \& 411 \& 366 \& 393 \& 420 \& 396 \& 438 \& 421 \& 425 \& 430 \& 400 \& ............ \& <br>
\hline Semichemical ............................................. do.... \& 3,889 \& 3,938 \& 335 \& 328 \& 328 \& 341 \& 311 \& 348 \& 325 \& 360 \& 345 \& 353 \& 338 \& 313 \& ............ \& ............ <br>
\hline Stocks, end of period:
Total, all mills.......................................... do... \& 930 \& 944 \& 1,034 \& 960 \& 960 \& 1,042 \& 944 \& 1,031 \& 1,107 \& 1,035 \& 1,077 \& 1,088 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,155$ \& 1,230 \& \& <br>
\hline Pulp mills..................................................................... do.... \& 364 \& 439 \& 493 \& 454 \& 467 \& , 542 \& 439 \& 542 \& , 568 \& , 531 \& +581 \& 607 \& ${ }^{1} \mathbf{1} 614$ \& ,669 \& \& <br>
\hline Paper and board mills .............................. do.... \& 507 \& 449 \& 479 \& 452 \& 440 \& 446 \& 449 \& 433 \& 475 \& 447 \& 438 \& 430 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 488$ \& 507 \& ............ \& <br>
\hline Nonpaper mills........................................... do.... \& 59 \& 57 \& 62 \& 54 \& 54 \& 54 \& 57 \& 57 \& 64 \& 61 \& 58 \& 51 \& 53 \& 54 \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, all grades, total ................................. do... \& ${ }^{3} 2,935$ \& 3,806 \& 385 \& 313 \& 341 \& 247 \& 322 \& 291 \& 279 \& 356 \& 290 \& 363 \& 359 \& 237 \& 300 \& <br>
\hline Dissolving and special alpha.......................... do.... \& 764 \& 769 \& 70 \& 60 \& 52 \& 52 \& 52 \& 67 \& 61 \& 83 \& 48 \& 61 \& 70 \& 65 \& 65 \& ............ <br>
\hline All other ..................................................... do.... \& ${ }^{3} 2,170$ \& 3,037 \& 315 \& 252 \& 289 \& 195 \& 270 \& 224 \& 218 \& 272 \& 243 \& 302 \& 289 \& 172 \& 236 \& <br>
\hline Imports, all grades, total .................................. do... \& ${ }^{3} 4,318$ \& 4,051 \& 344 \& 300 \& 298 \& 323 \& 334 \& 380 \& 355 \& 368 \& 295 \& 414 \& 349 \& 329 \& 323 \& <br>
\hline Dissolving and special alpha........................... do.... \& 155 \& 194 \& 21 \& 10 \& 12 \& 24 \& 10 \& 23 \& 9 \& 22 \& 8 \& 26 \& 8 \& 25 \& 10 \& <br>
\hline All other .................................................... do... \& ${ }^{3} 4,163$ \& 3,858 \& 323 \& 290 \& 286 \& 299 \& 324 \& 356 \& 346 \& 346 \& 287 \& 388 \& 341 \& 304 \& 313 \& <br>
\hline PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paper and board: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production (Bu. of the Census): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All grades, total, unadjusted ...... thous. sh. tons.. \& 66,608
30,012 \& 65,834
30,164 \& r5,389
r2,425 \& r5,393
r2,426 \& r
r,
r 2660 \& r5,445
r2,455 \& r5,245

r2,463 \& 5,646
2617 \& 5,331
2,448 \& 6,005
2762 \& $\mathbf{5 , 8 9 1}$
$\mathbf{2 6 7 9}$ \& 5,757
2,626 \& r5,724
r2,622 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Paper .................................................................................. ${ }^{\text {Paperboard }}$ \& 30,012 \& 31,143 \& r2,584 \& r2,571 \& r2,731 \& r2,608 \& r2,420 \& 2,675 \& 2,523 \& 2,848 \& 2,811 \& 2,751 \& r2,734 \& 2,553 \& \& <br>
\hline Wet-machine board ................................. do... \& 144 \& 138 \& 10 \& ${ }^{1} 12$ \& ${ }^{2} 12$ \& ${ }^{12}$ \& ${ }^{1} 12$ \& 12 \& 17 \& -16 \& -18 \& 2, 15 \& ${ }^{11}$ \& 12 \& \& <br>
\hline Construction paper and board ................ do... \& 5,516 \& 4,390 \& r370 \& r383 \& ${ }^{4} 18$ \& r369 \& r350 \& 342 \& 343 \& 379 \& 383 \& 365 \& r357 \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Cont. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Paper and board-Cont. Producer price indexes: |  |
|  |  |
|  | Paperboard .................................................... do... |
| Selected types of paper (API): Groundwood paper, uncoated: |  |
|  |  |
|  | Orders, new Orders, unfilled, end of period............................ |
|  |  |
| Coated paper:Orders, new............................................. do.... |  |
|  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period ....................... do..... |  |
| Shipments ................................................ do.... |  |
| Uncoated free sheet papers: <br> Orders, new. $\qquad$ do.. <br> Shipments $\qquad$ do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Unbleached kraft packaging and industrial converting papers: <br> Shipments $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. |  |
|  |  |
| Tissue paper, production ............................... do.... |  |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. metric tons. <br> Shipments from mills <br> Stocks at mills, end of period $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do.... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| United States:Production ................................................ do.... |  |
|  |  |
| Shipments from mills ............................... do.... |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of period ..................... do.... |  |
| Consumption by publishers $\mathbb{I}$ $\qquad$ do. Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of period $\qquad$ thous. metric tons. |  |
|  |  |
| Imports thous. sh. tons.. Price, rolls, contract, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed or delivered Index, $1967=100$. |  |
|  |  |
| Paperboard (American Paper Institute): <br> Orders, new (weekly avg.)§ ............ thous. sh. tons. Orders, unfilled $\qquad$ do. <br> Production, total $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ do... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Paper products: <br> Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber shipments............................ mil. sq. ft. surf. area.. |  |
|  |  |
| Folding paper boxes, shipments.... thous. sh. tons.. mil. \$.. |  |


| 202.1 | 235.2 | 238.4 | 239.5 | 239.9 | 241.7 | 241.1 | 250.2 | 252.8 | 225.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 182.4 | 206.1 | 210.3 | 210.2 | 212.7 | 215.6 | 219.1 | 219.7 | 225.7 | 227.9 |
| 1,519 | ${ }^{1} 1,501$ | 136 | 121 | 139 | 123 | 115 | 129 | 113 | 126 |
| 149 | 116 | 118 | 112 | 121 | 125 | 116 | 122 | 124 | 132 |
| 1,509 | ${ }^{1} 1,506$ | 127 | 122 | 130 | 121 | 124 | 129 | 114 | 122 |
| 4,547 | 14,763 | 386 | 390 | 435 | 380 | 395 | 394 | 377 | 427 |
| 385 | 389 | 411 | 402 | 421 | 398 | 389 | 365 | 352 | 345 |
| 4,527 | 4,671 | 378 | 389 | 421 | 394 | 405 | 426 | 391 | 438 |
| 7,826 | ${ }^{17} 70708$ | 598 | 601 | 735 | 616 | 618 | 693 | 603 | 710 |
| 8,189 | 18,344 | 676 | 664 | 728 | 662 | 671 | 690 | 656 | 744 |
| 3,934 | ${ }^{1} 3,788$ | 306 | 311 | 328 | 302 | 293 | 322 | 309 | 345 |
| 4,506 | ${ }^{1} 4,353$ | 349 | 353 | 370 | 367 | 345 | 372 | 352 | 395 |
| 8.756 | 8,625 | 692 | 651 | 735 | 708 | 691 | 751 | 702 | 766 |
| 8,780 | 8,622 | $\stackrel{662}{ }$ | 642 | 735 | 691 | 735 | 695 | 684 | 769 |
| 162 | 165 | 183 | 192 | 192 | 208 | 165 | 221 | 238 | 235 |
| 3,685 | 4,239 | 374 | 353 | 377 | 358 | 338 | 379 | 356 | 399 |
| 3,689 | 4,234 | 371 | 350 | 381 | 346 | 357 | 374 | 357 | 395 |
| 16 | 21 | 30 | 32 | 28 | 40 | 21 | 26 | 25 | 29 |
| 6,673 | 6,586 | '819 | r823 | r913 | r909 | ${ }^{1} 880$ | 781 | 761 | 860 |
| 628 | 732 | 793 | 782 | 763 | 696 | 732 | 768 | 807 | 827 |
| 7,223 | 7,279 | 546 | 584 | 588 | 568 | 596 | 584 | 587 | 620 |
| 249.4 | ${ }^{3} 279.3$ |  | 283.8 | 283.8 | 283.8 | 298.3 | 301.9 | 301.9 | 301.9 |
| 613 1,393 | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31,429 | ${ }^{1} 30,952$ | 2,567 | 2,529 | 2,683 | 2,603 | 2,313 | 2,709 | 2,539 | 2,842 |
| 250,643 | 243,228 | 19,345 | 21,054 | 23,229 | 18,849 | 19,313 | 21,161 | 20,044 | 21,383 |
| 2,716.0 | $\left.{ }^{2}{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  |  |  | ........ |  |  |  |
| 2,416.7 | $\left.{ }^{(2}\right)$ | ............ | ............ |  | ............ | ............ | ........ | ............ | .... |



RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption........................... thous. metric tons.. | 739.00 | 586.15 | 43.16 | 49.38 | 49.48 | 50.26 | 48.69 | 48.76 | 52.34 | 55.21 | 54.72 | 52.21 | 57.60 | 56.58 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period ................................... do... | 132.12 | 126.67 | 138.50 | 132.90 | 129.52 | 123.14 | 126.67 | 127.96 | 125.39 | 122.76 | 125.31 | 123.63 | 119.37 | 117.96 |  |  |
| Imports, incl. latex and guayule ....thous. lg. tons. | 747.68 | 598.31 | 31.37 | 55.92 | 31.77 | 50.31 | 45.06 | 30.06 | 86.64 | 53.38 | 67.62 | 66.36 | 50.47 | 41.59 | 43.40 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.)... \$ per lb.. | 0.651 | 0.730 | 0.680 | 0.728 | 0.790 |  | 0.730 | 0.713 | 0.690 | 0.650 | 0.590 | 0.580 | 0.570 | 0.560 | 0.540 |  |
| Synthetic rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.............................. thous. metric tons.. | 2,534.50 | 2,009.04 | 123.67 | 149.76 | 174.59 | 178.45 | 193.69 | 193.52 | 169.68 | 200.05 | 180.94 | 175.92 | 158.18 | 161.50 |  |  |
| Consumption .................................................. do.... | 2,340.62 | 1,854.00 | 133.73 | 165.97 | 167.86 | 157.70 | 155.13 | 162.34 | 166.29 | 195.68 | 148.00 | 167.48 | 153.86 | 145.67 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period ................................... do... | 402.86 | 341.77 | 372.33 | 339.73 | 325.35 | 328.87 | 341.77 | 364.00 | 354.11 | 345.04 | 363.56 | 365.24 | 357.00 | 368.43 |  |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census) $\qquad$ thous. $\lg$. tons. TIRES AND TUBES | 385.10 | 422.78 | 30.46 | 25.51 | 33.45 | 30.72 | 32.31 | 31.21 | 31.65 | 38.73 | 31.77 | 32.00 | 28.55 | 26.27 | 21.97 |  |
| Pneumatic casings, automotive: <br> Production. thous. | 206,687 | 159,263 | 12,057 | 13,911 | 15,790 | 12,861 | 13,346 | 15,463 | 15,641 | 16,834 | 15,466 | 15,183 | 15,406 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 14,277$ |  |  |
| Shipments, total........................................... do.... | 213,929 | 177,063 | 15,537 | 17,564 | 18,034 | 13,305 | 12,926 | 15,622 | 14,323 | 18,617 | 18,835 | 18,619 | 19,324 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 17,380$ |  |  |
| Original equipment ..................................... do... | 58,072 | 40,227 | 2,521 | 3,615 | 4,304 | 3,376 | 2.707 9 | 3,228 | 3,206 | 4,301 | 4,154 | 4,292 | 4,538 | 3,026 |  |  |
| Replacement equipment.......................................................................................... | 150,781 5,077 | 131,271 5,565 | 12,566 450 | $\begin{array}{r}13,497 \\ 452 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,133 \\ 597 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.499 431 | 9,767 452 | 11,916 478 | $\begin{array}{r}10,537 \\ 580 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,607 709 | 14,160 521 | 13,851 476 | 14,290 496 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{r}, \mathbf{3}, 901 \\ \mathrm{r}_{453} \end{array}$ | ............ |  |
| Stocks, end of period .................................... do... | 44,873 | 33,298 | 37,057 | 33,730 | 32,112 | 32,363 | 33,298 | 40,188 | 43,258 | 43,686 | 42,393 | 40,615 | 38,570 | -37,116 |  |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census) ................................ do.... | 6,572 | 9,058 | 657 | 885 | 638 | 691 | 946 | 797 | 1,081 | 1,055 | 1,224 | 1,072 | 1,040 | 830 | 1,134 |  |
| Inner tubes, automotive: <br> Exports (Bu. of Census) $\qquad$ do... | 3,576 | 4,557 | 265 | 464 | 226 | 314 | 317 | 206 | 358 | 335 | 374 | 252 | 250 | 350 | 337 |  |

