## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS




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The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required ty taw of his Depariment,
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Nork.-This issue of the Sunvir went to the printer on April 6, 1989. It incorporates data from the following monthy BEA news releases:

Gross National Product (Mar, 23),
Personal Income and Outlays (Mar. 24), and
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators (Mar. 29 ).

## the BUSINESS SITUATION

## Corporate Profits

P$P_{\text {Rofirs }}$ from current productionprofits before tax with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj)increased $\$ 10$ billion, to $\$ 340$ billion, in the fourth quarter of 1988 , following a $\$ 31 / 2$ billion increase in the third. ${ }^{1}$
Profits of domestic financial corporations and profits from the rest of the world registered moderate, nearly offsetting, changes; profits of domestic nonfinancial corporations increased $\$ 10^{1 / 2}$ billion. The increase reflected increases both in the product of nonfinancial corporations and in profits per unit of product; the increase in profits per unit was responsible for most of the profit increase. Real product increased $4^{1 / 2}$ percent, up from $2^{1 / 2}$ percent in the third quarter. Unit prices increased $5^{1 / 2} 2$ percent, while unit costs increased $4^{1 / 2}$ percent; unit labor costs again accounted for most of the increase in unit costs. (Percentages are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.)
Domestic profits of financial corporations declined $\$ 2$ billion, following an increase of $\$ 2^{1 / 2}$ billion, and profits from the rest of the world increased $\$ 1^{1 / 2}$ billion, following an increase of $\$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion.
Profts before tax and related measures.-Profits before tax (PBT) increased $\$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion, following an $\$ 8$ billion increase. The difference between the $\$ 10$ billion increase in profits from current production and the $\$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion increase in PBT reflected partially offsetting changes in the IVA and in the CCAdj. (Both adjustments are added to PBT to obtain the currentproduction measure.)
The IVA is an estimate of inventory profits with sign reversed. Inventory profits declined $\$ 10^{1 / 2}$ billion, reflecting a slowing in the rate of increase

[^0]in prices of inventoried goods, especially inventories of food. Almost onehalf of the increase in the IVA is traceable to food manufacturing and retail food stores; a sharp increase in the IVA of wholesale trade also reflected food prices to some extent. The slowing in the rate of increase in food prices is illustrated by the foods component of the Producer Price Index, which increased $4^{1 / 2}$ percent in the fourth quarter after increasing 9 percent in the third (seasonally adjusted annual rates).
The CCAdj, which is an estimate of the amount by which the predominantly tax-based depreciation measure that underlies PBT differs from BEA's approximation of economic depreciation, declined from $\$ 45^{1 / 2}$ billion to $\$ 39^{1 / 2}$ billion. The decline reflected the cumulating impact of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which lengthened the service lives that may be used in calculating most depreciation allowances for tax purposes. In the absence of changes in tax law and in the level and rate of price increase of business fixed investment, tax-based deprecia-
tion is expected to fall below economic depreciation-i.e., the CCAdj is expected to turn negative-in the early 1990's. (Higher levels of investment or lower rates of price increase would tend to postpone the date at which this crossover occurs.)
Cash flow from current production, a profits-related measure of internally generated funds available to corporations for investment, increased $\$ 13$ billion after three quarters in which increases had ranged from $\$ 3$ billion to $\$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion.
PBT with IVA but without CCAdj.Profits from current production is not available by industry; PBT with IVA alone is the best available measure of industry profits.

Domestic profits of nonfinancial corporations increased $\$ 15^{1 / 2}$ billion; sizable increases were registered in manufacturing (with chemicals recording the largest gain), transportation and public utilities, and trade.

Domestic profits of financial corporations declined $\$ 1$ billion. A $\$ 1$ billion increase in Federal Reserve profits was

## Looking Ahead...

- New prices effective May 1. The "User's Guide to BEA Information" in this issue of the Survey lists new prices, to be effective May 1, for some of the products and services for which BEA is the sales agent. The new prices reflect updated estimates of the costs BEA incurs in distributing these items.
- Alternative Weighting of Real GNP. An article considering the presentation by BEA of alternative weighting systems for real GNP will appear in an upcoming issue of the Survey.
- Gross Product by Industry. Preliminary 1988 estimates of gross product by industry will not be published in the April Survey. They will be delayed in order to incorporate several improvements. Publication of estimates for 1988 and earlier years that incorporate these improvements is planned for later this year.
- U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established by Foreign Direct Investors in 1988. Data on the cost to foreign direct investors of the ownership interests acquired or established in U.S. business enterprises in 1988, by industry and by country of foreign owner, will be presented in the May Survey. Selected operating data of the U.S. business enterprises will also be presented.
more than offset by declines in profits of other financial institutions. Savings and loan associations registered the largest decline as losses, which had narrowed in the third quarter, became larger.

Profits from the rest of the world increased $\$ 1^{1 / 2}$ billion. This component of profits measures inflows of profits from foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations less outflows of profits from U.S. affiliates of foreign corporations. In the fourth quarter, inflows were unchanged while outflows, mainly from petroleum affiliates, declined.

## Government Sector

The fiscal position of the government sector deteriorated in the fourth quarter of 1988, as the combined deficit of the Federal Government and of State and local governments increased $\$ 38$ billion (table 1). The deficit of the Federal Government increased $\$ 34^{1 / 2}$ billion, and the surplus of State and local governments declined $\$ 3^{1 / 2}$ billion.
The Federal sector.-The Federal Government deficit increased to $\$ 158$ billion, as expenditures increased more than receipts.
Receipts increased $\$ 15^{1 / 2}$ billion, in contrast to a $\$ 7^{1 / 2}$ billion decline in the third quarter. The third-quarter decline was more than accounted for by personal taxes, which were boosted in the first half of the year by the reaction of taxpayers to certain features of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. In the fourth quarter, personal tax and nontax receipts increased $\$ 7^{1 / 2}$ billion and contributions for social insurance increased $\$ 7$ billion; both increases reflected a strong increase in incomes. Indirect business tax and nontax accruals increased $\$ 1$ billion, of which one-half was in customs duties. Corporate profits tax accruals increased $\$^{1 / 2}$ billion.

Expenditures increased $\$ 50$ billion, in contrast to a $\$ 17^{1 / 2}$ billion decline in the third quarter. Much of the swing was accounted for by three kinds of expenditures-purchases of national defense goods and services, purchases of agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and subsidies to farmers. Combined, they declined $\$ 26$ billion in the third quarter and increased $\$ 43^{1 / 2}$ billion in the fourth. The large fourthquarter increase in defense purchases was for most types of military equipment and for research and development; in CCC purchases, it was for
corn and cotton; in subsidies to farmers, it was for deficiency payments, conservation payments, and drought assistance payments. All other expenditures combined increased $\$ 6^{1 / 2}$ billion in the fourth quarter, compared with $\$ 9$ billion in the third.
Cyclically adjusted surplus or deficit.-When measured using cyclical adjustments based on middleexpansion trend GNP, the Federal deficit on the national income and product accounts basis increased from $\$ 164^{1 / 2}$ billion in the third quarter to $\$ 200^{1 / 2}$ billion in the fourth (see table 3 on page 18). The cyclically adjusted deficit as a percentage of middleexpansion trend GNP increased from 3.5 percent in the third quarter to 4.1 percent in the fourth.

The State and local sector.-The State and local government surplus declined to $\$ 52^{1 / 2}$ billion, as expenditures increased more than receipts.

Receipts increased $\$ 12$ billion, compared with $\$ 9^{1 / 2}$ billion in the third quarter. Indirect business tax and nontax accruals increased $\$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion, of which $\$ 3$ billion was in sales taxes. Personal tax and nontax receipts increased $\$ 4$ billion; corporate profits tax accruals and contributions for social insurance increased $\$^{1 / 2}$ billion each.
Expenditures increased $\$ 15$ billion, compared with $\$ 10$ billion in the third quarter. The acceleration was in purchases of goods and services, which increased $\$ 13^{1 / 2}$ billion in the fourth quarter, compared with $\$ 8$ billion in the third. Purchases of structures increased $\$ 4$ billion, in contrast to a $\$ 1^{1 / 2}$ billion decline in the third quarter; the swing was due to the construction of highways and sewage treatment plans. All other categories of expenditures combined increased $\$ 2^{1 / 2}$ billion, compared with $\$ 1^{1 / 2}$ billion in the third quarter.

Table 1.-Government Sector Receipts and Expenditures
[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

|  | Change from preceding quarter |  |  |  |  | Level <br> 1988:IV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 |  |  |  |  |
|  | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Government sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts... | 22.6 | 15.5 | 45.6 | 1.0 | 26.5 | 1,598.5 |
| Expenditures $\qquad$ - ). | 48.0 -25.4 | 4.0 11.5 | 23.3 22.3 | $\begin{array}{r}-8.5 \\ \hline 9.6\end{array}$ | 64.3 -37.8 | $1,703.8$ -105.3 |
| Federal Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts.......... | 14.3 | 6.6 | 31.9 | -7.5 | 15.7 | 991.2 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts.............. Corporate profits tax accruals. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -2.6 \\ -1.1 \\ 7.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -17.7 |  | $\begin{array}{r} -16.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ |  | 415.8113.557.9 |
|  |  | -. 9 |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions for social insurance............... |  | 24.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 404.0 |
| Expenditures.. | 36.5 | 1.2 | 10.2 | -17.3 | 50.0 | 1,149.0 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | 5.1-5.6-8.8 | -13.7-8.8-8.8 | 4.64.54.1 | -14.5-4.5 | 28.67.6 | 396.330.99.9 |
| National defense.......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense...........dity Credit Corporation inventory change.. | 5.8 <br> 3.4 |  |  | -10.0 |  |  |
| Transfer payments................................................................ | 2.6 | 11.916.8 | 3.13.6 | 3.2 <br> 1.7 | 6.8 2.7 | 44.8430.9 |
| To persons.... |  |  |  | 1.4 | ${ }_{4}^{4.15}$ |  |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments. | - 5 | -4.9 | -. 5 |  |  | 16.6 113.0 |
| Net interest paid.... | 5.7 | . 4 | $-.7$ | - 2.9 | 1.5 <br> 4.0 | 158.9 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.. | 17.1 | -6.7 | 1.0 |  | 9.2 | ${ }_{35}^{33.3}$ |
| Ofs which: Agricultural subsidides. | 16.7-.3-.4 | -8.0-1.2 | 2.81.8 | -15.8 | 18.6 18.2 | 35.420.02.1 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises... |  |  |  | $-5.3$ | 9.4 |  |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements...... | -. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus or deficit (-). | -22.1 | 5.3 | 21.8 | 9.8 | -34.3 | -157.8 |
| State and local governments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts. | 7.8 | 18.6 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 720.3 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | $\begin{array}{r} 5.7 \\ -9 \\ -.7 \\ .8 \\ -.5 \end{array}$ | 2.71.2 | 4.7 <br> 1.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 182.232.1 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals................ |  |  | ${ }^{1.8}$ | 5.2 | $5 \cdot 4$ |  |
| Contributions for social insurance........... |  | $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | $\stackrel{.}{ } 7$ | 5.4 | 7 | 52.1 |
| Federal grants-in-aid ................................... |  | 9.7 | $-.7$ | 1.1 | 1.5 | 113.0 |
| Expenditures... | 11.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 9.9 | 15.7 | 667.8 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | $\begin{array}{r} 9.9 \\ -1.1 \\ 2.4 \\ -8.8 \\ -.3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 2.1 \\ 2.1 \\ -7 \\ -.3 \\ -.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.1 \\ -.8 \\ -3 \\ -.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.2 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.3 \\ -.9 \\ -.3 \\ -.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 4.3 \\ -.9 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ | 601.269.2133.6-42.18.7-16.21.017.3 |
| Of which: Structures ....rs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer payments to persons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest paid.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Dividends received by government.....ent enterprises... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -. 2 | 4 | 4 | . 5 | 1.0 |  |
|  | -. 2 | 4 |  | . |  |  |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ).. | $\begin{array}{r} -3.2 \\ 1.6 \\ -4.7 \end{array}$ | 6.1 | . 4 | -. 2 | -3.5 | 52.5 |
| Social insurance funds.... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.6 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ -1.9 \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ -5.1\end{array}$ | 70.9-18.4 |
| her............................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Nore.-Dollar levels are found in tables 3.2 and 3.3 of the "Selected NIPA Tables."

## National Income and Product Accounts Tables

## Selected NIPA Tables

The selimated set of 54 national income and product accounts (NIPA) tables shown in this section presents quarterly estimates, which are updated monthly. (In most of these tables, annual estimates are also shown.) The full set of 132 tables usually shown in July presents annual NIPA revisions. For more information on the presentation of the estimates, see "National Income and Product Accounts Estimates: When They are Released, Where They Are Available, and How They Are Presented" in the July 1988 Surver.

The full set of estimates for 1985-87 is in the July 1988 issue of the Survey; estimates for 1984 are in the July 1987 issue; estimates for 1983 are in the July 1986 issue. Estimates for 1929-82 are in National Income and Product Accounts, 1929-89: Statistical Tables (GPO Stock No. 003-$010-00174-7$, price $\$ 23.00$. These publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents; see address on inside front cover.

The full set of NIPA tables is available on diskette for $\$ 200$ per year ( 12 updates, for the quarterly estimates prepared each month). For more information, write to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BE-54), U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

Table 1.1.-Gross National Product

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | $1988^{\prime}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product...... | 4,526.7 | 4,864.3 | 4,568.0 | 4,662.8 | 4,724.5 | 4,823.8 | 4,909.0 | 4,999.7 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 3,012.1 | 3,227.5 | 3,058.2 | 3,076.3 | 3,128.1 | 3,194.6 | 3,261.2 | 3,326.4 |
| Durable goods. <br> Nondurable goods $\qquad$ | 929.9$1,592.9$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 451.1 \\ 1,046.9 \\ 1,729.6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 441.4 \\ 1,006.6 \\ 1,610.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 422.0 \\ 1,012.4 \\ 1,641.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 437.8 \\ 1,016.2 \end{array}$ | 449.8 | 452.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 464.0 \\ 1,073.9 \end{array}$ |
| Services.............. |  |  |  |  | 1,674.1 | 1,708.2 | 1,747.5 | 1,788.5 |
| Gross private domestic investment................... | 712.9 | 766.5 | 702.8 | 764.9 | 763.4 | 758.1 | 772.5 | 772.0 |
| Fixed investment... | 673.7 | 718.1 | 688.3 | 692.9 | 698.1 | 714.4 | 722.8 | 737.2 |
| Nonresidential.. | 446.8189.5 | 488.4 | 462.1 | 464.1 | 471.5 | 487.8 | 493.7 | 500.6 |
| Structures $\qquad$ Producers' durable |  | 142.8 | 143.0 | 147.7 | 140.1 | 142.3 | 143.8 | 145.0 |
| equipment........... | 307.3226.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 345.6 \\ & 229.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319.1 \\ & 226.2 \end{aligned}$ | 316.3 228.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 331.3 \\ & 226.6 \end{aligned}$ | $345.5$$226.5$ | $349.9$ | 355.6 |
| Residential.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 236.6 |
| Change in business inventories | $\begin{aligned} & 39.2 \\ & 40.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.4 \\ & 42.2 \end{aligned}$ | 14.5 | 72.0 |  |  |  | 34.7 |
| Nonfarm.......... |  |  | 17.8-3.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 72.8 \\ & -.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.4 \\ & 15.9 \end{aligned}$ | 33.1 | 41.9 | 44.6 |
| Farm. | $-1.5$ | 6.1 |  |  |  | 33.6 10.6 | 7.8 | -9.8 |
| Net exports of goods and services | -123.0 | -94.6 | -125.2 | -125.7 | -112.1 | -90.4 | -80.0 | -96.1 |
| Exports. <br> Imports. | $\begin{aligned} & 428.0 \\ & 551.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 519.7 \\ & 614.4 \end{aligned}$ | 440.4 <br> 565.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 459.7 \\ & 585.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 487.8 \\ & 599.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 507.1 \\ & 597.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 536.1 \\ & 616.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 548.0 \\ & 644.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 924.7 | 964.9 | 932.2 | 947.3 | 945.2 | 961.6 | 955.3 | 997.5 |
| Federal. | $\begin{aligned} & 382.0 \\ & 295.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381.0 \\ & 298.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 386.3 \\ & 299.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 391.4 \\ & 299.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377.7 \\ & 298.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 382.2 \\ & 298.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 367.7 \\ & 294.3 \end{aligned}$ | 396.3301.9 |
| National defense.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense............................ | 542.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 82.6 \\ 583.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.4 \\ 546.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92.2 \\ 555.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79.3 \\ 567.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83.4 \\ 579.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73.4 \\ 587.6 \end{array}$ | 94.3601.2 |
| State and local .......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.3.-Gross National Product by Major Type of Product [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{*}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{V}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,526.7 \\ 4,487.5 \\ 39.2 \\ 1,792.5 \end{array}$ | 4,864.3 | 4,568.0 | 4,662.8 | 4,724.5 | 4,823.8 | 4,909.0 | 4,999 |
| Final sales |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,815.9 \\ 48.4 \\ 1,938.7 \end{array}\right\|$ | 4,553.5 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|r} 4,965.0 \\ 34.7 \end{array}$ |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  | 14.5 | 72.0 | 65.3 | 43.7 | 49.7 |  |
| Goods. |  |  | 1,812.9 | 1,849.3 | 1,879.5 | 1,928.0 | 1,960.1 | 1,987. |
| Final sales |  |  | 1,798.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,777.3 \\ 72.0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 1,814.2 \\ 65.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,884.3 \\ 43.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,910.4 \\ 49.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,952.4 \\ 34.7 \end{array}$ |
| Change in business inventories. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,753.3 \\ 39.2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,890.3 \\ 48.4 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 14.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods.... | 776.3 |  | 792.2 | 808.7 | ${ }_{792.7}^{819.3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 849.5 \\ & 831.6 \end{aligned}$ | 881.6836.4 | 882.7848.6 |
| Final sales.. | $\begin{array}{r} 749.7 \\ 26.6 \end{array}$ |  | 789.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories... |  |  | 2.9 |  | 26.6 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 34.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,016.2 \\ & 1,003.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1,088.4 | $1,020.7$$1,009.1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,040.7 \\ & 1,019.1 \end{aligned}$ | $11,060.1$ | 1,078.5 | 1,078.5 | 1,103.8 |
| Final sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories. | $\begin{array}{r} 12.6 \\ 2,295.7 \\ 438.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.4 \\ 2,477.9 \\ 447.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 2,314.4 \\ 440.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21.6 \\ 2,363.9 \\ 449.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.6 \\ 2,405.2 \\ 439.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.9 \\ \mathbf{2 , 4 5 1 . 5} \\ \mathbf{4 4 4 . 3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.6 \\ 2,501.6 \\ 447.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .6 \\ 2,553.5 \\ 459.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Norts.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 1.2.-Gross National Product in Constant Dollars

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product...... | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 3,847.0 \\ 2,521.0 \\ 390.9 \\ \left.\begin{array}{r} 3,29.5 \\ 1,299.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,996.1 \\ & 2,592.2 \end{aligned}$ | 3,865.3 | 3,923.0 | 3,956.1 | 3,985.2 | 4,009.4 | 4,033.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ |  |  | 2,545.2 | 2,531.7 | 2,559.8 | 2,579.0 | 2,603.8 | 2,626.2 |
| Durable goods $\qquad$ <br> Nondurable goods $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,072.6 \\ 409.7 \\ 899.6 \\ 1,283.0 \end{array}$ | 406.5 891.9 | 387.6 890.5 | 401.1 892.7 | 410.6 893.6 | 410.4 904.5 | 416.5 907.4 |
| Services.................................. |  |  | 1,246.8 | 1,253.6 | 1,265.9 | 1,274.8 | 1,288.9 | 1,302.2 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 674.8 | 721.8 | 667.9 | 724.7 | 728.9 | 715.1 | 726.1 | 717.1 |
| Fixed investment... | 640.4 | 679.3 | 654.9 | 657.6 | 662.9 | 679.7 | 686.6 | 688.0 |
| Nonresidential...... | 445.1 | ${ }^{487.5}$ | 462.8 | 444.8 | 473.4 | 490.2 | 495.0 | 491.4 |
| Structures ${ }^{\text {Producers', durable }}$ ( | 125.5 | 125.1 | 128.0 | 132.1 | 124.0 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 125.5 |
| equipment......... | 319.6 | 369.8198.8 |  |  |  | 365.1 | 369.2 | 365.9196.6 |
| Residential. | 195.2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 384.7 \\ & 192.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1332.7 | 189.5 | 189.6 | 191.6 |  |
| Change in business inventories... | $\begin{array}{r}34.4 \\ 86.9 \\ -2.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}42.5 \\ 40.0 \\ 2.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13.0 <br> 18.3 | 67.1 | 66.051.9 | 35.330.13 | 39.5 <br> 40.4 | ${ }^{29.1}$ |
| Nonfarm. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm. |  |  | -5.3 | -1.1 | 14.1 | 5.3 | -. 8 | $-8.5$ |
| Net exports of goods and services. | -128.9 | -100.2 | -130.7 | -126.0 | -109.0 | -92.6 | -93.9 | -105.4 |
| Exports. Imports. | $\begin{aligned} & 427.8 \\ & 556.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 504.8 \\ & 605.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 440.9 \\ & 571.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 459.2 \\ & 585.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 486.2 \\ & 595.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 496.9 \\ 589.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 514.0 \\ & 607.9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{627.4}^{522.1}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 780.2 | 782.3 | 782.9 | 792.6 | 776.4 | 783.8 | 773.5 | 795.5335.5 |
| Federal.. | $\begin{gathered} 339.0 \\ 264.9 \\ 74.1 \\ 441.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 328.7 \\ 26.8 \\ 6.9 \\ 453.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 342.1 \\ 26.5 \\ 72.6 \\ 440.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 347.7 \\ 288.2 \\ 79.5 \\ 444.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327.8 \\ 264.6 \\ 648.2 \\ 448.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 331.6 \\ \begin{array}{r} 263.6 \\ 67.9 \\ 452.2 \end{array} ~ \end{array}$ | 320.1 <br> 256.4 <br> 63.7 <br> 453.4 |  |
| National defense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 335.5 <br> 262.5 <br> 78.9 <br> 460.0 |
| Nondefense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and local. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Note.-

Table 1.4.-Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\circ}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| Gross national product..... | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 3,847.0 \\ 3,812.6 \\ 34.4 \\ 1,663.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r} 3,996.1 \\ 3,953.6 \\ 19.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 3,865.3 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,923.0 \\ 3,855.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 3,956.1 \\ 3,890.1 \end{array}\right.$ | 3,985.2 <br> 3,949.9 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4,009.4 \\ 3,969.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | 4,033.4 |
| Final sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,004.4 |
| Change in business inventories |  |  | 13.0 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 35.3 | 39.5 | 29.1 |
| Goods. |  | 1,762.3 | 1,677.5 | 1,713.9 | 1,748.1 | 1,762.4 | 1,768.9 | 1,769.6 |
| Final sales. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,628.9 \\ 34.4 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1,719.8 | 1,664.5 | 1,646.8 | 1,682.2 | 1,727.1 | 1,729.4 | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 4,740.6 \\ 5 & 29.1 \end{array}$ |
| Change in business inventories |  | 22.5 | 13.0 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 35.3 | 39.5 |  |
| Durable goods. | 774.6750.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 864.8 \\ & 8973 \end{aligned}$ | 793.7 | 812.7 | 88.5 | 861.7 | 885.0 | 879.8849.7 |
| Final sales. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 790.8 \\ 2.9 \end{array}$ | 767.2 | 809.0 | 845.8 | 844.6 |  |
| Change in business inventories. | 23.9 |  |  | 95.5 | 23.5 | 15.9 | 40.4 | 30.1 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 888.8 | 8897.5 | 883.8873.7 | 901.2879.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 915.6 \\ & 873.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 900.7 \\ & 881.3 \end{aligned}$ | 884.0884.9 | 889.8890.8 |
| Final sales.. | 878.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 1,801.1 \\ 382.6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} \hline 15.0 \\ \hline & 1,855.4 \\ \hline & 378.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.1 \\ 1,806.6 \\ 381.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21.6 \\ 1,822.3 \\ 386.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42.4 \\ \hline 1,833.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 19.4 \\ \mathbf{1 , 8 4 6 . 1} \\ 376.7 \end{array}\right.$ | -.9$1,862.8$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ 1,879.2 \\ 384.6 \end{array}$ |
| Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 377.7 |  |

Nors.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 1.5.-Relation of Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\circ}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 87 |  |  | 88 |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product................ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,526.7 \\ 428.0 \\ 551.1 \end{array}$ | 4,864.3 | 4,568.0 | 4,662.8 | 4,724.5 | 4,823.8 | 4,909.0 | 4,999.7 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services. <br> Plus: Imports of goods and services. |  | 519.7 | 440.4 | 459.7 | 487.8 | 507.1 | 536.1 | 548.0 |
|  |  | 614.4 | 565.6 | 585.4 | 599.9 | 597.5 | 616.0 | 644.0 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 4,649.7 | 4,958.9 | 4,693.2 | 4,788.4 | 4,836.6 | 4,914.2 | 4,989.0 | 5,095.8 |
| purchases $\qquad$ <br> Less: Change in business inventories. $\qquad$ | 39.2 | 48.4 | 14.5 | 72.0 | 65.3 | 43.7 | 49.7 | 34.7 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 4,610.5 | 4,910.6 | 4,678.7 | 4,716.4 | 4,771.3 | 4,870.5 | 4,939.3 | 5,061.1 |
| 1. Purchases in the United States of goods and services wherever produced. <br> 2. Final sales in the United States of goods and services wherever produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nore.-Percent changes from table 8.1. | ecedin | period | for se | cted | ms in | is | are | own in |

Table 1.7.-Gross National Product by Sector [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ |
| Gross national product...... | 4,526.7 | 4,864.3 | 4,568.0 | 4,662.8 | 4,724.5 | 4,823.8 | 4,909.0 | 4,999.7 |
| Gross domestic product............... | 4,497.2 | 4,839.4 | 4,541.2 | 4,631.8 | 4,702.1 | 4,802.5 | 4,882.2 | 4,970.7 |
| Business.... | 3,855.5 | 4,148.2 | 3,893,8 | 3,972.9 | 4,028.1 | 4,117.5 | 4,185.2 | 4,262.1 |
| Nonfarm.. | 3,787.8 | 4,091.7 | 3,832.2 | 3,905,8 | 3,965.4 | 4,048.0 | 4,123.7 | 4,229.5 |
| Nonfarm less housing ......... | 3,416.5 | 3,693.5 | 3,457.7 | 3,522.7 | 3,576.0 | 3,654.0 | 3,722.5 | 3,821.5 |
| Housing............................ | 371.3 | 398.1 | 374.5 | 383.1 | 389.4 | 394.0 | 401.2 | 408.0 |
| Farm.................................. | 75.9 | 70.7 | 76.8 | 73.4 | 77.7 | 74.6 | 75.6 | 54.8 |
| Statistical discrepancy.......... | -8.1 | -14.1 | -15.1 | -6.4 | -15.0 | -5.1 | -14.0 | -22.2 |
| Households and institutions...... | 168.9 | 188.4 | 171.7 | 176.4 | 180.9 | 185.6 | 191.2 | 196.0 |
| Private households ................ | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Nonprofit institutions............ | 159.8 | 178.9 | 162.5 | 167.1 | 171.6 | 176.1 | 181.6 | 186.4 |
| Government .............................. | 472.7 | 502.8 | 475.7 | 482.5 |  |  |  | 512.6 |
| Federal ................................. | 151.0 | 157.8 | 151.3 | 152.7 | 156.7 | 157.4 | 158.1 | 159.0 |
| State and local......................... | 321.7 | 345.0 | 324.4 | 329.9 | 386.4 | 342.1 | 347.8 | 353.6 |
| Rest of the world .......... | 29.5 | 24.9 | 26.8 | 31.0 | 22.4 | 21.3 | 26.8 | 29.0 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic business product less housing. | 3,476.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nots.-Percent changes from table 8.1. | precedin | period | sele | ected | ems in $t$ | ta | re | wn in |

Table 1.6.-Relation of Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers in Constant Dollars [Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national preduct................ | 3,847.0 | 3,996.1 | 3,865.3 | 3,923.0 | 3,956.1 | 3,985.2 | 4,009.4 | 4,033.4 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services. | 427.8 | 504.8 | 440.9 | 459.2 | 486.2 | 496.9 | 514.0 | 522.1 |
| Plus: Imports of goods and services. | 556.7 | 605.0 | 571.6 | 585.2 | 595.1 | 589.5 | 607.9 | 627.4 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$ | 3,975.9 | 4,096.3 | 3,996.0 | 4,049.0 | 4,065.1 | 4,077.9 | 4,103.4 | 4,138.8 |
| Less: Change in business inventories. | 34.4 | 42.5 | 13.0 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 35.3 | 39.5 | 29.1 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 3,941.5 | 4,053.8 | 3,983.0 | 3,981.9 | 3,999.1 | 4,042.6 | 4,063.8 | 4,109.7 |

1. Purchases in the United States of goods and services wherever produced.
2. Final sales in the United States of goods and services wherever produced.

Nore.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

Table 1.8.-Gross National Product by Sector in Constant Dollars [Billions of 1982 dollars]


Table 1.9.-Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income
[Bilions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product... | 4,526.7 | 4,864.3 | 4,568.0 | 4,662.8 | 4,724.5 | 4,823.8 | 4,909.0 | 4,999.7 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment |  | 506.3 |  | 489.5 | 498.3 | 503.2 |  | 516.2 |
| Capital consumption allowances without capital consumption adjustment | 480.0 |  | 484.6 |  |  |  | 507.7 |  |
| Less: Capital consumption adjustment. | 507.6 27.6 | 524.5 | 510.8 | 516.4 | 520.8 | 524.1 | 526.0 | 527.0 |
| Equals: Net national product... | 4,046.7 | 4,357.9 | 4,083.4 | 4,173.3 | 4,226.2 | 4,320.5 | 4,401.3 | 4,483.6 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability. $\qquad$ | 366.328.1 | 389.0 | 870.3 | 374.2 | 379.4 | 385.8 | 392.3 | 398.7 |
| Business transfer payments |  | - ${ }_{-14.1}$ | 28.5-15.1 | ${ }_{-6.4}^{29.0}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}29.6 \\ -15.0\end{array}$ | 30.3-5.1 | - $\begin{array}{r}31.1 \\ -14.0\end{array}$ |  |
| Statistical discrepancy | ${ }_{-8.1} 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | -31.2 |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8.8 \\ 4,000.7 \end{array}$ | 17.1$4,092.4$ |
| Equals: National income. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15.9 \\ 3,968.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.3 \\ 3,708.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.6 \\ 3,802.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.6 \\ \mathbf{3}, 850.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.2 \\ \mathbf{3}, 928.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| adjustments.................... | $\begin{aligned} & 310.4 \\ & 353.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 328.1 \\ & 391.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 322.0 \\ & 358.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316.1 \\ & 369.5 \end{aligned}$ | 316.2 373.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 326.5 \\ & 380.6 \end{aligned}$ | 330.0 396.2 | ${ }_{415.4}^{339.9}$ |
| Contributions for social insurance. | 399.1 | $\begin{gathered} 444.7 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400.9 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 408.6 \\ -.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 433.3 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 440.9 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 448.4 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 456.10 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plus: Government transfer payments to persons | $\begin{array}{r} 520.6 \\ 57.0 \\ 88.6 \\ 28.1 \\ \mathbf{3 , 7 8 0 . 0} \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 555.3 \\ 575.9 \\ 96.3 \\ 30.7 \\ 4,062.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 523.2 \\ 533.0 \\ 89.9 \\ 28.5 \\ 3,801.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 527.8 \\ 550.0 \\ 91.9 \\ 29.0 \\ 3,996.8 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 546.7 \\ 594.2 \\ 93.5 \\ 29.6 \\ 3,951.4 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 552.5 \\ 563 . \\ 95.0 \\ 30.3 \\ 4,022.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 557.6 \\ 581.9 \\ 97.3 \\ 31.1 \\ \mathbf{4 , 0 9 4 . 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 564.5 \\ 603.7 \\ 99.4 \\ 31.8 \\ \\ \hline 4,180.5 \end{array}$ |
| Personal interest income.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal dividend income. Business transfer payments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Personal income..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.10.-Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, and National Income in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

| Gross national product | 3,847.0 | 3,996.1 | 3,865,3 | 3,923.0 | 3,956.1 | 3,985.2 | 4,009.4 | 4,033.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment $\qquad$ | 460.8 | 479.7 | 463.0 | 468.2 | 472.9 | 477.3 | 481.9 | 486.5 |
| Equals: Net national product....... | 3,386.2 | 3,516.4 | 3,402.2 | 3,454.8 | 3,483.2 | 3,507.9 | 3,527.5 | 3,547.0 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises. | 319.2 | 327.5 | 321.8 | 321.0 | 324.4 | 326.2 | 328.1 | 331. |
| Statistical discrepancy | -7.0 | -11.7 | -13.0 | -5.4 | -12.8 | -4.3 | -11.6 | -18.2 |
| Equals: National income. | 3,074.0 | 3,200.7 | 3,093.4 | 3,139.3 | 3,171.5 | 3,186.0 | 3,211.1 | 3,234.1 |

Table 1.11.-Command-Basis Gross National Product in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

| ational | 3,847 | 3,996.1 | 3,865.3 | 3,923.0 | 3,956.1 | 3,985.2 | [4,009.4 | 4,033.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Net exports of goods and services. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -128.9 \\ 427.8 \\ 556.7 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} -180.7 \\ 440.9 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | -9926.9 | -914.9 | -105.4522.1627.4 |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -100.2 \\ 504.8 \\ 6050 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -126.0 \\ 459.2 \\ 585.2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} -109.0 \\ 486.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Imports |  |  | 571.6 |  |  | 589.5 | 607.9 |  |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases | 3,975.9 | 4,096.3 | 3,996.0 | 4,049.0 | 4,065.1 | 4,077.9 | 4,103.4 | 4,138.8 |
| Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -124.3 \\ 432.4 \\ 556.7 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r\|} -93.2 \\ 511.8 \\ 605.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -126.5 \\ 451.1 \\ 571.6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -125.6 \\ 459.6 \\ 585.2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | -89.2 | -78.9 | -93.6 |
| Command-basis exports ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 483.9 | 500.3 | 529.0 | 533.9 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product. | 3,851.6 | 4,003.1 | 3,869.4 | 3,923.4 | 3,953.9 | 3,988.7 | 4,024.5 | 4,045.2 |
| ddendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terms of trade ${ }^{2}$ | 101.0 | 101.4 | 101.0 | 100.1 | 99.5 | $100.7$ | $103.0$ | 102.3 |

1. Exports of goods and services deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and 2. Ratio of the implicit price deflator for exports of goods and services to the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services with the decimal point shifted two places to the right. Nore.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in