See footnotes at end of tables

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT <br> Shipments, finished cement $\qquad$ thous. bbl. CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS <br> Shipments: <br> Brick, unglazed (common and face) | ${ }^{1} 451,383$ | ${ }^{1} 404,569$ | 39,644 | 40,489 | 43,303 | 31,824 | 28,181 | 20,665 | 20,782 | 30,229 | 35,165 | 34,181 | 38,074 | 38,872 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stre, mil. standard brick... | 7,708.1 | 6,335.2 | 574.0 | 625.5 | 681.0 | 527.9 | 463.4 | 385.6 | 361.4 | 515.0 | 528.8 | 501.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 484.1$ | 475.5 |  |  |
| Structural tile, except facing.......... thous. sh. tons. Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified $\qquad$ do... | 59.0 855.3 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ 721.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8.9 76.7 | 9.4 78.7 | 9.7 96.5 | 10.3 73.5 | 9.7 45.5 | 6.4 36.8 | 11.1 34.3 | 9.7 50.4 | 7.1 45.0 | 8.8 38.9 | r 6.8 $\times 35.8$ | 7.0 42.8 | .............. | .............. |
| Sewer pipe and fings, witrified | 855.3 54.0 | 721.8 45.4 | 76.7 3.0 | 78.7 3.8 | 96.5 4.2 | 73.5 3.2 | 45.5 3.6 | 36.8 2.7 | 11.3 2.4 | 50.4 3.2 | 45.0 3.2 | 38.9 3.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { r35.6 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42.8 3.2 | ............ |  |
| Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and unglazed. $\qquad$ mi. sq. ft. | 312.8 | 297.6 | 24.4 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 21.1 | 23.1 | 20.6 | 21.7 | 27.1 | 25.6 | 24.1 | '24.5 | 24.7 |  |  |
| Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. dock $1967=100$. <br> GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS | 263.1 | 280.8 | 280.7 | 281.6 | 285.9 | 286.3 | 286.3 | 290.2 | 289.6 | 299.3 | 300.1 | 302.2 | 302.2 | 303.7 | 303.8 |  |
| Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments....................... thous. $\$ .$. | 858,130 | 868,459 |  | 211,049 | .... | ..... | 247,797 | $\ldots$ | ..... | 233,439 |  | .... | 248,658 | ..... |  |  |
| Glass containers: <br> Production. thous. gross. | 321,999 | 327,022 | 29,162 | 27,040 | 29,763 | 25,427 | 21,122 | 25,961 | 25,456 | 28,201 | 27,851 | 28,200 | 29,532 | 27,686 |  |  |
| Shipments, domestic, total $\qquad$ do.... Narrow-neck containers: | 316,024 | 323,816 | 29,437 | 30,781 | 27,162 | 23,459 | 23,561 | 23,332 | 23,160 | 29,327 | 27,312 | 26,799 | 30,081 | 29,340 |  |  |
| Food ..................................................... do... | 24,531 | 24,808 | 2,339 | 2,468 | 1,845 | 1,560 | 1,770 | 1,742 | 1,764 | 2,292 | 1,862 | 1,907 | 2,053 | 1,995 |  |  |
| Beverage ................................................................................... | 57,150 | 61,032 | 6,039 | 6,005 | 5,088 | 4,082 | 4,343 | 4,265 | 4,201 | 5,568 | 5,826 | 5,706 | 6,956 | 7,101 |  |  |
| Beer...................................................... do... | 113,875 | 122,678 | 11,388 | 10,925 | 9,928 | 9,058 | 8,563 | 7,768 | 8,040 | 9,892 | 10,695 | 10,625 | 11,327 | 11,436 |  |  |
| Liquor and wine........................................ do... | 24,306 | 24,574 | 2,031 | 2,278 | 2,478 | 2,035 | 2,080 | 2,013 | 1,879 | 2,598 | 2,123 | 1,836 | 2,146 | 1,795 | ............ |  |
| Wide-mouth containers: <br> Food (incl. packer's tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) $\qquad$ thous. gross.. | 66,517 | 61,212 | 5,233 | 6,401 | 5,247 | 4,621 | 4,909 | 5,045 | 4,874 | 6,301 | 4,450 | 4,614 | 5,165 | 4,913 |  |  |
| Narrow-neck and wide-mouth containers: <br> Medicinal and toilet $\qquad$ | 25,856 | 26,250 | 2,108 | 2,379 | 2,316 | 1,906 | 1,715 | 2,213 | 2,157 | 2,359 | 2,138 | 1,889 | 2,172 | 1,902 |  |  |
| Chemical, household and industrial ....... do... | 3,789 | 3,262 | 299 | 325 | 260 | 197 | 181 | 286 | 245 | 317 | 218 | 222 | 262 | 198 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period $\qquad$ do... GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS | 45,935 | 46,676 | 48,838 | 45,098 | 47,351 | 48,708 | 46,676 | 50,069 | 51,651 | 49,755 | 49,836 | 51,054 | 50,255 | 48,737 |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum (exc. byproduct) .... thous. sh. tons. Calcined. $\qquad$ do.. | $\begin{aligned} & 114,630 \\ & { }^{1} 14,543 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1} 12,376 \\ & { }^{1} 11,848 \end{aligned}$ | 1,050 984 | 1,106 1,032 | 1,248 1,064 | 1,028 | 1,081 924 | 987 1,026 | $\begin{aligned} & 892 \\ & 885 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 939 \\ 1,005 \end{array}$ | 1,003 1,080 | $\begin{array}{r} 977 \\ 1,067 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,008 \\ 976 \end{array}$ | ............. | ............. |  |
| Imports, crude gypsum ................................... do.... | 7,773 | 7,365 | 625 | 595 | 493 | 719 | 590 | 721 | 487 | 456 | 593 | 715 | 710 |  |  |  |
| Sales of gypsum products: <br> Uncalcined. do... | 5,603 | 15,544 | 428 | 607 | 529 | 493 | 531 | 309 | 306 | 308 | 419 | 441 | 487 |  |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial plasters $\qquad$ do. Building plasters: | 379 | 409 | 36 | 34 | 40 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 36 |  |  |  |
| Regular basecoat ..................................... do... | 121 | 217 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |
| All other (incl. Keene's cement) .............. do... | 283 | 161 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Board products, total $\qquad$ mil. sq. ft.. Lath | 16,865 125 | 14,131 78 | 1,203 | $\begin{array}{r}1,258 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,365 | $\begin{array}{r}1,108 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,149 5 | 1,260 7 | $\begin{array}{r}1,068 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,239 6 | 1,353 6 | 1,102 | 1,164 |  |  |  |
| Veneer base........................................................................... | 444 | 339 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 26 | 29 |  |  |  |
| Gypsum sheathing....................................... do.... | 218 | 190 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 17 |  |  |  |
| Regular gypsum board .............................. do... | 12,556 | 9,923 | 840 | 879 | 961 | 784 | 809 | 884 | 734 | 857 | 928 | 740 | 782 |  |  |  |
| Type X gypsum board ............................... do... | 3,272 | 3,266 | 278 | 289 | 310 | 246 | 265 | 293 | 260 | 296 | 322 | 271 | 292 |  |  |  |
| Predecorated wallboard ............................ do.... |  | 105 229 | 10 25 | 10 24 | 11 | 8 20 | 8 16 | 10 19 | ${ }_{21}^{9}$ | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 |  |  |  |
| $5 / 16$ mobile home board ........................... do |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  | 21 | 24 | 30 | 31 | 28 |  |  |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| FABRIC |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Woven fabric, finishing plants: |  |
| Production (finished fabric)............. mil. linear yd.Cotton |  |
| Cotton............cilikemem.......................... do.... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Cotton............................................ do... |  |
| Backlog of finished |  |
| Cotton............................................ do.... |  |
|  |  |
| cotton |  |
| Cotton (excluding linters): |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Crop estimate ................thous. net weight bales $\S$. . |  |
| Consumption $\qquad$ thous. running bales.. Stocks in the United States, total, end of period \# thous. running bales. |  |
|  |  |
| Domestic cotton, total............................ do... ${ }_{\text {On }}$ On farms and in transit |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| 8,065 | 8.420 | 602 | 641 | ${ }^{3} 825$ | 639 | ${ }^{3} 736$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,107 | 3,531 | 248 | 268 | ${ }^{3} 340$ | 251 | ${ }^{3} 286$ |
| 4,957 | 4,990 | 354 | 373 | ${ }^{3} 485$ | 388 | ${ }^{3} 450$ |
| 828 | 769 | 795 | 777 | 800 | 867 | 769 |
| 351 | 339 | 353 | 332 | 346 | 356 | 339 |
| 477 | 430 | 442 | 445 | 454 | 451 | 430 |
| 9,408 | 8.495 | 694 | 660 |  |  | 660 |
| 4,838 | 4,577 | 363 | 343 | 347 | 365 | 342 |
| 4,569 | 4,219 | 331 | 317 | 334 | 331 | 318 |
| ${ }^{2} 10,826$ | ${ }^{2} 10,826$ | 4582 | ${ }^{4} 1,312$ | 4,599 | ${ }^{47,840}$ | *9,873 |
| ${ }^{2} 14,629$ | ${ }^{2} 11,122$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6,140 | 6,135 | 478 | 487 | ${ }^{9} 443$ | 456 | ${ }^{3} 597$ |
| 12,933 | 9,261 | 13,290 | 12,443 | 10,948 | 10,271 | 9,261 |
| 12.929 | 9,260 | 13,288 | 12,441 | 10,946 | 10,270 | 9,260 |
| 3,937 | ${ }^{2,502}$ | 10,890 | 10,080 | 7,024 |  | ${ }_{5}^{2,502}$ |
| ${ }_{8}^{8,160}$ | 5,927 | 1,509 <br> 889 | 1,578 | 3,180 <br> 742 | 5,070 749 | ${ }^{5,927} 8$ |


|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { N00 }}$ | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (: |
|  | J |  |
| \% | 侖 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NMon } \\ & \text { लN } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ت |  |
| かocio | \% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tog } 880 \\ & -808 \\ & \text { min } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \mathcal{A} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | \% |  |
|  | - |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline COTTON AND MANUFACTURES-Cont. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cotton (excluding linters)-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports..........................................thous. running bales.. \& 1
\(\mathbf{1}, 649\)
6,127 \& 7,975
15816 \& 402
0 \& 393
2 \& 237
1 \& 436
5 \& 541
5 \& 669
1 \& \[
2,352 \mid
\] \& 733
8 \& \& \& \[
320
\] \& 264 \& \& \\
\hline Imports..................... thous. net-weight bales §.. \& 6,127
63.1 \& 15,816
76.1 \& 80.1 \& 2
81.4 \& 15
75 \& 77.6 \& 5
80.9 \& 1
76.9 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
71.4
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 72 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{7} 73.2\) \& \({ }^{\text {( })} 72.3\) \& \[
71.1
\] \& 70.2 \& '65.0 \& 62.8 \\
\hline Price, Strict Low Middling, Grade 41, staple 34 ( \(1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}\) ), average 10 markets ..........cents per lb. \& \({ }^{3} 61.6\) \& \({ }^{3} 71.5\) \& 85.6 \& 87.5 \& 85.8 \& 87.0 \& 87.2 \& 85.1 \& 83.3 \& 81.5 \& 81.2 \& 78.5 \& 78.1 \& 75.1 \& 66.5 \& 60.8 \\
\hline Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Active spindles, last working day, total ...........mil.. \& 16.2 \& 15.9 \& 16.1 \& 15.7 \& 16.1 \& 16.0 \& 15.9 \& 15.9 \& 15.9 \& 15.7 \& 15.8 \& 15.6 \& 15.6 \& 15.3 \& \& \\
\hline Consuming 100 percent cotton ................... do... \& 6.4 \& 6.0 \& 6.2 \& 6.2 \& 6.1 \& 6.0 \& 6.0 \& 5.9 \& 5.9 \& 5.8 \& 5.9 \& 5.8 \& 5.7 \& ז5.7 \& 5.6 \& \\
\hline Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total ............ bil.. \& 102.0 \& 102.4 \& 7.6
0.378 \& 7.3 \& \({ }^{4} 10.0\) \& 8.0 \& \(\begin{array}{r}4.3 \\ \hline 8.3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}7.3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 7.4 \& \({ }^{49} 92\) \& 7.3
0.355 \& 7.4 \& \({ }^{14} 8.9\) \& 6.8 \& \& \\
\hline Average per working day ...................... do....
Consuming 100 percent cotton .............. do... \& 0.393
41.7 \& 0.388
42.0 \& 0.378
3.2 \& 0.367
3.2 \& 0.398
4.1 \& 0.399
3.4 \& 0.333
43.3 \& 0.397
3.4 \& 0.371
2.7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}0.366 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 0.365
2.7 \& 0.372
2.7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}0.358 \\ \hline 3.2\end{array}\) \& 0.338
2.4 \& 2.5 \& ............. \\
\hline Cotton cloth: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cotton broadwoven goods over 12 in width: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (qtrly.) ........................... mil. sq. yd.. \& \& \& \& 996 \& ............ \& \& 1,072 \& \& \(\ldots\) \& 993 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of period, compared with avg. weekly production ........ no. weeks' prod. \& \({ }^{5} 18.9\) \& \({ }^{5} 15.8\) \& 13.2 \& 12.8 \& 12.2 \& 11.3 \& 14.0 \& 12.8 \& 13.3 \& 14.7 \& 13.7 \& 13.8 \& 13.4 \& \& \& \\
\hline Inventories, end of period, compared with avg. weekly production ........ no. weeks' prod.. \& \({ }^{5} 3.7\) \& \({ }^{5} 4.2\) \& 4.2 \& 3.8 \& 4.3 \& 3.9 \& 5.7 \& 5.2 \& 5.4 \& 4.8 \& 4.8 \& 5.2 \& 5.5 \& \& \& \\
\hline Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills), end of period. \& \({ }^{5} 0.20\) \& \({ }^{5} 0.29\) \& 0.32 \& 0.30 \& 0.35 \& 0.34 \& 0.40 \& 0.40 \& 0.40 \& 0.33 \& 0.35 \& 0.38 \& 0.38 \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Exports, raw cotton equiv. thous. \\
net-weight § \(\qquad\) bales..
\end{tabular} \& 627.7 \& 540.2 \& 44.3 \& 48.0 \& 42.0 \& 38.4 \& 40.9 \& 34.8 \& 28.2 \& 35.8 \& 35.7 \& 30.9 \& 30.8 \& 21.7 \& 25.8 \& \\
\hline Imports, raw cotton equivalent .................. do... \& 505.5 \& 567.0 \& 41.3 \& 49.4 \& 44.7 \& 43.2 \& 38.7 \& 74.9 \& 68.4 \& 66.9 \& 57.4 \& 56.8 \& 61.3 \& 58.0 \& 62.3 \& \\
\hline MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Fiber production, qtrly: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Filament yarn (acetate) ................................mil. lb. \& 316.6 \& 308.5 \& \& 77.5 \& \& \& 68.9 \& \& \& 61.4 \& \& \& 75.0 \& \& \& \\
\hline Staple, incl. tow (rayon) \(\qquad\) do.... Noncellulosic, except textile glass: \& 549.4 \& 443.3 \& \& 101.0 \& \& \& 102.0 \& \& \& 116.3 \& \& \& 114.1 \& ............. \& \& \\
\hline Yarn and monofilaments ........................... do... \& 4,136.3 \& 3,725.3 \& \& 816.6 \& \& \& 1,001.5 \& \& \& 979.2 \& \& \& 1,011.1 \& \& \& \\
\hline Staple, incl. tow .......................................... do... \& 4,282.3 \& 4,148.2 \& \& 959.4 \& \& \& 1,143.9 \& \& \& 1,083.0 \& \& \& 1,116.0 \& \& \& \\
\hline Textile glass fiber ......................................... do... \& 1,014.4 \& 867.3 \& \& 183.3 \& \& \& 217.7 \& \& \& '237.1 \& \& \& 260.2 \& \& \& \\
\hline Fiber stocks, producers', end of period: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Filament yarn (acetate) .............................mil. lb.. \& 11.8 \& 18.4 \& \& 17.7 \& \& \& 18.4 \& \& \& 15.8 \& \& \& 12.1 \& \& \& \\
\hline Staple, incl. tow (rayon) .............................. do... \& 35.6 \& 27.2 \& \& 34.8 \& \& \& 27.2 \& \& \& 29.3 \& \& \& 23.7 \& \& \& \\
\hline Noncellulosic fiber, except textile glass: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Yarn and monofilaments ............................ do.... \& 379.8 \& 289.3 \& \& 312.7 \& \& \& 289.3 \& ............. \& \& 292.6 \& ............ \& \& 291.6 \& ............ \& \& \\
\hline Staple, incl. tow ....................................... do.... \& 311.1 \& 287.0 \& ............ \& 285.4 \& ............. \& \& 287.0 \& ............ \& \& 318.1 \& ............. \& \& 312.9 \& ............ \& \& \\
\hline Textile glass fiber ........................................ do.... \& 152.5 \& 104.1 \& \& 149.7 \& \& \& 104.1 \& ............ \& \& 「109.0 \& ............ \& .......... \& 87.9 \& \& - .......... \& \\
\hline Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (qtrly.), total \# \(\qquad\) Filament yard ( \(100 \%\) ) fabrics \# mil. sq. yd.. \& .................. \& \& ……........ \& \begin{tabular}{|l}
8 \\
8 \\
8 \\
8 \\
889.7 \\
8
\end{tabular} \& \& -............... \& \(2,935.5\)
\(1,108.6\) \& \& \& \(2,862.2\)
\(1,017.2\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Filament yard
Chiefly rayon and/or acetate fabrics ...... do.... \& .-.......... \& ................. \& \& \({ }^{5} 122.1\) \& \& \& \(1,108.6\)
131.4 \& …............ \& …............ \& \(1,017.2\)
138.3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Chiefly nylon fabrics .............................. do... \& .............. \& .............. \& ............. \& \({ }^{8} 123.9\) \& ............. \& \& 136.0 \& ............... \& \& 125.9 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Spun yard (100\%) fab., exc. blanketing \#.. do... \& .............. \& .............. \& ............. \& \({ }^{8} 1,377.2\) \& ............ \& \& 1,574.3 \& ............ \& ............. \& 1,596.7 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Rayon and/or acetate fabrics, blends ...... do... \& .............. \& .............. \& ............. \& \({ }^{8} 83.6\) \& \& ............. \& 159.0 \& ............ \& ....... \& 174.5 \& . \& \& \& \& ............ \& \\
\hline Polyester blends with cotton ................... do.... \& \& \& ........... \& \({ }^{8} 1,013.7\) \& \& \& 1,112.6 \& \& ............ \& 1,107.2 \& . \& \& . \& \& ............ \& \\
\hline Filament and spun yarn fabrics ................. do.... \& \& \& \& \({ }^{8} 163.7\) \& \& ........... \& 218.3 \& \& \& 214.1 \& -........... \& \& \& \& ............. \& -............ \\
\hline Manmade fiber gray goods, owned by weaving mills: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ratio, stocks to unfilled orders, end of period \& \({ }^{5} 0.22\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Prices, manufacturer to mfr., f.o.b. mill: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(50 / 50\) polyester/carded cotton printcloth, gray, \(48^{\prime \prime}, 3.90\) yds./lb., \(78 \times 54-56\)................. \(\$\) per yd.. \& \({ }^{8} 0.472\) \& 0.510 \& 0.494 \& 0.513 \& 0.551 \& 0.593 \& 0.575 \& 0.569 \& 0.564 \& 0.568 \& 0.581 \& 0.576 \& 0.574 \& \& \& \\
\hline Manmade fiber manufactures: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, manmade fiber equivalent ......... mil. lbs.. \& 596.58 \& 771.54 \& 63.79 \& 63.29 \& 75.94 \& 64.97 \& 64.27 \& 53.16 \& 53.50 \& 67.33 \& 64.83 \& 58.05 \& 58.78 \& 47.59 \& 49.70 \& \\
\hline Yarn, tops, thread, cloth ............................ do.... \& 371.44 \& 418.64 \& 35.77 \& 33.15 \& 43.66 \& 35.64 \& 37.00 \& 28.16 \& 27.84 \& 33.72 \& 35.76 \& 27.53 \& 28.13 \& 24.03 \& 24.24 \& \\
\hline Cloth, woven .......................................... do... \& 228.63 \& 249.77 \& 22.00 \& 20.95 \& 27.14 \& 20.92 \& 21.97 \& 17.44 \& 18.23 \& 21.67 \& 24.59 \& 18.20 \& 18.71 \& 15.84 \& 15.75 \& \\
\hline Manufactured prods,, apparel, furnishings do.... \& 225.13 \& 352.91 \& 28.02 \& 30.14 \& 32.28 \& 29.33 \& 27.26 \& 24.67 \& 25.38 \& 33.16 \& 28.82 \& 30.21 \& 30.30 \& 23.56 \& 25.47 \& \\
\hline Imports, manmade fiber equivalent ............... do.... \& 524.97 \& 540.64 \& 50.18 \& 52.11 \& 49.19 \& 40.10 \& 35.46 \& 46.72 \& 38.55 \& 43.81 \& 45.53 \& 57.83 \& 58.01 \& 66.66 \& 69.32 \& \\
\hline Yarn, tops, thread, cloth ............................ do... \& 102.18 \& 97.48 \& 7.55 \& 7.96 \& 7.45 \& 7.27 \& 7.36 \& 10.17 \& 8.04 \& 11.86 \& 10.87 \& 13.11 \& 11.34 \& 12.43 \& 12.05 \& \\
\hline Cloth, woven .......................................... do.... \& 64.58 \& 67.28 \& 5.69 \& 5.72 \& 5.57 \& 5.12 \& 5.06 \& 7.00 \& 5.50 \& 8.91 \& 7.73 \& 9.34 \& 8.59 \& 9.25 \& 8.98 \& . \\
\hline Manufactured prods., apparel, furnishings do.... \& 422.79 \& \({ }^{2} 443.15\) \& 42.64 \& 44.15 \& 41.73 \& 32.83 \& 29.10 \& 36.55 \& 30.50 \& 31.94 \& 34.67 \& 44.72 \& 46.67 \& 54.23 \& 57.27 \& \\
\hline  \& 359.61 \& 378.52 \& 37.62
1988 \& 38.26 \& 36.10 \& 27.71 \& 22.74 \& 31.03 \& 25.64 \& 26.70 \& 29.30 \& 36.66 \& 41.06 \& 48.44 \& 49.85 \& \\
\hline Knit apparel \(\qquad\) do WOOL AND MANUFACTURES \& 184.50 \& 187.74 \& 19.38 \& 19.20 \& 18.89 \& 12.08 \& 8.77 \& 12.23 \& 10.09 \& 10.51 \& 12.51 \& 16.95 \& 17.68 \& 21.52 \& 21.90 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis): \\
Apparel class \(\qquad\) mil. lb.
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Apparel class \(\qquad\) mil. lb. \& 106.5
10.5 \& 113.4
10.0 \& 8.4
0.9 \& \(\begin{array}{r}7.7 \\ \mathbf{r} 0.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 10.8
\({ }^{4} 40.9\) \& 8.8
0.6 \& 4
4
4
4 0.6 \& 10.2
\(r_{0} .8\) \& 11.0
0.8 \& 412.9
\({ }^{4} 0.9\) \& 10.8
0.7 \& 10.2
0.8 \& r4