Table 1.14.-National Income by Type of Income [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{*}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| National income ....... | 3,678.7 | 3,968.2 | 3,708.0 | 3,802.0 | 3,850.8 | 3,928.8 | 4,000.7 | 4,092.4 |
| Compensation of employees... | 2,683.4 | 2,904.7 | 2,702.8 | 2,769.9 | 2,816.4 | 2,874.0 | 2,933.2 | 2,995.3 |
| Wages and salaries... | 2,248.4 | 2,436.9 | 2,265.3 | 2,324.8 | 2,358.7 | 2,410.0 | 2,462.0 | 2,516.8 |
| Government and government enterprises ..... | 420.1 | 446.1 | 423.2 | 429.2 | 437.1 | 442.9 | 449.1 | 455.4 |
| Other .................................... | 1,828.3 | 1,990.7 | 1,842.1 | 1,895.6 | 1,921.6 | 1,967.1 | 2,012.9 | 2,061.4 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries | 435.0 | 467.8 | 437.5 | 445.1 | 457.7 | 464.0 | 471.1 | 478.5 |
| Employer contributions for social insurance. $\qquad$ <br> Other labor income | 227.1 | 249.6 | 228.2 | 232.7 | 243.1 | 247.5 | 251.7 | 256.0 |
| Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ | 312.9 | 324.5 | 306.8 | 326.0 | 323.9 | 328.8 | 321.6 | 323.8 |
| Farm... | 43.0 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 47.0 | 44.7 | 43.4 | 30.9 | 26.0 |
| Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital consumption adjustment. | 50.6 | -7.2 | -7.7 | -7.5 | -7.5 | 50.8 | 37.9 | 32.9 |
| Nonfarm . | 270.0 | 288.2 | 271.5 | 279.0 | 279.2 | 285.3 | 290.7 | 297.7 |
| Proprietors' income. | 233.0 | 254.0 | 235.1 | 243.4 | 243.7 | 250.9 | 256.8 | 264.5 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -1.0 | -1.3 | -1.1 | -1.7 | -1.2 | $-1.7$ | -1.5 | --. 9 |
| Capital consumption adjustment.. | 38.0 | 35.6 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 35.4 | 34.2 |
| Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment $\qquad$ | 18.4 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 18.1 |
| Rental income of perso | $\begin{array}{r} 66.2 \\ -47.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68.3 \\ -49.0 \end{array}$ | 67.1-49.0 | 69.1-48.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 69.6 \\ -49.1 \end{array}$ | $68.0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68.5 \\ -488 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67.2 \\ -49.1 \end{array}$ |
| Capital consumption adjustment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments | 310.4 | 328.1 | 322.0 | 316.1 | 316.2 | 326.5 | 330.0 | 339.9 |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment. | 258.7 | 282.5 | 269.9 | 263.7 | 266.8 | 278.5 | 284.6 | 300.3 |
| Profits before tax | $\begin{aligned} & 276.7 \\ & 133.8 \end{aligned}$ | 306.4 | 289.4 | 281.9 | 286.2 | 305.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 313.9 \\ & 144.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319.5 \\ & 145.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Profits tax liability ... |  | 142.6 | 140.0 | 136.2 | 136.9 | 143.2 |  |  |
| Profits after tax........... | $\begin{array}{r} 142.9 \\ 95.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164.0 \\ & 104.5 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 u .0 \\ 149.5 \\ 97.0 \end{array}$ | 145.7 | 149.4 | 162.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 144.8 \\ & 169.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.6 \\ & 173.9 \\ & 108.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dividends .......... |  |  |  | 99.3 | 101.3 | 103.1 | $105.7$ |  |
| Undistributed profits... | 47.4 | 59.2 | 52.4 | 46.4 | 48.1 | 59.6 | $63.4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.9 \end{array}$ |
| Inventory valuation adjustment. | -18.0 | -23.8 | -19.5 | -18.2 | -19.4 | -27.4 | -29.3 | -19.2 |
| Capital consumption adjustment | 51.7353.6 | 45.6 | 52.1 | 52.4 | 49.4 | 48.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 45.4 \\ 396.2 \end{array}$ | 39.6 |
| Net interest............................ |  | 391.5 | 358.3 | 369.5 | 373.9 | 380.6 |  | 415.4 |
| Addenda: | 353.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 396.2 |  |
| Corporate profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments |  |  |  |  | 179.3 | 183.2 | 185.2 | 194.3 |
| Net cash flow with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments | 176.6 | 185.5 | 182.1 | 179.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments | 378.6 | 396.7 | 384.7 | 384.2 | 387.8 | 393.4 | 396.4 | 409.2 |
| Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | 81.1 | 81.0 | 85.0 | 80.5 | 78.1 | 80.1 | 79.5 | 86.2 |
| Less: Inventory valuation adjustment. <br> Equals: Net cash flow | $\begin{array}{r} -18.0 \\ 396.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -23.8 \\ 420.6 \end{array}$ | -19.5 404.2 | -18.2 | -19.4 407.3 | -27.4 420.8 | $-29.3$ | -19.2 |
| Equals. Net cash fow ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 428.5 |

Table 1.16.-Gross Domestic Product of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Constant Dollars


Table 1.17.-Auto Output
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Auto output..... | $\begin{aligned} & 116.3 \\ & 109.4 \end{aligned}$ | 127.0 | 115.3 |  |  |  |  | 132.5 |
| Final sales. |  | 125.3 | 126.2 | 106.6 | 117.8 | 129.3 | 128.0 | 126.1 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | $\begin{array}{r} 130.0 \\ 94.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.6 \\ & 101.2 \end{aligned}$ | 144.4 | 128.0 | 133.9 | 139.8 | 139.2 | 141.7 |
| New autos.... |  |  | 109.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 90.9 \\ 37.0 \end{array}$ | 100.2 | 100.139.7 | 101.1 | 103.338.4 |
| Net purchases of used autos.. | 35.9 | 37.5 | 35.4 |  | 33.7 |  | 38.1 |  |
| Producers' durable equipment.. | 19.2 | 23.2 |  | 19.344.9 |  | 23.750.0 | 23.752.3 | 23.351.1 |
| New autos... | $\begin{array}{r} 14.4 \\ -25.4 \end{array}$ | 50.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net purchases of used autos.. |  | -27.1 | $-25.6$ | $-25.6$ | $-25.7$ | -26.4 | $-28.6$ | -27.8 |
| Net exports of goods and services | $\begin{array}{r} -41.3 \\ 6.6 \\ 47.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -38.2 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -41.3 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -42.3 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -40.1 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -35.8 \\ 8.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -36.4 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ | -40.59.0 |
| Exports.................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports................................ |  |  | 47.7 | 50.31.6 | 48.3 | 44.1 | 46.2 | 49.5 |
| Government purchases of goods and services... | 47.9 1.5 | 1.7 |  |  | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Change in business inventories of new and used autos. $\qquad$ | 6.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ .6 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -10.8 \\ -12.4 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | 14.0 | $\begin{array}{r} -4.7 \\ -9.1 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.1 \\ 3.4 \\ -2.3 \end{array}$ | 4.02.71.3 | 6.45.5.9 |
| New......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Used... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: | $\begin{aligned} & 94.8 \\ & 55.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.6 \\ 59.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.1 \\ & 60.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.7 \\ & 57.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.7 \\ & 60.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104.2 \\ 60.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108.0 \\ 60.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110.7 \\ 57.9 \end{array}$ |
| Domestic output of new autos ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{2}$... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos assembled in the United States. <br> 2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.18.—Auto Output in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{+}$ |
| Auto output....... | $\begin{array}{r} 100.6 \\ 95.1 \end{array}$ | 107.5 |  | 102.9 | 96.0 |  |  | 111.3 |
| Final sales |  | 106.7 | 109.0 | 91.4 | 101.0 | 110.4 | 108.5 | 106.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | $\begin{array}{r} 108.8 \\ 80.0 \end{array}$ | 118.6 | 120.2 | 105.3 | 110.4 | 115.5 | 113.7 | 114.785.2 |
| New autos................ |  | 84.429.2 | 92.427.8 | 76.5 <br> 28.8 | 84.326.0 | 83.931.6 | 84.129.6 |  |
| Net purchases of used autos.. | 28.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29.6 |
| Producers' durable equipment... | 16.337.7 | 19.842.0 | 18.640.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \\ & 37.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.0 \\ 40.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.1 \\ 41.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.3 \\ 43.5 \end{gathered}$ | 19.742.2 |
| New autos... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net purchases of used autos.. | $-21.5$ | -22.2 | $\begin{array}{r}40.0 \\ -21.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37.8 \\ -21.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.3 \\ -21.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.9 \\ -21.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.5 \\ -23.3 \end{array}$ | $-22.5$ |
| Net exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | r-31.45.436.8 | $\begin{array}{r} -28.1 \\ 7.1 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -31.1 \\ 5.3 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -31.8 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -30.1 \\ 6.7 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -26.5 \\ 6.8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -26.8 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -28.9 \\ 7.2 \end{array}$ |
| Exports........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports... |  | 35.2 | 36.3 | 38.4 | 36.8 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 36.1 |
| Government purchases of goods and services......... | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Change in business inventories of new and used autos. | $\begin{array}{r} 5.5 \\ 5.3 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} .8 \\ 0 \\ .8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9.8 \\ -11.2 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.5 \\ 11.5 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4.9 \\ -8.5 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | .82.8-2.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.33.6.7 |
| New.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Used................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 46.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.5 \\ & 49.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75.8 \\ 51.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.1 \\ & 48.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74.2 \\ 50.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.3 \\ & 50.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85.4 \\ 50.1 \end{array}$ | 91.147.8 |
| Domestic output of new autos ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{\text {2 }}$... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos assembled in the United States. <br> 2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.19.-Truck Output
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{r}$ |
| Truck output ${ }^{1 . . . . . .}$ | 59.6 | 67.0 | 58.0 | 64.6 | 65.8 | 65.3 | 64.3 | 72.5 |
| Final sales ................ | 58.3 | 66.6 | 61.6 | 60.9 | 66.2 | 65.4 | 67.3 | 67.5 |
| Personal consumption |  |  | ${ }_{34}^{29.1}$ | 27.334.2 |  | ${ }_{36.1}^{28.8}$ |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment. | ${ }_{33.0}^{27.7}$ | ${ }_{37.3}^{29.2}$ |  |  | 28.7 36.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29.8 \\ & 37.4 \end{aligned}$ | 29.4 39.2 |
| Net exports of goods and | -7.0-7.330.3 |  | $\begin{array}{r}-6.6 \\ \hline 3.3\end{array}$ | -5.64.2 | -4.94.1 | $\begin{array}{r}-5.3 \\ 3.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-5.8}^{-5.6}$ | ${ }_{-}^{-6.8}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-5.6 } \\ \hline 3.8 \\ 9.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9.9 | 5.85.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 10.6 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 10.3 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.8 |  | r6.0-.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.65.1 |
| Change in business inventories... | 1.3 | . 4 | -3.6 | 3.7 |  | 0 | -3.0 |  |

1. Includes new trucks only.

Table 2.1.-Personal Income and Its Disposition [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Personal income | 3,780.0 | 4,062.1 | 3,801.0 | 3,906.8 | 3,951.4 | 4,022.4 | 4,094.0 | 4,180.5 |
| Wage and salary disbursements. |  | 2,436.9 | 2,265.1 | 2,325.1 | 2,358.7 | 2,410.0 | 2,462.0 | 2,516.8 |
| Commodity-producing industries. | 649.8 | 695.4 | 652.8 | 665.5 | 676.0 | 689.1 | 701.3 |  |
| Manufacturing........ | 490.3 | 522.5 | 492.6 | 501.3 | 509.6 | 517.4 | 525.9 | 537.1 |
| Distributive industries... | 531.7 | 578.7 | 536.8 | 547.3 | 558.2 | 572.1 | 585.8 | 598.6 |
| Service industries Government and government enterprises ... | 646.8 420.1 | 716.6 | 652.4 423.0 | 682.8 429.5 | 687.4 437.1 | 705.9 442.9 | 725.8 | 747.4 455.4 |
| Other labor income. | 207.9 | 218.3 | 209.3 | 212.4 | 214.6 | 216.5 | 219.5 | 222.5 |
| Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm <br> Nonfarm. | $\begin{array}{r} 312.9 \\ 43.0 \\ 270.0 \end{array}$ | 36.3 288.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 306.8 \\ 35.2 \\ 271.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 326.0 \\ 47.0 \\ 279.0 \end{array}$ | 44.7 279.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 328.8 \\ 43.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321.6 \\ 30.9 \\ 9007 \end{array}$ | 297.7 |
| Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment | $\begin{gathered} 18.4 \\ 88.6 \\ 52.0 \\ 548.8 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal dividend income.... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19.3 \\ 96.3 \\ 575.9 \end{array}$ | 18.1 89.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 20.5 \\ 91.9 \\ 550.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.5 \\ 93.5 \\ 554.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.1 \\ 95.0 \\ 569 \end{array}$ |  | 18.199.4603.7 |
| Persomal interest income ......... |  |  | 533.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer payments.................... |  | 586.0 | 551.7 | 556.8 | 576.3 | 582.8 | 588.6 | 596.4 |
| Old-age, survivors disability, and health insurance benefits. | 282.9 | 301.8 | 284.5 | 286.5 |  |  | 303.1 |  |
| Government unemployment insurance benefits. | 14.7 | 13.317.0 |  |  | 298.1 | 300.4 |  | 305.7 |
| Veterans benefits.... | 14.7 |  | 14.5 | 13.4 16.6 | 13.9 17.0 | 13.4 17.1 | 13.4 17.1 | 12.9 |
| Government employees retirement benefits... | 75.7 |  | 76.7 | 77.1 | 80.4 | 82.3 | 81.6 |  |
| Other transfer payments....... Aid to families with | 158.9 | 172.1 | 159.4 | 163.3 | 166.9 | 169.6 | 173.4 | 82.4 178.6 |
| - dependent children ... | $\begin{array}{r} 16.7 \\ 142.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.2 \\ 155.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.8 \\ 142.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.8 \\ 146.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.9 \\ 150.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.1 \\ 152.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.2 \\ 156.2 \end{array}$ | 17.1 .5 |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.............. | 2.0 | 195.1 | 172.7 | 175.9 | 190.2 | 193.5 | 196.7 | 200.1 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments. | 570.3 | 590.3 | 6.2 | 591.0 | 575.8 | 601.0 | 586.5 | 598.0 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income. | 3,209.7 | 3,471.8 | 3,224.9 | 3,315.8 | 3,375.6 | 3,421.5 | 3,507.5 | 3,582.5 |
| Less: Personal outlays. | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,105.5 \\ 3,012.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,327.5 \\ & 3,227.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,152.3 \\ 3,058.2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,171.8 \\ & 3,076.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3,225.7 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,361.8 \\ 3,261.2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 3,428.7 \\ 3,326.4 \end{array}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures... |  |  |  |  |  | $3,194.6$ |  |  |
| Interest paid by consumers to business. | $\begin{array}{r} 92.1 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 92.8 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94.4 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96.4 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.2 \\ .8 \end{array}$ | 99.8.8 | 101.21.1 |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners (net) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equais: Personal saving. | 104.2 | 144.3 | 72.6 | 144.0 | 149.9 | 127.8 | 145.7 | 153.8 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disposable personal income: <br> Total, billions of 1982 <br> dollars. | 2,686.3 | 2,788.3 | 2,683.9 | 2,728.9 | 2,762.3 | 2,762.2 | 2,800.4 | 2,828.4 |
| Per capita: Current dollars |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,543 \\ & 11,145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,760 \\ & 11,260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,919 \\ & 11,237 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,231 \\ & 11,362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,497 \\ & 11,445 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1982 dollars. | 11,012243.9 | 11,326 | 10,989 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Population (mid-period, millions) |  | 246.2 | 244.2 | 244.8 | 245.3 | 245.8 | 246.5 | 247.1 |
| Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income $\square$ | 243.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note.-
table 8.1.

Table 1.20.-Truck Output in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | [ ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Truck output ${ }^{1}$......... | 50.8 | 56.2 | 49.4 | 54.9 | 55.8 | 55.5 | 54.1 | 59.2 |
| Final sales. | 49.7 | 55.9 | 52.5 | 51.9 | 56.2 | 55.5 | 56.5 | 55.3 |
| Personal consumption |  |  |  | 23.0 | ${ }^{24.2}$ | 24.330.8 | ${ }_{31.3}^{25.1}$ |  |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 28.2 | ${ }_{31.2}^{24.5}$ | $\stackrel{24.8}{29.2}$ | 29.3 |  |  |  | 24.4 31.8 |
| Net exports of goods and | $\begin{array}{r}-6.0 \\ 2.8 \\ 8.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -4.73.2 | $\begin{array}{r}-5.6 \\ 2.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4.7 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ |  | -4.53.1 |  | -5.63.18.7 |
| Sexports.............................................. |  |  |  |  | -4.1 3.5 |  | -4.7 3.2 |  |
| Imports................................ |  | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Change in business inventories... | 1.1 | . 3 | -3.0 | 3.0 | -. 3 | 0 | -2.3 | 4.0 |

1. Includes new trucks only.

Table 2.2.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,012.1 \\ 421.9 \\ 195.8 \\ 148.3 \\ 77.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,227.5 \\ 451.1 \end{array}$ | 3,058.2 | 3,076.3 | 3,128.1 | 3,194.6 | 3,261.2 | 3,326.4 |
| Durable goods. |  |  | 441.4 | 422.0 | 437.8 | 449.8 | 452.9 | 464.0 |
| Motor vehicles and parts |  | 208.6 | 212.9 | 194.0 | 202.2 | 208.7 | 210.2 | 213.2 |
| Furniture and household equipment |  | 159.0 | 150.2 | 149.4 | 154.7 | 159.5 | 159.5 | 162.3 |
| Other................................. |  | 83.6 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 81.0 | 81.5 | 83.2 | 88.5 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 997.9 | 1,046.9 | 1,006.6 | 1,012.4 | 1,016.2 | 1,036.6 | 1,060.8 | 1,073.9 |
| Food. | 526.4 | 551.5 | 528.4 | 530.9 | 535.9 | 546.3 | 558.9 | 564.9 |
| Clothing and shoes. | 178.2 | 186.4 | 180:4 | 181.2 | 180.5 | 183.2 | 188.4 | 193.6 |
| Gasoline and oil ....... | 77.0 | 78.8 | 79:3 | 79.3 | 76.3 | 78.8 | 80.5 | 79.5 |
| Other nondurable goods Fuel oil and coal | 216.3 162 | ${ }_{2}^{230.2}$ | 218.5 | 220.9 | 223.5 | 228.2 | 233.0 | ${ }_{2}^{235.9}$ |
| Fuel oil and coal | 16.2 200.1 | 17.2 212.9 | 16:0 | 16.6 204.2 | ${ }_{206.6}^{17.0}$ | 17.2 211.0 | 217.4 | 17.3 218.6 |
| Services. | 1,592.3 | 1,729.6 | 1,610.2 | 1,641.9 | 1,674.1 | 1,708.2 | 1,747.5 | 1,788.5 |
| Housing... | 467.7 | 501.6 | 471.1 | 481.8 | 490.1 | 496.4 | 506.0 | 514.0 |
| Household operation. | 186.3 | 196.7 | 189.6 | 188.2 | 190.9 | 193.5 | 199.7 | 202.7 |
| Electricity and gas... | 88.8 | 93.1 | 90.8 | 88.8 | 90.2 | 90.9 | 94.6 | 96.7 |
| Other. | 97.5 | 103.6 | 98.8 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 102.7 | 105.1 | 106.0 |
| Transportation... Medical care.... | 106.2 | 117.2 | ${ }_{367.3}^{105.8}$ | ${ }_{374.4}^{112.0}$ | 111.3 | 116.4 | ${ }_{410.4}^{118.5}$ | 122.5 |
| Medical care........................................................... | 10.6 471.8 | 510.0 | 476.4 | 485.4 | 497.0 | 505.2 | 512.9 | ${ }^{424.7}$ |

Table 2.3.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 2,521.0 | 2,592.2 | 2,545.2 | 2,531.7 | 2,559.8 | 2,579.0 | 2,603.8 | 2,626.2 |
| Durable goods. | 390.9 | 409.7 | 406.5 | 387.6 | 401.1 | 410.6 | 410.4 | 416.5 |
| Motor vehicles and parts Furniture and household | 170.4 | 177.7 | 184.2 | 166.7 | 173.5 | 179.0 | 178.7 | 179.6 |
| equipment........... | 151.0 | 160.8 | 152.7 | 151.9 | 157.3 | 161.8 | 161.0 | 163.0 |
| Other ..................... | 69.6 | 71.2 | 69.7 | 69.0 | 70.3 | 69.8 | 70.7 | 73.9 |
| Nondurable goods. | 890.5 | 899.6 | 891.9 | 890.5 | 892.7 | 893.6 | 904.5 | 907.4 |
| Food | 450.4 | 453.3 | 449.4 | 449.2 | 451.4 | 453.2 | 453.8 | 454.8 |
| Clothing and shoes. | 160.5 | 161.1 | 162.9 | 160.3 | 159.6 | 156.3 | 164.2 | 164.1 |
| Gasoline and oil.. | 98.3 | 99.6 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 100.3 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 181.3 | 185.6 | 181.7 | 182.6 | 183.0 | 184.2 | 187.0 | 188.2 |
| Fuel oil and coal. | 21.1 | 22.4 | 20.4 | 21.4 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 23.6 |
| Other.. | 160.2 | 163.2 | 161.4 | 161.2 | 161.0 | 162.4 | 164.6 | 164.6 |
| Services | 1,239.5 | 1,283.0 | 1,246.8 | 1,253.6 | 1,265.9 | 1,274.8 | 1,288.9 | 1,302.2 |
| Housing. | 358.3 | 366.5 | 359.3 | 361.7 | 363.6 | 365.6 | 367.7 | 369.0 |
| Household operation .... | 157.0 | 163.5 | 159.2 | 158.1 | 160.4 | 161.1 | 165.9 | 166.4 |
| Electricity and gas....... | 79.0 | 82.3 | 80.5 | 79.2 | 80.5 | 80.6 | 83.8 | 84.2 |
| Other. | 78.0 | 81.2 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 80.0 | 80.4 | 82.1 | 82.2 |
| Transportation. | 89.3 | 93.7 | 90.1 | 90.8 | 91.7 | 92.9 | 94.2 | 96.0 |
| Medical care.... | 268.2 | 282.0 | 270.9 | 274.0 | 276.9 | 279.5 | 283.4 | 288.2 |
| Other ...................................... | 366.6 | 377.3 | 367.3 | 369.0 | 373.2 | 375.8 | 377.7 | 382.6 |

Table 3.2.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{r}$ |
| Receipts..... | 916.5 | 975.2 | 930.1 | 944.4 | 951.0 | 983.0 | 975.5 | 991.2 |
| Personal tax and nontax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 415.8 |
| Income taxes............ | 396.8 | 404.0 | 403.9 | 414.1 | 395.9 | 415.1 | 398.6 | 406.4 |
| Estate and gift taxes....... | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Nontaxes....................... | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals ...... | 105.8 | 111.3 | 110.5 | 107.7 | 107.2 | 111.7 | 118.1 | 113.5 |
| Federal Reserve banks ........... | 17.7 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 18.5 |
| Other ....................... | 88.1 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 89.8 | 88.8 | 93.4 | 94.0 | 95.0 |
| Indirect business tax and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Excise taxes ..... | 31.8 | 33.1 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 33.9 |
| Customs duties | 15.4 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 16.8 |
| Nontaxes.... | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Contributions for social |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 404.0 |
| Expenditures. | 1,074.2 | 1,117.6 | 1,068.4 | 1,104.9 | 1,106.1 | 1,116.3 | 1,099.0 | 1,149.0 |
| Purchases of goods and services... | 382.0 | 381.0 | 386.3 | 391.4 | 377.7 | 382.2 | 367.7 | 396.3 |
| National defense. | 295.3 | 298.4 | 299.8 | 299.2 | 298.4 | 298.8 | 294.3 | 301.9 |
| Nondefense.............. | 86.7 | 82.6 | 86.4 | 92.2 | 79.3 | 83.4 | 73.4 | 94.3 |
| Transfer payments... | 414.2 | 440.1 | 414.2 | 422.5 | 434.4 | 437.6 | 440.7 | 447.5 |
| To persons ............... | 402.0 | 427.2 | 403.5 | 406.1 | 422.9 | 426.5 | 428.3 | 430.9 |
| To foreigners.. | 12.2 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 16.6 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest paid Interest paid | 143.0 | 153.9 | 143.8 | 149.5 | 149.9 | 152.1 | 154.9 | 158.9 |
|  | 162.5 | 174.4 | 163.0 | 168.4 | 172.5 | 171.8 | 174.3 | 179.1 |
| To persons and business.................................... | 138.4 | 146.7 | 139.1 | 143.8 | 146.0 | 145.0 | 146.5 | 149.5 |
|  | 24.1 | 27.7 | 23.9 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27.8 | 29.6 |
| Less: Interest received by government | 19.4 | 20.5 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 22.6 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 20.2 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. Subsidies | 32.4 | 31.1 | 22.6 | 39.7 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 24.1 | 33.3 |
|  | 30.8 | 28.6 | 20.8 | 37.6 | 29.6 | 32.5 | 16.8 | 35.4 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises | -1.6 | -2.5 | -1.8 | -2.1 | -3.3 | -1.5 | $-7.3$ | 2.1 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements | 0 | 0 | . 2 | -. 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts. | -157.8 | -142.4 | -138.3 | -160.4 | -155.1 | -133.3 | -123.5 | -157.8 |
| Social insurance funds.... | 27.5 | 53.2 | 27.8 | 34.9 | 44.8 | 49.8 | 56.0 | 62.1 |
| Other............................. | -185.3 | -195.6 | -166.1 | -195.3 | -199.8 | -183.1 | -179.5 | -219.9 |

Table 3.7B.-Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services.. | 924.7 | 964.9 | 932.2 | 947.3 | 945.2 | 961.6 | 955.3 | 997.5 |
| Federal. | 382.0 | 381.0 | 386.3 | 391.4 | 377.7 | 382.2 | 367.7 | 396.3 |
| National defense... | 295.3 <br> 89.8 <br> 1 | 298.4 | 299.8 | 299.2 | 298.4 | 298.8 | 294.3 | 301.9 |
| Durable goods.... |  | 84.1 | 93.1 | 88.4 | 83.8 | 84.2 | 81.7 | 86.6 |
| Nondurable goods .... | 10.5 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 11.3 |
| Services ............... | 187.8 | 196.2 | 188.1 | 191.9 | 197.3 | 195.8 | 194.8 | 197.0 |
| Compensation of employees. | $\begin{array}{r} 108.9 \\ 73.2 \end{array}$ | 112.9 | 109.0 | 110.0 | 112.7 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.5 |
| Military .......... |  | 75.8 | 73.1 | 73.9 | 75.5 | 75.7 | 75.9 | 76.2 |
| Civilian.... | 35.778.9 | 37.1 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.3 |
| Other services.... |  | 83.37.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 79.1 \\ 7.8 \end{array}$ | 81.97.6 | 84.66.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 83.1 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81.8 \\ 7.2 \end{array}$ | 83.57.1 |
| Structures........... | 7.9 7.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense...... | 86.74.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 82.6 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.4 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ | 92.24.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 79.3 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83.4 \\ 4.8 \end{array}$ | 73.44.2 | 94.34.6 |
| Durable goods ...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods Commodity Credit | 3.2 | -7.9 | 1.9 | 4.9 | -9.1 | -8.2 | -16.4 | 2.0 |
| Corporation inventory change | $\begin{array}{r} -3.3 \\ 6.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -15.4 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4.8 \\ 6.7 \end{array}$ | -1.46.3 | -17.58.4 | $\begin{array}{r}-16.8 \\ 8.6 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | -22.6 | -4.86.8 |
| Other nondurables............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services .................. | 70.9 | 78.1 | 71.5 | 74.5 | 76.4 | 78.8 | 77.0 | 80.1 |
| Compensation of employees.. | $\begin{aligned} & 42.1 \\ & 28.8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.8 \\ & 33.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42.3 \\ 29.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.7 \\ & 31.8 \end{aligned}$ | 44.032.3 | 44.734.1 | 45.131.9 | 45.534.7 |
| Other services ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures.. | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 7.6 |
| State and local...... | 542.8 | 583.9 | 546.0 | 555.9 | 567.5 | 579.4 | 587.6 | 601.2 |
| Durable goods... | $\begin{array}{r} 26.9 \\ 44.1 \\ 409.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29.6 \\ 47.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.3 \\ & 44.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.8 \\ & 45.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28.4 \\ 45.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.2 \\ & 47.0 \end{aligned}$ | 30.048.1 | 30.748.8452.5 |
| Nondurable goods .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services..... |  | 440.6 | 413.1 | 420.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 428.6 \\ & 336.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 436.7 \\ & 342.1 \end{aligned}$ | 444.6 |  |
| Compensation of employees... | $\begin{array}{r} 421.7 \\ 87.9 \end{array}$ | 345.095.7 | 324.488.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 329.9 \\ 90.2 \end{array}$ |  |  | 347.8 | 452.5353.698.9 |
| Other services....................... |  |  |  |  | 92.2 | 94.6 | 96.8 |  |
| Structures............................. | 62.2 | 66.4 | 60.7 | 63.1 | 65.2 | $\bigcirc 66.4$ | 65.0 | 69.2 |

Table 3.3.-State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Receipts. | 655.7 | 703.0 | 659.1 | 666.9 | 685.5 | 698.4 | 708.0 | 720.3 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. $\qquad$ | 164.7 | 176.9 | 162.9 | 168.6 | 171.3 | 176.0 | 178.2 | 182.2 |
| Income taxes. | 86.1 | 92.7 | 83.5 | 88.1 | 89.3 | 92.6 | 93.3 | 95.7 |
| Nontaxes.... | 64.8 | 69.4 | 65.4 | 66.5 | 67.6 | 68.7 | 69.9 | 71.2 |
| Other ...... | 13.8 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.3 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals.. | 27.9 | 31.3 | 29.4 | 28.5 | 29.7 | 31.5 | 31.7 | 32.1 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals $\qquad$ | 312.3 | 332.3 | 316.5 | 319.2 | 323.5 | 329.8 | 335.3 | 340.8 |
| Sales taxes. | 148.7 | 158.9 | 151.5 | 152.5 | 154.3 | 157.9 | 160.2 | 163.2 |
| Property taxes... | 121.9 | 129.6 | 122.8 | 124.7 | 126.6 | 128.5 | 130.6 | 132.9 |
| Other ................. | 41.6 | 43.8 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 43.4 | 44.5 | 44.7 |
| Contributions for social insurance. $\qquad$ | 48.1 | 51.0 | 48.4 | $49.2$ | 49.9 | 50.6 | 51.4 | 52.1 |
| Federal grants-in-aid. | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 602.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.5 \\ & 647.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.9 \\ & 606.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.4 \\ & 617.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.1 \\ & 629.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.4 \\ & 642.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.5 \\ & 652.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 667.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Expenditures.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchases of goods and services... | 542.8 | 583.9 | 546.0 | 555.9 | 567.5 | 579.4 | 587.6 | 601.2353.6 |
| Compensation of employees... | 321.7221.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 345.0 \\ & 239.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324.4 \\ & 221.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 329.9 \\ & 226.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 336.4 \\ & 231.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 342.1 \\ & 237.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 347.8 \\ & 239.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 353.6 \\ & 247.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transfer payments to persons | 118.7 | 128.2 | 119.7 | 121.7 | 123.8 | 126.0 | 129.3 | 133.6 |
| Net interest paid | $\begin{array}{r} -37.7 \\ 53.3 \end{array}$ | -40.8 | -38.0 | $-38.8$ | -39.5 | -40.3 | -41.2 | $-42.1$ |
| Interest paid. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 59.0 \\ & 99.8 \end{aligned}$ | 54.0 | 55.4 | 56.8 | 58.3 | 59.7 | 61.2 |
| Less: Interest received by government | $\begin{aligned} & 53.3 \\ & 91.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 92.1 | 94.2 | 96.3 | 98.6 | 101.0 | 103.3 |
| Less: Dividends received by government $\qquad$ | 6.9 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | $-14.0$ | -15.2 | -14.3 | -14.1 | -14.4 | -14.7 | $-15.3$ | -16.2 |
| Subsidies. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises | 15.0 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 17.3 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52.5 |
| Social insurance funds.. | $\begin{array}{r} 62.1 \\ -9.2 \end{array}$ | 68.5-13.3 | 63.0-10.1 | 64.6-14.8 | 66.1-10.3 | 67.7-11.5 | 69.3-13.3 | 70.9-18.4 |
| Other. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3.8B.-Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services........... | $\begin{aligned} & 780.2 \\ & 339.0 \end{aligned}$ | 782.3 | 782.9 | 792.6 | 776.4 | 783.8 | 773.5 | 795.5 |
| Federal |  | 328.7 | 342.1 | 347.7 | 327.8 | 331.6 | 320.1 | 335.5 |
| National defense | 264.987.914.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 261.8 \\ 84.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269.5 \\ 92.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 268.2 \\ 88.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}264.6 \\ 84.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 263.685.1 | 256.481.2 | 262.585.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods .. |  | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 14.7 |
| Services ............... | 156.4 | 157.8 | 156.4 | 158.0 | 159.9 | 157.8 | 156.4 | 157.4 |
| Compensation of employees...... |  |  | 89.3 | 89.560.3 | 89.3 |  |  |  |
| Military ........ | 89.3 60.2 | 89.1 60.1 | 89.3 60.2 |  | 89.3 60.1 | 88.8 59.9 | 89.0 60.0 | 89.3 60.2 |
| Civilian .... | 29.067.2 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.1 |
| Other services. |  | $\begin{array}{r}68.7 \\ 5.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67.1 \\ 6.3 \end{array}$ | 68.66.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 70.5 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | 69.05.9 | 67.45.6 | 68.05.5 |
| Structures........... | 5.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense...... | 74.1 | 66.95.5 | 72.64.9 | 79.55.4 | 63.25.6 | 67.95.8 | 63.75.2 | 72.95.4 |
| Durable goods. | 4.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods Commodity Credit | 2.5 | -8.5 | . 3 | 4.9 | -11.1 | -8.6 | -11.0 | $-3.4$ |
| Corporation inventory change | $\begin{array}{r} -3.9 \\ 6.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -15.5 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6.3 \\ 6.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ 6.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -19.3 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -16.8 \\ 8.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -16.5 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | -9.46.0 |
| Other nondurables...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services................ | 59.2 | 63.2 | 59.5 | 61.8 | 62.2 | 63.9 | 62.1 | 64.5 |
| Compensation of employees...... | $\begin{aligned} & 34.2 \\ & 25.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.1 \\ & 28.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.4 \\ & 25.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.4 \\ & 27.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.5 \\ 27.7 \end{array}$ |  | 35.226.9 |  |
| Other services.... |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35.0 \\ & 28.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 35.5 29.0 |
| Structures. | 7.5 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | . 3 | 6.5 |
| State and local. | 441.2 | 453.6 | 440.8 | 444.9 | 448.7 | 452.2 | 453.4 | 460.0 |
| Durable goods...... | $\begin{aligned} & 24.4 \\ & 46.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.2 \\ & 48.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.7 \\ & 46.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.1 \\ & 46.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.5 \\ & 47.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.0 \\ & 48.3 \end{aligned}$ | 26.449.1 | 26.949.9 |
| Nondurable goods ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services. | 316.0246.4 | 323.3250.5 | 316.8247.1 | 318.5248.1 | 320.3249.0 | 322.2249.9 | 324.3251.0 | 326.4252.0 |
| Compensation of employees... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other services................... | $\begin{array}{r} 40.4 \\ 69.6 \\ 54.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72.8 \\ 72.8 \\ 55.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.7 \\ & 52.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 640.1 \\ 70.4 \\ 54.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.3 \\ & 55.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72.3 \\ 55.7 \end{array}$ | 73.353.6 | 74.456.9 |
| Structures............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3.9.-National Defense Purchases of Goods and Services


1. Includes utilities, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments
to contractors to operate instailations.
2. Includes depot maintenance and contractual services for weapons systems, other than
research and development.
research and development.