40.8
40.9 \& 8.4 \& \& <br>
\hline Wool imports, clean yield ........................................ do.... \& 42.3 \& 56.5 \& 4.8 \& 4.1 \& 3.9 \& 3.6 \& 4.0 \& 6.9 \& 7.7 \& 6.6 \& 7.5 \& 8.6 \& 4.9 \& ${ }^{1} \mathbf{8 . 5}$ \& ז5.3 \& <br>
\hline Duty-free (carpet class) .................................. do.... \& 22.0 \& 26.0 \& 2.0 \& 1.2 \& 1.2 \& 1.5 \& 1.6 \& 2.7 \& 2.5 \& 1.8 \& 1.9 \& 2.4 \& 2.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r2.8 }}$ \& r2.5 \& <br>
\hline Wool prices, raw, shorn, clean basis, delivered to U.S. mills: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Domestic-Graded territory, 64's, staple $2 \cdot 3 / 4^{\text {n }}$ |
| :--- |
| and up $\qquad$ cents per lb. | \& ${ }^{5} 2.18$ \& 52.45 \& 2.51 \& 2.53 \& 2.53 \& 2.53 \& 2.53 \& 2.53 \& 2.68 \& 2.74 \& 2.78 \& 2.78 \& 2.83 \& 2.83 \& 2.83 \& 2.83 <br>

\hline Australian, 64's, Type 62, duty-paid .............. do.... \& ${ }^{5} 2.77$ \& ${ }^{5} 3.09$ \& 3.06 \& 3.11 \& 3.06 \& 3.20 \& 3.21 \& 3.19 \& 3.12 \& 3.07 \& 3.14 \& 3.16 \& 3.19 \& 3.23 \& 3.20 \& 3.16 <br>

\hline | Wool broadwoven goods, exc. felts: |
| :--- |
| Production (qtrly.) $\qquad$ mil. sq. yd . | \& \& \& \& 43.7 \& \& \& 40.0 \& \& \& 53.7 \& \& \& $\ldots$ \& \& ............. \& <br>

\hline FLOOR COVERINGS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Carpet, rugs, carpeting (woven, tufted, other), shipments, quarterly............................ mil. sq. yds.. \& 1,206.0 \& 1,082.2 \& \& 253.0 \& \& \& 276.9 \& \& \& 255.1 \& \& \& 284.3 \& \& \& <br>
\hline APPAREL \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Women's, misses', juniors' apparel cuttings: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Coats.................................................thous. units.. \& 17,394 \& 19,199 \& 2,213 \& 1,962 \& 1,926 \& 1,589 \& 1,163 \& 1,280 \& 1,136 \& 1,143 \& 1,457 \& 1,684 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 1,773}$ \& 1,569 \& \& . <br>
\hline Dresses....................................................... do.... \& 169,697 \& 168,383 \& 13,177 \& 11,953 \& 11,993 \& 9,785 \& 9,267 \& 10,580 \& 12,246 \& 14,094 \& 12,734 \& 11,150 \& ${ }^{\mathrm{r} 11,285}$ \& 9,528 \& \& <br>
\hline Suits (incl. pant suits, jumpsuits)................... do.... \& 25,275 \& 21,140 \& 1,957 \& 2,357 \& 1,954 \& 1,391 \& 1,229 \& 1,371 \& 1,404 \& 1,411 \& 1,306 \& 1,308 \& '1,391 \& 1,299 \& ............ \& -........... <br>
\hline Skirts ......................................................... do.... \& 63,648 \& 73,608 \& 6,576 \& 6,876 \& 6,972 \& 6,432 \& 5,904 \& 7,824 \& 9,096 \& 9,540 \& 8,628 \& 8,304 \& r9,348 \& 7,104 \& \& -........... <br>
\hline Blouses ............................................. thous. dozen.. \& 24,932 \& 25,781 \& 2,216 \& 2,246 \& 2,349 \& 2,117 \& 1,912 \& 2,225 \& 2,413 \& 2,489 \& 2,275 \& 2,231 \& '2,203 \& 2,235 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS－Continued

| PAREL－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Men＇s apparel cuttings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．anas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．units．．． | ${ }_{14,329}^{1593}$ | 14,471 17,985 | 1，203 | $\xrightarrow{1,739}$ | 1,467 1,810 | $\xrightarrow{1,236} 1$ | 1，105 | 1,211 1,484 | 1,044 1,637 | 1，294 | 1,320 1,689 | 1，405 | r1，432 | 935 1,256 |  |  |
| Trousers（separate），dress ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 124，688 | 122，399 | 11，419 | 11，403 | 12，567 | 10，696 | 7，917 | 9，025 | 9,348 | 10，685 | 11，204 | 11，366 | r10，927 | ${ }_{7}^{1,762}$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Slacks（jean cut），casual ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 208，368 | 211，112 | 18，249 | 22，061 | 18，745 | 15，982 | 13，005 | 15，909 | 12，977 | 15，990 | 13，324 | 12，231 | ${ }^{12} 2,240$ | 11，449 |  |  |
| Hosiery，shipments．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．dous．doz．pairs．．． | 388,895 290,453 | 36,662 286,379 | 23，770 | 3,060 22,754 | 36,082 26,371 | 2,672 23,193 | 21，689 | 23，721 | 24，531 | 2，${ }_{24,665}$ | 2,550 26,119 | $\stackrel{\text { r2，}}{ }$ | r2，427 26,405 | 1,973 30,233 | 26，850 |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AEROSP |
| :---: |
| Orders，new（net），qtrly，total＠ $\qquad$ <br> U．S．Government do．． <br> Prime contract $\qquad$ do．．．． <br> Sales（net），receipts，or billings，qtrly，total do．．．． <br> U．S．Government $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do．．． <br> Backlog of orders，end of period \＃ $\qquad$ do．．． <br> U．S．Government $\qquad$ do． <br> Aircraft（complete）and parts $\qquad$ do． <br> Engines（aircraft）and parts $\qquad$ do．．．．． ul－ <br> sion units，and parts $\qquad$ mil．\＄． <br> Other related operations（conversions，modifica－ tions），products，services $\qquad$ mil．\＄． <br> Aircraft（complete）； <br> Shipments \＃\＃．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． <br> Airframe weight \＃\＃．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous． lb ．． <br> Exports，commercial t＋ $\qquad$ mil．\＄． <br> MOTOR VEHICLES（NEW） |
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Passenger cars
Factory sales（from U．S．plants），total ．．．．．．．．．．thous
Retail sales，total，not seasonally adj $\uparrow$ ．， Domestics §．．．
Total，seas，adjusted at annual rate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Domestics $\$$
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Retail inventories，end of mo．，domestics：$\dagger$ Not seasonally adjusted ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous
Inventory－retail sales ratio，domestics § $\dagger$ ．．．．
Exports（BuCensus），assembled cars ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous． Imports（BuCensus），complete unit．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． From Canada，total ．．．
Registrations fl，total new vehicles ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．
Imports，incl．domestically sponsored ．．．．．．．．do．
Trucks and buses：
Domestic（from U．S．plants），total ．．．．．．．．．thous
Retail sales，seasonally adjusted $\dagger$ Light－duty，up to 14,000 lbs．GVW
Medium－duty， $14, \ldots .$. do
do Medium－duty，14，001－26，000 lbs．GVW ．．．．．．．
Heavy－duty， $26,001 \mathrm{lbs}$ and over GVW ．．．．
Retail inventories，end of period，seasonally

 Registrations，if new vehicles，excluding buses not produced on truck chassis ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thou
Truck trailers and chassis，complete（excludes Vans det．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Trailer bodies（detachable．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Freight cars（new），for domestic use；all railroads and private car lines（excludes rebuilt cars and cars for export）
Shipments ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． New orders
Equipment manufacturers．
Unfilled orders，end of period
Equipment manufacturers．
Number owned，end of period 1 railroads（AAR）：$\ddagger$ Held for repairs，\％of total owned．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Capacity（carrying），total，end of mo ．．．．．．mil．tons
Average per car．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．tons．

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See footnotes at end of tables．

# FOOTNOTES FOR PAGES S-1 THROUGH S-36 <br> <br> General Notes for all Pages: 

 <br> <br> General Notes for all Pages:}
$r$ Revised.
p Preliminary.
e Estimated.
c Corrected.

## Page S-1

1. Estimates (corrected for systematic biases) for July-Sept. and Oct.-Dec. 1981 based on planned capital expenditures of business. Planned capital expenditures for the year 1981 appear on p. 25 of the Sept. 1981 Survey
$\dagger$ The estimates for plant and equipment expenditures have been revised. An article describing that revision and containing revised estimates for 1947-77 begins on p. 24 of the Oct. 1980 Surver.

4I Data for the individual durable and nondurable goods industries appear in the Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. issues of the Surver.

## Page S-2

$\dagger$ Revised series. Estimates of personal income have been revised as part of the 1980 benchmark revision of the national income and product accounts. An article describing that revision appears in the Dec. 1980 Survey. Data for 1976-79 are available in a special supplement to the Survey. Pre-1976 data will be published in The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-76: Statistical Tables.
$\ddagger$ Includes inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

* New series. Detailed descriptions begin on p. 18 of the Nov. 1979 Survey. See note "†" for this page for information on historical data
§ Monthly estimates equal the centered three-month average of personal saving as a percentage of the centered three-month moving average of disposable personal income.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.


## Page S-3

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted
\# Includes data not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Revised series. For wholesale see note " $\dagger$ " for $p$. S-9. For manufacturing see note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-4. For retail see note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-10.
$\dagger$ See note " $\dagger$ " for $p$. S-4.
§ See note "t" for p. S-10.
(a) See note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-9.

* New series. Data back to 1967 are available from the National Income and Wealth Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis.


## Page S-4

Based on data not seasonally adjusted
$\ddagger$ Revised series. Data for both the manufacturing and retail sectors have been revised For manufacturing see note " $\dagger$ " for this page. For retail see note " $\dagger$ " for $p . S-10$.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data have been revised back to 1972. A detailed description of this revision and historical data appear in the report "Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders" M3-1.10 (1972-1980), available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233
§ See note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-10.
(a) See note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-9

* New series. Data back to 1967 are available from the National Income and Wealth Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
T Effective September 1981 Survey, data for Manufacturers' Export Sales and Orders of Durable Goods have been discontinued due to both budgetary limitations and a continuing deterioration in the quality of the data.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.


## Page S-5

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
$\dagger$ See note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-4.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Includes textile mill products, leather and products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero.
7 For these industries (food and kindred products, tobacco, apparel and other textile products, petroleum and coal, chemicals and allied products, and rubber and plastics products) sales are considered equal to new orders.

## Page S-6

. Based on unadjusted data.
2. This series has been discontinued.
$\neq$ Compiled by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
Ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index).
I Revisions, back to 1975 for some commodities, are available upon request.

Page S-7

1. Annual average computed by BEA
2. Indexes are no longer available.
§ For actual producer prices of individual commodities see respective commodities in the Industry section beginning p. S-22. All data subject to revision four months after original publication.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Stage-of-processing producer price indexes have been revised back to 1976 to reflect updated industry input-output relationships and improved classification of some products.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately
$\ddagger$ Effective Feb. 1981, data have been revised back to 1976 to reflect new seasonal factors.

## Page S-8

1. Computed from cumulative valuation total
2. Data shown here are based on 1980 seasonal factors. Effective Jan. 1981, data are no longer seasonally adjusted.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately. 1981 are for five weeks; other months four weeks.

## Page S-9

1. Index as of Oct. I, 1981: building, 319.1; construction, 341.9 .

TI Home mortgage rates (conventional first mortgages) are under money and interest rates on p. S-15.
§ Data include guaranteed direct loans sold.
$\dagger$ Effective April 1981 Survey, wholesale trade data have been revised for Jan. 1973-Jan. 1981. Revised data are available upon request.

Page S-10

1. Advance estimate.
2. Effective Jan. 1979 data, sales of mail-order houses are included with department store sales.
$\dagger$ Effective April 1981 SURVEY, retail trade data have been revised for the years 1971-1980. Revised data and a summary of the changes are available from the Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.

## Page S-11

1. As of July 1.
2. The accounts receivable series have been discontinued.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan. 1977-Oct. 1979 appear in "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, No. 870, Bureau of the Census.
$\dagger$ Effective July 1981 SURVEY, data have been revised to reflect new benchmarks and new seasonal adjustment factors. See "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1980 Benchmarks," in the July 1981 issue of Employment and Earnings.

II Effective with the Feb. 1981 Survey, the labor force series reflect new seasonal factors. Data have been revised back to 1976; comparable monthly data for 1976-80 appear in the Feb. 1981 issue of Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* New serics. The participation rate is the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force. The employment-population ratio is employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population, 16 years and over.


## Page S-12

+ See corresponding note on p.S. 11
\& Effective October 1978 Survey, includes data formerly shown separately under ordnance and accessories.
(a) Formerly shown as Electrical equipment and supplies.
- Production and nonsupervisory workers.
$\ddagger$ This series is not seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Page S-13
$\dagger$ See note "†" on p. S-11.
§ See note "§"' on p. S-12
(a) See note "@" on p. S-12.
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-12.
I Production and nonsupervisory workers.

## Page S-14

$\dagger$ See corresponding note on p . S-11.
I Production and nonsupervisory workers.
$\ddagger$ Earnings in 1967 dollars reflect changes in purchasing power since 1967 by dividing by Consumer Price Index.
§ Wages as of Oct. 1, 1981: Common, \$13.62; Skilled, \$17.66
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
(a) Insured unemployment (all programs) data include claims filed under extended duration provisions of regular State laws; amounts paid under these programs are excluded from state benefits paid data.
@(@) Insured unemployment as a percent of average covered employment in a 12 -month period.

## Page S-15

1. Average for Dec.
2. Average for the year.
3. Daily average.
4. Beginning Jan. 1981, data are for top-rated only. Prior data cover a range of top-rated and regional dealer closing rates.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately
F For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than domestic commercial bank and U.S. Government, less cash items in process of collection; for loans, exclusive of loans to and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks and include valuation reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e. before deduction of valuation reserves).

- Adjusted to exclude domestic commercial interbank loans and Federal funds sold to domestic commercial banks.
* New series. Beginning Dec. 1978, data are for all investment account securities; comparable data for earlier periods are not available.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Rates on the commercial paper placed for firms whose bond rating is Aa or the equivalent. Data through Oct. 1979 show a maturity for 120-179 days. Beginning Nov. 1979, maturity is for 180 days.
(a) Data through Oct. 1979 show a maturity for 150-179 days. Beginning Nov. 1979, maturity is for 180 days.


## Page S-16

1. Data are for fiscal years ending Sept. 30 and include revisions not distributed to the months.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was redesignated as the Department of Health and Human Services by the Department of Education Organization Act.

## Page S-17

1. Total for Jan.-May and Oct.-Dec.
2. Total for 11 months; production not available for Aug.
3. The money stock measures M3 and L have been revised back through 1978. The monthly data prior to Aug. 1980, and 1978-1980 annuals will be available later.
$\S$ Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ).
$\dagger$ The Federal Reserve has redefined the monetary aggregates. The redefinition was prompted by the emergence in recent years of new monetary assets-for example, negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts and money market mutual fund shares-and alterations in the basic character of established monetary assets-for example, the growing similarity of and substitution between the deposits of thrift institutions and those of commercial banks. Monthly data from 1959 to date are available from the Banking Section of the Division of Research and Statistics at the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. 20551.
$\ddagger$ Composition of the money stock measures is as follows:
MI-A.-This measure is currency plus demand deposits at commercial banks. It is essentially the same as the old M1 except that it excludes demand deposits held by foreign commercial banks and official institutions.
MI-B.-This equals MI-A plus interest-earning checkable deposits at all depositary institutions-namely NOW accounts, automatic transfer from savings (ATS) accounts, and credit union share draft balances-as well as a small amount of demand deposits at thrift institutions that cannot, using present data sources, be separated from interest-earning checkable deposits.
M2. -This measure adds to M1-B overnight repurchase agreements (RP's) issued by commercial banks and certain overnight Eurodollars (those issued by Caribbean branches of member banks) held by U.S. nonbank residents, money market mutual fund shares, and savings and small-denomination time deposits (those issued in denominations of less than $\$ 100,000$ ) at all depositary institutions. Depositary institutions are commercial banks (including U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks, Edge Act corporations, and foreign investment companies), mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions.
M3. -This measure equals M2 plus large-denomination time deposits (those issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more) at all depositary institutions (including negotiable CD's) plus term RP's issued by commercial banks and savings and loan associations.
L.-This broad measure of liquid assets equals M3 plus other liquid assets consisting of other Eurodollar holdings of U.S. nonbank residents, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, savings bonds, and marketable liquid Treasury obligations.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Includes ATS and NOW balances at all institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.

* Overnight (and continuing contract) RP's are those issued by commercial banks to the nonbank public, and overnight Eurodollars are those issued by Caribbean branches of member banks to U.S nonbank customers.
@ Small time deposits are those issued in amounts of less than $\$ 100,000$. Large time deposits are those issued in amounts of $\$ 100,000$ or more and are net of the holdings of domestic banks, thrift institutions, the U.S. Government, money market mutual funds, and foreign banks and official institutions.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately


## Page S-18

1. Beginning Jan. 1981 data, U.S. Virgin Islands trade with foreign countries is included.
§ Number of issues represents number currently used; the change in number does no affect the continuity of the series.
$\ddagger$ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
(a) Data may not equal the sum of the geographic regions, or commodity groups and principal commodities, because of revisions to the totals not reflected in the component items.