Table 4.1.-Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Receipts from foreigners ... | 428.0 | 519.7 | 440.4 | 459.7 | 487.8 | 507.1 | 536.1 | 548.0 |
| Exports of goods and services.... | 428.0 | 519.7 | 440.4 | 459.7 | 487.8 | 507.1 | 536.1 | 548.0 |
| Merchandise.. | 254.8 | ${ }^{321.6}$ | 264.8 | 276.7 | 30.8 | 316.9 | 331.0 | ${ }^{337.6}$ |
| Durable goods..... | 158.3 | 21.3 | ${ }^{1638.5}$ | 175.0 | 188.2 | 198.4 | 204.8 | 213.8 |
|  | ${ }_{173.3}^{96.4}$ | 198.2 | 101.3 175.6 | 101.7 | 112.5 187.0 | 118.5 190.2 | ${ }_{205.1}^{126.1}$ | ${ }_{2104}^{123.7}$ |
| Factor income ${ }^{1}$......... | 96.1 | 111.9 | ${ }_{97.3}$ | 105.1 | 104.7 | 104.2 | 116.1 | 122.5 |
| Other. | 77.2 | 86.3 | 78.3 | 77.9 | 82.3 | 86.1 | 89.0 | 87.9 |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments to foreigners...... | 428.0 | 519.7 | 440.4 | 459.7 | 487.8 | 507.1 | 536.1 | 548.0 |
| Imports of goods and services....... | 551.1 413.0 | 614.4 4497 | 565.6 4217 | 585.4 438.0 | 599.9 4417 | 597.5 439.4 | 616.0 448.6 | 644.0 4690 |
| Merchandise............... | 413.0 264.5 | 449.7 295.2 | ${ }_{2655}^{421.7}$ | 438.0 281.8 | 2817.5 | 439.4 286.6 | 293.4 | 469.0 313.2 |
| Nondurable goods. | 148.5 | 154.5 | ${ }^{256.5}$ | 156.2 | 154.2 | 152.7 | 155.2 | 155.8 |
| Services .................................. | 138.1 | 164.7 | 143.9 | 147.4 | 158.2 | 158.2 | 167.5 | 175.0 |
|  | 66.6 71.5 | 87.0 77.7 | 770.5 | 74.1 73.3 | ${ }_{75.8}^{82.3}$ | 88.9 | ${ }_{78.1}^{89.3}$ | 93.5 81.5 |
| Other ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81.5 |
| Transfer payments (net)......... From persons (net) | 13.5 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 17.6 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 13.3 | ${ }_{11}^{17.6}$ |
| From persons (net)................... | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 8 | 8 | $\stackrel{1.1}{16.6}$ |
| From government (net).............. | 12.2 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 16.6 |
| Interest paid by government to foreigners.. | 24.1 | 27.7 | 23.9 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27.8 | 29.6 |
| Net foreign investment.... | -160.6 | -136.2 | -161.1 | -167.8 | -151.3 | -129.1 | -121.1 | -143.3 |

1. Line 7 less line $\mathbf{1 6}$ equals rest-of-the-world product as shown in table 1.7.

Table 3.10.-National Defense Purchases of Goods and Services in Constant Dollars

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| National defense purchases. | 264.9 | 261.8 | 269.5 | 268.2 | 264.6 | 263.6 | 256.4 | 262.5 |
| Durable goods.......................... | 87.9 | 84.1 | 92.1 | 88.4 | 84.9 | 85.1 | 81.2 | 85.0 |
| Military equipment.. | $\begin{aligned} & 72.5 \\ & 30.7 \end{aligned}$ | 69.428.2 | 75.938.4 | 31.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 69.5 \\ & 29.0 \end{aligned}$ | 70.328.6 | 67.226.5 | 70.628.7 |
| Aircraft ................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missiles ... | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 13.6 |
| Ships ...... | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.8 |
| Vehicles.................................. | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.96.6 |
| Electronic equipment............. | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.5 |  |
| Other ............................. | 11.0 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 9.9 |
| Other durable goods............ | 15.4 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 14.4 |
| Nondurable goods. | 14.7 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 14.7 |
| Petroleum products ................ | 8.44.02.3 | 7.84.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | 9.5 <br> 3.9 | 8.34.1 | 7.84.9 | 6.9 <br> 4.0 | 8.24.32.2 |
| Ammunition........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods.......................... |  | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |  |
| Services .................................... | 156.4 | 157.8 | 156.4 | 158.0 | 159.9 | 157.8 | 156.4 | 157.4 |
| Compensation of employees...... | $\begin{aligned} & 89.3 \\ & 60.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.1 \\ & 60.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.3 \\ & 60.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.5 \\ & 60.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.3 \\ & 60.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.8 \\ & 59.9 \end{aligned}$ | 89.060.0 | 89.360.229.1 |
| Military................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian.. | 29.067.2 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.9 |  |
| Other services.... |  | 68.7 | 67.1 | 68.6 | 70.5 | 69.0 | 67.4 | 68.0 |
| Contractual research and development. | 24.7 | 25.5 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 25.9 | $25.4$ | 25.0 | 25.518.4 |
| Installation support ${ }^{1}$............. | 17.9 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18.1 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19.5 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ |  | 18.47.8 |  |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$.......... | 7.9 | $\begin{array}{r}18.8 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18.4 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18.8 \\ \mathbf{7 . 9} \end{array}$ |  | 18.4 7.7 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$.... | 8.84.2 | 8.74.2 | 9.54.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Transportation of materiel .... |  |  |  |  | 4.4 | 4.3 | $4.0$ | 4.03.8.3 |
| Travel of persons .................. | 3.70 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ .1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.7 \\ -.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3.8 \\ .5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | 3.8 | 3.8 |  |
| Other .............................. |  |  |  |  |  | . 1 | -. 4 |  |
| Structures. | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Military facilities ...................... | 3.92.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.21.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.01.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | 3.52.0 |
| Other .......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Includes utilities, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments 2. Includes to operate installations
2. Includes depot maintenance and contractual services for weapons systems.
3. Includes compensation of foreign personnel, consulting, training, and education

Table 4.2.-Exports and Imports of Goods and Services in Constant Dollars

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Exports of goods and services ..... | 427.8 | 504.8 | 440.9 | 459.2 | 486.2 | 496.9 | 514.0 | 522.1 |
| Merchandise. | $\begin{aligned} & 280.1 \\ & 177.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341.5 \\ & 226.4 \end{aligned}$ | 291.6 | 304.6 | 329.0 | 339.1 | 345.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 351.9 \\ & 237.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods. |  |  | 184.0 | 198.8 | 215.4 | 223.1 | 229.4 |  |
| Nondurable goods ...... | 102.8 | 115.0 | 107.7 | 105.8 | 113.6 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 114.2 |
| Services... | $\begin{array}{r} 147.7 \\ 80.3 \\ 67.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 163.4 \\ 90.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149.2 \\ 81.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154.6 \\ 87.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157.1 \\ 86.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157.8 \\ 84.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168.1 \\ 93.0 \end{array}$ | 170.296.9 |
| Factor income ${ }^{1}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other ................................. |  | 73.1 | 68.2 | 67.6 | 70.9 | 73.3 | 75.1 | 73.3 |
| Imports of goods and services..... | 556.7 | 605.0 | 571.6 | 585.2 | 595.1 | 589.5 | 607.9 | 627.4 |
| Merchandise.... | $\begin{aligned} & 439.0 \\ & 260.2 \\ & 178.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 469.8 \\ & 283.2 \end{aligned}$ | 449.5 | 461.0 | 463.1 | 459.1 | 470.9283.5187.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 486.0 \\ & 294.1 \\ & 191.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods.. |  |  | 262.2 | 276.9184.1 | 279.1184.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 408.1 \\ & 276.3 \\ & 182.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ................. |  | 186.6 | 187.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services ................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 117.7 \\ 54.7 \\ 63.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135.3 \\ 69.2 \\ 66.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122.2 \\ 57.7 \\ 64.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124.2 \\ 60.3 \\ 63.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132.0 \\ 66.8 \\ 65.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130.4 \\ 66.3 \\ 64.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137.0 \\ 70.6 \\ 66.4 \end{array}$ | 141.473.068.4 |
| Factor income ${ }^{1}$..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other ................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Line 6 less line 13 equals rest-of-the-world product as shown in table 1.8 .

Table 4.3.-Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Merchandise exports.. | 254.8 | 321.6 | 26 | 276.7 | 300.8 | 316.9 | 331.0 | 337.6 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages Industrial supplies and materials. | 24.6 | 33.2 | 28.1 | 25.4 | 30.1 | 32.8 | 36.2 | 33.7 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 87.0 \\ 27.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71.0 \\ & 22.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.8 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | 82.128.0 | 86.028.4 | 86.230.3 |
| Durable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 66.5 \\ & 20.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 68.2 \\ & 21.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 45.6 | 55.2 | 46.7 | 48.1 | 53.3 | 54.1 | 57.6 | 55.9 |
| Capital grods, except autos. |  | $\begin{array}{r}111.6 \\ 32.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.3 \\ & 25.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.5 \\ & 30.5 \end{aligned}$ | 105.431.7 | 109.232.2 | ${ }_{3}^{114.1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{117.8}$ |
| Autos... | 26.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer goods. | $\begin{array}{r}18.0 \\ 7.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23.810.6 | 18.67.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 19.3 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21.2 \\ 9.3 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.8 \\ 10.1 \end{gathered}$ | 24.911.4 | 26.211.7 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 10.5 | 13.2 | 10.9 | ${ }_{1}^{11.1}$ | 9.3 11.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | 11.4 | 11.7 |
| Other... | 31.3 <br> 15.7 | 18.318.7 | 31.215.6 | 1.117.017.0 | 34.6 <br> 17.3 <br> 1 | 37.8 <br> 18.9 | 37.518.818.8 | 11.719.319.6 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{1}$........ | 15.7 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 19.6 |
| Merchandise imports. | 413.0 | 449.7 | 421.7 | 438.0 | 441.7 | 439.4 | 448.6 | 469.0 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverage | 24.7 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 26. | 23.8 | 25.0 | 25.2 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| petroleum | 35.6 | 77.6 <br> 42.0 <br> 8 | 66.2 <br> 35.1 | 72.3 | 76.7 | 75.340.1 | 77.441.2 | 80.8 |
| Durable goods....... |  |  |  | 38.6 <br> 337 | 35.0. |  |  | 36.0 372 |
| ${ }_{\text {Petroleum and products..... }}^{\text {Capital goods, except autos }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.0 \\ & 42.9 \end{aligned}$ | 39.4 | 51.0 | 93.2 <br> 88.7 | 96.4 | 10.7 <br> 84.5 | 101.9 | $\begin{array}{r}106.5 \\ 93.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Autos... | 84.8 85.2 88 | 101.4 88.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 87.0 \\ & 84.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 86.4 |  |
| Consumer goods. | 88.749.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 96.4 \\ & 92.8 \\ & 52.8 \end{aligned}$ | 88.148.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 92.0 \\ & 50.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94.2 \\ 51.5 \end{gathered}$ | 92.850.7 | 96.152.6 | $\begin{array}{r}102.4 \\ 56.5 \\ \hline 1.0\end{array}$ |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods | 39.7 | 43.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.5 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.4 \\ & 21.4 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{21.1}^{42.8}$ | ${ }_{21.1}^{42.1}$ | ${ }_{22.4}^{43.4}$ | 46.0 |
| Other. | 20.210.110.1 | 21.911.011.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 23.0 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  | 10.5 |  | 11.2 | 11.511.5 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{1}$.............. |  |  | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.6 |  |  |
| Addenda: | 10.1 | 11.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29.5 \\ 225.3 \\ 370.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.7 \\ 282.9 \\ 410.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.1 \\ 231.7 \\ 370.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.5 \\ 246.2 \\ 392.8 \end{array}$ | 36.1 | 38.5 | 41.6 | 38.5 |
| Exports of nonagricultural products. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 264.7 \\ & 401.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 289.4 \\ & 409.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 278.4 \\ & 398.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 299.0 431.8 |

1. Because no data are available to distribute exports and imports of "other" merchandise between durable and nondurable goods, they are distributed equally.
2. Includes parts of line 2 and line 5 .

Nore--Beginning with 1985, the definitions of the end-use categories have been changed. For a description of the
First Quarter 1988," SuRVEY of CURRENT BuSINEss 68 (June 1988); $34-39$ and 57 .

Table 4.4.-Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Merchandise exports... | 280.1 | 341.5 | 291.6 | 304.6 | 329.0 | 339.1 | 345.9 | 351.9 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 29.9 | 33.3 | 34.3 | 30.5 | 34.1 | 34.9 | 33.2 | 31.2 |
| Industrial supplies and materials. | 69.7 | 79.8 | 70.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods. | 21.9 | 26.7 | 22.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 72.0 \\ 23.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.9 \\ & 243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.4 \\ & 271 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.3 \\ & 26.8 \end{aligned}$ | 81.5 28.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 47.8 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 48.9 | 52.6 | 52.3 | 54.4 | 52.9 |
| Capital goods, except autos... | 109.5 | 144.2 | 116.4 | 124.5 | 138.0 | 140.6 | 147.1 | 150.929.7 |
| Autos..... | 23.2 | 28.5 | 22.4 | 26.8 | 27.9 | 28.3 | 28.0 |  |
| Consumer goods | 16.7 | 21.2 | 17.3 | 17.6 | $\begin{array}{r}19.1 \\ 8.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20.5 | 22.2 | 23.110.7 |
| Durable goods... | 7.3 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 |  | 9.4 | 10.4 |  |
| Nondurable goods. | $\begin{array}{r}9.5 \\ 31.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11.4 | 9.8 9.8 |  | 10.3 11.1 |  | 11.812 .4 |  |
| Other... |  | 34.5 | 30.8 | 33.2 | 33.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 35.4 \\ & 17.7 \end{aligned}$ | $34.1 \quad 35.5$ |  |
| Durable goods ${ }^{1}$ | 15.515.5 | 17.3 | 15.4116.6 |  | 16.5 |  | 17.0 | 17.8 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{1}$. |  | 17.3 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 17.8 |
| Merchandise imports ... | $\begin{array}{r} 15.5 \\ 439.0 \end{array}$ | $469.8$ | 449.5 | 461.0 | 463.1 | 459.1 | 470.9 | 486.0 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages.. | 23.9 | 22.8 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 21.7 | 22.7 | 22.8 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| petroleum ................. | $\begin{aligned} & 74.2 \\ & 39.8 \end{aligned}$ | 74.7 | 71.8 | 77.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 77.1 \\ & 42.0 \end{aligned}$ | 72.838.8 | 73.739.3 | 75.341.8 |
| Durable goods... |  | 40.5 | 38.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 34.5 \\ & 77.9 \end{aligned}$ | 34.3 | 83.6 | 35.9 | $35.1$$82.2$ | 34.085.4 | 34.487.1 | 33.5 |
| Petroleum and products. |  | 86.4 | 88.0 | 81.4 |  |  |  | 90.7 |
| Capital goods, except autos. | $\begin{aligned} & 99.4 \\ & 68.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.7 \\ 67.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104.0 \\ 67.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.2 \\ 69.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116.4 \\ 67.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121.5 \\ 64.8 \end{array}$ | 125.0 | 126.369.9 |
| Autos......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65.9 |  |
| Consumer goods.... | 77.143.8 | 78.144.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 76.2 \\ 43.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.8 \\ & 44.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.6 \\ & 43.8 \end{aligned}$ | 75.042.2 | 77.744.0 | 82.146.6 |
| Durable goods... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 33.4 | 34.0 | 32.7 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 32.8 | 33.8 | 35.6 |
| Other. | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 18.99.49.4 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{1}$ | 9.29.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 9.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 8.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{1}$.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: | 34.9 | 38.2 | 39.7 | 35.2 | 39.3 | 39.8 |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{2}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 35.6 |
| Exports of nonagricultural products $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245.2 \\ & 361.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303.3 \\ & 383.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252.0 \\ & 361.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 269.4 \\ & 379.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 289.7 \\ & 380.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 299.3 \\ 373.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 308.0 \\ & 383.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 316.3 \\ & 395.4 \end{aligned}$ |

1. Because no data are available to distribute exports and imports of "other" merchandise between durable and nondurable goods, they are distributed equally.
2. Includes parts of line 2 and line 5 .

Nore-Beginning with 1985, the definitions of the end-use categories have been changed. For a description of the new definitions, see the technical notes in "U.S. International Transactions,
First Quarter 1988," Survey of Current Business 68 (June 1988): $34-39$ and 57 .

Table 5.1.-Gross Saving and Investment
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{r}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross saving | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 6 0 . 4} \\ & \mathbf{6 6 5 . 3} \\ & 104.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 644.4 \\ & 731.6 \\ & 144.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 556.8 \\ & 642.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 603.4 \\ & 714.1 \\ & 144.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 627.0 \\ & 726.3 \\ & 110.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 634.1 \\ & 711.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 665.4 \\ 732.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 650.9 \\ & 756.2 \\ & \hline 153.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross private saving. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal saving .... |  |  |  |  |  | 127.8 | 145.7 |  |
| Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| consumption adjustments....... | 81.1 | 81.0 | 85.0 | 80.5 | 78.1 | 80.1 | 79.5 | 86.2 |
| Undistributed profits. <br> Inventory valuation | 47.4 -18.0 | 59.2 -23.8 | 52.4 -19.5 | 46.4 -18.2 | 48.1 -19.4 | 59.6 -27.4 | 63.4 -29.3 | 65.9 -19.2 |
| Capital consumption | 51.7 | 456 | 521 | 524 | 49.4 | 48.0 | - 454 | -19.2 39.6 |
| Corporate capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | 297.5 | 315.7 | 299.7 | 303.7 | 309.8 | 313.3 | 316.8 | 323.0 |
| Noncorporate capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | 182.5 | 190.6 | 184.9 | 185.8 | 188.5 | 189.9 | 190.9 | 198.1 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Government surplus or deficit <br> ( - ), national income and product accounts. | -104.9 | -87.3 | -85.5 | -110.7 | -99.2 | -77.1 | -67.5 | -105.3 |
| Federal...................... | -157.8 | -142.4 | $-138.3$ | -160.4 | -155.1 | -133.3 | -123.5 | 157.8 52.5 |
| State and local ..................... | 52.9 | 55.1 | 52.9 | 49.7 | 55.8 | 56.2 | 56.0 | 52.5 |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net). | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gross investment............... | 552.3 | 630.3 | 541.7 | 597.0 | 612.0 | 629.0 | 651.4 | 628.7 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 712.9 |  | 702.8 | 764.9 | 763.4 | 758.1 | 772.5 | 772.0 |
| Net foreign investment........ | -160.6 | -136.2 | -161.1 | -167.8 | -151.3 | -129.1 | -121.1 | -143.3 |
| Statistical discrepancy ....... | -8.1 | -14.1 | -15.1 | -6.4 | -15.0 | -5.1 | -14.0 | -22.2 |

Table 5.8.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{7}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Change in business inventories. $\qquad$ |  | 48.4 | 14.5 | 72.0 | 65.3 | 43.7 | 49.7 | 34.7 |
| Farm. | -1.5 | 6.1 | -3.3 | -.8 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 7.8 | -9.8 |
| Nonfarm... | 40.764.5 | 42.277.6 | 17.843.2 | 72.896.9 | 49.478.1 | 33.174.7 | 883.8 | 44.673.8 |
| Change in book value ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | -23.8 | $-35.4$ | -25.4 | -24.1 | -28.7 | -41.6 | -41.9 | -29.2 |
| Manufacturing.................... | 6.14.61.5 | 10.69.71.0 | 11.17.6 | 14.8 | 15.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | 6.9 | 13.813.8 |
| Durable goods ....................... |  |  |  |  | 9.6 |  | 8.5 |  |
| Nondurable goods .................. |  |  | 3.5 | 3.2 | 5.8 | -. 4 | -1.6 | 0 |
| Wholesale trade | 7.4 <br> 5.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | -3.4 | 22.0 | 24.6 | $-.4$ | 11.1 | 4.9 |
| Durable goods .... |  |  | -5.3 | 15.4 | 21.2 | -7.9 | 16.8 | 2.9 |
| Nondurable goods .................. | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 21.4 3.4 | 7.5 | $-5.7$ | 2.0 |
| Merchant wholesalers............ | 7.2 | 8.6 | $\begin{aligned} & -3.7 \\ & -5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.1 \\ & 13.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.6 \\ 19.3 \end{array}$ | .-7-7.8 | 8.214.7 | 3.1.6 |
| Durable goods .................... | 4.8 | 8.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods............... | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 8.1 | -6.5 | 2.6 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers...... | . 2 | 1.5 | .4.5 | 1.81.8.1 | 2.01.9 | -.7-.1 | 2.82.1 | 1.82.4 |
| Durable goods .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods.... | -. 3 | -. 1 | $-.1$ |  | . 2 | -. 6 | . 8 | -. 6 |
| Retail trade............................. | 21.3 | 11.3 | 2.9 | 28.2 | 1.2 | 15.6 | 13.3 | 15.0 |
| Durable goods ........................ | 14.6 | 8.5 | -2.7 | 21.9 | -7.0 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 12.2 |
| Automotive........................ | $\begin{array}{r}10.6 \\ 4.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.9 <br> 3.6 | -3.5 | 15.1 | -11.6 | 12.7 | 10.1 | 8.7 |
| Other .... |  |  | . 8 | 15.86.86.2 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 3.52.8 |
| Nondurable goods ................. | 6.7 | 2.7 | 5.6 |  | 8.2 | 1.1 | -1.1 |  |
| Other...................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 4.5 \\ 5.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & .9 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 4.5 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | 10.75.45.3 | 10.85.25.6 |
| Durable goods ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. The inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) shown in this table differs from the IVA that adjusts business incomes. 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. This mix differs from that underlying business income derived primarily from Internal Revenue Service statistics. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.10.-Inventories and Final Sales of Business by Industry

|  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Inventories ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 914.1 \\ 68.2 \end{array}$ | 941.5 | 965.2 | 992.3 | 1,015.8 | 1,035.6 |
| Farm................................................................. |  | 68.8 | 72.6 | 78.7 | 81.8 | 81.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 845.9 \\ & 494.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 872.8 \\ & 513.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 892.6 \\ & 523.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 913.6 \\ & 533.3 \end{aligned}$ | 934.0549.0 | 954.4563.6 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 351.9 | ${ }^{5159.5}$ | 369.1 | 380.2 | 385.0 | 390.8 |
| Manufacturing.. | 337.8225.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 346.2 \\ & 231.9 \end{aligned}$ | 353.4 360.4 |  | 366.0 372.7 |  |
| Durable goods. |  |  | 236.1 | 1240.6 | 244.8121.3 | 250.9121.8 |
| Nondurable goods ..... | 112.6 | 114.3 | 117.3 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 194.0 | 130.6 | 209.3137.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 213.6 \\ & 136.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219.5 \\ & 141.9 \end{aligned}$ | 222.5 |
| Durable goods ... | 125.468.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. |  | 68.7 70.5 72.3 77.2 77.6 78.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Merchant wholesalers. | 168.7110.558.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 175.2 \\ & 115.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.7 \\ & 120.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186.7 \\ & 120.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191.8 \\ & 124.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194.1 \\ & 126.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods.... |  | 60.2 | 61.9 | 66.7 | 67.0 | 67.7 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers. | $\begin{array}{r} 25.3 \\ 14.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.8 \\ & 15.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.7 \\ & 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.9 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | 27.717.010 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.4 \\ & 17.8 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable goods ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods....................................... | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.7 |  |
| Retail trade.. | $\begin{array}{r} 205.5 \\ 103.4 \\ 52.8 \\ 50.6 \end{array}$ | 218,7 | 215.2 | 221.5 | 226.7 | 232.5 |
| Durable goods. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 109.4 \\ 56.7 \\ 52.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108.0 \\ 53.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112.3 \\ 57.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116.6 \\ 60.0 \end{array}$ | 120.862.858.0 |
| Automotive. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other.......... |  |  | 54.2 | 55.1 | 56.6 |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 102.1 | 104.3 | 107.2 | 109.1 | 110.1 | 111.7 |
| Other | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 323.3 \\ & 186.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.7 \\ & 325.1 \\ & 185.6 \end{aligned}$ | 114.7 | 118.1 | 121.8 | 126.6 |
| Final sales ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 330.2 | 339.5 | 344.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 352.3 \\ & 201.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales of goods and structures ${ }^{2}$. |  |  | 187.8 | 194.0 | 196.5 |  |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales | $186.6$ | $185.6$ |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales | $\begin{array}{r} 2.83 \\ 2.62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.90 \\ & 2.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.92 \\ & 2.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.92 \\ & 2.69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.95 \\ & 2.71 \end{aligned}$ | 2.942.71 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. | 4.53 | 4.70 | 4.75 | 4.71 | 4.75 | 4.75 |

1. 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 business inventories (CBI) component of GNP. The former is the difference between two
inventory stocks, each valued at their respective end-of-quarter prices. The latter is the change in the physical volume of inventories valued at average prices of the quarter. In addition, changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas CBI is stated at annual rates. 2. 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 households and instit
of final sales by farms.

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

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Change in business inventories.. | 34.4 | 42.5 | 13.0 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 35.3 | 39.5 | 29.1 |
| Farm......................................... | -2.5 | 2.5 | $-5.3$ | -1.1 | 14.1 | 5.3 | -. 8 | -8.5 |
| Nonfarm ............... | 36.9 | 40.0 | 18.3 | 68.2 | 51.9 | 30.1 | 40.4 | 37.6 |
| Manufacturing...... | 4.2 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 15.8 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 11.2 |
| Durable goods ..................... |  | 8.8 | 7.0 |  | 15.8 8.7 |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ................. | 1.1 | . 8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 7.1 | -. 4 | -2.3 | -1.1 |
| Wholesale trade ................... | 5.8 | 9.5 | -3.5 | 14.1 | 24.918.2 | $-1.2 \quad 11.2$ |  | 3.22.9 |
| Durable goods ....................... | $\begin{array}{r}4.9 \\ .9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.3 | -4.8 |  |  | -6.8 | 15.1 |  |
| Nondurable goods ................. |  | 2.2 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 5.7 | -3.9 | . 3 |
| Merchant wholesalers.......... | 5.84.41.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $-3.6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.1 \\ & 12.5 \end{aligned}$ | 22.7 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ -6.8 \end{gathered}$ | 8.113.1 | 2.2.6 |
| Durable goods ..................... |  |  | -5.3 |  | 16.4 |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods................ |  | 2.4 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | -5.1 | 1.6 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers...... | .5-.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | .2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 1,8 \end{aligned}$ | -1.1-.1 | 3.22.0 | 1.02.3 |
| Durable goods .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods..................... |  | -. 2 | $-.3$ | -. 4 | . 4 | -1.1 | 1.2 | -1.3 |
| Retail trade........................... | $\begin{aligned} & 19.2 \\ & 13.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.9 \\ -2.2 \end{array}$ | 25.1 | 1.5-5.9 | 13.7 <br> 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.9 |
| Durable goods....................... |  |  |  | 19.5 |  |  | 12.7 | 10.5 |
| Automotive..... | 9.33.7 | 4.33.2 | -3.0.8 | 13.26.3 | -10.14.2 | 11.01.7 | 8.74.0 | 7.53.0 |
| Other .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods .................. | 6.1 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 1.0 | -1.0 | 2.4 |
| Other ................................. | 6.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.9 \\ 3.9 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 2.9 \\ & \mathbf{5 . 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.8 \\ 3.9 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$ | 11.84.77.1 | 10.34.45.9 |
| Durable goods ....................... | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.11.-Inventories and Final Sales of Business by Industry in Constant Dollars

|  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV' |
| Inventories ${ }^{1}$ | 866.4 | 883.2 | 899.7 | 908.5 | 918.4 | 925.7 |
| Farm. | 70.5 | 70.2 | 73.7 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 72.7 |
| Nonfarm | 796.0 | 813.0 | 826.0 | 833.5 | 843.6 | 853.0 |
| Durable goods. | 449.9 | 461.3 | 467.1 | 471.1 | 481.2 | 488.8 |
| Nondurable goods. | 346.1 | 351.7 | 358.8 | 362.4 | 362.4 | 364.2 |
| Manufacturing. | 318.7 | 322.3 | 326.3 | 327.7 | 329.1 | 332.0 |
| Durable goods.. | 207.5 | 210.2 | 212.4 | 213.9 | 215.9 | 219.0 |
| Nondurable goods ..... | 111.2 | 112.2 | 113.9 | 113.8 | 113.2 | 113.0 |
| Wholesale trade... | 182.4 | 187.2 | 193.4 | 198.1 | 195.9 | 196.7 |
| Durable goods.. | 113.9 | 117.4 | 122.0 | 120.3 | 124.0 | 124.8 |
| Nondurable goods ........... | 68.5 | 69.8 | 71.4 | 72.9 | 71.9 | 72.0 |
| Merchant wholesalers. | 156.7 | 161.2 | 166.9 | 166.9 | 168.9 | 169.5 |
| Durable goods .... | 100.3 | 103.5 | 107.6 | 105.9 | 109.2 | 109.3 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 56.4 | 57.8 | 59.3 | 61.0 | 59.8 | 60.2 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers.. | 25.6 | 26.0 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 27.0 | 27.3 |
| Durable goods ...... | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 15.5 |
| Nondurable goods................................ | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| Retail trade. | 185.1 | 191.3 | 191.7 | 195.1 | 198.1 | 201.3 |
| Durable goods. | 92.4 | 97.2 | 95.8 | 98.9 | 102.1 | 104.7 |
| Automotive... | 45.9 | 49.2 | 46.7 | 49.5 | 51.6 | 53.5 |
| Other........... | 46.4 | 48.0 | 49.0 | 49.5 | 50.5 | 51.2 |
| Nondurable goods ..... | 92.7 | 94.1 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 95.9 | 96.5 |
| Other. | 109.8 | 112.1 | 114.6 | 117.5 | 120.5 | 123.0 |
| Final sales ${ }^{2}$ | 277.3 | 277.2 | 280.4 | 285.3 | 286.3 | 288.8 |
| Final sales of goods and structures ${ }^{2}$......... | 170.5 | 169.5 | 171.4 | 175.3 | 175.6 | 177.1 |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales.................................. | 3.12 | 3.19 | 3.21 | 3.18 | 3.21 | 3.21 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales ....................... | 2.87 | 2.93 | 2.95 | 2.92 | 2.95 | 2.95 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. | 4.67 | 4.80 | 4.82 | 4.75 | 4.80 | 4.82 |

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. Quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the constant-dollar change in business inventories component of GNP is stated at annual rates.
2. 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 5.12.-Fixed Investment by Type
[Billions of dollars]


Table 6.3B.-National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\circ}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| National income without capital consumption adjustment $\qquad$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,644.4 \\ 3,614.9 \\ 3,085.7 \end{array}\right\|$ | $3,943.2$ | 3,675.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,768.3 \\ & 3,737.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,821.4 \\ 3,799.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,901.1 \\ & 3,879.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,975.6 \\ 3,948.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 4,074.6 \\ 4,045.6 \end{array}$ |
| Domestic industries.. |  |  | 3,648.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private industries. |  | 3,354.9 | 3,115.5 | 3,196.8 | 3,246.7 | 3,320.2 | 3,381.8 | 3,470.9 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.................... | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 88.2 \\ 31.0 \\ 196.7 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 82.836.0211.6 | 80.532.7197.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 92.6 \\ 35.2 \\ 200.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}90.9 \\ 35.3 \\ 203.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 90.2 \\ 36.1 \\ 210.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 77.336.5214.0 | $\cdots$ |
| Mining... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. | $\begin{aligned} & 727.4 \\ & 41.4 \\ & 308.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 786.4 \\ & 448.4 \\ & 338.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 740.9 \\ & 42.7 \\ & 316.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 747.6 \\ & 420.6 \\ & 327.0 \end{aligned}$ | 766.4432.7338.7 | 780.0445.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 788.0 \\ & 450.4 \\ & 337.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. |  |  |  |  |  | 334.1 |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities | $\begin{aligned} & 276.8 \\ & 120.7 \end{aligned}$ | 300.0131.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 278.8 \\ & 120.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285.8 \\ & 124.4 \end{aligned}$ | 286.4124.8 | ${ }_{129.4}^{296.8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304.0 \\ & 133.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Transportation.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communication. | 76.379.9 | 80.988.1 | 78.279.9 | 78.483.1 | 77.384.2 | 80.187.3 | 82.388.8 | ${ }^{\text {anan........ }}$ |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade. | $\begin{aligned} & 213.6 \\ & 316.2 \\ & 524.0 \\ & 711.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230.2 \\ & 340.1 \\ & 577.0 \\ & 790.8 \end{aligned}$ | 216.23198 | $\begin{aligned} & 219.8 \\ & 324.6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{331.4}^{225.0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224.8 \\ & 336.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.0 \\ & 342.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Retail trade .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 529.8 \\ & 719.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 545.9 \\ & 745.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 559.6 \\ & 754.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 567.2 \\ & 778.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 585.1 \\ & 803.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Services .................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government and government enterprises. | $\begin{array}{r} 529.2 \\ 29.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 563.4 \\ 24.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 532.7 \\ 26.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 540.5 \\ 31.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 552.3 \\ 22.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 559.6 \\ 21.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 567.1 \\ 26.8 \end{array}$ | 574.729.0 |
| Rest of the world .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.13.-Fixed Investment by Type in Constant Dollars [Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{-}$ |
| Fixed investment. | $\begin{aligned} & 640.4 \\ & 445.1 \\ & 125.5 \end{aligned}$ | 679.3 | 654.9 | 657.6 | 662.9 | 679.7 | 686.6 | 688.0 |
| Nonresidential. |  | 487.5 | 462.8 | 464.8 | 473.4 | 490.2 | 495.0 | 491.4 |
| Structures... |  | 125.1 | 128.0 | 132.1 | 124.0 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 125.5 |
| Nonresidential buildings, excluding farm............. | 77.1 |  | 78.326.0 | 79.4 <br> 27.6 | 76.124.6 | 78.025.4 | 75.7 | 75.828.2 |
| Public utilities... | 25.7 | 76.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining exploration, shafts, and wells............... | 18.8 3.9 | 18.9 3.2 | 19.7 4.0 | 21.14.0 | 19.8 3.4 | 18.7 | 19.03.0 | 18.13.4 |
| Other ... |  |  |  |  | 3.4 |  |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment | 319.6 | 362.4 | 334.7 | 332.7 | 349.4 | 365.1 | 369.2 | 365.9 |
| Information processing and related equipment... |  | 162.769.0 | 148.062.1 | 147.068.4 | ${ }_{65.2}^{155}$ | 165.068.0 |  |  |
| Industrial equipment......... | ${ }_{61.4}^{139.4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 167.4 69.9 | ${ }^{162.4}$ |
| Transportation and related equipment. | $\begin{gathered} 59.1 \\ 59.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.7 \\ & 64.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.9 \\ & 61.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59.8 \\ 62.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.9 \\ & 63.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.3 \\ & 63.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68.0 \\ 63.9 \end{gathered}$ | 65.764.8 |
| Other ........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential. | $\begin{gathered} 195.2 \\ 97.5 \\ 21.7 \\ 76.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191.8 \\ 96.7 \\ 17.6 \\ 77.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192.1 \\ 96.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 75.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192.7 \\ 97.3 \\ 20.0 \\ 75.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189.5 \\ 96.2 \\ 18.2 \\ 75.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189.6 \\ 96.3 \\ 17.2 \\ 76.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191.6 \\ & 95.5 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 78.6 \end{aligned}$ | 196.6 <br> 98.9 <br> 17.3 <br> 80.4 |
| Single-family structures ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Muitifamily structures................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 6.18B.-Corporate Profits by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{+}$ |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. $\qquad$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 310.4 \\ 274.0 \\ 36.5 \\ 237.5 \end{array}\right\|$ | 328.1 | 322.0 | 316.1 | 316.2 | 326.5 | 330.0 | 339.9 |
| Domestic industries., |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 291.0 \\ 38.5 \\ 252.5 \end{array}\right\|$ | 286.7 | $274.6$ | 286.0 | 291.1 | 289.2 | 297.7 |
| Financial Nonfinancial |  |  | 36.3 <br> 250.4 | $\begin{array}{r}36.2 \\ 238.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 35.4 250.6 | 38.5 252.6 | 41.0 | 39.1 258.6 |
| Rest of the world ..................................... | 36.4 | 37.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 250.4 \\ 35.3 \end{array}$ | $41.4$ | 30.2 | 35.4 | 40.8 | 42.1 |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment | 258.7 | 282.5 | 269.9 | 263.7 | 266.8 | 278.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 284.6 \\ & 243.8 \end{aligned}$ | 300.3258.2 |
| Domestic industries... | 222.3 | 245.4 | 234.6 | 222.2 | 236.6 | 243.1 |  |  |
| Financial... | $\begin{aligned} & 30.1 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.5 \\ & 18.1 \end{aligned}$$12.4$ | 129.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.8 \\ & 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.6 \\ & 17.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.0 \\ & 17.4 \end{aligned}$ | 32.718.214.5 | 31.519.212.3 |
| Federal Reserve banks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other. |  |  | 13.4 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 12.6 |  |  |
| Nonfinancial. | 192.1968 | 215.0 | 205.1 | 193.4 | 209.0 | 213.1 | 211.1 | 226.6 |
| Manufacturing. |  | 114.1 | 107.0 | 101.7 | 110.6 | 114.5 | 111.4 |  |
| Durable goods. | $\begin{array}{r} 36.5 \\ 1.4 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{39.6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40.9 \\ 1.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29.42.6 |  |  |  | ......... |
| Primary metal industries..... |  |  |  |  | 33.9 3.2 | ${ }_{7}^{5.1}$ | 5.2 <br> 5.4 |  |
| Fabricated metal products.... | 3.2 3. | 6.9 4.7 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 |  |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 3.27.315.7 | 3.6514.514.4 | 5.55.616.6 |  | 1.24.214.0 |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -8 \\ 4.5 \\ \hline 1.6 \end{array}$ |  | 4.4 | $\begin{array}{r}4.4 \\ 5.8 \\ 12.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| Other... |  |  |  |  |  | 14.7 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods.... | 60.3 | 74.5 | 66.1 <br> 14.0 | 72.414.9 | 76.815.9 | 73.0 | 72.3 |  |
| Food and kindred products... | 12.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - .......... |
| Chemicals and allied products...... | ${ }_{12.2}^{13.5}$ | 19.616.821 | 14.414.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.3 \\ & 18.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.1 \\ & 17.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.6 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.4 \\ & 16.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Petroleum and coal products.................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| Transportation and public utilities.. | $\begin{aligned} & 34.9 \\ & 42.8 \\ & 17.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.7 \\ & 39.4 \\ & 22.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.0 \\ & 44.1 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.1 \\ & 43.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.5 \\ & 43.9 \\ & 20.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \\ & 37.0 \\ & 23.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.3 \\ & 36.6 \\ & 23.8 \end{aligned}$ | .......... |
| Wholesale and retail trade. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other ................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rest of the world... | 36.4 | 37.1 | 35.3 | 41.4 | 30.2 | 35.4 | 40.8 | 42.1 |

Table 7.1.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Gross National Product, 1982 Weights

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988r | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product.... | $\begin{aligned} & 119.1 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 109.7 \\ & 112.6 \\ & 129.0 \end{aligned}$ | $124.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures ..... |  |  | 121.1 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 124.9 | 126.5 | 127.9 |
| Durable goods.. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112.5 \\ & 117.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 113.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.0 \\ & 114.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.4 \\ & 114.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.9 \\ & 116.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.8 \\ & 118.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.9 \\ & 119.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services................. |  | 135.2 | 129.6 | 131.5 | 132.6 | 134.4 | 136.0 | 137.8 |
| Gross private domestic investment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment. | 108.8 | 111.6 | 109.3 | 109.9 | 110.8 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 112.7 |
| Nonresidential. | 106.8 | 109.3 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 110.6 |
| Structures..... | 105.1 | 108.3 | 105.8 | 106.4 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.5 | 109.4 |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 107.9 | 110.0 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 108.9 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 111.3 |
| Residential $\qquad$ Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | 115.9 | 119.5 | 117.4 | 118.3 | 119.2 | 119.3 | 119.4 | 120.1 |
| Net exports of goods and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports... | $\begin{aligned} & 106.0 \\ & 100.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.5 \\ & 105.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 106.4 \\ 101.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 103.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 103.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.5 \\ & 105.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 105.4 \end{aligned}$ | 113.7 |
| Imports..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106.2 |
| Government purchases of goods and <br> services .................................................... 119.6 124.9 120.1 121.2 122.9 124.3 125.7 126.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal... | 113.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 117.8 \\ & 117.6 \end{aligned}$ | 113.7 | 114.4 | 116.3 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 118.9 |
| National defense. |  |  | 114.2 | 114.8 | 116.6 | 117.4 | 118.0 | 118.4 |
| Nondefense.... | $\begin{aligned} & 112.1 \\ & 124.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.2 \\ & 130.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.5 \\ & 124.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.6 \\ & 126.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.7 \\ & 127.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.9 \\ & 129.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.7 \\ & 131.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.2 \\ & 132.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| State and local. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final sales ....................................... | 119.0 | 123.9 | 119.5 | 120.6 | 121.7 | 123.2 | 124.8 | 126.1 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, food | 117.291.7 | 122.2 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 119.2 | 121.0 | 123.7 | 124.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, energy. |  | 92.4 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 92.9 |
| Other personal consumption expenditures.. | 124.9 | 130.7 | 125.5 | 127.2 |  | 130.0 | 131.3 | 133.1 |

Nott--Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in
table 8.1.

Table 7.2.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Gross National Product by Major Type of Product, 1982 Weights

| EIndex numbers, $1982=100$ ] |
| :--- |

Table 7.3.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Relation of Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, 1982 We ights
[Index numbers, 1982=100]

| [Index numbers, $1982=100$ ] |
| :--- |

Table 7.4.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product
[Index numbers, $1982=100$ ]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product.... | 117.7 | 121.7 | 118.2 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 122.4 | 124.0 |
| Personal consumption expenditures ... | 119.5 | 124.5 | 120.2 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 123.9 | 125.2 | 126.7 |
| Durable goods. | 107.9 | 110.1 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 111.4 |
| Nondurable goods. | 112.1 | 116.4 | 112.9 | 118.7 | 113.8 | 116.0 | 117.3 | 118.3 |
| Services.......................................... | 128.5 | 134.8 | 129.1 | 131.0 | 132.2 | 134.0 | 135.6 | 137.3 |
| Gross private domestic investment............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment | 105.2 | 105.7 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 105.1 | 105.3 | 107.2 |
| Nonresidential. | 100.4 | 100.2 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 101.9 |
| Structures,.... | 111.1 | 114.2 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 113.0 | 113.8 | 114.3 | 115.6 |
| Producers' durable equipment .......... | 96.2 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 97.2 |
| Residential........................................ | 116.2 | 119.7 | 117.7 | 118.7 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 120.4 |
| Net exports of goods and services ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports.... | 100.0 | 102.9 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 102.1 | 104.3 | 105.0 |
| Imports.................................................... | 99.0 | 101.5 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 102.6 |
| Government purchases of goods and services $\qquad$ | 118.5 | 123.3 | 119.1 | 119.5 | 121.7 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 125.4 |
| Federal................................................. | 112.7 | 115.9 | 112.9 | 112.6 | 115.2 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 118.1 |
| National defense. | 111.5 | 114.0 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 112.8 | 113.4 | 114.8 | 115.0 |
| Nondefense.... | 117.0 | 123,4 | 119.0 | 116.0 | 125.5 | 122.7 | 115.2 | 129.3 |
| State and local. | 123.0 | 128.7 | 123.9 | 124.9 | 126.5 | 128.1 | 129.6 | 130.7 |

Table 7.5.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Major Type of Product
[Index numbers, $1982=100$ ]

| Gross national product | 117.7 | 121.7 | 118.2 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 122.4 | 124.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 117.7 | 121.8 | 118.2 | 119.1 | 119.8 | 121.0 | 122.4 | 124.0 |
| Change in business inventories.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods. | 107.8 | 110.0 | 108.1 | 107.9 | 107.5 | 109.4 | 110.8 | 112.3 |
| Final sales $\qquad$ Change in business inventories. $\qquad$ | 107.6 | 109.9 | 108.0 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 109.1 | 110.5 | 112.2 |
| Durable goods. | 100.2 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 99.6 | 100.3 |
| Final sales.............. | 99.9 | 98.8 | 99.8 | 98.8 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 99.0 | 99.9 |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 114.3 | 120.4 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 119.7 | 122.0 | 124.1 |
| Final sales... | 114.3 | 120.4 | 115.5 | 115.9 | 117.0 | 119.4 | 121.4 | 123.9 |
| Change in business inventories........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services. | 127.5 | 133.6 | 128.1 | 129.7 | 131.2 | 132.8 | 134.3 | 135.9 |
| Structures | 114.6 | 118.3 | 115.6 | 116.2 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 118.4 | 119.4 | Norz.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in

table 8.1.

Table 7.6.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Sector


Table 7.7.-Implicit Price Deflators for the Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, and National Income
[Index numbers, $1982=100$ ]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{r}$ |
| Gross national product................... | 117.7 | 121.7 | 118.2 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 122.4 | 124.0 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment..... | 104.2 | 105.6 | 104.7 | 104.6 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 106.1 |
| Equals: Net national product.................... | 119.5 | 123.9 | 120.0 | 120.8 | 121.3 | 123.2 | 124.8 | 126.4 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises.... | 117.8 | 123.3 | 121.3 | 117.6 | 120.3 | 121.6 | 126.4 | 124.9 |
| Statistical discrepancy ..................... | $\begin{aligned} & 116.0 \\ & 119.7 \end{aligned}$ | 119.7 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.4 | 119.0 | 120.4 | 122.0 |
| Equals: National income ........................... |  | 124.0 | 119.9 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 123.3 | 124.6 | 126.5 |

Table 7.8.-Implicit Price Deflators for Command-Basis Gross National Product
[Index numbers, 1982=100]

| Gross national product. | 117.7 | 121.7 | 118.2 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 122.4 | 124.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Net exports of goods and services...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports ........................................ | 100.0 | 102.9 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 102.1 | 104.3 | 105.0 |
| Imports | 99.0 | 101.5 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 102.6 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases. | 116.9 | 121.1 | 117.4 | 118.3 | 119.0 | 120.5 | 121.6 | 123.1 |
| Plus: Command-basis net exports of goods and services $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Command-basis exports | 99.0 | 101.5 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 102.6 |
| Imports ................... | 99.0 | 101.5 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 102.6 |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product | 117.5 | 121.5 | 118.1 | 118.8 | 119.5 | 120.9 | 122.0 | 123.6 |

Table 7.9.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, 1982 Weights [Index numbers, $1982=100$ ]

| Personal consumption expenditures. | 120.4 |  |  | 122.5 | 123.2 | 124.9 | 126.5 | 127.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods. | 109.7 | 112.5 | 110.2 | 111.0 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.8 | 113.9 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 115.3 | 117.7 | 115.9 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 116.8 | 117.9 | 118.9 |
| Furniture and household equipment....... | 102.1 | 103.8 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 102.9 | 108.5 | 104.3 | 104.7 |
| Other ................................................... | 112.7 | 118.5 | 113.2 | 115.0 | 116.2 | 117.8 | 118.8 | 121.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 112.6 | 117.2 | 113.4 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 116.7 | 118.2 | 119.4 |
| Food. | 117.2 | 122.2 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 119.2 | 121.0 | 123.7 | 124.9 |
| Clothing and shoes | 111.0 | 115.8 | 110.7 | 113.0 | 113.1 | 117.2 | 114.8 | 117.9 |
| Gasoline and oil | 78.4 | 79.1 | 81.1 | 80.6 | 77.2 | 79.0 | 80.9 | 79.2 |
| Other nondurable goods | 121.4 | 127.2 | 122.4 | 123.5 | 124.9 | 126.7 | 127.9 | 129.3 |
| Fuel oil and coal | 76.6 | 76.8 | 78.5 | 77.7 | 77.1 | 78.9 | 77.5 | 73.5 |
| Other | 127.6 | 134.1 | 128.4 | 129.8 | 131.5 | 133.2 | 134.8 | 136.9 |
| Services | 129.0 | 135.2 | 129.6 | 131.5 | 132.6 | 134.4 | 136.0 | 137.8 |
| Housing. | 130.0 | 136.3 | 130.6 | 132.7 | 134.2 | 135.2 | 137.0 | 138.7 |
| Household operation | 118.3 | 119.8 | 118.8 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 119.6 | 119.8 | 121.4 |
| Electricity and gas. | 111.8 | 112.6 | 112.2 | 111.7 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 114.6 |
| Other | 125.0 | 127.2 | 125.5 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 127.2 | 127.6 | 128.4 |
| Transportation. | 120.3 | 126.3 | 118.7 | 125.1 | 122.5 | 126.7 | 126.9 | 128.8 |
| Medical care. | 135.6 | 144.8 | 136.8 | 138.0 | 140.4 | 143.4 | 146.3 | 149.2 |
| Other. | 130.2 | 136.6 | 131.3 | 133.1 | 134.6 | 135.9 | 137.2 | 138.7 |

Table 7.14.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services, 1982 Weights
[Index numbers, 1982=100]

| Exports of goods and services | 106.0 | 111.5 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 108.7 | 110.5 | 113.0 | 113.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merchandise | 97.8 | 104.5 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 101.3 | 103.3 | 106.7 | 106.9 |
| Durable goods | 101.7 | 105.0 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 103.5 | 104.5 | 105.7 | 106.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 92.7 | 103.9 | 93.4 | 94.9 | 98.3 | 101.5 | 108.1 | 108.0 |
| Services | 117.7 | 121.7 | 118.0 | 118.6 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 122.3 | 123.7 |
| Factor income | 120.3 | 124.8 | 120.8 | 121.6 | 122.2 | 124.0 | 125.5 | 127.2 |
| Other | 113.1 | 116.1 | 113.1 | 113.1 | 114.4 | 115.7 | 116.7 | 117.7 |
| Imports of goods and services | 100.8 | 105.1 | 101.9 | 103.0 | 103.9 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 106.2 |
| Merchandise. | 94.7 | 98.9 | 96.0 | 97.1 | 97.9 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 99.7 |
| Durable goods | 109.7 | 117.8 | 110.1 | 112.4 | 115.4 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 120.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 79.5 | 79.9 | 81.7 | 81.5 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 80.1 | 78.7 |
| Services. | 118.4 | 123.2 | 119.1 | 120.2 | 121.4 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 125.2 |
| Factor income. | 119.6 | 124.0 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 121.4 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 126.4 |
| Other. | 117.5 | 122.6 | 118.3 | 119.7 | 121.4 | 122.3 | 122.5 | 124.3 |

Table 7.15.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category, 1982 Weights

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Merchandise exports.... | 97.8 | 104.5 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 101.3 | 103.3 | 106.7 | 106.9 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverage |  | 99.6 | 82.0 | 83.3 | 88.2 | 94.0 | 109.0 | 108.3 |
| Industrial supplies and materials...... | 95.4 | 104.1 | 96.8 | 98.5 | 101.2 | 103.4 | 105.8 | 105.7 |
| Durable goods. | 95.5 | 104.1 | ${ }^{96.8}$ | 98.5 | 101.2 | 103.4 | 105.8 | 105.7 |
| Nondurable goods. | 95.4 | 104.0 | 96.8 | 98.5 | 101.2 | 103.4 | 105.8 | 105.7 |
| Capital goods, except autos. | 100.5 | 102.4 | 100.6 | 100.1 | 101.2 | 102.0 | 102.5 | 103.2 |
| Autos | 113.1 | 114.7 | 113.3 | 114.1 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 115.3 | 115.9 |
| Consumer goods. | 107.4 102.2 | 112.8 | 102.1 | 109.0 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 112.4 | 113.6 109.3 |
| Durable goods...... | 102.2 111.5 | ${ }^{107.8} 115.7$ | 111.9 | 113.2 | 115.5 | 115.3 | 115.0 | 116.9 |
| Other. | 100.9 | 108.0 | 101.2 | 102.7 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 110.1 | 110.5 |
| Durable goods. | 100.9 | 108.0 | 101.2 | 102.7 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 110.1 | 110.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 100.9 | 108.0 | 101.2 | 102.7 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 110.1 | 110.5 |
| Merchandise imports..... | 4.7 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 99.4 | . 2 | 99.7 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages.... | 103.6 | 109.9 | 104.3 | 106.2 | 109.1 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 110.6 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, |  |  | 92.7 | 94.3 | 99.9 | 103.7 | 105.2 |  |
| Durable goods ........................... | 90.3 | 104.1 | 92.9 | 94.5 | 100.1 | 103.8 | 105.2 | 107.4 |
| Nondurable goods. | 90.0 | 103.9 | 92.5 | 94.1 | 99.8 | 103.6 | 105.1 | 107.4 |
| Petroleum and products. | 55.1 | 45.6 | 58.0 | 55.5 | 48.4 | 48.1 | 45.2 | 41.0 |
| Capital goods, except autos ... | 109.2 | 115.3 | 108.6 | 111.8 | 113.8 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 117.7 |
| ${ }^{\text {Autos. }}$ | 125.1 | 131.2 | ${ }_{115}^{125}$ | 126.9 | 129.0 | 130.4 | 131.2 | 134.2 |
| Consumer goods. | 111.8 118 | 123.7 | ${ }_{112.1}^{115.5}$ | ${ }_{114.6}^{118.1}$ | 117.6 | 1202 | 119.7 | 12.2 |
| Durable goods....d. | 111.8 119.1 | 119.7 | 120.1 | 1123.6 | 126.4 | 128.2 | 119.7 | 129.3 |
| Other. | 110.1 | 119.0 | 110.9 | 113.2 | 116.4 | 118.7 | 119.3 | 121.5 |
| Durable goods...... | 110.1 | 119.0 | 111.0 110.9 | ${ }_{113}^{113.2}$ | 116.4 | 118.7 | 119.3 | ${ }_{121.5}^{121.5}$ |
| Nondurable goods | 110.1 | 119.0 | 110.9 | 113.2 | 116.4 | 118.7 | 119.3 | 121.5 |

Table 7.17.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for National Defense Purchases of Goods and Services, 1982 Weights [Index numbers, $1982=100$ ]


Table 7.16.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type, 1982 Weights
[Index numbers, 1982=100]


Table 7.18.-Current-Dollar Cost and Profit Per Unit of Constant-Dollar Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business
[Dollars]

|  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {r }}$ | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | $\mathrm{IV}^{r}$ |
| Current-dollar cost and profit per unit of constant-dollar gross domestic product ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.107 \\ .122 \\ .985 \end{array}$ | 1.134 | 1.109 | 1.113 | 1.114 | 1.127 | 1.140 | 1.155 |
| Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. |  | . 122 | 121 | 121 | 121 | . 122 | . 122 | . 123 |
| Net domestic product. |  | 1.012 | . 988 | . 992 | . 993 | 1.005 | 1.018 | 1.031 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies. $\qquad$ | . 106 | . 107 | .106 | . 105 | 105 | 106 | . 108 | 108 |
| Domestic income............................. | 880 | . 905 | . 882 | . 887 | . 887 | 899 | 910 | 923 |
| Compensation of employees. | 732 | . 752 | . 729 | . 738 | . 736 | . 747 | . 758 | . 767 |
| valuation and capital consumption adjustments | . 104 | . 106 | 109 | . 103 | 106 | . 106 | . 104 | . 107 |
| Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital |  | . 045 |  | . 044 | . 044 | . 046 | . 046 | . 046 |
|  | $.061$ | $.060$ | $.063]$ | $.059$ | $.062$ | $.060$ | $.058$ | .061 .050 |

1. Equals the deflator for gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business with the
decimal point shifted two places to the left.

Table 8.1.-Percent Change From Preceding Period in Selected Series
[Percent]


Nort.-The fixed-weighted price index and the chain price index, both of which are weighted
averages of the detailed prices used in the deflation of GNP, are measures of price change. In
calculating changes in these indexes, the composition of GNP is held constant. Consequently
these changes reflect only changes in prices. The fixed-weighted price index measures price
change over any period, using as weights the composition of GNP in 1982 . The chain price index
GNP in the first period. The implieit price deflator is a byproduct of the deflation of GNP. It is
derived as the ratio of current. to constantolollar GNP (multipied by 100 . It it the average of derived as the ratio of current to constant dollar GNP (multiplied by 100$)$. It it the average of
the detailed prices used in the deflation of GNP, but the prices are weighted by the composition of dev in eqch period consequently, the implicit price deflatar reflects not only changes in
prices but alco changes in the composition of GNP, and its use as a measure of price change prices but also cha
should be avoided.

## Reconciliation and Other Special Tables

Table 1.-Revisions in Selected Component Series of the NIPA's, Fourth Quarter of 1988

|  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  | Percent change from preceding quarter at annual rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Preliminary | Final | Difference |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Preliminary | Final |
| GNP <br> National income | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,995.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,999.7 \\ & 4,092.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.5 | 7.2 | 7.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 9.5 |
| Compensation of employees ........................................................ | 2,997.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,995.3 \\ 389.9 \\ 757.3 \end{array}$ | -1.9 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments |  |  |  |  | 12.6 |
| Other........................................................................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 760.0 \\ 4,185.5 \end{array}$ |  | $-2.7$ | 12.8 | 11.2 |
| Personal income .......................................................................... |  | 4,180.5 | -5.0 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
|  | Billions of constant (1982) dollars |  |  |  |  |
| GNP ............................................................................................ | 4,029.7 | 4,033.4 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Less: Exports <br> Plus: Imports | $\begin{aligned} & 523.6 \\ & 626.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 522.1 \\ & 627.4 \end{aligned}$ | -1.5 | 7.7 13.0 | 6.5 13.5 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases....... | 4,132.9 | 4,138.8 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,626.0 \\ 489.2 \\ 196.6 \\ 29.3 \\ 791.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,626.2 \\ 491.4 \\ 196.6 \\ 29.1 \\ 795.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} .2 \\ 2.2 \\ 0 \\ -.2 \\ -3.7 \end{gathered}$ | 3.5-4.610.9 | 3.5-2.910.9 |
| Nonresidential fixed investment....... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential investment.......... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories ... |  |  |  | 9.8 | 11.9 |
|  | Index numbers, $1982=100^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| GNP price index (fixed weights) $\qquad$ <br> GNP price index (chained weights) $\qquad$ | 126.2 | 126.2 | 0 | 4.24.2 | 4.24.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 124.0 \\ & 125.5 \end{aligned}$ | 125.5 | 0 | 5.3 | 5.34.3 |
| Gross domestic purchases price index (fixed weights)......................... |  |  | 0 | 4.2 |  |

## Not at annual rates

Note.-For the fourth quarter of 1988, the following revised or additional major source data were incorporated: For personal consumption expenditures, revised retail sales for December; for nonresidential fixed investment, revised construction put in place for December and revised manufacturers' shipments of equipment for December; for residential investment, revised construction put in place for December; for change in business inventories, revised manufacturing and trade inventories for December; for net the quarter, for government purchases of goods and services, revised State and local government construction put in place for December, for net interest, financial assets held by households for the quarter and revised net interest from the rest of the world for the quarter; for corporate profits, domestic book profits for the quarter and revised profits from the rest of the world for the quarter; and for GNP prices, revised residential housing prices for the quarter and unit-value indexes for merchandise exports and

Table 2.-Relation of Net Exports of Goods and Services in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA's) to Balance of Goods and Services in the Balance of Payments Accounts (BPA's)


Table 3.-Cyclically Adjusted Federal Receipts, Expenditures, Surplus or Deficit ( - ) , and Debt
[Billions of dollars; quarters at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

|  | 1987 | 1988 | 1987 |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| Based on middle-expansion trend GNP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Level.... | 900.1 | 937.4 | 867.9 | 908.3 | 911.4 | 912.8 | 916.4 | 944.9 | 936.9 | 951.4 |
| Percentage of trend GNP..... | 720.2 | 19.9 37.3 | 19.9 8.5 | ${ }_{20.5}^{20.5}$ | ${ }_{3.1}^{20.3}$ |  |  | 20.2 28.5 | -8.0.7 | ${ }_{14.5}^{19.6}$ |
| Due to automatic inflation effects. | 25.7 | 31.2 | ${ }_{6.6} 8$ | ${ }_{7} 7.8$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.3}$ | 4.2 | $\stackrel{3}{2.2}$ | 15.0 | -12.6 | 12.9 |
| Due to discretionary policy and other factors. | 49.1 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 32.6 | -3.2 | -2.8 | 1.4 | 13.5 | -20.6 | 1.6 |
| Expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of trend GNP. | 1, 24.1 | ${ }^{1,123.7}$ | 1, 24.2 | 1, 24.1 | 1,23.9 | 24.4 | 1,24.2 | 1,23.9 | 23.1 | 23.7 |
| Change from preceding period. | 45.3 | 43.7 | 21.1 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 36.3 | 0.7 | 10.6 | -18.6 | 50.6 |
| Due to automatic inflation effects.............. | 19.5 | ${ }_{158}^{28.0}$ | ${ }^{9.0}$ | 4.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 33.4 | 17.0 -16.3 | 4.6 6.0 | 2.9 -21.5 | 3.5 47.1 |
| Surplus or deficitit (-): | 25.8 | 15.8 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 33.4 | -16.3 | 6.0 | -21.5 | 47.1 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ): | -176.9 | -183.3 | -192.3 | -158.5 | -161.0 | -195.9 | -193.0 | -175.1 | -164.6 | -200.6 |
| Percentage of trend GNP.... | -4.0 | -3.9 | -4.4 |  | -3.6 | $-4.3$ | $-4.2$ |  |  |  |
| Change from preceding period......... | 29.5 6.3 | -6.4 | -12.4 | 33.8 3.6 | $-2.5$ | -34.9 1.3 | 2.9 -14.8 | 17.9 10.4 | 10.5 9.7 |  |
| Due to discretionary policy and other factors........ | 23.2 | $-9.7$ | -10.3 | 30.2 | -4.9 | $-36.2$ | -17.7 | 7.5 | 0.8 | -45.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Level......................... | 1.851 .0 | 2,036.1 | 1,737.5 |  |  | 1,851.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of trend GNP At market value, end of period: | 41.5 | 43.1 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.0 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,904.7 \\ 42.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,009.0 \\ 42.5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Level............................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Based on 6-percent unemployment rate trend GNP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Level... | 917.920.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 955.9 \\ \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 884.7 \\ 19.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 926.2 \\ 20.5 \end{gathered}$ | 929.520.3 | 931.220.1 | ${ }^{90.0}$ | ${ }_{20.2}^{963}$ | 955.4 | 970.2 |
| (ercentage of trend GNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| Level....................... | 1,075.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,119.4 \\ 23.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,058.6 \\ 23.8 \end{array}$ | $1,065.3$ 23.6 | $1,070.9$ 23.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,107.2 \\ 23.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1,108.0 \\ 23.7 \end{aligned}$ | $1,118.7$ | $1,100.3$ | $1,150.7$ 23.3 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} -157.6 \\ -3.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 163.5 \\ -3.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -173.9 \\ -3.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -139.1 \\ -3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -141.5 \\ -3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 176.0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -173.6 \\ -3.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -155.1 \\ -3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.9 \\ -3.0 \end{array}$ | -180.5 -3.7 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Middle-xpansion trend GNP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars................. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,462.3 \\ & 3,791.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,722.0 \\ 3,879.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,372.1 \\ & 3,759.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,435.0 \\ & 3,780.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,494.7 \\ & 3,802.6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3,824.5}^{4,547.3}$ | ${ }_{3,846.4}^{4,592.6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,680.9 \\ & \hline, 688.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,762.2 \\ & 3,890.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3,993.1}^{4,852.2}$ |
| 6-percent unemployment rate trend GNP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars................................. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,858.3 .1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,804.5 \\ 3,947.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4,448.5 \\ 3,825.5} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{4,512.5}{3,847.0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,5769.1 \\ 4,573.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,626.8 \\ 3,891.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,672.8 \\ & 3,913.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,762.7 \\ & 3,936.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,845.4 \\ 3,958.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,936.9 \\ & 3,991.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1982 dollars ....................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators

| Index | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ${ }^{p}$ | I | II | III | IV |
|  | Index (1982=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leading index..................................... | 140.8 | 141.5 | 141.5 | 143.9 | 142.7 | 144.1 | 143.7 | 143.9 | 143.9 | ${ }^{1} 144.7$ | 145.7 | 145.2 | 139.9 | 142.3 | 143.5 | 144.2 |
| Coincident index................................ | 127.3 | 127.3 | 127.6 | 128.5 | 128.9 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 130.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 130.6$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 131.4$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 132.5$ | 133.5 | 126.5 | 127.8 | 129.2 | '130.9 |
| Lagging index..................................... | 114.7 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 116.0 | 115.8 | 116.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116.4$ | ${ }^{1} 116.5$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 117.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 117.9$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 117.5$ | 119.0 | 114.4 | 115.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116.2$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 117.4$ |
|  | Percent change from preceding month (quarter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leading index....................................... | . 4 | . 5 | 0 | 1.7 | -. 8 | 1.0 | -. 3 | . 1 | 0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} .6$ | ${ }^{\prime} .7$ | -. 3 | -. 1 | 1.7 | . 8 | . 5 |
| Coincident index................................. | . 6 | 0 | .2-.3 | .7.6 | .3-.2 | .3.5 | $0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.0 \\ .1 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 0$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} .6$ | $r .8$ | . 8 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.3$ |
| Lagging index....................................: | . 3 | . 8 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{r} 0$ |  | $1.0$ | r. 2 | r-. 3 |  | 1.8 | 1.0 | +. 5 | 1.0 |
| ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. <br> ${ }^{\prime}$ Revised. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note.-Quarterly data are averages of monthly figures. Quarterly percent changes are computed from quarterly data. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Long -Term Perspective: January 1969 to February 1989


[^1]
# Capital Expenditures by Majority-0wned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies, 1989 

$\mathrm{M}_{\text {AJORITY-owned foreign affili- }}$ ates of U.S. companies plan to increase capital expenditures 12 percent in 1989, to $\$ 48.1$ billion, following a 24 -percent increase in 1988 (table 1, chart 1). ${ }^{1}$ The growth in expenditures in both years is widespread by area and industry. If realized, the 1989 increase will represent the third consecutive year of growth in capital expenditures abroad and a reversal of the declining trend of 1982-86. Factors that adversely affected spending during the earlier period included sluggish economic growth abroad in 1982-84 and dollar depreciation and weak petroleum prices in 1985-86. The spending increases that began in 1987 primarily reflect the influence of expanding foreign markets and efforts to keep up with international competitors.

In Europe, plans by the European Communities (EC-12) to dismantle internal trade barriers by 1992 have led to a surge in capital spending in 1988 and 1989 by U.S.-owned affiliates, in order to compete with domestically owned European companies to expand or maintain market shares. The expenditures also reflect concerns that lower barriers within the EC-12 may lead to increased protectionism against non-EC countries. In the newly industrialized countries of Asia, contin-

Note.-Alain A. Chardain prepared the estimates of expenditures using computer programs designed by Jane M. Fry.

[^2]ued strong economic growth and lower production costs have encouraged affiliates to step up their spending plans. In Latin America, the growth in expenditures in several highly indebted countries is partly attributable to increased efforts by those governments to attract foreign direct investment.

In addition, much of the increase in expenditures planned by manufacturing affiliates has been facilitated by the restructuring of U.S. multinational companies in response to intense international competition. The companies
have shed unprofitable operations and have modernized production systems here and abroad in order to lower costs through higher productivity. The resulting higher earnings have, in turn, encouraged further capital spending.

The latest spending estimates for both 1988 and 1989, which are based on a BEA survey taken in December 1988, are higher than those published 6 months ago, which were based on a survey taken in June 1988 (table 2). The revision for 1988 is small; the estimate is up 1 percent from that based

Table 1.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies, 1984-89


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

1. Based on BEA survey taken in December 1988.
2. Based on BEA survey taken in June 1988.
3. European Communities (10) comprises Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg,
Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. 4. European Communities (12) comprises European Communities (10), Portugal, and Spain. 5. OPEC comprises Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Nors.-Estimates are for majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.
on the earlier survey. The estimate for 1989 planned spending has been revised up 9 percent. Affiliates in all industries except petroleum revised their 1989 spending plans upward.
The largest revision occurred in manufacturing (particularly "other manufacturing" and chemicals). Most of the revision is accounted for by affiliates in the EC-12. Anticipation of the changes within the EC-12, described earlier, appears to have had a greater impact on the most recent estimates than on those made 6 months earlier.
Petroleum affiliates revised their 1988 spending plans up 3 percent and their 1989 spending plans down 2 percent. Several affiliates shifted their spending from 1989 to 1988 , so that their 1988 spending is higher and their 1989 spending lower than reported 6 months earlier. In addition, a Canadian affiliate made a major acquisition in 1988 and cancelled projects planned for 1989. The cancelled projects were mainly expansions that were no longer needed because of the capacity added through the acquisition.
By area, affiliates in developed countries plan a 9 -percent increase in expenditures in 1989, to $\$ 37.1$ billion, following a 24-percent increase in 1988. Affiliates in developing countries plan a 23 -percent increase, to $\$ 10.3$ billion, following a 24 -percent increase. Affiliates in "international"-those that have operations in more than one country and that are engaged in petroleum shipping, other water transportation, or operating movable oil and gas drilling equipment-plan to increase spending 30 percent, following a 54 -percent increase.

## Petroleum

Petroleum affiliates plan to increase capital spending 3 percent in 1989, to $\$ 13.7$ billion, following a 36 -percent increase in 1988. The 1988 increase was the largest year-to-year increase in the past decade. Despite declining crude oil prices in 1988, spending in exploration and development, as well as in refining and marketing, was strong. The high margins resulting from strong demand, firm product prices, and tight capacity justified continued spending. The 1989 planned increase is mainly in developing countries; spending in "international" will decline, and spending in developed countries will remain at 1988 levels.

In developed countries, affiliate spending, at $\$ 9.3$ billion, will be virtually unchanged in 1989, after increasing 39 percent in 1988. The decline in Canada, mentioned earlier, and smaller declines elsewhere will offset increases in the United Kingdom and Norway. In the United Kingdom, affiliates plan a 9 -percent increase, to $\$ 3.7$ billion, following a 51-percent increase. In Norway, affiliates plan an 11-percent increase, to $\$ 1.0$ billion, following a 26 -percent increase. Expenditures in both years and both countries are primarily for exploration and development in the North Sea.

CHART 1

## Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies



Table 2.-Revisions to Capital Expenditures Estimates, 1988-89


In developing countries, affiliates plan to increase spending 16 percent in 1989, to $\$ 4.1$ billion, following a 28 -percent increase. The increases in both years are concentrated in Asian countries, particularly Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand. Expenditures are for exploration and development as well as for refinery expansions. The strong economic growth in the region has caused a surge in demand for oil and gas for both transportation and power generation. This increased demand has prompted several affiliates there to upgrade or expand refinery capacity.
Affiliates in "international" plan to decrease spending 5 percent in 1989 after a sharp increase in 1988. The 1988 increase reflected spending for tankers and offshore drilling rigs in response to increased exploration and development. Although spending for these activities will be up slightly, the demand for tankers and rigs is expected to level off in 1989.

## Manufacturing

Manufacturing affiliates plan to increase spending 17 percent in 1989, to $\$ 24.5$ billion, following a 21 -percent increase. Affliates in all manufacturing industries plan increases. The largest dollar increases are in "other manufacturing," nonelectrical machinery, and chemicals. These industries were also among those with the largest increases last year.
Affiliates in "other manufacturing" plan to increase spending 29 percent this year, to $\$ 5.3$ billion, following a 36 percent increase in 1988. The spending in both years is mainly in the paper and rubber industries, in which
consumer and industrial demand is strong. In addition, rubber manufacturers are facing increasing competition in international markets and are responding by upgrading facilities and building new plants to expand capacity.
In nonelectrical machinery, affiliates plan to increase spending 21 percent, to $\$ 4.3$ billion, following a 20 -percent increase. Both increases primarily reflect expenditures by computer manufacturers for facilities to produce new or improved product lines in an effort to maintain their share of the highly competitive computer market.

Chemical affiliates plan to increase spending 16 percent, to $\$ 5.2$ billion, following a 19 -percent increase. Since 1983, spending in this industry has been growing substantially. In general, the expenditures reflect the need to expand capacity to meet the continued strong demand for chemical products.

In transportation, affiliates plan to increase spending 8 percent, to $\$ 4.4$ billion, following a 19-percent increase. Expenditures in both years are for the construction of new plants, the expansion of existing plants, and product development.

Affiliates in primary and fabricated metals and in food products also plan significant increases. In primary and fabricated metals, affiliates plan to increase spending 28 percent, to $\$ 1.2$ billion, following a 16 -percent increase. A large portion of the spending will be by affiliates in aluminum can production. In food products, affiliates plan to increase spending 11 percent, to $\$ 2.0$ billion, following a 19 -percent increase. The increases in both years partly reflect efforts by tobacco producers to expand their operations in the food industry as demand for tobacco products declines. The increases also reflect expenditures by beverage manufacturers for new plants and expansions of existing ones, in the face of increased competition.

Affiliates in electrical machinery plan to increase spending 9 percent, to $\$ 2.1$ billion, following a 15 -percent increase. The increases in both years, which are related to those in nonelectrical machinery, are mainly to meet demand for semiconductors and other electrical components for computers.

By area, manufacturing affiliates in developed countries plan to increase spending 16 percent, to $\$ 20.1$ billion, in 1989, following a 21-percent increase in 1988. A substantial portion of the increase in both years is in Europe,
particularly in the EC-12 where, as mentioned earlier, affiliates are stepping up investments in anticipation of the dismantling of internal trade barriers by 1992. Increases in the EC-12 in both years are widespread by country and industry.

Among individual developed countries, the largest 1989 dollar increases are in the United Kingdom and Japan. British affiliates plan to increase spending 18 percent, to $\$ 3.7$ billion, following a 23-percent increase last year. The largest increases are in transportation equipment and nonelectrical machinery. In transportation equipment, an automobile manufacturer plans a major expansion of productive capacity. The expenditures in nonelectrical machinery are for new facilities to manufacture computer equipment.

Japanese affiliates plan to increase spending 41 percent, to $\$ 1.7$ billion, following an even more robust increase70 -percent-last year. In 1988, the largest increases were in nonelectrical machinery, chemicals, and electrical machinery. In 1989, the increase is concentrated in nonelectrical machinery; in that industry, a manufacturer of computer equipment is expanding its operations in an attempt to capture a larger share of the Japanese market.

Smaller increases are planned in Canada, the Netherlands, France, and Germany in 1989. In Canada, the increase in expenditures is mainly in chemicals and "other manufacturing;" in the Netherlands, Germany, and France, increases are largest in "other manufacturing."

In Canada, manufacturing affiliates plan to increase spending 11 percent, to $\$ 4.0$ billion, following a 21 -percent increase. Several Canadian chemical affiliates plan to expand capacity; expenditures in "other manufacturing" are mainly by affiliates in paper and rubber manufacturing. In France, the large expenditures in "other manufacturing" are by several affiliates in paper products that are expanding capacity; in Germany and the Netherlands, in contrast, expenditures in that industry are mainly by affiliates in photographic equipment and supplies and in miscellaneous plastics.

In developing countries, manufacturing affiliates plan to increase spending 24 percent, to $\$ 4.4$ billion, following a 26 -percent increase in 1988. The 1989 increase is mostly in Latin America; the 1988 increase was largest in "other Asia and Pacific." In 1988, manufacturing affiliates in Asia began
construction of new plants, primarily in electrical equipment; these affiliates plan smaller increases for these purposes in 1989.

In Latin America, the largest increases in planned spending in both years are in Brazil and Mexico. In these countries, government programs to attract foreign direct investment may have contributed to the increases in expenditures by providing low-cost funds and other incentives to direct investors. Brazilian affiliates plan to increase spending 23 percent, to $\$ 1.7$ billion, following an 11-percent increase. Affiliates in "other manufacturing," chemicals, and nonelectrical machinery plan to expand capacity by constructing new plants and upgrading existing plants. In Mexico, affiliates plan to increase spending 33 percent, following a 20 -percent increase. The increase is primarily in transportation equipment, in which automobile manufacturers are expanding operations.

## Other industries

Affiliates in all other industries combined plan a 14-percent increase in spending, to $\$ 9.9$ billion, following a 16-percent increase in 1988. Wholesale trade affiliates plan to increase spending 16 percent, to $\$ 3.7$ billion; the largest increases are in France and Japan. In France, the increase is accounted for by a wholesale trade affiliate of an automobile company and by a computer company that is expanding its leasing operations. In Japan, affiliates of chemical, computer, and photographic supply companies are building new distribution facilities. In Singapore and Switzerland, large expenditures are mainly by a chemical company that plans to double its storage capacity.

Affiliates in services plan to increase spending 7 percent, to $\$ 2.2$ billion, following a 21-percent increase. In Europe, a rental car company is expanding operations. In the Caribbean, expenditures are for the construction of a hotel and casino.

Affiliates in "other industries"agriculture, construction, public utilities, mining, and retail trade-plan a 19 -percent increase, to $\$ 3.2$ billion, in 1989, following a 26 -percent increase last year. In developing countries, Chilean affiliates plan large expenditures for mining operations and a Hong Kong affiliate is expanding its power generation capacity. In international shipping, the increase is mostly attributable to the expansion of a cruise line's fleet.

Table 3.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Affiliates of U.S. Companies in $1987{ }^{1}$


[^3]1. See footnote 2, table 1 .

NoTE.-Estimates are for majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

Table 4.-Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Affiliates of U.S. Companies in $1988{ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]


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

1. See footnote 1 , table 1 .

Note.-Estimates are for majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates ofnonbank U.S. parents.

Table 5.—Capital Expenditures by Majority-Owned Affiliates of U.S. Companies in $1989{ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{gathered}$ | Petroleum | Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale | Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serv- } \\ & \text { ices } \end{aligned}$ | Other industries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chemi- } \\ \text { icals } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { allied } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Primary and fabricated metals | Machinery, except electrical | Electrical and electronic equipment | Transportation equipment | Other manufacturing |  |  |  |  |
| All countries........ | 48,079 | 13,710 | 24,473 | 2,032 | 5,155 | 1,206 | 4,293 | 2,116 | 4,359 | 5,312 | 3,702 | 821 | 2,179 | 3,195 |
| Developed countries... | 37,071 | 9,255 | 20,094 | 1,658 | 4,319 | 889 | 3,744 | 1,352 | 3,713 | 4,419 | 3,028 | 659 | 1,913 | 2,121 |
| Canada. | 8,126 | 2,431 | 4,018 | 240 | 757 | 244 | 386 | 184 | 1,056 | 1,152 | 237 | 120 | 350 | 969 |
| Europe.... | 24,228 | 5,878 | 13,482 | 1,233 | 2,943 | 605 | 2,392 | 861 | 2,425 | 3,022 | 2,205 | 433 | 1,397 | 832 |
| European Communities (12) .... | 22,181 | 4,805 | 13,216 | 1,207 | 2,896 | 602 | 2,333 | 848 | 2,414 | 2,916 | 1,779 | 356 | 1,236 | 789 |
| Belgium..................................... | 1,028 | 53 | 812 | 20 | 447 | 18 | 149 | 37 | 36 | 105 | 73 | 9 | 75 | 6 |
| Denmark.. | 225 | (D) | 60 | 23 | (D) | 5 | 2 | (D) | 3 | 7 | 59 | 1 | 38 | (D) |
| France..... | 2,880 | 227 | 1,799 | 214 | 443 | 33 | 534 | 90 | 45 | 440 | 515 | 18 | 174 | 148 |
| Germany ..... | 4,329 | 338 | 3,310 | 151 | 444 | 144 | 650 | 249 | 1,082 | 590 | 245 | 29 | 191 | 216 |
| Greece .......... | 32 | 4 | 19 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | (*) | 3 | (*) |
| Ireland......... | 401 | 30 | 349 | 32 | 44 | 30 | 87 | 48 | 2 | 105 | 13 | 8 | 2 | ${ }^{(*)}$ |
| Italy ............. | 1,364 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 930 243 | ${ }^{100}$ | 256 | 26 4 | 215 | 44 | 77 | $\stackrel{213}{14}$ | 162 | 3 | 83 | (D) |
|  | 1,475 | 215 | 1,075 | 84 | 357 | 83 | 45 | 20 | 2 | 484 | 85 | 13 | 64 | 23 |
| Portugal ................. | 116 | 7 | -64 | 11 | (D) | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 2 | (D) | 4 | 13 | 36 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Spain ................................................................ | 981 | 42 | 819 | 47 | 124 | 44 | 63 | 63 | 319 | 158 | 56 | 1 | 58 | 6 |
| United Kingdom................................................... | 9,104 | 3,660 | 3,737 | 518 | 671 | 215 | 584 | 249 | 844 | 657 | 529 | 275 | 541 | 363 |
| Other Europe... | 2,047 | 1,073 | 266 | 26 | 47 | 3 | 59 | 13 | 11 | 106 | 426 | 77 | 161 | 44 |
| Austria......................................................................... | 113 | 18 | 28 | 9 | 5 | (*) | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 4 | 8 | 47 | 0 | ${ }^{(\sim 1}$ | (D) |
| Finland...... | 1.028 | 973 | 12 | (*) | 3 | (*) | ( | 0 |  | ${ }_{7}^{8}$ | 29 | ${ }_{*}$ | ( 5 | 0 |
| Sweden........ | ,187 | 8 | 97 | 4 | 17 | (*) | 53 | 1 |  | 15 | 60 | (P) | (0) | (*) |
| Switzerland ......... | 518 | (0) | 94 | (9) | 13 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 0 | (D) | 200 | (D) | 133 | 8 |
| Turkey................ | 100 | 30 | 20 | (D) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | (P) | (D) | 0 | ${ }^{*}$ * | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }} \text { ) }\right.}$ |
| Other .................................................................. | 20 | 18 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 2 | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{(*)}$ |
| Japan ...................................................... | 2,399 | (D) | 1,707 | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | 324 | 14 | (D) | 279 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 114 | 385 | 43 | 39 | (D) |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.... | 2,319 | ${ }^{( }{ }^{\text {d }}$ ) | 887 | ( ${ }^{(2)}$ | 295 | 26 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 27 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 131 | 201 | 63 | 127 | (0) |
| Australia............................................. | 1,988 | 584 | 794 | 128 | 275 | 14 | ( ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {c }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | 25 | (D) | 109 | 173 | 56 | 123 | 259 |
| New Zealand.......... | 179 | 96 | 36 | ( ${ }^{\circ}$ | 5 | (*) | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 1 | (D) | 8 | 20 | 7 | , | 18 |
| South Africa .................... | 152 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 57 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 8 | $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ | 3 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Developing countries .... | 10,289 | 4,065 | 4,379 | 374 | 836 | 317 | 549 | 764 | 646 | 893 | 673 | 161 | 266 | 745 |
| Latin America... | 4,848 | 727 | 3,055 | 293 | 574 | 286 | 415 | 226 | 586 | 674 | 330 | 82 | 212 | 442 |
| South America ...... | 3,488 | 543 | 2,288 | 210 | 446 | 273 | 388 | 163 | 251 | 556 | 249 | 68 | 51 | 289 |
| Argentina ........... | 330 | 101 | 199 | 78 | 32 | 4 | (D) | (1) | 3 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| Brazil............. | 2,068 | 157 | 1,657 | 82 | 351 | 97 | 336 | 136 | 230 | 426 | (D) | (0) | 22 | 40 |
| Chile........ | 398 | (D) | (D) | 2 | 3 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 0 | (1) | (*) | (D) | 21 | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 2 | (D) |
| Colombia.... | 365 | 200 | 107 | 16 | 23 | 1 | (*) | 1 | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | (D) | (D) | 1 | 7 | (D) |
| Ecuador................... | 26 | 15 | 5 | (*) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 1 | ${ }^{3}$ | (*) | 2 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Peru....................... | 93 | (D) | (1) | 3 | 7 | ( ${ }^{\text {( ) }}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 1 | (D) |
| Venezuela ........... | 171 | 9 16 | 128 | 27 | 28 | (D) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 13 | (*) | 42 | 16 | (*) | 14 | 5 |
| Central America ................................................................ | 944 | 27 | 734 | 80 | 102 | 14 | 27 | 63 | 385 | 114 | 70 | (D) | 49 | (D) |
| Mexico................................................................ | 819 | 2 | 694 | 66 | 93 | 12 | 27 | 59 | 335 | 102 | 56 | 3 | 44 | 20 |
| Panama............................. | 29 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | (*) | (*) | 6 |
| Other .................................................................. | 96 | 15 | 37 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | 4 | ${ }^{(D)}$ |
| Other Western Hemisphere ................ | 417 | 158 | 33 | 3 | 26 | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 10 | (D) | 112 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }} \text { ) }\right.}$ |
| Bahamas ...................................................................... | 112 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (D) | (D) | 1 |
| Bermuda .............................................................. | 9 | 3 | (*) | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 4 | 2 | ${ }^{*}$ ) |
| Jamaica............................................................ | 32 | 4 | 24 | (*) | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 2 | (*) | 3 | (*) |
| Netherlands Antilles............................................ | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ | 2 | 1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago.......................................... | (D) | (D) | 1 | 1 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean....................... | (1) | ${ }^{(D)}$ | (*) | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{(*)}$ | (*) |
| Other ................................................................ | 119 | 7 | 5 | 1 | (P) | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | 6 | $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Other Africa ... | 1,005 | 912 | 54 | 26 | 9 | 12 | (*) | 2 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 1 | (D) | (1) |
| Saharan ......... | 369 | 346 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 4 | (*) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | (*) | 3 | (*) |
| Egypt.......... | 334 | 319 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | (*) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | (*) | 3 | (*) |
| Libya.................................................................. | (*) | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | (*) | (*) |
| Other.................................................................. | 35 | 27 | 4 | (*) | 2 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Saharan....................................................................... | 636 | 567 | 40 | 23 | 5 | 8 | (*) | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | + | (*) | (D) |
| Liberia....... | - 5 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | ${ }^{*}$ ) | $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | * | ${ }^{*}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Other ....................................................................................... | 416 | 355 | 38 | 23 | 3 | 8 | ${ }^{( }{ }^{*}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 0 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 7 |  | (D) | (D) |
| Middle East. | 503 | 409 | 50 |  | 1 |  |  | 39 | 0 | 9 | 22 | 1 | (D) | (D) |
| Israel .................................. | 78 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 1 | (*) | (*) | 39 | 0 | 9 | 15 | (*) | (0) | (D) |
| Saudi Arabia......................................................... | 27 | (D) | (*) | 0 | ${ }^{*}$ ) | (*) | 0 | (*) | 0 | (*) | 1 | (*) | 3 | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| United Arab Emirates............................................. | 107 | (D) | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 2 | (*) | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {b }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | (*) |
| Other.................................................................. | 290 | 283 | (*) | 0 | (*) | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | ${ }^{*}$ ) | (*) | 3 |
| Other Asia and Pacific.............................................. | 3,933 | 2,016 | 1,220 | 55 | 252 | 18 | 133 | 496 | 60 | 205 | 307 | 77 | 39 | 274 |
| Hong Kong........................................................................................ | 393 | 42 | 53 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 14 | 77 | (0) | 7 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| India ..................................................................... | 32 | (*) | 31 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | (D) | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (*) | 0 | ${ }^{*}$ *) |
| Indonesia ............................................................... | 1,098 | 943 | 49 | 1 | 13 | (*) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 1 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | (D) | (*) | ${ }^{*}$ ) | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |
| Malaysia ............................................................... | 583 | 388 | 188 | 2 | 4 | (*) | 4 | 156 | 0 | 21 | 3 | (*) | (*) | 4 |
| Philippines ............................................................ | 153 | 33 | 96 | 20 | 31 | ${ }^{*}$ ) | 1 | 36 | (*) | 7 | 5 | 2 | ${ }^{*}$ * | 17 |
| Singapore... | 627 | 202 | 225 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 63 | 111 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | (b) | 172 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (D) | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ |
| South Korea.... | 312 | 1 | 301 | 15 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 0 | 66 | 2 | (2) | (0) | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | (*) |
| Taiwan ......................................................................................................................... | 217 240 | - ${ }^{2}$ | 197 | 3 | 14 | ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 81 | (8) | (D) | 15 14 | (*) | 0 | ${ }^{(*)}$ |
| Other ........................................................................................................ | 279 | 246 | 19 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 1 | (*) | 0 | 2 | 4 | (*) | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 9 |
| International. | 719 | 390 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 329 |
| Addendum-OPEC ${ }^{2}$...................................................... | 1,693 | 1,352 | 184 | 28 | 45 | 5 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 17 | (D) | 45 | 34 | 1 | 20 | 102 |

* Less than $\$ 500,000$.

Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
2. See footnote 1 , table 1 .

Note-Estimates are for majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents.

# U.S. International Transactions, Fourth Quarter and Year 1988 

Fourth Quarter 1988

$T_{\text {He U.S. current-account deficit }}$ decreased to $\$ 31.9$ billion in the fourth quarter from $\$ 32.6$ billion (revised) in the third. ${ }^{1}$ The decrease was more than accounted for by service transactions, which shifted to net receipts of $\$ 4.6$ billion from net payments of $\$ 0.2$ billion. In contrast, the merchandise trade deficit increased to $\$ 32.0$ billion from $\$ 29.2$ billion, and net unilateral transfers were $\$ 4.4$ billion compared with $\$ 3.2$ billion.
Merchandise trade.-Merchandise exports increased $\$ 2.0$ billion, or 2 percent, to $\$ 83.6$ billion. The increase was all in volume. Nonagricultural exports increased $\$ 2.6$ billion, or 4 percent, to $\$ 74.0$ billion. Volume increased 3 percent. The largest increases in value were in capital goods, $\$ 1.1$ billion, and automotive products, $\$ 0.6$ billion. Within automotive products, en-

1. Quarterly estimates for U.S. current- and capitalaccount components are seasonally adjusted when statistically significant seasonal patterns are present.
gines and parts to Canada accounted for one-half of the increase. Agricultural exports decreased $\$ 0.6$ billion, or 6 percent, to $\$ 9.6$ billion. Volume decreased 5 percent. Soybeans decreased $\$ 0.5$ billion, or 33 percent, largely because of decreases to Japan and Mexico. Corn decreased $\$ 0.3$ billion, or 18 percent; decreases to Japan and Western Europe more than offset an increase to the Soviet Union. Prices of most major commodities decreased from peaks related to the U.S drought. The average price of rice decreased 15 percent; soybeans, 11 percent; and cotton, 7 percent. The average price of corn was unchanged, and the average price of wheat increased 12 percent.
Merchandise imports increased $\$ 4.8$ billion, or 4 percent, to $\$ 115.7$ billion. Volume increased 3 percent. Nonpetroleum imports increased $\$ 5.4$ billion, or 5 percent, to $\$ 106.4$ billion. Volume increased 3 percent. The largest increases in value were in automotive products, $\$ 1.8$ billion, and consumer goods, $\$ 1.6$ billion. Within automotive products, passenger cars from areas
other than Canada increased $\$ 1.0$ billion, mostly from South Korea, Japan, and Mexico. Within consumer goods, manufactured consumer durables increased $\$ 1.0$ billion, and textile apparel and household goods, $\$ 0.6$ billion. Petroleum imports decreased $\$ 0.6$ billion, or 6 percent, to $\$ 9.2$ billion. The decrease in value was more than accounted for by lower prices. The average price per barrel decreased to $\$ 12.89$ from $\$ 14.21$. The average number of barrels imported daily increased to 7.83 million from 7.57 million. Domestic production and inventories decreased and consumption increased.
Service transactions.-Service transactions shifted to net receipts of $\$ 4.5$ billion in the fourth quarter from net payments of $\$ 0.2$ billion in the third. Among major components, receipts of income on U.S. direct investment abroad increased to $\$ 15.5$ billion from $\$ 10.4$ billion. The increase was accounted for by a shift to capital gains that reflected appreciation of major foreign currencies against the dollar; operating earnings remained

Table A.-Summary of U.S. International Transactions
[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

| Line | Lines in tables 1, 2, and 10 in which transactions are included are indicated in () | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ | Change: <br> 1987-88 | 1987 |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change: } \\ & \text { 1988 III- } \\ & \text { IV } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | $1{ }^{\text {r }}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
| 123 | Exports of goods and services (1). | 424,823 | 507,821 | 82,998 | 98,907 | 100,353 | 106,318 | 119,247 | 120,909 | 122,767 | 127,845 | 136,303 | 8,458 |
|  | Merchandise, excluding military (2). | 249,570 | 319,905 | 70,335 | 56,791 | 59,864 | 64,902 | 68,013 | 75,140 | 79,443 | 81,674 | 83,648 | 1,974 |
|  | Other goods and services (3-14)......... | 175,253 | 187,916 | 12,663 | 42,116 | 40,489 | 41,416 | 51,234 | 45,769 | 43,324 | 46,171 | 52,655 | 6,484 |
| Imports of goods and services (16) <br> Merchandise, excluding military (17) <br> Other goods and services (18-29). $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -565,342 \\ & -409,850 \\ & -155,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -629,569 \\ & -446,430 \\ & -183,139 \end{aligned}$ | -64,227 | -133,564 | $-138,080$ | -145,305 | -148,397 | -154,760 | $-153,804$ | $-157,237$ | $-163,771$ | -6,534 |
|  |  | $-36,580$ |  | -96,662 | $-99,416$ | -104,567 | -109,205 | -110,327 | -109,595 | -110,844 | $-115,664$ | -4,820 |  |
|  |  | $-27,647$ |  | -36,902 | -38,664 | -40,738 | -39,192 | -44,433 | -44,209 | -46,393 | $-48,107$ | -1,714 |  |
| 7 | U.S. Government grants (excluding military grants of goods and services)(32). |  | $-10,011$ | -10,052 | -41 | -2,100 | -2,241 | -2,125 | -3,545 | -2,239 | -1,958 | -2,343 | -3,512 | -1,169 |
| 8 |  |  | $-3,434$ | $-3,531$ | -97 | -867 | -884 | -855 | -828 | -908 | -819 | -872 | -932 | -60 |
| 9 | U.S. assets abroad, net (increase/capital outflow (-) )(35). | $-75,987$ <br> 9,149 1,162 | -91,954 | -15,967 | 11,072 | $-22,878$ | -25,292 | -38,891 | 6,505 | -19,057 | -39,223 | -40,181 | -958 |
| 10 | U.S. official reserve assets, net (36) .................. |  | $\begin{array}{r} -3,566 \\ 3,641 \end{array}$ | -12,715 | 1,956 | 3,419 | 32 | 3,741 | 1,503 | 39 | $-7,380$ | 2,272 | 9,652 |
| 11. | U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net (41). |  |  | 2,479 | 67 | -170 | 252 | 1,012 | -814 | -801 | 1,990 | 3,266 | 1,276 |
| 12 | U.S. private assets, net (45)..................................... | -86,297 | -92,029 | -5,732 | 9,049 | -26,127 | -25,576 | -43,645 | 5,817 | -18,295 | -33,833 | -45,718 | -11,885 |
| 18 | Foreign assets in the United States,net (increase/ capital inflow (+))(50). | 211,490 | 210,738 | -752 | 33,100 | 50,660 | 71,658 | 56,072 | 26,066 | 65,495 | 48,097 | 71,080 | 22,983 |
| 14 | Foreign official assets, net (51) .......................... | $\begin{array}{r} 44,968 \\ 166,522 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,012 \\ 171,726 \end{array}$ | -5,956 | 18,977 | 10,382 | ${ }_{71}^{611}$ | 20,047 | 24,670 | 5,946 | -2,534 | 10,930 | 13,464 |
| 15 | Other foreign assets, net (58).. |  |  | 5,204 | 19,122 | 40,327 | 71,047 | 36,025 | 1,395 | 59,549 | 50,631 | 60,150 | 9,519 |
| 16 | Allocations of special drawing rights (64) $\qquad$ Statistical discrepancy (65) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  | 18,461 | 16,548 | -1,913 | -6,547 | 13,071 | -4,399 | 16,342 | 4,428 | -12,624 | 23,733 | 1,013 | -22,720 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
strong. Payments of income on foreign direct investment in the United States decreased to $\$ 3.3$ billion from $\$ 4.2$ billion; there was a shift to capital losses and a decrease in operating earnings of petroleum, manufacturing, and finance affiliates. Receipts of income on other private investment increased to $\$ 15.6$ billion from $\$ 14.2$ billion, and payments of income on other private investment increased to $\$ 16.5$ billion from $\$ 15.1$ billion. Sharply higher interest rates and large increases in claims increased receipts, and higher interest rates and large increases in liabilities increased payments.

Foreign visitors spent $\$ 5.1$ billion for travel in the United States, a 7-percent increase. Receipts from overseas visitors increased 5 percent to $\$ 3.2$ billion; receipts from Canada, 8 percent to $\$ 1.1$ billion; and receipts from Mexico, 16 percent to $\$ 0.8$ billion. U.S. travelers spent $\$ 6.0$ billion in foreign countries, a 5-percent increase. Payments for overseas travel increased 1 percent to $\$ 3.8$ billion; payments to Canada increased 15 percent to $\$ 0.9$ billion; and payments to Mexico increased 12 percent to $\$ 1.3$ billion.

Other transportation receipts were virtually unchanged at $\$ 4.9$ billion. Other transportation payments were $\$ 5.1$ billion, up 4 percent, due mostly to the higher volume of ocean and air imports.

Transfers under U.S. military sales contracts decreased $\$ 0.5$ billion to $\$ 2.2$ billion. Direct defense expenditures abroad were virtually unchanged at $\$ 3.6$ billion.

Unilateral transfers.-Net unilateral transfers were $\$ 4.4$ billion in the fourth quarter compared with $\$ 3.2$ billion in the third. Pursuant to legislation, a
major cash grant for Israel was paid in full after funds were appropriated by Congress in the first quarter of the new fiscal year.
U.S. assets abroad.-U.S. assets abroad increased $\$ 40.2$ billion in the fourth quarter compared with a $\$ 39.2$ billion increase in third. U.S. official reserve assets decreased $\$ 2.3$ billion following an increase of $\$ 7.4$ billion. Intervention sales, mostly of Japanese yen and German marks, accounted for much of the decrease. Other U.S. Government assets decreased $\$ 3.3$ billion compared with a $\$ 2.0$ billion decrease; the decrease in the fourth quarter was more than accounted for by repayments on U.S. credits.
U.S. private assets abroad increased $\$ 45.7$ billion compared with $\$ 33.8$ billion. U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks increased $\$ 33.5$ billion compared with $\$ 27.8$ billion. Interbank claims payable in dollars on offices the United Kingdom increased $\$ 10.9$ billion following a $\$ 2.6$ billion increase; in contrast, claims payable in dollars on offices in the Caribbean increased only $\$ 2.1$ billion following a $\$ 11.9$ billion increase. Over one-half of the increase in claims on the United Kingdom occurred in December, and was probably related to yearend transactions. The incentive to book LIBORbased loans at Caribbean branches lessened significantly as Eurodollar rates rose more rapidly than the U.S. prime rate. Claims on Japan increased $\$ 3.2$ billion compared with $\$ 4.9$ billion, as demand shifted to claims payable in foreign currencies (see below). Claims on Latin America continued to be reduced, largely on Argentina and Mexico. In November, Brazil signed a major debt accord with commercial
banks that restructured its international bank debt and permitted new credits to be extended. Brazil also became current on its interest payments during the fourth quarter, eliminating its interest arrears with its creditor banks.

Claims payable in foreign currencies increased $\$ 5.1$ billion compared with $\$ 9.8$ billion. Most of the increase was accounted for by Japan, and was related to both the strong credit demand there and the continued high level of Japanese activity in the Euroyen and Asian interbank markets.

Banks' domestic customers' claims increased $\$ 11.4$ billion compared with $\$ 0.1$ billion because of a sharp stepup in purchases by U.S. money market mutual funds of Eurodollar certificates of deposit and in deposits placed abroad to take advantage of rising interest rates. Customers' claims were boosted further as U.S. banks acted as trustees for foreign governments who raised funds in U.S. security markets to prepay existing Foreign Military Sales credits that carried high interest rates. (See U.S. Government assets other than official reserve assets).
Net U.S. purchases of foreign securities were $\$ 3.0$ billion compared with $\$ 1.6$ billion. Net U.S. purchases of stocks increased to $\$ 1.2$ billion from $\$ 0.2$ billion, due to a shift to large net purchases of Japanese stocks. A sharp rise in Japanese stock prices and appreciation of the Japanese yen were contributing factors. Net purchases of Western European stocks dropped sharply, mostly in December in the United Kingdom. U.S. purchases of the British Government's holdings of British Steel only partly offset slower net purchases of other British stocks. Net U.S. purchases of bonds were $\$ 1.8$

Table B.-Selected Transactions with Official Agencies
[Millions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Change: 1987-88 | 1987 |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  | Change: III-IV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
| 1 | Changes in foreign official assets in the United States, net (decrease -) (table 1, line 51). | 44,968 | 39,012 | -5,956 | 13,977 | 10,332 | 611 | 20,047 | 24,670 | 5,946 | -2,534 | 10,980 | 13,464 |
| 2 | Industrial countries ${ }^{\text {1 }}$........................................................ | 49,231 | 29,896 $-2,909$ | $-19,335$ | 16,561 | 17,583 | -926 | 16,063 | 20,814 | 6,839 | -3,314 | 5,557 | 8,871 |
| 3 4 4 | Members of OPEC ${ }^{2}$............................................................................................................... | $-9,956$ 5,693 | $-2,909$ 12,025 | 7,047 6,332 | -2,801 | $-2,681$ $-4,520$ | $-1,723$ 3,260 | $-2,750$ 6,734 | $-1,875$ | -1,783 | -466 | 715 4,658 | 1,181 |
| 4 | Other countries ......................................................................... | 5,693 | 12,025 | 6,332 | 217 | -4,520 | 3,260 | 6,734 | 5,231 | 890 | 1,246 | 4,658 | 3,412 |
| 5 | Changes in U.S. official reserve assets, net (increase -) (table 1, line 36 ). | 9,149 | $-3,566$ | -12,715 | 1,956 | 3,419 | 32 | 3,741 | 1,503 | 39 | $-7,380$ | 2,272 | 9,652 |
|  | Activity under U.S. official reciprocal currency arrangements with foreign monetary authorities: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | Foreign drawings, or repayments ( - ), net Drawings | -167 | 1,917 | 184 1,467 | 27 225 |  | -225 | 31 221 | 129 | -110 50 | -50 1,233 | 48 80 | 98 $-1,153$ |
| 6b |  | -613 | -1,896 | -1,283 | -198 |  | -225 | -190 | -421 | -160 | -1,283 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ -32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1,251 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. <br> ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. <br> 1. Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. |  |  |  |  | 2. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oilosporting countries. <br> 3. Consists of transactions of the Federal Reserve System and the U.S. Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

billion compared with $\$ 1.3$ billion. Foreign new issues in the United States decreased; a decrease in borrowing by foreign private corporations more than offset an increase in borrowing by foreign governments. Tunisia, under a special U.S. Government guarantee, floated a special issue to fund prepayment of existing Foreign Military Sales credits (see U.S. Government assets other than official reserve assets). In transactions in outstanding bonds, net purchases were $\$ 1.4$ billion compared with $\$ 0.1$ billion. U.S. investors increased their net purchases of British gilt-edged bonds to $\$ 2.3$ billion from $\$ 0.3$ billion, attracted by relatively high yields and appreciation of the pound. In contrast, U.S. investors sold $\$ 1.3$ billion of Japanese bonds after purchasing $\$ 0.6$ billion. Redemptions were $\$ 1.3$ billion compared with $\$ 0.8$ billion.

Net capital outflows for U.S. direct investment abroad were $\$ 9.2$ billion compared with $\$ 5.2$ billion; much of the increase was accounted for by reinvested earnings (largely a shift to capital (currency translation) gains from capital losses). Intercompany debt shifted to outflows, and equity capital shifted to inflows.

Foreign assets in the United States.Foreign assets in the United States increased $\$ 71.1$ billion in the fourth quarter compared with $\$ 48.1$ billion in the third. Foreign official assets increased $\$ 10.9$ billion following a $\$ 2.5$ billion decrease. Dollar assets of industrial countries increased $\$ 5.6$ billion, partly reflecting intervention purchases of dollars. Dollar assets of OPEC members increased $\$ 0.7$ billion, and dollar assets of other countries, including newly industrialized countries in Asia, increased $\$ 4.7$ billion (table B).

Other foreign assets in the United States increased $\$ 60.2$ billion, compared with $\$ 50.6$ billion. U.S. liabilities to private foreigners and international financial institutions reported by U.S. banks, excluding U.S. Treasury securities, increased $\$ 35.8$ billion compared with $\$ 29.2$ billion. There was heavy borrowing, payable in dollars, by U.S.-owned banks from Caribbean branches to finance domestic (U.S.) acquisitions and to fund offices in the United Kingdom. Borrowing by foreign-owned banks was moderate. Liabilities payable in dollars to branches in the Caribbean increased $\$ 20.7$ billion, following a $\$ 9.5$ billion increase; to Western European countries, $\$ 8.4$ billion following a $\$ 3.1$ billion decrease; and to Japan, $\$ 1.1$ billion following a $\$ 7.7$ billion increase.
Liabilities payable in foreign currencies, virtually all to Japan, increased $\$ 9.8$ billion compared with $\$ 6.1$ billion. Banks' custody liabilities decreased $\$ 0.5$ billion following a $\$ 3.3$ billion increase.

Net foreign purchases of U.S. Treasury securities were $\$ 4.1$ billion compared with $\$ 3.4$ billion. Purchases were especially strong in November when U.S. interest rates rose sharply relative to foreign rates; there was a shift to net sales in December.

Net foreign purchases of U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities were $\$ 6.8$ billion compared with $\$ 7.9$ billion. New bond issues abroad by U.S. corporations were $\$ 6.4$ billion compared with $\$ 4.8$ billion. Some of the new issues were associated with leveraged buyout financing and corporate restructuring. Net foreign purchases of outstanding corporate and agency bonds were $\$ 2.6$ billion compared with $\$ 2.2$ billion.

Transactions in U.S. stocks shifted to net sales of $\$ 2.2$ billion from net purchases of $\$ 1.0$ billion. The United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Japan were net sellers. The sharp rise in interest rates in the United States, the volatility in foreign exchange markets, and the strength of several foreign stock markets probably damped foreign demand for U.S. stocks.

Net capital inflows for foreign direct investment in the United States were $\$ 13.4$ billion compared with $\$ 8.4$ billion. Both equity capital and intercompany debt inflows increased to finance several sizable acquisitions in mining, banking, petroleum, and wholesale trade. Reinvested earnings decreased.
The statistical discrepancy (errors and omissions in reported transactions) was a net inflow of $\$ 1.0$ billion compared with a net inflow of $\$ 23.7$ billion.
U.S. dollar in exchange markets.From September to December, the dollar depreciated 6 percent and 5 percent on a trade-weighted average basis against the currencies of 10 industrial and of 22 OECD countries and 4 newly industrialized countries in Asia, respectively. The dollar depreciated 8 percent against the British pound and Japanese yen, 6 to 7 percent against the continental European currencies, and 2 percent against the Canadian dollar (table C, chart 2). Intervention sales of Japanese yen and, to a lesser extent of German marks, by U.S. and foreign monetary authorities were concentrated in November when the dollar's decline intensified. In December, the dollar recovered about one-half of the losses incurred since the end of September.

Table C.-Indexes of Foreign Currency Price of the U.S. Dollar
[December 1980=100]

|  | 1987 | 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IV | I | II | III | IV | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Trade-weighted average against 26 currencies ${ }^{1}$...... | $\begin{aligned} & 101.4 \\ & 101.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.1 \\ & 99.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.1 \\ & 99.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.9 \\ & 107.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.2 \\ 102.3 \end{array}$ | 97.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 98.5 | 101.4 |  | 103.5 | 103.0 | 99.3 | 96.8 | 98.4 |
| Trade-weighted average against 10 currencies $^{2}$... |  |  |  |  |  | 97.6 | 98.2 | 100.2 | 98.7 | 97.9 | 98.7 | 101.8 | 106.2 | 108.1 | 107.7 | 104.6 | 101.1 | 101.1 |
| Selected currencies: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 13996 | 106.0 | ${ }_{127.6}^{102.8}$ | 102.0 | ${ }_{131.1}^{100.9}$ | 109.3 | 107.5 | 106.0 | 104.4 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 101.8 | 101.0 | 102.3 | 102.6 | 100.8 1350 | 101.9 | 100.0 1286 |
|  | 112.5 | 110.8 | 112.8 | 123.6 | 117.4 | 107.8 | 109.3 | 112.1 | 110.9 | 110.5 | 111.7 | 116.2 | 122.0 | 124.9 | 123.9 | 120.2 | 115.8 | 128.6 |
| France ............................................................ | 126.4 | 124.4 | 126.9 | 138.9 | 133.0 | 121.6 | 122.5 | 125.9 | 124.9 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 130.2 | 136.7 | 140.4 | 139.5 | 136.1 | 131.2 | 131.7 |
| Germany... | $\begin{array}{r}86.8 \\ 133.5 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 85.2 | -86.8 | 1448.9 | ${ }^{90.2}$ | 83.1 128.8 | $\stackrel{84.1}{130.3}$ | -86.3 | 85.3 1328 | -85.0 | ${ }^{86.1}$ | 89.4 139 | 93.9 146.4 | $\begin{array}{r}96.0 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 949 | ${ }_{145} 9.4$ | 89.0 | 89.3 |
| Italy........... | 133.5 89.9 | ${ }_{88.1}^{132.3}$ | 135.9 89 | ${ }^{1488.4}$ | ${ }_{93.7}^{141.0}$ | 128.8 86.1 | 130.3 87.0 | 133.8 | ${ }^{138.8}$ | 132.9 87.8 | 134.8 88.9 | ${ }_{92.5}^{139.9}$ | ${ }^{146.4}$ | 1499.7 99 | ${ }^{149.2}$ | ${ }^{1455.0}$ | 139.1 92.4 | ${ }^{138.8}{ }^{18.8}$ |
| Switzeriand... | 78.7 | 77.2 | 79.6 | 87.8 | 83.9 | 74.7 | 75.6 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 77.6 | 79.2 | 82.1 | 86.1 | 88.9 | 88.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 |  |
| Japan ......................................................................... | 64.6 | 60.9 | 59.9 | 63.6 | 59.6 | 61.0 | 60.8 | 61.5 | 60.5 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 60.7 | 63.3 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 61.3 | 58.6 | 58.8 |

1. Currencies of 22 OECD countries-Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portuga, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom-plus Hong Kong, for months; averages of end-of-month rates for quarters.
2. Currencies of-Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly and quarterly average rates. Index rebased by BEA
rates. Index rebased by BEA.
3. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly and quarterly average rates. Indexes prepared by
BEA.

## The Year 1988

## U.S. dollar in exchange markets

The dollar stabilized in 1988 following a protracted decline since early 1985. After rebounding from historic lows at the beginning of the year, the dollar moved gradually higher through mid-May and then strengthened more rapidly through September. In the fourth quarter, the dollar lost much of its gains from the previous 3 months, but at yearend, remained 7 to 8 percent higher against most European currencies than at the beginning of the year. The dollar was unchanged against the British pound, depreciated 4 percent against the Japanese yen, and depreciated 9 percent against the Canadian dollar.
Several factors accounted for a gradual 6- to 7-percent appreciation of the dollar through mid-May against the European currencies. These factors included a widening of interest differentials in favor of the dollar, especially after March, increased confidence in the U.S. economy, and evidence that the U.S. trade deficit was still improving. In addition, it was perceived that the G-7 countries were opposed to any renewed sharp decline in the dollar. This was evidenced by several periods of limited intervention purchases of dollars by both U.S. and foreign monetary authorities.
The dollar then appreciated another 6 to 7 percent against most European currencies, the Japanese yen, and the British pound, mostly in June and early July, and remained strong through the end of September, partly because of continued improvement in the monthly trade balance figures. In addition, the U.S. economy was stronger than many had anticipated early in the year, with employment, output, and capacity utilization all at high levels. Concerns shifted toward the possible reemergence of inflation and higher interest rates.

Given these conditions and strong demand for credit, U.S. interest rates moved sharply higher, and the demand for dollars in foreign exchange markets strengthened to the extent that substantial intervention sales of dollars were necessary from late June through July to limit dollar appreciation. The dollar continued strong through most of September, even though foreign monetary authorities moved to restrain depreciation of their currencies against the dollar and to reduce domestic inflationary pressures that might

Indexes of Foreign Currency Price of the U.S. Dollar (January 1985 = 100)



U.S. Deala. Federal Reserve Board. Moninly average rates. Indexes prepared by BEA.
arise from a stronger dollar. German, British, and Canadian interest rates all rose faster than U.S. interest rates.

From October to December, the dollar lost nearly all of its gains from the previous quarter against the European currencies, the Japanese yen, and the British pound. The widening of short-term interest differentials in favor of the dollar had little positive effect on exchange rates, and in December, foreign interest rates rose as rapidly as U.S. interest rates. Furthermore, the pace of improvement in the monthly U.S. trade balance figures slowed considerably. Heavy intervention purchases of dollars, largely against Japanese yen and German marks, by U.S. and foreign monetary authorities were necessary in November to slow the dollar's decline.

The Canadian dollar appreciated substantially against the U.S. dollar, mostly in the first half of the year, partly reflecting a strong economy, high interest rates, and large additions to Canada's international reserves.
The dollar depreciated in 1988 against the currencies of the newly industrialized countries in Asia. From December 1987 to December 1988, the dollar fell 14 percent against the Korean won, 3 percent against both the Taiwan dollar and the Singapore dollar, and was virtually unchanged against the Hong Kong dollar. The declines against the Korean and Taiwanese currencies totaled 21 and 22 percent, respectively, over the past 2 years.

## Merchandise trade

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit was $\$ 126.5$ billion in 1988 compared

|  | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 p | 1988 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{\text {r }}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{r}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Merchandise trade balance .... | -144,547 | -160,280 | -126,525 | -35,187 | -30,152 | --29,170 | $-32,016$ |
| Investment income, net.... | ${ }^{23,142}$ | 20,375 | 2,601 | 1,128 | $-1,986$ | $-1,234$ |  |
| Direct, net |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 41,804 } \\ -2,709 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,918 $-4,831$ | 7,148 $-1,422$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,423 \\ -1,581 \end{array}$ | 6,159 -961 | 12,189 |
| U.S. Government, net.................................................. | -16,187 | $-18,720$ | -23,486 | -4,598 | -5,828 | -6,432 | -6,628 |
| Other services, net....... | -2,115 | -614 | 2,176 | 208 | 1,101 | 1,012 | -146 |
| Unilateral transfers, net.... | -15,308 | -13,445 | $-13,584$ | -3,147 | -2,777 | -3,215 | -4,444 |
| Current account balance............................................ | -138,828 | -153,964 | -135,332 | -36,998 | -33,814 | -32,607 | -31,912 |

## ${ }_{p}^{r}$ Revised.

with $\$ 160.3$ billion in 1987 (tables D,E,F). Exports increased strongly due to the cumulative effects of earlier dollar depreciation and a step-up in economic growth abroad. The increase in imports, although restrained by dollar depreciation, reflected continued strength in U.S. economic activity.

Exports increased $\$ 70.3$ billion, or 28 percent, to $\$ 319.9$ billion; volume increased 24 percent. Nonagricultural exports increased $\$ 61.6$ billion to $\$ 281.6$ billion, and agricultural exports increased $\$ 8.8$ billion to $\$ 38.3$ billion. The 28 -percent increase in nonagricultural exports followed increases of 12 percent in 1987 and 6 percent in 1986.

Imports increased $\$ 36.6$ billion, or 9 percent, to $\$ 446.4$ billion; volume increased 7 percent. Nonpetroleum imports more than accounted for the increase; they increased $\$ 40.2$ billion, or 11 percent, to $\$ 407.1$ billion. They had increased 10 percent in 1987 and 16 percent in 1986. Petroleum imports decreased $\$ 3.6$ billion to $\$ 39.3$ billion.

The price competitiveness of U.S. goods in export markets and at home continued to improve in 1988, but not
by as much as in 1987 and 1986 because of the dollar's stabilization.

Price changes of exports and imports for major end-use categories were not uniform (table G). Prices of exports in 1988 continued to rise moderately for capital goods, consumer goods (nonfood), and autos, which when combined accounted for 52 percent of export trade. Prices of industrial supplies and materials, determined largely in world markets, increased sharply. Prices of foods, feeds, and beverages reflected the severity of the U.S. drought. When converted into foreign currencies, prices in most categories increased somewhat, reflecting moderate dollar appreciation in addition to domestic price increases. In 1987, prices had fallen substantially as dollar depreciation more than offset the rise in domestic prices (table H).

Dollar prices of most imports rose significantly, especially capital goods, consumer goods (nonfood), and autos. However, the increases were somewhat smaller in 1988 than in 1987. These three categories accounted for 65 percent of import trade in 1988. Import

Table E.-U.S. Merchandise Trade, Current and Constant (1982) Dollars
[Balance of payments basis, millions of dollars, quarters seasonally adjusted]

|  | Current dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  | Constant (1982) dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1988 |  |  |  | 1986 | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{p}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{p}$ |
| Exports. | 223,969 | 249,570 | 319,905 | 75,140 | 79,443 | 81,674 | 83,648 | 242,815 | 274,530 | 339,001 | 81,836 | 84,670 | 85,368 | 87,127 |
| Agricultural products.. | 27,357 | 29,517 | 38,268 | 8,910 | 9,547 | 10,213 | -9,598 | 30,612 | 34,894 | 37,724 | 9,716 | 9,852 | -9,310 | 8,846 |
| Nonagricultural products................................................. | 196,612 | 220,053 | 281,637 | 66,230 | 69,896 | 71,461 | 74,050 | 212,203 | 239,636 | 301,277 | 72,120 | 74,818 | 76,058 | 78,281 |
| Food, feeds, and beverages.. | 23,129 | 24,588 | 32,897 | 7,426 | 8,119 | 8,919 | 8,433 | 26,323 | 29,941 | 32,932 | 8,420 | 8,637 | 8,160 | 7,715 |
| Industrial supplies and materials ....................................... | 64,068 | 69,115 | 88,948 | 21,651 | 22,597 | 22,334 | 22,366 | 69,695 | 71,855 | 84,742 | 21,036 | 21,587 | 21,048 | 21,071 |
| Capital goods, except automotive ................................. | 79,342 | 88,100 | 111,956 | 26,335 | 27,433 | 28,556 | 29,632 | 92,360 | 109,472 | 144,220 | 34,417 | 35,205 | 36,742 | 37,856 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive | 24,917 14,612 | 26,990 17,952 | 33,144 23,800 | 7,900 5,295 | 8,248 5,734 | 8,213 | 8,783 6,561 | - 14,3093 | 23,237 16,716 | 28,884 21,259 | 6,942 4,781 | 7,241 5,147 | 7,123 5,536 | 7,578 5,795 |
| Imports............................................................................ | 368,516 | 409,850 | 446,430 | 110,327 | 109,595 | 110,844 | 115,664 | 413,603 | 435,738 | 466,777 | 115,619 | 114,465 | 116,635 | 120,058 |
| Petroleum and products ............................................... | 34,391 | 42,882 | 39,291 | 9,960 | 10,258 | 9,838 | 9,235 | 75,310 | 77,845 | 86,150 | 20,579 | 21,282 | 21,765 | 22,524 |
| Nonpetroleum products................................................... | 334,125 | 366,968 | 407,139 | 100,367 | 99,337 | 101,006 | 106,429 | 338,293 | 357,893 | 380,627 | 95,040 | 93,183 | 94,870 | 97,584 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages.............................................. | 24,345 | 24,749 | 24,803 | 6,470 | 5,913 | 6,211 | 6,209 | 23,204 | 23,893 | 22,525 | 5,930 | 5,395 | 5,631 | 5,569 |
| Industrial supplies and materials..................................... | 104,264 | 114,090 | 122,251 | 31,245 | 31,082 | 29,967 | 29,957 | 156,995 | 155,951 | 165,378 | 41,577 | 41,145 | 40,875 | 41,781 |
| Capital goods, except automotive...................................... | 72,139 | 84,787 | 101,649 | 24,075 | 25,167 | 25,667 | 26,740 | 82,769 | 99,418 | 122,478 | 29,083 | 30,347 | 31,398 | 31,650 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines............................ | 78,110 | 85,151 | 87,869 |  | 21,110 |  | 23,357 | 65,986 | 68,087 | 66,959 | 16,915 | 16,189 | 16,450 | 17,405 |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive..................... | 79,179 | 88,676 | 96,307 | 23,547 | 23,182 | 23,988 | 25,590 | 74,489 | 77,130 | 78,061 | 19,391 | 18,741 | 19,407 | 20,522 |

Table F.-U.S. Merchandise Trade, Current and Constant (1982) Dollars (Change from Preceding Period)
[Percent: Based on estimates on a balance of payments basis, millions of dollars]

|  | Current dollars |  |  | Constant (1982) dollars |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1986 | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1986 | 1987 | $1988{ }^{p}$ |
| Exports.... | 3.7 | 11.4 | 28.2 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 23.5 |
| Agricultural products. | -7.5 | 7.9 | 29.6 | . 8 | 14.0 | 8.1 |
| Nonagricultural products............................................................................. | 5.5 | 11.9 | 28.0 | 7.8 | 12.9 | 25.7 |
| Food, feeds, and beverages | -4.2 | 6.3 | 33.8 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 10.0 |
| Industrial supplies and materials. | 6.3 | 7.9 | 28.7 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 17.9 |
| Capital goods, except automotive. | 3.7 | 11.0 | 27.1 | 7.6 | 18.5 | 31.7 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.. | . 8 | 5.5 | 26.1 | $-1.6$ | 4.1 | 24.3 |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive... | 11.3 | 22.9 | 32.6 | 7.0 | 18.6 | 27.2 |
| Imports.. | 9.0 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 13.1 | 5.4 | 7.1 |
| Petroleum and products. | -32.9 | 24.7 | -8.4 | 24.8 | 3.4 | 10.7 |
| Nonpetroleum products......................................................................................... | 16.5 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 11.3 | 1.7 | . 2 | 3.7 | 3.0 | $-5.7$ |
| Industrial supplies and materials | -8.3 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 19.0 | $-.7$ | 6.0 |
| Capital goods, except automotive. | 17.4 | 17.5 | 19.9 | 13.2 | 20.1 | 23.2 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines. | 20.0 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 3.2 | $-1.7$ |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive....... | 19.3 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 1.2 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
prices of industrial supplies increased more sharply than in 1987, as raw materials, nonfood commodities, and metals prices rose sharply in world markets. Prices of petroleum declined.

Relative growth rates in real domestic demand also exerted an important influence on trade in 1988. Strength in U.S. domestic demand continued to boost expenditures on imports as well as domestically produced goods. Stepped-up growth in domestic demand abroad, which had begun in mid-1987 in Western Europe and Japan, contributed to the U.S. export boom.

Table G.-U.S. Merchandise Trade, FixedWeighted Price Indexes (Change from Same Period One Year Earlier)
[Percent: Based on index numbers ( $1982=100$ ), seasonally [Percent. Based adjusted]

|  | 1986:IV | 1987:IV | 1988:IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports... | $-1.7$ | 3.5 | 8.0 |
| Agricultural products........ | -7.8 | 2.7 | 26.0 |
| Nonagricultural products... | -. 5 | 3.6 | 4.8 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages... | -8.3 | 1.1 | 30.9 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | -5.6 | 9.8 | 7.6 |
| Capital goods, except automotive $\qquad$ | 1.2 | . 2 | 3.0 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts | -4.5 | -19.9 | -5.9 |
| Other capital goods ............ | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive | 6.0 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Imports... | -5.9 | 10.5 | 2.8 |
| Petroleum and products..... | -51.5 | 36.0 | -26.1 |
| Nonpetroleum products...... | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Food, feeds, and beverages .... | 8.7 | 0 | 5.0 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding | -9 | 111 | 14.0 |
| Capital goods, except | - | 11.1 | 14.0 |
| automotive .......... | 10.3 | 8.0 | 5.3 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts. | -4.5 | -19.9 | $-5.9$ |
| Other capital goods ........... | 10.9 | 8.9 | 5.5 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines | 10.6 | 4.1 | 5.8 |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive | 8.0 | 8.9 | 5.5 |

${ }^{\rho}$ Preliminary.

Exports.-Nonagricultural exports increased $\$ 61.6$ billion in 1988 , or 28 percent, to $\$ 281.6$ billion, compared with a 12 -percent increase in 1987. Volume increased 26 percent compared with a 13 -percent increase. The impressive increases in value and volume in both 1987 and 1988 are the largest percentage increases since 1978-79.
Capital goods increased $\$ 23.8$ billion, or 27 percent, to $\$ 112.0$ billion, following an 11-percent increase. Volume increased 32 percent. Percentage increases in nearly all of the major categories of electrical and nonelectrical equipment-including telecommunications equipment, hospital and scientific instruments, machine tools, industrial engines, and oil drilling and mining equipment-were about double those of a year earlier. Computers, peripherals, and parts, as well as semiconductors, increased by about the same percentage amounts in 1987 and

Table H.-Foreign Currency Cost of U.S. Merchandise Exports (Change from Same Period One Year Earlier)
[Percent: Based on index numbers (1982 $=100$ ), seasonally
[Percent: Based on index numbers
adjusted]

|  | 1986:IV | 1987:IV | 1988:IV ${ }^{p}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports. | -11.5 | $-9.3$ | 4.5 |
| Agricultural products. | -17.0 | -10.0 | 22.0 |
| Nonagricultural products ....... | -10.4 | -9.3 | 1.5 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | -17.5 | -11.5 | 26.7 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | -15.0 | -3.8 | 4.2 |
| Capital goods, except automotive $\qquad$ | -8.9 | -12.2 | -. 3 |
| Computers, peripherals, and parts $\qquad$ | -14.0 | -29.8 | -8.9 |
| Other capital goods.................................... | -8.5 | -11.2 | . 3 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines. $\qquad$ | -7.8 | -11.1 | -1.7 |
| Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive | $-4.6$ | -9.7 | . 6 |

## ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary

Nort.-Fixed-weighted price indexes multiplied by tradeweighted exchange rate index of the curren
countries plus newly industrialized countries.
1988. Peripherals and parts accounted for most of the growth in the computer category, mainly to Western Europe and the newly industrialized countries in Asia, with increasing amounts to Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines. The rate of decline for export prices of computer equipment slowed in 1988, in contrast to rapid declines in recent years. Civilian aircraft accelerated strongly after two years of stability; sales of new and used aircraft were largely for replacement.

Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials increased $\$ 18.8$ billion, or 30 percent, to $\$ 81.6$ billion, following a 7-percent increase. Volume increased 18 percent. In contrast to 1987, volumes for all major commodities increased strongly, and were augmented by sharp price increases of some commodities. Chemicals increased $\$ 4.8$ billion, and paper and paper base products $\$ 1.5$ billion; both volumes and prices reflected strengthened demand abroad. Building materials were up $\$ 1.4$ billion. Products in basic industries, such as iron and steel products and steelmaking materials, were also up in both volume and price in response to demand. Exports of nonmonetary gold were boosted in the first and second quarters by sales to Taiwan and several other Asian countries. Exports of other nonferrous metals were higher, partly because of sharp price increases in metals prices in world markets.

Automotive products increased $\$ 6.9$ billion, or 26 percent, to $\$ 33.1$ billion, following a 6 -percent increase. Volume increased 24 percent. Passenger cars to Canada, to Western Europe and to Japan increased. Shipments of engines, parts, and accessories were also substantially higher.

Consumer goods (nonfood) increased $\$ 5.8$ billion, or 33 percent, to $\$ 23.8$ billion, following a 23 -percent increase. Volume increased 27 percent. The increase in value, primarily to Western Europe, was widespread by commodity.

Agricultural exports increased $\$ 8.8$ billion, or 30 percent, to $\$ 38.3$ billion, compared with an 8 -percent increase. Exports in 1988 were the highest since 1984. The largest increases were in corn, $\$ 1.9$ billion, mostly to the Soviet Union, Japan, and Taiwan; wheat, $\$ 1.9$ billion, mostly to China and the Soviet Union; agricultural industrial supplies, $\$ 1.0$ billion; and soybeans, $\$ 0.6$ billion, mostly to Japan, Taiwan, and Mexico. Volume increased 8 percent
compared with 14 percent. The rise in prices related to the U.S. drought more than offset the slower growth in volume. For the year, the average price of corn increased 38 percent; soybeans, 33 percent; wheat, 20 percent; and cotton, 20 percent. Tighter supplies in other countries also contributed to higher prices on world markets. Despite higher prices, U.S. exports remained competitive in world markets; average export prices were still far below their highs of 1980-84. Lower commodity price supports and subsidies under the Export Enhancement Program helped moderate the impact of the drought on average export prices.

Imports.-Nonpetroleum imports increased $\$ 40.2$ billion in 1988 , or 11 percent, to $\$ 407.1$ billion, compared with a 10 -percent increase 1987. Volume increased 6 percent, the same as in 1987. Price increases continued to push import values in 1988 higher but at slower rates than in 1987. Volume increases for capital goods remained strong; volume increases for consumer goods, automotive products, and nonpetroleum industrial supplies slowed further or decreased.

Capital goods increased $\$ 16.9$ billion, or 20 percent, to $\$ 101.6$ billion, compared with an 18-percent increase. Volume increased 23 percent. Capital goods from Western Europe and Japan accelerated to increases of 15 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Capital goods from the newly industrialized countries in the Far East increased 29 percent. Although price increases for capital goods other than computers, peripherals, and parts were 7 percent, volume increases remained as strong as in each of the two previous years. The strength was evident in nearly all major categories. Imports of computer peripherals and parts, and semiconductors, from Japan and the newly industrialized countries in the Asia accelerated. Some categories, such as oil drilling equipment, industrial engines, and machine tools, increased strongly following little increase in 1987.

Nonpetroleum industrial supplies and materials increased $\$ 11.7$ billion, or 16 percent, to $\$ 83.0$ billion, following a 2 -percent increase. Volume increased 1 percent. Iron and steel products, chemicals, and paper and paper base products increased strongly; sizable price increases due to stepped-up demand boosted import values. Other
supplies and materials were boosted by sharp increases in world market prices of raw materials, nonfood commodities, and metals, including nickel, zinc, copper, and aluminum. Prices of these commodities have risen strongly for 2 consecutive years. Imports of nonmonetary gold from Western Europe were large in the first and second quarters, and were associated with the previously mentioned exports to Taiwan and other Asian countries.

Consumer goods (nonfood) increased $\$ 7.6$ billion, or 9 percent, to $\$ 96.3$ billion, compared with a 12 -percent increase. Volume increased 1 percent. Imports of both durables and nondurables were mainly boosted by price increases.

Automotive products increased $\$ 2.7$ billion, or 3 percent, to $\$ 87.9$ billion, compared with a 9 -percent increase. The increase was more than accounted for by an increase in prices; volume decreased 2 percent. Passenger cars from Canada increased $\$ 3.1$ billion. Passenger cars from areas other than Canada decreased $\$ 3.9$ billion, mostly from Japan and West Germany. Passenger cars from South Korea and Mexico increased. The number of foreign cars sold in the United States decreased 3 percent, and their share of total cars sold in the United States decreased to 29 percent from 31 percent. The decrease in sales was mostly accounted for by decreases from Japan and West Germany of 4 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Over the past three years, prices of Japanese cars have risen 16 percent; German cars, 33 percent; and South Korean cars, 16 percent. Engines, parts, and assemblies from areas other than Canada increased strongly, both from Mexico and from the newly industrialized countries in Asia.

Petroleum imports decreased $\$ 3.6$ billion, or 8 percent, to $\$ 39.3$ billion, compared with a 25 -percent increase. Most of the decrease was due to a 15 percent decline in prices. For 1988, the average price per barrel decreased to $\$ 14.34$ from $\$ 17.33$. The average number of barrels imported daily increased to 7.48 million from 6.78 million, the highest level since 1979. Onehalf of the increase was from members of OPEC, mostly Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. This 10 -percent increase in volume in 1988 followed a 3 -percent increase in 1987. Domestic production and inventories, excluding those

Table I.-U.S. Merchandise Trade Balances by Area
[Balance of payments basis, millions of dollars]

|  | 1986 | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {f }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total... | -144,547 | -160,280 | -126,525 |
| Canada. | -13,020 | -12,555 | -10,962 |
| Western Europe.. | -28,409 | -27,457 | -15,643 |
| United Kingdom ................... | -3,881 | -3,418 | 372 |
| Germany................................ | -14,052 | -15,404 | -12,248 |
| Other................................... | -909 | -156 | 899 |
| Japan ....................................... | -54,422 | -56,944 | -52,578 |
| Australia, New Zealand, South Africa | 1,167 | 2,049 | 3,264 |
| Latin America... | -11,761 | -13,068 | -8,898 |
| Brazil... | -3,087 | -4,059 | $-5,146$ |
| Mexico.. | -5,343 | -5,740 | -2,612 |
| Venezuela. | $-1,709$ | -2,094 | -626 |
| Other. | -1,038 | -380 | 863 |
| Other Western Hemisphere ...... | 584 | 795 | 1,377 |
| OPEC (non-Latin America) | -5,860 | -10,917 | -7,967 |
| Asia (non-OPEC) | -33,240 | -41,554 | -37,309 |
| Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan.. | -28,643 | -34,822 | -29,227 |
| Other......................... | -4,597 | -6,732 | -8,082 |
| Eastern Europe........................ | 65 | 319 | 1,615 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, were nearly unchanged; consumption increased 3 percent.
Balances by area.-Industrial countries accounted for $\$ 19.0$ billion of the $\$ 33.8$ billion reduction in the trade deficit. Most of the reduction was in Western Europe where the deficit fell $\$ 11.8$ billion; the reduction with Japan was $\$ 4.4$ billion, and the reduction with Canada was $\$ 1.6$ billion. Developing countries accounted for $\$ 10.3$ billion of the reduction; the newly industrialized countries in Asia accounted for $\$ 6.6$ billion. The deficit with OPEC members was reduced $\$ 4.5$ billion (table I).

## Table J.-U.S. International Service

Transactions
[Millions of dollars]


Table K.-Direct Investment Income and Capital


## Service transactions

Net service receipts were $\$ 4.8$ billion in 1988 compared with $\$ 19.8$ billion in 1987 (table J).

Receipts of income on U.S. direct investment abroad were $\$ 48.2$ billion compared with $\$ 52.3$ billion. In contrast to 1987 when income receipts were boosted $\$ 15.6$ billion by capital gains largely related to dollar depreciation, income receipts in 1988 were reduced $\$ 1.6$ billion by capital losses largely related to dollar appreciation. Income receipts before capital gains or losses were $\$ 49.8$ billion in 1988 compared with $\$ 36.7$ billion in 1987 (table K). The swings to capital losses from capital gains in 1988 were largest for the Western European countries. Operating earnings, especially those of manufacturing and "other" affiliates in Western Europe, again increased strongly on a general pickup in eco-
 1. Receipts include certain fee-based income.
nomic activity. Net interest payments decreased to $\$ 1.6$ billion from $\$ 2.4$ billion.

Receipts of income on other private investment were $\$ 54.1$ billion compared with $\$ 46.1$ billion, reflecting increases in interest rates and a step-up in bank-reported claims (table L). Receipts of income on U.S. Government assets were $\$ 5.9$ billion compared with $\$ 5.3$ billion. The increase was more than accounted for by large capitalizations of interest pursuant to agreements rescheduling debts of foreign governments, particularly Egypt.

Payments of income on foreign direct investment in the United States were $\$ 17.3$ billion compared with $\$ 10.5$ billion. Income before capital gains or losses was $\$ 16.6$ billion compared with $\$ 10.7$ billion; income growth was strongest for petroleum and "other" affiliates and was boosted by an accounting change effective in the first quarter. For petroleum affiliates, lower earnings from crude exploration and production were more than offset by higher earnings from refined products. Within the "other" category, several European-owned banking affiliates recovered from losses associated with developing countries. Net interest payments were $\$ 5.2$ billion, compared with $\$ 3.8$ billion, as affiliates continued to take on a substantial amount of debt for acquisitions.

Payments of income on other private investment were $\$ 58.9$ billion compared with $\$ 48.8$ billion, reflecting increases in interest rates and a continued large increase in both bankreported liabilities and foreign bond purchases. Payments of income on U.S. Government liabilities were $\$ 29.4$ billion compared with $\$ 24.0$ billion, reflecting the shift to strong net foreign private purchases of Treasury securities and a continued high level of foreign official purchases.

Net travel and passenger fare payments decreased to $\$ 6.5$ billion from $\$ 9.1$ billion. Foreign visitors spent $\$ 18.4$ billion for travel in the United States, up 25 percent from the previous year. Travel receipts from overseas were $\$ 11.8$ billion. The number of visitors from Japan increased 25 percent; from Western Europe, 24 percent; from Oceania, 17 percent; and from the Caribbean, 10 percent. Receipts from Canada increased 22 percent to $\$ 4.0$ billion, largely because of an increase in the number of auto travelers. Receipts from Mexico increased 29 per-
cent to $\$ 2.6$ billion, as the number of visitors to the U.S. interior increased 15 percent.
U.S. travel payments totaled $\$ 23.1$ billion, a 13-percent increase. Travel payments overseas increased 11 percent to $\$ 15.1$ billion. The number of travelers to Europe increased 3 percent following a 20 -percent increase, and travelers to the Far East increased 10 percent following a 7-percent increase. Increases in 1987 had been especially large because of the rebound from 1986 which had been depressed by fear of terrorist activities in the peak midsummer travel season. Travel payments to Canada increased 10 percent to $\$ 3.2$ billion; the number of travelers decreased. Payments to Mexico totaled $\$ 4.7$ billion, up 20 percent; the number of travelers to Mexico's interior increased 3 percent, and the number of border crossers increased 25 percent.

Passenger fare receipts from foreign visitors traveling on U.S. flag carriers increased 35 percent to $\$ 7.3$ billion. The number of visitors was up 31 percent: Increases were largest from Japan, 43 percent; Oceania, 41 percent; and Europe, 36 percent. U.S. payments to foreign transocean carriers totaled $\$ 9.1$ billion, a 4 -percent increase. The number of U.S. travelers on foreign flag carriers increased 2 percent; a 1-percent decrease in travelers on European carriers was more than offset by an increase in travelers to Latin America and Oceania on foreign carriers.

Other net transportation payments were $\$ 0.5$ billion compared with $\$ 1.2$ billion. Total receipts increased 14 percent to $\$ 19.3$ billion. Ocean freight receipts increased 24 percent to $\$ 4.2$ billion because of strength in exports. Air freight receipts increased 41 percent to $\$ 1.4$ billion. Total payments increased 9 percent to $\$ 19.8$ billion. Ocean freight payments increased 3 percent to $\$ 9.1$ billion. Air port expenditure payments increased 16 percent to $\$ 4.8$ billion. Air freight payments were unchanged at $\$ 2.2$ billion.
U.S. military transactions with foreigners resulted in net payments of $\$ 4.2$ billion, up from $\$ 2.4$ billion. Transfers under U.S. military sales contracts were $\$ 10.0$ billion compared with $\$ 11.5$ billion. Major decreases occurred in aircraft and other major equipment deliveries, although deliveries to a few countries increased. U.S. direct defense expenditures abroad were $\$ 14.2$ billion, up $\$ 0.3$ billion.

Continued growth in expenditures for contractual services and major equipment was partly offset by reductions in construction, pay to foreign nationals, and personnel expenditures. In Western Europe, contractual services and major equipment expenditures increased and construction expenditures decreased. Personnel expenditures declined slightly in Western Europe and Japan, despite protection by cost-ofliving allowances. Pay to Japanese nationals decreased, as the Japanese Government assumed a greater share of these costs.
Net receipts from unaffiliated foreigners for miscellaneous services were unchanged at $\$ 2.5$ billion. Among the components, transactions in securities commissions resulted in net payments of $\$ 0.4$ billion, down from $\$ 0.5$ billion in 1987. Receipts and payments both decreased, reflecting reduced activity in stock markets. Increased activity in bond markets was partly offsetting. U.S. brokers' gross receipts of commissions from foreigners on securities transactions decreased 15 percent to $\$ 1.6$ billion, mostly because of a 25 -percent drop in stock transactions. Commissions on outstanding corporate bonds also decreased; in contrast, commissions on U.S. Treasury bonds increased 16 percent, reflecting a step-up in purchases.

Gross payments of commissions to foreign brokers decreased 17 percent to $\$ 2.1$ billion; commissions and transfer taxes on stocks decreased 20 percent because activity in most foreign markets was flat for 3 quarters before picking up in the fourth. Payments on transactions in outstanding foreign bonds increased 9 percent, mostly because of the pickup in activity in the second half of the year. Payments to Canada and Western Europe increased, and those to Japan decreased. Fees paid on new Eurobond issues by U.S. corporations were slightly lower because of a moderate decrease in the number of issues floated.

Commissions paid by foreigners on futures trading in the United States were $\$ 0.3$ billion, unchanged from the previous year.

## Unilateral transfers

Net unilateral transfers were $\$ 13.6$ billion, virtually unchanged from 1987. U.S. Government grants were unchanged. A decrease in development assistance and related grants under the Foreign Assistance Act was almost offset by increases in grants financing military purchases.

## U.S. assets abroad

U.S. assets abroad increased $\$ 92.0$ billion in 1988 compared with a $\$ 76.0$ billion increase in 1987.
U.S. official reserve assets.-U.S. official reserve assets increased $\$ 3.6$ billion following a $\$ 9.1$ billion decrease. The increase was more than accounted for by an increase in foreign currency assets, mostly German marks. The U.S. reserve position with the International Monetary Fund decreased $\$ 1.0$ billion, and holdings of special drawing rights decreased $\$ 0.5$ billion.
U.S. Government assets other than official reserve assets.-Disbursements of U.S. Government credits were $\$ 6.6$ billion, up slightly. A movement away from credit financing of foreign assistance toward grant or financial guaranty financing was masked in 1988 by the unusually large reorganization in
the first half of the year of certain debts of the Egyptian Government to the U.S. Government. This reorganization, primarily through capitalization of interest due and unpaid, added approximately $\$ 1.3$ billion to total credits disbursed during the year. Other debt reorganizations accounted for approximately $\$ 1.0$ billion, consistent with levels in recent years. Disbursements for other than debt reorganizations continued to decline sharply, reflecting the contraction of lending authority for virtually all major U.S. Government lending agencies in recent years.
Repayments of principal on U.S. Government credits were $\$ 10.0$ billion, up from $\$ 7.6$ billion in 1987. The increase resulted from prepayments of approximately $\$ 6.2$ billion of outstanding debt in the second half of the year pursuant to the previously mentioned new U.S. Government programs to fa-


Table N.-U.S. Bank-Reported Claims and Liabilities by Type
[Billions of dollars]

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

cilitate prepayment of Foreign Military Sales credits that carried annual interest rates of 10 percent or more. Under these programs, debtor governments issued securities for sale in U.S. securities markets with a U.S. Government guarantee of 90 percent of the principal and interest due on the securities. Proceeds from the sales were used to prepay principal and interest accrued through the date of settlement on Foreign Military Sales credits maturing in fiscal 1990 and thereafter.
U.S. private assets abroad increased $\$ 92.0$ billion compared with a $\$ 86.3$ billion increase.
Claims reported by banks.-U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks increased $\$ 57.5$ billion compared with $\$ 40.5$ billion (tables M,N). Claims of U.S.-owned banks on own foreign offices payable in dollars increased $\$ 23.1$ billion, mostly in the second half of the year on the United Kingdom; claims had increased $\$ 2.5$ billion in 1987.

Loan demand was buoyed by a pickup in economic activity abroad; by a rise in interbanking activity in the Eurodollar market, partly due to the resurgence of syndicated bank credits as a substitute for securitized lending; and by acquisition-related funding in Western Europe. U.S.-owned banks provided fewer funds to their offices in the Caribbean.
Foreign-owned banks provided a slightly larger amount of funds to own foreign offices than in 1987; claims payable in dollars increased $\$ 11.8$ billion compared with $\$ 9.1$ billion. Claims on offices in Japan accounted for most of the increase, but these claims dropped in the second half of the year when Japan shifted to claims payable in foreign currencies.

Claims payable in foreign currencies increased $\$ 14.2$ billion compared with $\$ 22.7$ billion. Claims on Japan increased sharply in the third and fourth quarters, as Japanese activity in the

CHART 3
Private Bank-Reported Capital Flows


1. Increase/outflow ( - ); decrease/inflow ( + ).
2. Increase/inflow ( + ); decrease/outflow( - ). Excludes U.S. Treasury securities and liabilities to foreign official agencies.
3. Sum of tlow in claims and flow in liabilities.

Euroyen and Asian interbank markets and final demand for bank credit in Japan were especially strong. The combined increase in dollar and foreign currency claims on Japan was $\$ 39.4$ billion compared with $\$ 27.8$ billion.
Claims on foreign public borrowers payable in dollars decreased $\$ 3.1$ billion compared with a $\$ 1.2$ billion increase; there was little net new discretionary lending to problem debtor countries. Banks sold their international debt at deeply discounted values or swapped debt for domestic currencies or equity; only the share booked with banks in the United States was recorded in the U.S. accounts. Bonds of the Mexican Government were exchanged for debt held by U.S. commercial banks. Interim lending to Brazil in the second quarter preceded the signing of a major debt reorganization program and additional advancement of funds in the fourth quarter.
Banks' domestic customers' claims payable in dollars increased $\$ 9.7$ billion compared with $\$ 3.8$ billion. The step-up was more than accounted for in the fourth quarter when U.S. money market mutual funds made large purchases of Eurodollar certificates of deposit and other U.S. residents placed deposits abroad to take advantage of sharply rising interest rates. Customers' claims also included holdings of securities issued in U.S. capitai markets by foreign governments to fund prepayment of existing Foreign Military Sales credits, as previously mentioned.
U.S. banks continued to be net borrowers in international credit markets in 1988, although the increase in claims was larger and the increase in liabilities was smaller than in 1987. Net funds raised from abroad increased $\$ 21.4$ billion compared with a $\$ 47.3$ billion increase (chart 3).

Foreign securities.-Net U.S. purchases of foreign securities were $\$ 7.5$ billion compared with $\$ 4.5$ billion. Transactions in bonds remained strong, and transactions in stocks shifted to small net purchases.

Net U.S. purchases of bonds were $\$ 6.8$ billion, virtually unchanged (chart 4). New issues in the United States were $\$ 6.8$ billion compared with $\$ 6.2$ billion. Canadian issuers increased their placements to $\$ 2.5$ billion from $\$ 2.0$ billion, and Western European and Japanese issuers doubled their placements to $\$ 1.4$ billion and $\$ 1.1$ billion, respectively. International financial institutions reduced their borrowing. The Mexican Government placed
special bonds with U.S. residents in exchange for discounted public sector debt held by commercial banks in the United States; U.S. Government zerocoupon bonds were issued as collateral against the principal. Tunisia placed bonds to fund prepayment of Foreign Military Sales credits.

In transactions in outstanding bonds, redemptions were $\$ 5.1$ billion compared with $\$ 3.0$ billion, and net purchases were $\$ 5.1$ billion compared with $\$ 3.6$ billion. Net purchases of British securities, mainly gilt-edged securities, were $\$ 5.9$ billion. Most purchases occurred in the first and fourth quarters when the interest differential favoring gilt-edged securities was the largest. Purchases for the year, however, were well below the $\$ 9.0$ billion in 1987 and $\$ 13.0$ billion in 1986. Several major U.S. dealers continued to offer currency hedging options on these securities to offset currency fluctuations.

CHART 4 U.S. and Foreign Interest Rates



Gross purchases and sales of bonds in the first two quarters of the year trailed the level in the last quarter of 1987, but stepped-up interest in fixed income securities in the second half of 1988 brought activity for the year to 9 percent above the annual total for 1987.

Transactions in foreign stocks shifted to net purchases of $\$ 0.7$ billion from net sales of $\$ 2.4$ billion. A shift to net purchases of $\$ 0.3$ billion in Japanese stocks from net sales of $\$ 7.1$ billion more than accounted for the shift. Net purchases of Japanese stocks occurred in the first and fourth quarters when the Japanese market rose sharply; net sales occurred in the second and third quarters when the market was relatively stable. For the United Kingdom, there would have been net sales if the British Government had not sold its holdings in British Petroleum and British Steel to U.S. residents in the third and fourth quarters. Interest in foreign stocks,
as measured by gross purchases and sales, was subdued in 1988 , with activity 20 percent lower than in 1987.

Direct investment.-Net outflows for U.S. direct investment abroad were $\$ 20.4$ billion compared with $\$ 44.5$ billion. Most of the decrease was in reinvested earnings, which fell $\$ 16.2$ billion. Also contributing to the decrease in outflows were a $\$ 6.2$ billion shift to equity capital inflows and a $\$ 1.6$ billion decrease in intercompany debt outflows.
A $\$ 17.3$ billion shift to small capital (currency translation) losses from large gains in 1987 more than accounted for the decrease in reinvested earnings. Because operating earnings rose somewhat more than distributed earnings, the decrease in reinvested earnings was smaller than the shift to capital losses. European manufacturing affiliates largely accounted for the decrease.
The shift to equity capital inflows reflected smaller increases, and larger

Table O.-Selected Direct Investment Transactions with Netherlands Antilles Finance Affiliates
[Millions of dollars]

${ }^{\mathrm{p}}$ Preliminary
${ }^{r}$ Revised.
Note-Table shows only transactions with affiliates established primarily to borrow funds abroad and relend them to their
Sarents. U.S. parents.

Table P.-New International Bond Issues by U.S. Borrowers [Millions of dollars]

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

1. Fortune 500 industrial corporations.
2. Generally, repayment of principal in dollars, with initial issue and interest paid in foreign currency
3. Includes European Currency Unit.
reductions, in equity in 1988 than in 1987. The shift was concentrated in the petroleum industry and was widespread by area. Equity reductions largely reflected selloffs of affiliates in Europe and South America. The decrease in intercompany debt outflows to $\$ 4.8$ billion from $\$ 6.3$ billion may have reflected affiliates' generally strong economic condition, which dampened the need for financial support from U.S. parents (tables K, O).

## Foreign assets in the United States

Foreign assets in the United States increased $\$ 210.7$ billion in 1988 compared with a $\$ 211.5$ billion increase in 1987.

Foreign official assets.-Foreign official assets in the United States increased $\$ 39.0$ billion compared with $\$ 45.0$ billion. Dollar assets of industrial countries increased $\$ 29.9$ billion compared with $\$ 49.2$ billion. Early in the year, some official placements in the United States reflected the repositioning of deposits from the Eurodollar market. In July and August, reductions largely reflected intervention sales of dollars, and in October and November, placements largely reflected intervention purchases of dollars by foreign monetary authorities. Dollar assets of OPEC members decreased $\$ 2.9$ billion following a de-

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis $89-3-5$
crease of $\$ 10.0$ billion. Dollar assets of other countries increased $\$ 12.0$ billion compared with $\$ 5.7$ billion; much of the increase was accounted for by the newly industrialized countries in Asia whose international reserves increased strongly.

Other foreign assets in the United States increased $\$ 171.7$ billion compared with a $\$ 166.5$ billion increase.

Liabilities reported by banks.-U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks and international financial institutions, excluding U.S. Treasury securities, increased $\$ 78.9$ billion compared with $\$ 87.8$ billion. Liabilities to own foreign offices payable in dollars increased $\$ 47.6$ billion compared with $\$ 38.5$ billion. U.S.-owned banks increased their liabilities to own foreign offices $\$ 32.3$ billion compared with $\$ 23.9$ billion. That step-up was accompanied by a major shift in the source of funding from branches in the United Kingdom to branches in the Caribbean. Banks in the United States drew heavily on Caribbean branches to fund loan demand in the United States, especially in the first half of the year. Borrowing was particularly strong in the second and fourth quarters, encouraged by widened differentials between U.S. and Eurodollar overnight interest rates as Eurodollar rates increased less rapidly than U.S. rates. Demand was also heaviest in those quarters for funds to finance domestic (U.S.) and foreign acquisitions. Concurrently, on the supply side, larger increases in U.S. shortterm (90-day) interest rates than in most key foreign rates, and appreciation of the dollar favored placement of funds in dollar-denominated deposits.

Foreign-owned banks' liabilities to own foreign offices payable in dollars increased $\$ 15.3$ billion compared with $\$ 14.7$ billion. The increase was more than accounted for by borrowing in the second and fourth quarters to meet loan demand of parent banks in Japan.

Liabilities payable in foreign currencies increased $\$ 15.7$ billion compared with $\$ 25.3$ billion. Borrowing, mostly in Japanese yen to meet demand for credit in Japan and for Japanese activity in the Euroyen and Asian interbank markets, was particularly large in the third and fourth quarters. The increase in combined dollar and foreign currency liabilities to Japan was $\$ 31.7$ billion compared with $\$ 12.6$ billion.

Banks' custody liabilities increased $\$ 8.6$ billion compared with $\$ 2.6$ billion; most of the increase was in the first and third quarters.
U.S. Treasury securities.-Transactions in U.S. Treasury securities shifted to net purchases of $\$ 19.9$ billion from net sales of $\$ 7.6$ billion. Net purchases, mainly of marketable bonds, were due to several factors: A shift to liquidity and safety early in the year to counter uncertainties associated with the stock market decline of October 1987; some increase in the interest differential in favor of U.S. assets as U.S. bond yields edged higher; and a rapid rise in the yields of 1 - and 2 year securities. In contrast to transactions in other U.S. securities, gross activity in Treasury securities in 1988 exceeded that in 1987. By February 1988, activity had recovered to October 1987 levels and remained at or above those levels until December when activity dropped off sharply.

Net purchases by Western Europeans increased to $\$ 11.6$ billion from $\$ 2.8$ billion, over one-half of which was in the first quarter when volatility in financial markets generated a desire for liquidity and safety. Thereafter, purchases slowed. Net purchases by Japan were $\$ 5.5$ billion following net sales in the two previous years; over three-fifths of the purchases were in the fourth quarter. Canadians sold U.S. Treasury securities on balance, perhaps because of the large differential between higher Canadian interest rates and lower U.S. rates and a strengthening of the Canadian dollar in exchange markets.

Other U.S. securities.-Net foreign purchases of U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities were $\$ 27.0$ billion compared with $\$ 42.2$ billion. Foreigners purchased $\$ 18.8$ billion in Eurobonds issued abroad by U.S. corporations compared with $\$ 22.6$ billion, and shifted to net sales of stocks of $\$ 0.7$ billion from $\$ 15.5$ billion in net purchases (chart 5).

Although new issues abroad of U.S. corporations were weak in the first quarter because of volatility in financial markets that followed the stock market decline, borrowing by U.S. corporations strengthened thereafter, especially in the fourth quarter. The rise in Eurobond interest rates was less than in U.S. rates, and the demand for funds continued to be fueled by the need to finance acquisitions. Use of the market for that purpose, however, was probably less than in 1987. For the year, the total amount of borrowing in all bond markets by U.S. corporations decreased to $\$ 222$ billion from $\$ 325$ billion; the overseas share increased
to 9 percent from 7 percent. Additional short- and intermediate-term corporate borrowing took the form of drawdowns on Euronote issuance facilities and Eurocommercial paper, reported in banks' custody liabilities.
Industrial corporations reduced their borrowing slightly to $\$ 10.2$ billion from $\$ 10.7$ billion (table P). Borrowing by nonbank financial corporations was above a year earlier, and borrowing by banking corporations was small.

Straight fixed-rate bonds accounted for over 80 percent of all borrowing in 1988, up from 64 percent in 1987. Convertible issues dropped sharply to a 6 percent share from 20 percent due to the volatility of stock prices. Floatingrate note issues recovered somewhat to an 12 -percent share from 5 percent, despite the continued absence of borrowing by banking corporations.
The share of borrowing denominated in dollars dropped to 55 percent from

82 percent. Much of the decline was accounted for by an increase in the shares denominated in currencies with high domestic interest rates, including the British pound, and the currencies of New Zealand, Australia, and Canada.
Net foreign purchases of outstanding bonds were $\$ 8.9$ billion compared with $\$ 4.1$ billion. Most purchases were by Japan, especially in the last three quarters, and coincided with

Table Q.-Selected U.S. Transactions with OPEC Members ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| (Credits +; debits -) | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1985^{\text {r }}$ | $1986{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1987 r | $1988{ }^{\text {o }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military | 6,219 | 9,957 | 11,561 | 12,877 | 14,846 | 14,556 | 17,368 | 21,097 | 20,651 | 15,256 | 18,771 | 11,409 | 10,470 | 10,709 | 13,869 |
| Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts | 1,258 | 1,765 | 2,865 | 4,318 | 4,734 | 3,077 | 2,962 | 3,655 | 4,694 | 5,548 | 3,237 | 2,958 | 3,006 | 2,810 | 1,483 |
| Royalties and license fees from affiliated foreigners ${ }^{2}$. | 16 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 10 | (D) | 16 | 24 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 13 |
| Royalties and license fees from unaffiliated foreigners. | 14 | 20 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 36 | 47 | 53 | 92 | 68 | 64 | 68 | 71 | 93 | 102 |
| Other private services from affiliated foreigners ${ }^{2}$......... | 165 | 174 | 200 | 184 | 267 | 246 | () | 227 | 230 | 261 | 214 | 173 | 170 | 153 | 117 |
| Other private services from unaffiliated foreigners ..... U.S. Government miscellaneous services. | 253 | 372 8 | $\begin{array}{r}590 \\ 22 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 799 18 | 948 32 | 606 37 | $\begin{array}{r}803 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 993 28 | 1,105 29 | 971 44 | 879 48 | 812 41 | 733 15 | 692 25 | 694 15 |
| Receipts of income on U.S. assets abroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct investment. | 6,106 | 3,717 | 3,498 | 3,360 | 3,142 | 4,514 | 2,591 | 4,133 | 3,463 | 1,910 | 3,373 | 2,463 | 1,572 | 1,896 | 2,054 |
| Other private receipts | 330 | 332 | 405 | 489 | 841 | 1,206 | 1,517 | 2,187 | 2,710 | 2,480 | 2,648 | 2,152 | 1,659 | 1,780 | 2,052 |
| U.S. Government receipts. | 105 | 118 | 117 | 134 | 135 | 155 | 147 | 167 | 174 | 274 | 212 | 222 | 196 | 167 | 217 |
| Imports of goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excludi | 17,234 | -18,897 | -27,409 | -35,778 | -38,286 | -45,039 | -55,602 | -49,984 | -31,517 | -25,282 | -26,852 | -22,680 | -18,894 | -24,367 | -23,015 |
| Direct defense expenditures.. | -240 | -141 | -441 | -790 | $-1,455$ | -1,580 | $-1,489$ | -1,862 | $-1,798$ | $-1,976$ | $-1,440$ | -861 | $-488$ | -279 | -151 |
| Royalties and license fees to affiliated foreigne | (*) |  | (*) |  | (*) |  |  |  |  |  |  | (v) | (D) | ${ }^{(D)}$ | (D) |
| Royalties and license fees to unaffiliated foreigners | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |  |  | (D) | (D) |  | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Other private services to affiliated foreigners ${ }^{2}$. | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |  | (D) | (D) |  | (D) | (D) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Other private services to unaffiliated foreigners. | -20 | -22 | -31 | -57 | -79 | -92 | -113 | -104 | -162 | -186 | -167 | $-176$ | -186 | -204 | -225 |
| U.S. Government miscellaneous services .. | -34 | -40 | -60 | -61 | -70 | -71 | -73 | -85 | -98 | $-106$ | -114 | -118 | -101 | -117 | -97 |
| Payments of income on foreign assets in the United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct investment....... | -5 | $-11$ | -5 | 6 | -27 | $-49$ | -40 | -48 | -165 | 9 | 31 | 380 | 329 | 211 | 120 |
| Other private payments. | -451 | $-574$ | -655 | -788 | $-1,096$ | $-1,646$ | $-2,415$ | $-3,120$ | $-3,384$ | $-2,746$ | -2,925 | -2,382 | $-1,821$ | -1,681 | -1,778 |
| U.S. Government payments. | -276 | -650 | -816 | -1,093 | $-1,271$ | -1,382 | -2,408 | $-3,901$ | $-5,821$ | -5,176 | -4,463 | $-3,823$ | -2,751 | -2,231 | $-1,790$ |
| U.S. Government grants, | -46 | -41 | -26 | -31 | -25 | -33 | -43 | -48 | -47 | $-52$ | -64 | -61 | -71 | -76 | -70 |
| U.S. Government pensions and other transfers | -3 | -3 | -4 |  | -4 | -15 | -17 | -7 | -7 | -8 | -8 | -9 | -9 | -14 | -9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| net | -211 | -44 | -261 | -39 | -107 | -179 | -251 | -188 | 41 | 82 | -92 | -7 | 157 | 142 | -19 |
| U.S. credits and other long-term assets. | 436 | -256 | -467 | -317 | -412 | -465 | -353 | -432 | -195 | -525 | -425 | -358 | -195 | -165 | $-372$ |
| Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets. | 229 | 212 | 212 | 269 | 316 | 277 | 112 | 251 | 238 | 586 | 331 | 348 | 349 | 308 | 355 |
| U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net | -4 | (*) | -6 | 9 | -11 | 9 | -10 | -7 | -2 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 3 | -1 | -2 |
| U.S. private assets, net | 6,123 | -4,181 | $-1,560$ | $-1,293$ | -4,420 | $-1,493$ | 541 | -2,959 | -6,922 | $-3,400$ | $-1,058$ | 2,036 | -947 | -1,288 | -2,572 |
| Direct investment abroad | 7,121 | -3,022 | -305 |  | -925 | -1,783 | 2,106 | -523 | -1,595 | -316 | -1,677 | 355 | $-1,201$ | -476 | -132 |
| Foreign securities ..................................... | 5 | 32 | 35 | 18 | -164 | 258 | 321 | 130 | -218 | -77 | 324 | 156 | 33 | 58 | -365 |
| U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns $\qquad$ | -467 | -548 | 41 | -371 | 141 | -209 | -202 | -264 | 589 | 98 | 171 | 208 | 43 | 48 | -134 |
| U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| elsewhere.... | -536 | -643 | $-1,381$ | -942 | -3,472 | 241 | -1,684 | -2,302 | -5,698 | -3,105 | 124 | 1,317 | 178 | -918 | -1,941 |
| Foreign assets in the United States, net (increase/capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| inflow(+)). | 11,499 | 7,924 | 10,837 | 7,324 | 338 | 7,047 | 14,968 | 14,784 | 9,776 | $-7,921$ | -3,126 | -3,916 | -9,615 | -5,433 | -1,610 |
| Of which: foreign official | 10,455 | 6,937 | 9,084 | 6,369 | $-1,074$ | 5,498 | 12,680 | 13,092 | 7,271 | -8,561 | -4,664 | -6,714 | -9,327 | -9,956 | -2,909 |
| U.S. Treasury securities | 5,473 | 2,426 | 3,206 | 3,477 | -2,602 | 2,179 | 9,566 | 10,338 | 7,345 | -6,650 | -3,501 | -1,389 | -4,938 | -5,389 | 1,578 |
| Other U.S. securities .. | 1,191 | 3,199 | 3,005 | 2,938 | 1,620 | 1,089 | 4,688 | 4,621 | -673 | -1,947 | -3,228 | $-2,327$ | -1,746 | -1,799 | -2,581 |
| Other U.S. Government liabilities... | 133 | 944 | 2,480 | 390 | 139 | -1,033 | 543 | 416 | 737 | -276 | 838 | -47 | -446 | -988 | 119 |
| U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere | 4,098 | 631 | 1,638 | 409 | 934 | 5,088 | -1,161 | -2,054 | 4,660 | 1,043 | 3,458 | 325 | -1,459 | 2,401 | -1,308 |
| Direct investment in the United States. | 111 | -32 | -6 | -10 | 111 | , 20 | -1,240 | 2,689 | +715 | -1 | 754 | -277 | -294 | 212 | 1,179 |
| U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns. | 498 | 756 | 514 | 120 | 136 | -296 | 1,092 | -1,226 | $-3,008$ | -90 | -1,447 | -201 | -1,320 | 130 | -597 |
| All other transactions with OPEC and transfers of funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Memorandum: Balance on merchandise trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance on merchandise trade. | -11,015 | -8,940 | $-15,848$ | -22,901 | -18,440 | -30,483 | -38,234 | -28,837 | -10,866 | $-10,026$ | -13,081 | -11,271 | -8,424 | -13,658 | $-9,146$ |

${ }^{\text {D }}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
${ }^{r}$ Revised.
${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

* Less than $\$ 500,000( \pm)$.

1. OPEC members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria,

Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Individual country information is
not available for all accounts; therefore, some accounts are estimated from regional data.
2. Royalties and license fees of affiliated foreigners are redefined to include only intangible
property rights, beginning with data for 1982 . Other fees and charges, previously included in roy-
property rights, beginning with data for 1982 . Other fees and charges, previously included in roy-
alties and license fees, are transferred to other private services of affiliated foreigners.
their sales of stocks over the same time period. Gross activity was 16 percent lower than in 1987.
Transactions in U.S. stocks shifted to net sales of $\$ 0.7$ billion from net purchases of $\$ 15.5$ billion (chart 6). Net purchases were limited in the first three quarters; large sales occurred in the fourth quarter. Net purchases by Japan were $\$ 1.6$ billion compared with $\$ 11.1$ billion, and transactions by Western Europe shifted to net sales of $\$ 3.9$ billion from net purchases of $\$ 1.2$ billion. Although gross purchases and sales recovered somewhat from February through July, activity dropped off sharply thereafter. For the year, gross activity was 24 percent below that in 1987. Interest rates on short-term, high-quality debt were high relative to the expected return on stocks, and currency volatility in the last half of the year may have also discouraged interest.

Direct investment.-Net inflows for foreign direct investment in the United States were a record $\$ 42.2$ billion, up slightly from 1987. Substantial increases in equity capital inflows and reinvested earnings were nearly offset by a drop in intercompany debt inflows.

Equity capital inflows were $\$ 28.8$ billion compared with $\$ 25.5$ billion. Funding from Japan and the United Kingdom for large acquisitions ac-

## Private Foreign Transactions <br> in U.S. Stocks

## Billion \$


counted for 60 percent of the equity inflows, most of which were to manufacturing and wholesale trade affiliates. Reinvested earnings almost tripled, increasing to $\$ 7.2$ billion from $\$ 2.5$ billion. The increase was mainly attributable to higher operating earnings and was almost entirely accounted for by nonpetroleum affiliates. Affiliates of European parents accounted for over 60 percent of the increase.

Intercompany debt inflows were $\$ 6.2$ billion compared with $\$ 14.0$ billion. Inflows had been boosted in 1987 by an especially large loan to finance the acquisition of a petroleum affiliate; there were no transactions of similar magnitude in 1987. Although affiliates continued to borrow substantial amounts from their foreign parents for acquisitions in 1988, some of these debts were paid off within the year.
The statistical discrepancy (errors and omissions in reported transactions) decreased to an inflow of $\$ 16.5$ billion from an inflow of $\$ 18.5$ billion. Increased quarterly volatility in the discrepancy over the past 2 years may in part reflect reporting, timing, and valuation problems associated with the volatility of exchange rates and new financial instruments, affecting both the current and capital accounts.

Table 1-2.-U.S. International Transactions
[Millions of dollars]

| ine | (Credits + ${ }^{\text {debits - })^{1}}$ | 1987 | 1988 | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III | IV |
| 1 | Exports of goods and services ${ }^{2}$ | 424,823249,57011,529 | $\begin{array}{r} 507,821 \\ 319,905 \\ 9,986 \end{array}$ | 120,853 | 125,326 | 123,5 | 138,118 | 120,909 | 122,767 | 127,845 | 136,303 |
| ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ <br> Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts............................................... <br> Travel. $\qquad$ <br> Passenger fares <br> Other transportation $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 75,665 \\ 2,482 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,139 \\ 2,642 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 77,967 \\ 2,688 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,134 \\ 2,175 \end{array}$ | 75,140 2,482 | $\begin{gathered} 79,443 \\ 2,642 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}81,674 \\ 2,688 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,648 2,175 |
| 4 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,426 \\ & 7,283 \\ & 19,287 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 3 4 7} \\ \mathbf{2 , 0 7 1} \\ 4,945 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,365 \\ & 1,814 \\ & 4,864 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,761 \\ & 1,838 \\ & 4,859 \end{aligned}$ | 5,1061,9214,872 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Royalties and license fees from unaffiliated foreigners <br> Other private services from affiliated foreigners <br> Other private services from unaffiliated foreigners. | $\begin{gathered} 2,01 \\ 2,122 \\ 2,391 \\ 10,851 \\ 526 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,791 \\ 2,336 \\ 2,764 \\ 11,224 \\ 1,629 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,733 \\ \hline 771 \\ \hline 727 \\ 2,811 \\ \hline 119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,918 \\ 582 \\ 739 \\ 2,817 \\ \hline 143 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,938 \\ 590 \\ 648 \\ 2,818 \\ 187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,202 \\ 593 \\ 651 \\ 2,777 \\ \hline 181 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,865 \\ 571 \\ 779 \\ 2,811 \\ 135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,973 \\ 582 \\ 725 \\ 7,817 \\ 162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,057 \\ 590 \\ 653 \\ 2,818 \\ 161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1893 \\ 507 \\ 2607 \\ \hline 171\end{array}$ |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Receipts of income on U.S. assets abroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Direct investment. | 52,30846,165,332 | $\begin{aligned} & 48,170 \\ & 54,117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,262 \\ & 12,056 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,533 \\ & 12,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,814 \\ 14.184 \end{array}$ | 16,562 15,610 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,426 \\ & 12,056 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,841 \\ 12,267 \end{array}$ | 10,393 14,184 1 | 15,511 15,610 |
| 14 | U.S. Government receipts |  | 54,903 | $\stackrel{12,044}{ }$ | -1,151 | 14,184 | 15,380 | +2,041 | 1,272 | 14,174 | 1,416 |
| 15 | Transfers of goods and services under U.S. military |  | ${ }^{86}$ | 45 | 4 | 7 | 30 | 45 | 4 | 7 | 30 |
| 16 | Imports of goods and services. <br> Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ${ }^{3}$ <br> Direct defense expenditures | 65,342 | -629,569 | -150,029 | -157,190 | -158,967 | -163,383 | -154,760 | -153,804 | -157,237 | -163,771 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -409,850 \\ & -13,897 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} -446,430 \\ -14,215 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -107,463 \\ -3,515 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} -111,678 \\ -3,556 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -110,465 \\ -3,545 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -116,824 \\ & -3,600 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} -110,327 \\ -3,515 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} -109,595 \\ -3,556 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -110,844 \\ -3,545 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} -115,664 \\ -3,600 \end{array}$ |
| 19 |  | $\begin{array}{r} -20,496 \\ -8,785 \\ -18,161 \end{array}$ | $-23,092$$-9,120$ | $-4,257$$-1,930$ | - $\begin{aligned} & -6,334 \\ & -2,799\end{aligned}$ | $-7,519$$-2,505$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4,982 \\ & =1,886 \\ & -51137 \end{aligned}$ | -5,606 | $-5,753$$-2,192$ | $-5,721$$-2,365$ | -6,012 |
| 20 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Other transportation. |  | -19,764 | -4,678 | -4,887 | -5,062 |  | -4,940 | -4,772 | -4,929 | $-5,123$ |
| 22 | Royalties and license fees to affiliated foreigners * Royalties and license fees to unaffiliated foreigners Other private services to affiliated foreigners Other private services to unaffiliated foreigners U.S. Government miscellaneous services | $\begin{array}{r} -774 \\ -763 \\ -866 \\ -8.406 \\ -1,895 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,007 \\ -591 \\ -8949 \\ -8,716 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -230 \\ -148 \\ \hline 144 \\ -2,047 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -251 \\ -148 \\ -2,144 \\ -2,14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -258 \\ -148 \\ -246 \\ -2,197 \end{array}$ | -269 | -230 | -251 | -258 | 269 |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -148 111 | -148 | -148 | -148 | -148 |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $-2,328$-478 | $-2,047$-540 | -2,144 | -2,197 | -2,328 |
| 26 |  |  | ${ }_{-1,994}^{-8,718}$ |  | $-2,144$ -456 |  |  |  | -455 | -491 | -508 |
|  | Payments of income on foreign assets in the United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 28 | Direct investment. | $\begin{aligned} & -10,504 \\ & -48,825 \\ & -24,052 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -17,252 \\ & -58,948 \\ & -29,389 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5,278 \\ -13,478 \end{gathered}$ | $-4,418$-13848$-7,100$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4,234 \\ -15,145 \\ -7,606 \\ -\quad \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-16,322 \\ -16,47\end{array}$ | -5,278 | - $\begin{array}{r}-4,418 \\ -13848\end{array}$ | - $-4,234$ | $-3,322$-16477$-8,044$ |
| $\stackrel{28}{29}$ | U.S. Governme |  |  | ${ }_{-6,639}$ |  |  | -16,044 | ${ }_{-6,639}$ | $-7,100$ | ${ }_{-7,606}$ |  |
| 30 | U.S. military grants of goods and services | -58 | -86 | -45 | -4 | -7 | -30 | -45 | -4 | -7 | -30 |
| 31 | Unilateral transfers (excluding military grants of goods and services), net <br> U.S. Government grants (excluding military grants of goods and services) U.S. Government pensions and other transfers. $\qquad$ Private remittances and other transfers | $\begin{array}{r} -13,445 \\ -10,011 \\ -2,212 \\ -1,222 \end{array}$ | -13,584 | -3,003 | -2,742 | -3,117 | -4,721 | $-3,147$ | -2,777 | -3,215 | -4,444 |
| 32 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -10,052 \\ -2,490 \\ -1,041 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2,2394 \\ -494 \\ -270 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-1,958 \\ -589 \\ -195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2,343 \\ -\quad 337 \\ -237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3,512 \\ -870 \\ -339 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2,239 \\ -620 \end{array}$ | $-1,958$ -622 | $-2,343$ -626 -246 | $\begin{array}{r} -3,512 \\ \begin{array}{r} 622 \\ -610 \end{array} \\ \hline-30 \end{array}$ |
| 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -288 | -197 | -246 |  |
| 35 | U.S. assets abroad, net (increase/capital outflow (-))......................................... | -75,987 | -91,954 | 5,578 | -21,690 | $\begin{array}{r} -38,389 \\ -7,380 \end{array}$ | -37,453 | 6,505 | -19,057 | -39,2 | -40,181 |
| 36 37 | U.S. official reserve assets, net ${ }^{5}$........ | 9,149 | -3,566 | 1,503 | 39 |  | 2,272 | 1,503 | 39 | $-7,380$ | 2,272 |
| 38 | Special drawing | -509 | 474 | 155 | 180 | $-35$ | 173 | 55 | 180 | $-35$ | ${ }^{173}$ |
| 39 40 | Reserve position in the International Monetary | 2,070 | ${ }_{-5,064}^{1,025}$ | 446 901 | -69 | -7.547 | - 1,791 | 446 901 | -69 | -7,547 | 1,791 |
|  | Government assets, other |  |  | -996 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,266 |
|  | U.S. credits and other long-tern | -6,493 | -6,558 | -1,953 | -1,861 | -1,451 | -1,294 | -1,953 | -1,861 | -1,451 | -1,294 |
| ${ }_{44}^{43}$ | Repayments on U.S. credits and other 1 | 7,620 | 10,007 |  | 1,061 | 3,404 | 4,691 | 1,1034 | 1,005 | 3,364 | 4,6 |
|  | U.S. foreign currency holdings and | 35 | 192 | 105 | ${ }^{1} 55$ | ${ }^{77}$ | ${ }_{-45}$ | 105 | 5 | 77 | -45 |
|  | U.S. private assets, ne | -86,297 | -92,029 | 1 | $-20,984$ | -33,040 | -43,077 | 5,817 | -18,295 | -33,833 | -45,718 |
| 46 | Direct investment. | -44,455 | $-20,435$ | -7,255 | -2,178 | -4,403 | -6,600 | -6,509 |  | -5,196 | -9,241 |
| 48 | Foreign securities. | -4,456 | -7,474 | -4,467 | 1,529 | -1,554 | -2,982 | -4,467 | -1,529 | $-1,754$ | -2,982 |
|  | U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere............... | [ $\begin{array}{r}3,145 \\ -40,531\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-57,493}^{\text {n.a. }}$ | 17,108 | - $\begin{aligned} & -7,061 \\ & -13,274\end{aligned}$ | -7492 -2783 | ${ }_{-33,495}^{\text {n.a. }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17,108 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | -13,274 | -27,832 | -33,495 |
| 50 | Foreign assets in the United States, net (increa | 211,490 | 210,73 | 26,066 | 65,49 | 48,097 | 71,080 | 26,06 | 65,4 | 48,09 | 1,08 |
|  | Foreign official assets in the United States, | 44,968 | 39,012 | 24,670 | 5,946 |  | 10,930 | 24,670 | 5,946 | $-2,5$ | 10,930 |
|  | U.S. Government securities | ${ }_{4}^{44,931} 4$ | ${ }_{41}^{43,705}$ | 27,780 27 | 5,863 | $-3,197$ $-3,769$ | 12,606 11,908 | 27,701 | 6,065 5,863 | $-3,1$ | - |
| 54 | Other ${ }^{\text {b }}$. | 1,570 | 1,351 | -121 | ${ }^{202}$ | ${ }^{-372}$ | -698 | ${ }_{-121}$ | 202 | 572 | 698 |
| ${ }^{55}$ | Other U.S. Governmen | -2,824 | -1,278 | -123 | -570 | -292 | -293 | -123 | -570 | -292 | 8 |
| 56 | U.S. liabilities reporte | 3,901 | -269 | $-1,954$ | 868 | 1,463 | -646 | -1,954 | 868 | 1,463 | 6 |
| 57 | Other foreign official | -1,040 | -2,495 | -393 | 417 | -508 | -737 | -833 | -417 | -508 | -737 |
|  | Other foreign assets in | 166,522 | 171,726 |  | 59,549 | 50,631 | 60,150 | 1,395 | 59,549 | 50,631 | 60,150 |
| 59 | Direct investm | 41,977 | 42,22 | 7,347 | 13,061 | 8,395 | 13,420 | 7,347 | 13,061 | 95 | 13,420 |
|  | US. Treasury securit | -72,213 | 19,886 | $\begin{array}{r}6,887 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,457 98797 | 3,412 | 4,130 | , 6,889 | 5,457 | ${ }_{7}^{3,412}$ | ${ }_{6,837}$ |
| 62 | U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking | 2, | n.a. | 2,015 | 113 | 1,650 | n.a. | 2,015 | ${ }^{113}$ | 1,68 | n.a. |
| 63 | U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere | 87,778 | 78,87 | -17,233 | 31,12 | 29,226 | 35,76 | -17,233 | 31,1 | 29,2 | 35,76 |
| 64 | locations of special drawing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 65 | Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed) Of which seasonal adjustment discrepancy $\qquad$ | 18,461 | 16,548 | 535 | -9,199 | 28,852 | -3,640 | 4,428 3,898 | $-12,624$ $-3,425$ | 23,733 $-5,119$ | 1,013 |
|  | Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | Balance on merchandise trade (lines 2 and 17) | $-160,280$ $-140,519$ | -126,525 | -31,798 | $-30,539$ -31864 | - 32,498 | -31,690 | $-35.187$ | -30, | -29,170 | -32,016 |
| 68 |  | -140,519 | -121,748 |  |  |  |  | $-33,851$ -34759 | ${ }_{-31856}^{-31,037}$ |  | -27,468 |
| 69 | Balance on current account ( (ines 67 and 31 ) ${ }^{\text {in }} \ldots \ldots . . . . .$. | -153,964 | -155,332 | $-32,179$ | ${ }_{-34,606}$ | ${ }_{-38,560}^{-36,}$ | -29,986 | ${ }_{-36,998}$ | ${ }_{-33,814}^{-31,806}$ | ${ }_{-32,607}^{-0,264}$ | -31,912 |
|  | Transactions in U.S. official reserve assets and in foreign official assets in the United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 71 | Increase ( + ) in foreign official assets in the United States (line 51 less line 55 )... | 9,149 47,792 | $-3,566$ 40,290 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,503 \\ 24,793 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 6,516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -7,380 \\ & -2,242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,272 \\ 11,223 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,503 \\ 24,799 \end{array}$ | 6,516 | $\begin{aligned} & -7,380 \\ & -2,242 \end{aligned}$ | 11,223 |

[^4]Table 3.-U.S. Merchandise Trade
[Millions of dollars]


See footnotes on page 51.

Table 3.-U.S. Merchandise Trade-Continued
[Millions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1987 |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{p}$ | II | III | IV | I' | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{r}$ | IV ${ }^{p}$ |
| B | Merchandise trade, by area and country, adjusted to balance of payments basis, excluding military ${ }^{6}$-Continued: <br> IMPORTS | 409,850 | 446,430 | 101,324 | 104,436 | 110,356 | 107,463 | 111,678 |  | 116,824 | 99,416 | 104,567 | 109,205 | 110,327 | 109,595 | 110,844 | 115,664 |
| 35 | Total, all countries (A-16) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | Western Europe | 96,215 | 102,452 | 23,964 | 23,016 | 26,940 | 25,271 | 26,148 | 23,976 | 27,057 | 23,483 | 23,042 | 26,663 | 25,958 | 25,648 | 24,055 | 26,792 |
| 37 38 | European Communities......... | 81,527 | 85,866 | 20,170 | 19,588 | 22,932 | 21,302 | 21,718 | 20,221 | 22,625 | 19,765 | 19,610 | 22,696 | 21,885 | 21,294 | 20,286 | 22,402 |
| 38 39 | Belgium and Luxembourg.................................... | 4,224 10,450 | 4,509 12,132 | 1,017 2,604 | 1,071 | 1,259 2,943 | 1,172 $\mathbf{2 , 7 8 8}$ | 1,201 | 3,014 | 1,144 3,088 | 999 2.549 | 1,073 2,591 | 1,246 2,912 | $\underline{1,205}$ | 1,177 | 995 3,024 | 1,132 3,060 |
| 40 | Germany, Federal Republic of | 26,952 | 26,333 | 6,999 | 6,179 | 7,350 | 6,675 | 6,493 | 6,111 | 7,054 | 6,850 | 6,185 | 7,272 | 6,868 | 6,355 | 6,128 | 6,982 |
| 41 | Italy ...................................... | 11,035 | 11,541 | 2,657 | 2,804 | 2,941 | 2,860 | 2,781 | 2,839 | 3,061 | 2,602 | 2,806 | 2,908 | 2,940 | 2,724 | 2,847 | 3,030 |
| 42 | Netherlands. | 4,806 | 5,954 | ,996 | ,973 | 1,851 | 1,836 | 1,621 | 1,189 | 1,308 | ,978 | 974 | 1,840 | 1,863 | 1,600 | 1,194 | 1,297 |
| 43 | United Kingdom | 17,209 | 17,757 | 4,232 | 4,249 | 4,706 | 4,182 | 4,597 | 4,165 | 4,813 | 4,155 | 4,254 | 4,656 | 4,296 | 4,514 | 4,181 | 4,766 |
| 44 | Other... | 6,851 | 7,640 | 1,665 | 1,725 | 1,882 | 1,789 | 1,783 | 1,911 | 2,157 | 1,632 | 1,727 | 1,862 | 1,840 | 1,749 | 1,917 | 2,135 |
| 45 | Western Europe, excluding EC................... | 14,688 | 16,586 | 3,794 | 3,428 | 4,008 | 3,969 | 4,430 | 3,755 | 4,432 | 3,718 | 3,432 | 3,967 | 4,073 | 4,354 | 3,769 | 4,390 |
| 46 | Canada ${ }^{2}$. | 73,647 | 84,078 | 18,528 | 17,072 | 20,023 | 20,680 | 22,553 | 19,733 | 21,112 | 18,172 | 17,084 | 19,811 | 21,234 | 22,133 | 19,800 | 20,911 |
| 47 48 | Japan. | 84,548 | 89,819 | 21,127 | 21,282 | 22,620 | 20,894 | 21,509 | 22,269 | 25,147 | 20,681 | 21,302 | 22,380 | 21,510 | 21,064 | 22,342 | 24,904 |
| 48 | Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa .... | 5,354 | 6,210 | 1,356 | 1,470 | 1,250 | 1,652 | 1,608 | 1,489 | 1,461 | 1,328 | 1,471 | 1,236 | 1,697 | 1,575 | 1,493 | 1,445 |
| 49 | Eastern Europe | 1,919 | 2,158 | 489 | 500 | 504 | 514 | 625 | 478 | 541 | 482 | 501 | 499 | 526 | 616 | 481 | 535 |
| 50 | Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere. | 47,314 | 51,388 | 11,726 | 12,113 | 12,607 | 12,706 | 12,813 | 12,954 | 12,915 | 11,550 | 12,136 | 12,479 | 13,007 | 12,600 | 13,001 | 12,779 |
| 51 | Brazil....................................... | 8,178 | 9,439 | 1,858 | 2,264 | 2,347 | 2,358 | 2,283 | 2,542 | 2,256 | 1,823 | 2,268 | 2,324 | 2,418 | 2,238 | 2,550 | 2,233 |
| 52 | Mexico. | 20,322 | 23,272 | 5,197 | 5,005 | 5,440 | 5,703 | 5,896 | 5,668 | 6,005 | 5,109 | 5,015 | 5,385 | 5,850 | 5,790 | 5,688 | 5,944 |
| 54 | Venezuela | 5,642 | 5,185 | 1,375 | 1,532 | 1,424 | 1,205 | 1,418 | 1,332 | 1,230 | 1,373 | 1,538 | 1,409 | 1,217 | 1,413 | 1,340 | 1,215 |
| 54 | Other.. | 13,172 | 13,492 | 3,296 | 3,312 | 3,396 | 3,440 | 3,216 | 3,412 | 3,424 | 3,245 | 3,315 | 3,361 | 3,522 | 3,159 | 3,423 | 3,387 |
| 55 | Other countries in Asia and Africa... | 100,853 | 110,325 | 24,134 | 28,983 | 26,412 | 25,746 | 26,422 | 29,566 | 28,591 | 23,720 | 29,031 | 26,137 | 26,395 | 25,959 | 29,672 | 28,298 |
| 56 | Asia........................................... | 90,178 | 100,925 | 21,602 | 25,640 | 23,493 | 23,326 | 23,934 | 27,258 | 26,407 | 21,196 | 25,677 | 23,248 | 23,949 | 23,484 | 27,352 | 26,140 |
| 57 | Members of OPEC | 11,522 | 11,315 | 2,335 | 3,894 | 3,171 | 2,913 | 2,640 | 2,964 | 2,798 | 2,328 | 3,905 | 3,140 | 2,942 | 2,626 | 2,982 | 2,765 |
| 58 | China. | 6,298 | 8,519 | 1,516 | 1,721 | 1,488 | 1,814 | 1,892 | 2,373 | 2,440 | 1,484 | 1,722 | 1,470 | 1,865 | 1,856 | 2,381 | 2,417 |
| 59 | Hong Kong. | 9,833 | 10,244 | 2,280 | 2,918 | 2,557 | 2,209 | 2,300 | 2,891 | 2,844 | 2,232 | 2,922 | 2,530 | 2,275 | 2,252 | 2,900 | 2,817 |
| 60 | Korea, Republic of | 16,962 | 20,168 | 4,339 | 4,696 | 4,451 | 4,511 | 4,798 | 5,530 | 5,329 | 4,251 | 4,705 | 4,407 | 4,644 | 4,698 | 5,548 | 5,278 |
| 61 | Singapore. | 6,152 | 7,961 | 1,454 | 1,648 | 1,723 | 1,755 | 1,924 | 2,078 | 2,204 | 1,424 | 1,650 | 1,706 | 1,807 | 1,885 | 2,085 | 2,184 |
| 62 | Taiwan | 24,605 | 24,874 | 6,209 | 6,713 | 6,204 | 5,913 | 6,145 | 6,676 | 6,140 | 6,078 | 6,720 | 6,139 | 6,085 | 6,017 | 6,694 | 6,078 |
| 63 64 | Africa .................... | 10,595 | 9,381 | 2,510 | 3,324 | 2,893 | 2,400 | 2,473 | 2,267 | 2,191 | 2,502 | 3,335 | ${ }^{2}, 8683$ | 2,428 | 2,459 | 2,280 | 2,164 |
| 64 | Members of OPEC | 5,937 | 5,284 | 1,426 | 1,945 | 1,623 | 1,299 | 1,543 | 1,253 | 1,189 | 1,429 | 1,952 | 1,608 | 1,308 | 1,540 | 1,262 | 1,174 |
| 65 | International organizations and unallocated. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industrial countries ${ }^{6}$ | 259,764 | 282,559 | 64,975 | 62,840 | 70,833 | 68,497 | 71,818 |  |  | 63,664 | 62,899 | 70,090 | 70,399 | 70,420 | 67,690 | 74,052 |
| 67 | Members of OPEC ${ }^{8}$.... | 24,367 | 23,015 | 5,372 | 7,654 | 6,635 | 5,727 | 5,887 | 5,856 | 5,545 | 5,361 | 7,678 | 6,570 | 5,784 | 5,861 | 5,891 | 5,478 |
| 68 | Other countries ${ }^{6}$.... | 125,719 | 140,856 | 30,977 | 33,942 | 32,888 | 33,239 | 33,973 | 37,142 | 36,502 | 30,391 | 33,990 | 32,545 | 34,144 | 33,314 | 37,263 | 36,134 |
|  | BALANCE (EXCESS OF EXPORTS +) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | Total, all countries. | -160,280 | 126,525 | 39,895 | $-42,734$ | -41,082 | -31,798 | -30,539 | -32,498 | -31,690 | -39,552 | -39,665 | -41,192 | -35,187 | -30,152 | -29,170 | -32,016 |
| 70 | Western Europe | -27,457 | -15,643 | -6,873 | -7,154 | -8,159 | -3,684 | -3,982 | -3,982 | -3,995 | -6,819 | -6,360 | -8,194 | -4,465 | $-3,970$ | $-3,163$ | -4,048 |
| 71 | European Communities ........ | -21,867 | -11,012 | -5,346 | -5,867 | -6,738 | -2,638 | $-2,637$ | -2,959 | $-2,778$ | -5,305 | -5,168 | -6,784 | -3,311 | -2,627 | -2,237 | $-2,840$ |
| 72 | Belgium and Luxembourg. | 1,917 | 2,852 | 437 | 516 | 354 | 660 | 598 | 776 | 818 | 412 | 584 | 345 | 626 | 574 | 844 | 808 |
| 73 <br> 74 | France ................................ | -15,491 | -2,107 | -635 $-4,283$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-730 \\ -829\end{array}$ | - $-4,142$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-175 \\ -3.092\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-801 \\ -2,818\end{array}$ | -636 -2.963 | - $\begin{array}{r}-4.375 \\ -195\end{array}$ | -4,203 | - $\begin{array}{r}-649 \\ -3,397\end{array}$ | - -6.114 | -263 $-3,302$ | -797 $-2,764$ | $-2,837$ | - ${ }^{-4,346}$ |
| 75 | Italy ................................ | -5,567 | -4,855 | -1,222 | -1,630 | -1,491 | $-1,250$ | -1,006 | -1,336 | $-1,263$ | -1,195 | $-1,571$ | - $-1,481$ | -1,339 | --983 | -1,278 | -1,256 |
| 76 | Netherlands | 3,252 | 4,074 | 893 | -783 | $-281$ | -712 | -1,778 | 1,100 | 1,484 | -1,889 | -908 | -217 | - 652 | 774 | 1,224 | 1,423 |
| 77 | United Kingdom | $-3,418$ | 372 | -635 | -995 | $-1,054$ |  |  |  | -41 | -669 | -858 | -1,040 | 143 | 51 | 218 | -40 |
| 78 | Other ................ | -156 | 900 | -99 | -282 | -24 | ${ }^{251}$ | 517 | 38 | 94 | -98 | $-185$ | $-53$ | 172 | 518 | 144 | 65 |
| 79 | Western Europe, excluding | -5,590 | -4,631 | -1,527 | $-1,287$ | -1,421 | -1,046 | $-1,345$ | -1,023 | $-1,217$ | -1,514 | $-1,192$ | -1,410 | -1,154 | -1,343 | -926 | -1,208 |
| 80 | Canada ${ }^{2}$ | -12,555 | $-10,962$ | -2,640 | -2,866 | $-3,351$ | -2,961 | -3,207 | -2,527 | -2,267 | -2,773 | -2,288 | $-3,261$ | -3,506 | $-3,310$ | -1,927 | -2,220 |
| 81 82 | Japan ..................................................... | -56,944 | -52,578 | -14,641 | $-13,767$ | -14,826 | -12,170 | -12,265 | -12,712 | -15,431 | -14,303 |  | -14,823 | -12,918 | -11,946 |  | $-15,463$ |
| 82 | Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa .... | 2,049 | 3,264 | 559 | 443 | 690 | - 259 | , 551 | 995 | 1,459 | 523 | -522 | -687 | 213 | , 518 | - 1,083 | 1,450 |
| 83 | Eastern Europe | 319 | 1,615 | 208 | 72 | 125 | 666 | 408 | 62 | 479 | 223 | 131 | 79 | 595 | 474 | 118 | 428 |
| 84 | Latin America and Other Western | -12,273 | -7,521 | $-3,253$ | -2,745 | $-3,020$ | $-3,105$ | -2,153 | -1,548 | -715 | $-3,303$ | $-2,313$ | $-3,061$ | $-3,466$ | -2,192 | $-1,050$ | -811 |
| 85 | Hemisphere. | -4,059 | -5,146 | -949 | -944 | -1,184 | -1,375 | -1,089 |  | -1,193 | -941 | -896 | -1,181 | -1,433 | -1,078 | -1,460 | -1,175 |
| 86 | Mexico... | $-5,740$ | -2,612 | -1,640 | -1,261 | -1,505 | -1,419 | --868 | - -270 | $-1,55$ | -1,653 | $-1,099$ | -1,503 | -1,585 | - -885 | -31 | - 111 |
| 87 | Venezuela... | -2,094 | -626 | $-533$ | -548 | -369 | $-206$ | -378 | -93 | 51 | $-551$ | $-502$ | $-877$ | -228 | -396 | -37 | 35 |
| 88 | Other......... | -380 | 863 | -131 |  | 38 | -105 | 182 | 304 | 482 | -158 | 184 |  | -220 | 167 | 478 | 440 |
| 89 | Other countries in Asia and Africa.. | -53,419 | -44,700 | -13,255 | -16,717 | -12,541 | -10,803 | -9,891 | -12,786 | -11,220 | -13,100 | -16,014 | -12,619 | -11,640 | -9,726 | -11,979 | -11,352 |
| 90 | Asia.. | -47,313 | -41,180 | -11,839 | -14,520 | -10,843 | -9,604 | -9,076 | -11,983 | -10,517 | -11,680 | -13,913 | -10,887 | -10,369 | -8,926 | -11,284 | -10,601 |
| 91 | Members of OPEC | -5,759 | $-3,871$ | -966 | -2,434 | -1,535 | -1,083 | -922 | -1,126 | -740 | -985 | $-2,347$ | $-1,557$ | -1,140 | -934 | -1,036 | -761 |
| 92 | China. | -2,792 | $-3,456$ | -812 | -882 | -388 | -757 | -630 | -1,048 | $-1,021$ | -799 | -842 | -389 | -813 | -619 | -988 | -1,036 |
| 93 | Hong Kong... | -5,843 | -4,555 | -1,371 | $-1,881$ | $-1,425$ | -1,008 | -940 | -1,259 | -1,348 | -1,346 | $-1,832$ | $-1,420$ | $-1,082$ | -927 | -1,201 | -1,345 |
| 94 | Korea, Republic of. | -9,386 | -9,515 | -2,472 | -2,698 | -2,411 | -2,129 | -2,235 | -2,687 | -2,464 | -2,421 | -2,565 | -2,437 | -2,311 | -2,174 | -2,543 | -2,487 |
| 95 | Singapore.. | -2,094 | -2,189 | -481 | -654 | -591 | $\begin{array}{r} -507 \\ -5679 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -526 \\ -5719 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -550 \\ -8979 \end{array}$ | $-606$ | $\begin{array}{r} -483 \\ -4580 \end{array}$ | $-616$ | $-584$ | $-559$ | $-529$ | $-502$ | -599 |
| 96 97 | Taiwan .... | $-17,499$ $-6,266$ | \|$-12,968$ <br> $-3,789$ | - 4,631 | -4,998 | $-3,724$ -1744 | $-2,672$ | $-2,719$ | $-3,973$ | $-3,604$ | $-4,530$ | $-4,900$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3,711 \\ 1772 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -2,864 \\ -1,904 \end{array}$ | $-2,659$ | $-3,848$ | $-3,597$ -847 |
| 97 98 | Africa .......................................................................... | $-6,266$ $-5,158$ | $-3,789$ $-4,096$ | $-1,459$ $-1,221$ | -2,241 | $-1,744$ $-1,406$ | -1,251 | -898 $-1,236$ | -835 -991 | -805 -855 | $-1,463$ | $-2,149$ <br> $-1,771$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1,773 \\ & -1,404 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,324 \\ -1,034 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -883 \\ -1,226 \end{array}$ | -735 -977 | -847 -858 |
| 99 | International organization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | Industrial countries ${ }^{6}$. | -94,907 | -75,919 | -23,595 | -23,344 | -25,646 | -18,556 | -18,903 | -18,226 | -20,234 | -23,372 | -21,469 | -25,591 | -20,676 | -18,708 | -16,259 | -20,281 |
| 101 | Members of OPEC ${ }^{6}$ | -13,658 | -9,146 | -2,779 | $-4,890$ | $-3,576$ | $-2,456$ | -2,669 | -2,327 | -1,694 | $-2,816$ | $-4,740$ | $-3,603$ | $-2,566$ | -2,686 | -2,159 | $-1,734$ |
| 102 | Other countries ${ }^{6}$... | -51,715 | -41,460 | -13,521 | $-14,500$ | -11,860 | -10,786 | -8,967 | -11,945 | -9,762 | -13,364 | $-13,456$ | -11,998 | -11,945 | -8,758 | -10,752 | -10,001 |

Table 3.-U.S. Merchandise Trade—Continued
[Millions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1987 |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | II | III | IV | I | II | $111{ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{+}$ | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | III ${ }^{+}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Merchandise trade, by principal end-use category, adjusted to balance of payments basis, excluding military: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Merchandise exports, balance of payments basis, excluding military (A-8). | 249,570 | 319,905 | 61,429 | 61,702 | 69,274 | 75,665 | 81,139 | 77,967 | 85,134 | 59,864 | 64,902 | 68,013 | 75,140 | 79,443 | 81,674 | 83,648 |
|  | Agricultural products | 29,517 | 38,268 | 6,724 | $7,054$ | 8,661 | 9,657 | -7,966 | 8,900 | $10,745$ | 7,118 | $8,287$ | 7,626 | 8,910 | 9,547 | 10,213 | ${ }^{9,598}$ |
|  | Nonagricultural products. | $220,053$ | $\begin{aligned} & 581,637 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 54,705 | $54,648$ | 60,613 | 66,008 | 72,173 | 69,067 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,148 \\ & 74,389 \end{aligned}$ | 52,746 | $56,615$ | 60,387 | $\begin{gathered} 0,9120 \\ 66,230 \end{gathered}$ | 69,896 | 71,461 | 74,050 |
| 4 | Foods, feeds, and beverages | 24,588 | 32,897 | 5,546 | 6,411 | 7,026 | 7,694 | 7,607 | 8,404 | 9,192 | 5,876 | 7,022 | 6,347 | 7,426 | 8,119 | 8,919 | 8,433 |
| 5 | Agricultural | 22,608 | 30,270 | 5,137 | 5,639 <br> 29 | 6,545 | 7,243 | 7,042 3 | 7,292 | 8,693 | 5,390 2,727 | ${ }^{6,565}$ | 5,751 <br> , 589 | ${ }^{6,790}$ | 7,428 | 8,270 | 7,782 4,086 |
| 7 | Wrains and | $\begin{array}{r}10,485 \\ 3,268 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15,141 | - 749 | 1,093 | -822 | 1,189 | 1,301 | 1,348 | ${ }^{4,303}$ | -826 | 2,814 | 2,863 | 1,284 | 1,409 | 1,096 | 1,352 |
| 8 | Corn | 3,250 | 5,142 | 944 | 7772 | 855 | , 977 | 1,185 | 1,368 | 1,612 | 925 | 960 | 737 | 897 | 1,151 | 1,702 | 1,392 |
| 9 <br> 10 | Soybeans. | 4,330 | 4,881 | 718 | 938 | 1,547 | 1,5788 | 920 597 | 880 | 1,503 | 782 | 1,688 | 1,075 | 1,154 | 1,066 | 1,596 | 1,065 |
| 10 | Meat products and poultry | ${ }^{1,856}$ | ${ }^{2,632}$ | 454 | 457 | 547 | 459 | 597 | 765 | 81 | 462 | 471 | 507 | 483 | ${ }_{919}^{611}$ | 788 | 751 907 |
| 12 | Vegetables, fruits, nuts, and preparations ...... | 3,163 2,774 | 3,622 | 647 | 754 <br> 756 | 751 | $\begin{array}{r}833 \\ 804 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 894 929 | 881 | 1,954 | 7837 | 728 | 771 | 827 | 920 | 901 | 973 |
| 13 | Nonagricultural (fish, distilled beverages, | 1,980 | ${ }^{2,627}$ | 409 | 772 | 481 | 451 | 565 | 1,112 | 499 | 486 | 457 | 596 | 636 | 691 | 649 | 651 |
| 14 | Fish and shellfish | 1,587 | 2,161 | 310 | 673 | 367 | 347 | 430 | 1,000 | 384 | 387 | 364 | 481 | 523 | 558 | 546 | 535 |
| 15 | Industrial supplies and materi | 69,115 | 88,948 | 17,300 | 17,273 | 18,819 | 21,594 | 23,117 | 21,818 | 22,419 | 16,847 | 17,742 | 18,674 | 21,651 | 22,597 | 22,334 | 22,366 |
| 1617 | Agricultural. | 6,344 | 7,334 | 1,455 | 1,292 | 1,975 | 2,228 | 1,739 | 1,479 | 1,888 | 1,593 | 1,584 | 1,735 | 1,954 | 1,932 | 1,796 | 1,652 |
|  | Raw cotton | 1,651 | 1,990 | 382 | 341 | 556 | 751 | 543 | 280 | 416 | 391 | 470 | 507 | 608 | 588 | 408 | 386 |
|  | Tobacco, unmanufactured.. | 1,091 | 1,253 | $\stackrel{247}{ }$ | 132 | 389 | 396 | 296 | 215 | 346 | 329 | 187 | 238 | 395 | 377 | 289 | 192 |
|  | Hides and skins, including furskin | 1,731 | 1,819 | 452 | 385 | 424 | 523 | 454 | 420 | 422 | 428 | 459 | 464 | 425 | 430 | 497 581 | 467 |
|  | Other agricultural industrial supplies | 1,791 | 2,173 | 357 | 420 | 579 | 535 | 412 | 543 | 683 | 428 | 454 | 499 | 503 | 503 | 581 | 586 |
| 25 | Nonagricultural. | 62,771 | 81,614 | 15,845 | 15,981 | 16,844 | 19,366 | 21,378 | 20,339 | 20,531 | 15,254 | 16,158 | 16,939 | 19,697 | 20,665 | 20,538 | 20,714 |
|  | Energy products | 9,221 | 9,744 | 2,429 | 2,313 | 2,483 | 2,030 | 2,547 | 2,566 | 2,601 | 2,358 | 2,361 | 2,315 | 2,232 | 2,471 | 2,603 | 2,439 |
|  | Fuels and lubricants ${ }^{7}$ | 9,211 | 9,698 | 2,426 | 2,310 | 2,480 | 2,020 | 2,539 | 2,550 | 2,589 | 2,355 | 2,357 | 2,313 | 2,222 | 2,463 | 2,586 | 2,427 |
|  | Coal and related fuels...... | 3,503 4,667 | 4, 4,428 | 1,192 | 1,100 1 | 952 1,259 | 1,14 1,116 | ${ }_{1}^{1,161}$ | 1,2944 | 1,243 | 806 1,209 | 820 1,236 | 917 1,130 | 1,107 1 | 1,048 1,179 | 1,1138 | 1,218 |
| 2627282930 | Paper and paper base st | 5,961 | 7,483 | 1,512 | 1,567 | 1,527 | 1,786 | 1,848 | 1,914 | 1,935 | 1,461 | 1,571 | 1,562 | 1,809 | 1,784 | 1,911 | 1,979 |
|  | Textile supplies and related mater | 3,641 | 4,414 | 952 | 892 | 922 | 1,045 | 1,102 | 1,112 | 1,155 | ,905 | ,927 | 927 | 1,053 | 1,048 | 1,155 | 1,158 |
|  | Chemicals, excluding medicinals... | 20,482 | 25,322 | 5,234 | 5,228 | 5,293 | 6,108 | 6,388 | 6,585 | 6,241 | 5,014 | 5,224 | 5,493 | 6,124 | 6,122 | 6,570 | 6,506 |
|  | Ouilding materials, except metals. | 4,246 | 5,692 | 985 | 1,118 | 1,183 | 1,274 | 1,549 | 1,422 | ${ }_{2}^{1,447}$ | 951 | 1,168 | 1,189 | 1,241 | ${ }_{2}^{1,500}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,488}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,461}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 32 \\ & 33 \\ & 34 \\ & 35 \\ & 36 \\ & 37 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | Metals and nonmetalic product | 12,843 | 20,423 | 3,116 | 3,320 | 3,740 | 5,178 | 5,733 | 4,688 | 4,829 | 3,002 | 3,352 | 3,724 | 5,281 | 5,595 | 4,742 | 4,806 |
|  | Steelmaking materials..... | 1,244 | 1,689 | 341 | ${ }^{314}$ | 377 | 284 | ${ }^{\text {, }} 111$ | 444 | 450 | 310 | 311 | , 357 | ${ }^{364}$ | 466 | 437 | 422 |
|  | Iron and steel products | 1,390 | 2,184 | 348 | 345 | 373 | 416 | 489 | 523 | 756 | 336 | 355 | 375 | 412 | 476 | 545 | 751 |
|  | Nonferrous metals | 6,401 | 11,909 | 1,439 | 1,654 | 2,012 | 3,390 | 3,550 | 2,567 | 2,402 | 1,417 | 1,678 | 1,999 | 3,398 | 3,524 | 2,598 | 2,390 |
|  | Nonmonetary gold | 2,598 | 5,763 | 485 | 702 | 936 | 2,202 | 1,951 | 906 | 704 | 485 | 702 | 936 | 2,202 | 1,951 | ${ }_{106}^{906}$ | 704 |
|  | Other precious metals | 434 | 533 | 127 | 115 | 108 | 144 | 136 | 122 | 131 | 125 | 126 | 105 | 133 | 133 | 135 | 133 |
|  | Other nonferrous metals.... | 3,369 | 5,613 | 827 |  | 968 | 1,044 | 1,463 | 1,539 | 1,567 | 807 | 850 | 958 | 1,063 | 1,440 | 1,557 | 1,553 |
|  | Other metal and nonmetalic products. | 3,808 | 4,641 | 988 | 1,007 | 978 | 1,083 | 1,183 | 1,154 | 1,221 | 939 | 1,008 | 993 | 1,107 | 1,129 | 1,162 | 1,243 |
| 39 | Capital goods, except automotive | 88,100 | 111,956 | 21,390 | 22,155 | 24,654 | 26,330 | 28,118 | 27,195 | 30,313 | 20,812 | 23,387 | 24,120 | 26,335 | 27,433 | 28,556 | 29,632 |
| 40 | Machinery, except consumer-type.. | 70,647 | 89,741 | 17,531 | 17,541 | 19,861 | 21,233 | 22,103 | 22,152 | 24,253 | 17,024 | 18,131 | 19,598 | 21,503 | 21,466 | 22,889 | 23,883 |
|  | Electric generating machinery, electric apparatus, and parts. | 8,431 | 10,786 | 2,126 | 2,066 | 2,350 | 2,574 | 2,732 | 2,683 | 2,797 | 2,044 | 2,137 | 2,362 | 2,574 | 2,625 | 2,777 | 2,809 |
| 42 | Nonelectric, including parts and attachments ................ | 62,218 | 78,955 | 15,405 | 15,476 | 17,512 | 18,659 | 19,371 | 19,469 | 21,456 | 14,980 | 15,995 | 17,237 | 18,929 | 18,841 | 20,112 | 21,074 |
|  | Oil drilling, mining, and construction machinery. | 4,757 | 6,178 | 1,185 | 1,188 | 1,331 | 1,469 | 1,494 | 1,557 | 1,658 | 1,127 | 1,235 | 1,329 | 1,482 | 1,426 | 1,615 | 1,655 |
|  | Industrial engines, pumps, and compressors | 3,089 | 3,845 | 739 | 794 | 876 | 1,005 | 876 | 960 | 1,004 |  | 825 | 818 | 1,056 | 888 | 988 | 935 |
|  | Machine tools and metal working machinery.. | 4, 4,238 | 2,464 5 5 | 541 1,068 | ${ }_{1,063}^{496}$ | 1,152 | 1,205 | 611 1,264 | 602 1,291 | 1,365 | 1,060 | 1,085 1,58 | 1,118 | 1,234 | 1,281 | 1,318 | 1,322 |
|  | Other industrial, agricultural, and service industry machinery. | 13,888 | 17,984 | 3,520 | 3,430 | 3,842 | 4,256 | 4,496 | 4,450 | 4,782 | 3,352 | 3,567 | 3,840 | 4,299 | 4,290 | 4,627 | 4,769 |
| 48 | Computers, peripherals, and parts. | 17,357 | 21,723 | 4,194 | 4,281 | 5,047 | 5,301 | 5,305 | 5,209 | 5,908 | 4,150 | 4,493 | 4,834 | 5,386 | 5,256 | 5,467 | 5,614 |
|  | Semiconductors.................. | 5,434 | 7,085 | 1,345 | 1,446 | 1,530 | 1,574 | 1,750 | 1,860 | 1,901 | 1,262 | 1,430 | 1,595 | 1,623 | 1,637 | 1,841 | 1,984 |
|  | Telecommunications equipment.... | ${ }^{4}, 6673$ | 5,897 | 1,143 | 1,151 | 1,328 | 1,379 | 1,455 | 1,466 | 1,597 | 1,120 | 1,170 | 1,316 | 1,398. | 1,424 | 1,498 | $\begin{array}{r}1,577 \\ \hline 993\end{array}$ |
|  | Other office and business machines. Scientific, hospital, and medical equipment and parts. | 1,432 4,005 | 5,052 | 1,003 | 381 982 | 1,081 | 1,230 | 1,208 | 1,243 | 1,371 | 394 994 | 1,020 | 1,072 | 1,206 | 1,196 | 1,291 | 1,359 |
| 535455 | Civilian aircraft, engines, parts | 15,871 | 20,457 | 3,440 | 4,214 | 4,397 | 4,671 | 5,598 | 4,628 | 5,560 | 3,377 | 4,805 | 4,122 | 4,401 | 5,557 | 5,253 | 5,246 |
|  | Civilian aircraft, complete, all types.. | 7,525 | 10,289 | 1,475 | 2,084 | 2,092 | 2,380 | 3,119 | 2,088 | 2,702 | 1,392 | 2,629 | 1,871 | 2,127 | 3,043 | 2,657 | 2,462 |
|  | Other transportation equipment ............. | 1,582 | 1,758 | 419 | 400 | 396 | 426 | 417 | 415 | 500 | 411 | 401 | 400 | 431 | 410 | 414 | 503 |
| 56 | Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines. | 26,290 | 33,144 | 6,783 | 5,672 | 7,541 | 8,207 | 8,864 | 7,284 | 8,789 | 6,213 | 6,352 | 7,635 | 7,900 | 8,248 | 8,213 | 8,783 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 58 \\ & 59 \\ & 60 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | To Canada | 19,302 | 23,178 | 5,043 | 4,039 | 5,546 | 6,049 | 6,369 | 4,961 | 5,799 | 4,538 | 4,611 | 5,714 | 5,726 | 5,840 | 5,661 |  |
|  | Passenger cars, new and used....... | 6,274 | 7,878 | 1,854 | 1,145 | 1,876 | 1,961 | 2,173 | 1,717 | 2,027 | 1,554 | 1,422 | 1,990 | 1,818 | 1,857 | 2,078 | 2,125 |
|  | Trucks, buses, and special purpose vehicles | 2,564 | ${ }_{2}^{2,765}$ | 499 | 447 | 762 | 771 | 754 | 645 443 | 595 503 | 604 459 | 679 460 | 811 | 780 540 | ${ }_{504}^{656}$ | 684 516 | 645 509 |
|  | Entines and engine parts....... | 8,596 | 2,069 10,466 | 1,992 | 1,847 | 2,440 | 2,742 | 2,894 | 2,156 | 2,674 | r 1,921 | 2,050 | 2,439 | 2,588 | 2,823 | 2,383 | 2,671 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 63 \\ & 64 \\ & 65 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | To other areas.. | 6,988 | 9,966 | 1,740 | 1,633 | 1,995 | 2,158 | 2,495 | 2,323 | 2,990 | 1,675 | 1,741 | 1,921 | 2,174 | 2,408 | 2,552 | 2,833 |
|  | Passenger cars, new and used. | 1,167 | 2,442 | 301 | 204 | 421 | 516 | 609 | 472 | 845 | 299 | 289 | 345 | 490 | 608 | 667 | 677 |
|  | Trucks, buses, and special purpose vehicles | 732 | 1,065 | 161 | 153 | 243 | 230 | 273 | 246 | 316 | 155 | 151 | 235 | 253 | 261 | 246 | 306 |
|  | Engines and engine parts... | 932 | 1,224 | 227 | 218 | 257 | 246 | 299 | 319 | 360 | 218 | 223 | 255 | 248 | 287 | 328 | ${ }_{369}$ |
|  | Other parts and accessories............................ | 4,157 | 5,235 | 1,051 | 1,058 | 1,074 | 1,166 | 1,314 | 1,286 | 1,469 | 1,003 | 1,078 | 1,086 | 1,183 | 1,252 | 1,311 | 1,489 |
| 67 | Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive.. | 17,952 | 23,800 | 4,549 | 4,545 | 4,780 | 5,285 | 5,952 | 6,049 | 6,514 | 4,383 | 4,649 | 4,813 | 5,295 | 5,734 | 6,210 | 6,561 |
|  | Consumer nondurables, manufactured | 10,312 | 12,813 | 2,608 | 2,697 | 2,661 | 2,904 | 3,203 | 3,303 | 3,403 | 2,553 | 2,687 | 2,710 | 2,908 | 3,133 | 3,300 | 3,472 |
|  | Medical, dental, and pharmaceutical preparations, including vitamins. | 3,393 | 4,144 | 886 | 858 | 795 | 961 | 1,032 | 1,057 | 1,094 | 851 | 876 | 836 | 914 | 995 | 1,089 | 1,146 |
|  | Consumer durables, manufactured...... | 6,576 | 9,398 | 1,694 | 1,585 | 1,803 | 2,066 | 2,366 | 2,370 | 2,596 | 1,593 | 1,680 | 1,800 | 2,067 | 2,228 | 2,517 | 2,586 |
| 71 | Household and kitchen appliances and other household goods. | 2,684 | 3,724 | 666 | 678 | 731 | 849 | 911 | 928 | 1,036 | 647 | 694 | 736 | 846 | 887 | 949 | 1,043 |
| 72 | Unmanufactured consumer goods (gem stones, nursery stock). | 794 | 1,088 | 195 | 214 | 216 | 243 | 273 | 282 | 290 | 185 | 232 | 203 | 248 | 263 | 299 | 277 |
|  | Exports, n.e.c., and reexports. | 23,525 | 29,160 | 5,861 | 5,646 | 6,454 | 6,555 | 7,481 | 7,217 | 7,907 | 5,733 | 5,800 | 6,424 | 6,533 | 7,312 | 7,442 | 7,873 |
| 74 | Other domestic exports and balance of payments adjustments not included above (minimum value shipments and miscellaneous exports). | 14,621 | 17,219 | 3,576 | 3,464 | 3,996 | 3,950 | 4,448 | 4,253 | 4,568 | 3,497 | 3,564 | 4,006 | 3,912 | 4,353 | 4,375 | 4,578 |
| 75 | Foreign (reexports) .................................................... | 8,904 | 11,941 | 2,285 | 2,182 | 2,458 | 2,605 | 3,033 | 2,964 | 3,339 | 2,236 | 2,236 | 2,418 | 2,621 | 2,959 | 3,067 | 3,295 |

Table 3.-U.S. Merchandise Trade-Continued
[Millions of dollars]


See footnotes on page 51.

Table 4.-Selected U.S. Government Transactions
[Milions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1987 | 1988 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1987 |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| A | U.S. Government grants (excluding military) and transactions increasing Government assets, total........ <br> By category | 16,469 | 16,419 | 3,231 | 4,213 | 4,187 | 4,838 | 4,087 | 3,764 | 3,717 | 4,851 |
| 2 3 4 | Grants, net (table 1, line 32, with sign reversed). Financing military purchases ${ }^{1}$ | $\xrightarrow{10,011} 2$ | $\underset{\substack{10,052 \\ 3,165}}{ }$ | 2,100 7 | ${ }^{2,241}$ | 2,125 | 3,545 | 2,239 | 1,958 | 2,343 105 1 | $\begin{array}{r}3,512 \\ 785 \\ \hline 8727\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 7,195 | 6,888 | 1,386 | 1,558 | 1,514 | 2,739 | 1,245 | 1,278 | 1,638 | 2,727 |
| 5 | Credits and other long-term assets (table 1, line 42, with sign reversed) | 6,493 | 6,558 | 978 | 2,112 | 2,060 | 1,342 | 1,953 | 1,861 | 1,451 | 1,294 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Capital subscriptions and contributions to international financial institutions, excluding IMF | 4,212 | 4, 4,814 | 189 | - 1,683 | 1,484 | 333 853 | 1,679 | $\underset{1,446}{298}$ | 325 977 | 742 |
| 8 | Credits repayable in other than U.S. dollars | +115 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 53 \\ \hline 342 \\ \hline 4 .\end{array}$ | -6 109 | 1,69 118 | 1,64 107 107 | 41 | ${ }_{-11}$ | 1,46 110 | 57 92 | 1 189 |
|  | Foreign currency holdings and short-term assets, net (table 1, line 44, with sign reversed)... | -35 | -192 | 153 | -140 |  | -49 | -105 | -55 | -77 | 45 |
|  | Foreign currency holdings (excluding administrative cash holdings), net $\qquad$ Receipts from: | -129 | -101 | $-66$ | -20 | 5 | -47 | $-13$ | -47 | -11 | 31 |
|  |  | 45 76 | $\stackrel{17}{36}$ | 32 | 5 | 24 17 | 14 | ${ }_{12}^{4}$ | (*) | 8 10 | $\stackrel{(*)}{3}$ |
|  | Repasments of principal | 54 | 60 | ${ }_{7}$ | $\stackrel{14}{20}$ | 12 | 14 | ${ }_{16}$ | 21 | 9 | ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | Reverse grants. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other sources | 12 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
|  | Grants and credits in the recipient's currency | 15 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | (*) | 3 | ) | *) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | Other U.S. Government expenditures. | 301 | 211 | 112 | 61 | 45 | 83 | 44 | 77 | 40 | 49 |
| 20 | Assets acquired in performance of U.S. Government guarantee and insurance obligations, net | 236 | -88 | 165 | -134 | 45 | 161 | 171 | -8 | -5 | 97 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | Other assets held under Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, net | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |  | ${ }^{*}$ * | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 23 | Other short-term assets (including changes in administrative cash holdings), net..... | $-141$ | -3 | 54 | 15 | -48 | -162 | 79 | (*) | -61 | -21 |
|  | By program |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Capital subscriptions and contributions to international financial institutions, excludin | 1,212 | 1,314 | 189 | 282 | 407 | 333 | 279 | 298 | 325 | 412 |
|  | Under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act and related | 11,621 | 11,38 | -239 | ${ }_{2} 764$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{4609}$ | ${ }_{3}^{320}$ | 494 | 511 | - 4.448 |
|  | Under Export-Import Bank Act. | 990 | 711 | , 152 | ${ }_{4} 486$ | ${ }^{2} 199$ | ,153 | 152 | ,152 | 295 | 111 |
|  | Under Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act | 713 | 291 | 212 | 76 | 209 | 217 | 79 | 80 | 42 | 90 |
|  | Under other grant and credit programs. | 540 | 786 | 114 | 127 | 93 | 212 | ${ }^{130}$ | 121 | ${ }^{246}$ | 289 |
|  |  | ${ }_{301}^{142}$ | ${ }_{211}^{102}$ | 46 112 | ${ }_{61}^{37}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{83}^{28}$ | 28 44 | 34 <br> 77 | ${ }_{40}^{22}$ | 50 |
|  | Other (including changes in administrative cash holdings), net..... | 306 | 338 | 162 | 130 | 61 | -47 | 81 | 108 | 30 | 120 |
|  | By disposition ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Estimated transactions involving no direct dollar outflow from the United States | 11,617 | 11,620 | 2,353 | 3,214 | 3,183 | 2,869 | 3,278 | 2,848 | 2,742 | 2,752 |
|  | Expenditures on U.S. merchand | 5,350 | 5,092 | 1,325 | 1,066 | 1,520 | 1,438 | -1,289 | 1,874 | 1,302 | 1,427 |
|  | Expenditures on U.S. services ${ }^{4}$ Finances by U.S. Government ${ }^{6}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,807 | 2,209 | 426 457 | 988 809 | ${ }^{568}$ | b97 674 | ${