## Page S-19

1. See note 1 for p.S-18.
\# Includes data not shown separately.
§ Data may not equal the sum of geographic regions, or commodity groups and principal commodities, because of revisions to the totals not reflected in the components.

## Page S-20

1. See note 1 for p.S-18.
\# Includes data not shown separately

## Page S-21

1. Domestic trunk operations only (averaging about 90 percent of domestic total).
2. Annual total; quarterly or monthly revisions are not available
3. Before extraordinary and prior period items.
4. For month shown.
5. Beginning Jan. 1980 data, another company is included.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Total revenues, expenses, and income for all groups of carriers also reflect nonschedulec service.
$\ddagger$ Beginning Jan. 1977, defined as those having operating revenues of $\$ 50$ million or more.
6. Average daily rent per room occupied, not scheduled rates.

## Page S-22

1. Reported annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
2. Data withheld to avoid disclosing operations of individual companies.
3. Beginning Jan. 1979, data include chemically-treated fertilizer and sodium nitrate containing
over $16.3 \%$ nitrogen by weight; not strictly comparable with data shown for earlier periods.
4. Annual total for monthly data where available; not comparable with earlier periods.
5. See note " "f " for this page.
6. Data beginning Jan. 1979 are for value of shipments and comprise three new product categories. Comparable data for these new categories are not available prior to Jan. 1979. However, the difference between total value of shipments and total factory sales (formerly shown) is considered statistically insignificant.
7. Beginning Jan. 1981, data represent gross weight (formerly phosphoric acid conte at weight) and are not comparable with data shown for earlier periods.
8. Represents solutions containing ammonia and ammonia nitrate/urea solutions; not comparable with other published data.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
\& Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.
$\ddagger$ Revisions, back to 1977 for some commodities, are available upon request.
$T$ Data for Jan. 1977-June 1979 exclude potassium magnesium sulfate; not strictly comparable with data shown for other periods.

## Page S-23

1. Includes Hawaii; not distributed to the months.
2. Reported annual total, including Hawaii; monthly data are preliminary and subject to change.
§ Data are not wholly comparable from year to year because of changes from one classification to another
(@) Revisions, back to 1978 for some commodities, are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Revisions back to 1977 are available upon request.

## Page S-24

1. See note"@@" for this page.
2. Crop estimate for the year.
3. Stop estimate for the
4. Stocks as of June 1 and represents previous year's crop; new crop not reported urtil

June (beginning of new crop year).
5. Previous year's crop; new crop not reported until Oct. (beginning of new crop yea:)
6. Data are no longer available.
7. Sept. I estimate of the 1981 crop
§ Excludes pearl barley.
\# Bags of 100 lbs .
I Revised crop estimates back to 1975 are available upon request.
(@) Revisions, back to 1977, for some commodities, are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Revisions back to 1975 are available upon request.
(a@Data are quarterly except for June (covering Apr. and May) and Sept. (cover:ng June-Sept.).

Page S-25

1. Average for 11 months; price not available for Dec.
2. Prices for Jan.-Mar. 1979 are estimated; actual price not available. Annual average for 1979 is based on actual price (Apr.-Dec.).
3. Average for nine months; index not available for Apr.-June.
§ Cases of 30 dozen.

- 7 Bags of 132.276 lbs .
$\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan.-July 1979 (back to 1975 for grindings of wheat) are available upon request.
(a) Revisions back to 1977 are available upon request.
\# Effective Apr. 1981 Survey, the wholesale price of smoked hams has been discontinued and has been replaced with the comparable price index. Annual indexes prior to 1979 and monthly indexes prior to Feb. 1980 are available upon request.


## Page S-26

1. Beginning Sept. 1979, estimated prices are derived from a different source and are not comparable with prices shown for earlier periods. Annual average for 1979 represents Sept.-Dec.
2. Crop estimate for the year.
3. Reported annual total; not distributed to the months
4. Sept. 1 estimate of the 1981 crop.
§ Monthly data reflect cumulative revisions for prior periods.
(a) Producers' and warehouse stocks.

T Factory and warehouse stocks.
$\ddagger$ Revisions back to 1975 are available upon request.
Page S-27

1. Annual total; monthly revisions are not available.

* New series. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
\# Totals include data for items not shown separately.
Page S-28

1. Annual data; monthly revisions not available.
2. Less than 500 short tons.
3. Effective Jan. 1980, data are no longer available

## Page S-29

1. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available
2. For month shown.
3. Copper refinery production from domestic and foreign ores are not shown to avoid disclosing information for individual firms. The source reports 79,039 metric tons of domestic ores and 14.623 metric tons of foreign ores for the period July-Sept. 1980.

Page S-30

1. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available.
2. Less than 50 tons.
3. Data are for five weeks; other months 4 weeks.
4. For month shown.

II Includes secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap. (a) All data (except annual production figures) reflect GSA remelted zinc and zinc purchased for direct shipment
$\ddagger$ Source for monthly data: American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Source for annual data: Bureau of Mines.
\# Includes data not shown separately
$\dagger$ Effective July 1980 SURVEY. data are revised and shown on a new base. The sample size has been restored to 100 firms and the base has been changed to $1977=100$. The revised series are not comparable to previously published data.

* New series. These indexes are based on shipments of hydraulic and pneumatic products reported by participating members of the National Fluid Power Association. Data back to 1959 are available upon request.


## Page S-31

1. Reflects revisions not available by months.
2. Effective Jan. 1980, total stocks for bituminous coal and lignite exclude residential and commercial stocks and are not comparable with data shown for earlier periods
3. Data are available back to Oct. 1977.
4. Beginning Jan. 1979, data reflect coverage of additional processing facilities; not strictly comparable with data shown for earlier periods.
5. Beginning 1981, data are for quarterly intervals.
6. Based on new 1981 stock level. See also " $\ddagger$ " for this page.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
(a) Beginning July 1977, data are representive of those manufacturers reporting and are not an average of the total industry; they are not directly comparable with earlier data.

* New series. Annual data prior to 1978 and monthly data prior to April 1979 are avail able upon request.
§ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke
II Includes small amounts of "other hydrocarbons and hydrogen refinery input," not shown separately.
$\dagger$ Revisions for 1978 are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Effective with 1981 petroleum data, the Energy Information Agency has changed some definitions and concepts to reflect recent developments in refining and blending practices. These changes include adding a category for gasohol production to motor gasoline production and accounting more precisely for distillate and residual fuel oil processed further after initial distillation. A description of these changes appears in the May 1981 issue of Monthly Energy Review, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.


## Page S-32

1. Less than 50 thousand barrels.
2. See note 4 for p. S-31.
3. Reported annual totals; revisions not allocated to the months.
4. See note "q" for this page.
5. Effective April 1981, price represents simple average of Platt's/Lundberg special retail gasoline prices for 48 cities; not strictly comparable with prices shown for earlier periods which represent weighted average price.
6. See note 6 for p. S-31.

IT Prices are mid-month, include taxes, and represent full service; comparable prices prior to Jan, 1979 are not available.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.

* New series. See note "g" for this page.
$\ddagger$ Except for price data, see note " $\ddagger$ "' for $p$. S-31.


## Page S-33

1. Reported annual total; not distributed to the months.
2. Effective Jan. 1980, data are no longer available.
3. Average for 11 months; no price for Aug.

- Consumption by 525 daily newspapers reporting to the American Newspaper Publishers Association.
$\S$ Monthly data are averages of the 4-week periods ending on the Saturday nearest the end of the month; annual data are as of Dec. 31.
$\ddagger$ Data are monthly or annual totals. Formerly weekly averages were shown.


## Page S-34

1. Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.
2. Crop for the year.
3. Data cover five weeks; other months, four weeks
4. Cumulative total for the 1980 crop.
5. Data are not available prior to Jan. 1980.

* New series. Data for finishing mills have replaced data for weaving mills, which are no longer available.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
- Cumulative ginnings to the end of month indicated.
§ Bales of 480 lbs.


## Page S-35

1. Effective Jan. 1,1978 , includes reexports, formerly excluded.
2. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
3. Average for crop year; Aug. I-Jul. 31.
4. For five weeks; other months four weeks.
5. Monthly average.
6. Average for 11 months; no price for Oct.
7. Less than 500 bales.
8. Effective Aug. 1981 Survey, data are restated to represent millions of square yards.
§ Bales of 480 lbs .
If Based on $480-\mathrm{lb}$. bales, preliminary price reflects sales as of the 15 th; revised price reflects total quantity purchased and dollars paid for the entire month (revised price includes discounts and premiums).
\# Includes data not shown separately.

## Page S-36

1. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
2. Estimates of production, not factory sales.
3. Effective Jan. 1980, passenger vans previously reported as passenger cars are now included with trucks.
4. Effective Jan. 1979, data are not directly comparable with data shown for earlier periods because of the inclusion of Volkswagens produced in the U.S.
5. Monthly data for 1980 exclude exports for off-highway trucks; not strictly comparable with data shown for other periods.
\# Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
§ Domestics comprise all cars assembled in the U.S. and cars assembled in Canada and mported to the U.S. under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Imports comprise all other cars.
II Courtesy of R.L. Polk \& Co.; republication prohibited. Because data for some states are not available, month-to-month comparisons are not strictly valid.
$\ddagger$ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.
$\dagger$ Revisions, back to 1967 for some commodities, are available upon request.
(a) In the 1979 BUSINESS STATISTICS, 4th Qtr. 1977 should read "13,946" mil. \$.
$\ddagger$ In the 1979 BUSINESS STATISTICS, annual data for 1977 should read " $2,604.8$ " mil . $\$$.
\#\# Revisions back to 1977 are available upon request.


In the third quarter

- Real GNP declined $1 / 2$ percent
- GNP fixed-weighted price index increased 9 percent
- Real disposable personal income increased 2 percent

Read GNP


Disposatie Personal Income


GNP Pricas


Corporate Prolits With IVA and CCAdj



[^0]:    1. The third-quarter GNP estimates are based on the following major source data: For personal consumption cxpenditures (PCE), retail sales, and unit auto and truck sales through September; for nonresidential flxed investment, the same information for autos and trucks as for PCE, manufacturers' shipments of machinery and equipment for July and August, July and August construction put in place, and investment plans for the quarter; for residential investment, July and August construction put in place, and housing starts for July and August; for change in business inventories, July and August book values for manufacturing and trade, and unit auto inventories through September; for net exports of goods and services, July and August merchandise trade, and fragmentary information on investment income for the quarter; for government purchases of goods and services, Federal unified budget outlays for July and August, State and local construction put in place for July and August, and State and local employment through September; and for GNP prices, the Consumer Price Index for July and August, the Producer Price Index through September, and unit value indexes for exports and imports for July and August. Some of these source data are subject to revision.
    2. Quarterly estimates of the national income and product accounts are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, and quarterly changes in them are differences between these rates.
[^1]:    1. Includes pay raises for Federal employees, which added 0.8 and 1.4 percentage points to the increase in GNP prices in the fourth quarters of 1979 and 1980 , respectively. by the Comsists of all components for which separate estimates are prepared. The major component that is not included is purchases of food by the Federal Government other than transactions by the Commodity Credit Corporation that are treated like purchases. inventories of gasoline service stations, and (3) the energy portions of inventories of businesses that do not produce energy for sale.

    NoTE -Ina-much as GNP is a sum of final products, the food and energy estimates in this table do not take into account the effect on the prices of final products of changes in the prices of the food and energy that are costs of production.

[^2]:    3. The increasing use of "lifeline" rate structures, which price a larger quantity of each residential customer's consumption at the lowest rate during the winter heating season, has not been fully removed through seasonal adjustment. The seasonally adjusted second-quarter increase thus reflected utilities' switch to their effectively higher summer rate schedule (and the fourth-quarter change will reflect their switch to the effectively lower winter rate schedule).
[^3]:    1. Transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade
    2. Transportation and public uance, and real estate

    Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^4]:    1. Gross domestic purchases equals GNP less exports plus imports; final sales to domestic purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.
[^5]:    1. The 1980 revision, which affected both planned and actual expenditures, is described in George R. Green and Marie P. Hertzberg, "Revised Estimates of New Plant and Equipment Expenditures in the United States, 1947-77," Survey of Current Business 60 (October 1980) : 24-59. For a thorough examination of the accuracy of plans through 1966, see Lawrence Bridge, "'The Realization of Plant and Equipment Anticipations by U.S. Businessmen," paper presented at C.I.R.E.T. Conference, Paris, 1967 (unpublished). A more recent study, by Michael J. McKelvey, "The Realization of Investment Plans: A Microeconometric Approach" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1980), analyzes P\&E expenditure plans for individual companies in three industries for 1967-77. Other studies of plans include Murray $F$. Foss and Vito Natrella, "The Structure and Reatization of Business Investment Anticipations," in A. G. Hart, ed., The Quality and Economic Signifcance of Anticipations Data (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960). pp. 387-405 and Irwin Friend and Jean Bronfenbrenner, "Plant and Equipment Programs and Their Realization," in Short-Term Economic Forecasting (Princeton : Short-Term Economic Forecasting (Princeton
    Princeton University Press, 1955), pp. 53-111.
    2. Investment as measured by actual P\&E expenditures differs from the nonresidential fixed investment component of GNP. For a discussion of the relationship between these two measures, see Green and Hertzberg, pp. 38-39.
[^6]:    3. In the 1980 revision of the P\&E survey data, the procedure to correct for systematic bias in the early years covered by the $\mathbf{P} \& E$ survey used data for future-as well as for past-years, because data were not available prior to 1952 for manufacturing and 1954 for nonmanufacturing. The first year for which the influence of future years on the correction factors was negligible was 1957 , and, accordingly, this is the starting date of the analysis in this article.
    4. For a more complete description of the plans data, including the procedure for bias correction, see Green and Hertzberg, pp. 35-36.
[^7]:    5. For example, if in quarter 1 actual investment is $\$ 100$ and planned investment one quarter ahead is $\$ 103$, and if in quarter 2 actual investment turns out to be $\$ 104$, then the comparison in this article is of the 3 -percent increase planned in quarter 1 and the 4-percent increase realized in quarter 2. If in quarter 1 planned investment two quarters ahead is $\$ 105$, and if in quarter 3 actual investment turns out to be $\$ 107$, the comparison is of the planned 5 -percent increase and the realized 7 -percent increase.
[^8]:    6. A root-mean-square error is calculated by (a) squaring the error for each observation, (b) adding all the squared errors, (c) dividing the sum of squared errors by the number of observations to obtain the mean squared error, and (d) taking the square root of the mean squared error. The RMSE resembles an arithmetic mean of errors without respect to sign; the difference is that dispersion in the size of errors around their mean increases the RMSE but does not increase the arithmetic mean without respect to sign.
[^9]:    7. These ratios, known as $U$ statistics, have been analyzed extensively by Henri Theil in Applied Economic Forecasting (Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Company, 1966), chap. 2.
[^10]:    10. Two examples of the use of realization functions are in Robert Elsner, "Realization of Investment Anticipations," in J. Duesenberry, G. Fromm, L. Klein, and E. Kuh, eds., The Brookings Quarterly Econometric Model of the United States (Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Company, 1965), p. 97 and F. G. Adams and V. Duggal, "Anticipations Variables in an Econometric Model : Performance of the Anticipations Version of Wharton Mark III," International Economic Review 15 (June 1974): 267-284. The theory underlying realization functions is developed in Franco Modigliani and Kalman J. Cohen, "The Significance and Uses of Ex Ante Data," in M. J. Bowman, ed., Expectations, Uncertainty, and Business Behavior (New York: Social Science Research Council, 1958), pp. 151-64.
[^11]:    13. The exact variables used in the regression equations are described in the appendix.
    14. There are not enough annual observations to estimate usable year-ahead results by subperiod. The equations were estimated through 1979 , so that they could be used to provide estimates for 1980 (see below).
[^12]:    15. The elasticity of real purchases with respect to prices is equal to the price coefficients reported in the tables minus 1.0. A negative price coefficlent therefore implies a price elastictty less than $\mathbf{- 1 . 0}$.
[^13]:    16. The test for the significance of a coefficient compared to 1.0 (rather than the usual tests compared to zero) is performed by calculating a ratio whose numerator is the coefficient minus 1 and whose denominator is the coefficient divided by its t-statistic. If this ratio exceeds 2, then the coefficient is significantly different from 1.0 at a 95 percent level of confidence.
[^14]:    17. The price series used was a preliminary version of the one published in Michael J. McKelvey, "Constant-Dollar Estimates of New Plant and Equipment Expenditures in the United States, 1947-80" in the September 1981 SURvey.
[^15]:    18. For profits, one-quarter-ahead unexpected values were much more closely related to investment than two-quarters-ahead values. Consequently, as noted in table 4, the two-quarters-ahead realization equations make use of unexpected profits one quarter ahead rather than two quarters ahead.
[^16]:    4. In addition, if a U.S. corporation was normally excluded from full consolidation in reports to stockholders because its operations were largely unrelated to those of the owning enterprise, the benchmark survey nevertheless required it to be consolidated (or aggregated, if consolidation would have caused an undue burden) with the owning enterprise. See technical note for further explanation.
[^17]:    D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

[^18]:    6. However, if a U.S. individual, estate, or trus held its investments abroad indirectly through a U.S. business enterprise, the U.S. business enter. prise, rather than the individual, estate, or trust, was considered the U.S. parent; in this case, the enterprise's domestic assets were reported and were classified according to the enterprise's form of organization.
[^19]:    - Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

    1. For purposes of this table, majority-owned foreign affiliates consist of affiliates that were owned more than 50 percent by all U.S. parents combined and that had assets, sales, or net income of more than $\$ 3$ million in 1977 .
    2. See footnote 2 , table 8 .

    Note.-In this tahle, data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

[^20]:    2. Detailed findings and a methodology of the 1977 benchmark survey were published in U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Coples may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402, price $\$ 10.00$, stock number 003-010-00079-1.
[^21]:    See footnotes at end of tables．

[^22]:    See footnotes at end of tables.

[^23]:    See footnotes at end of tables.

[^24]:    See footnotes at end of tables

[^25]:    See footnotes at end of tables.

[^26]:    See footnotes at end of tables.

[^27]:    See footnotes at end of tables.

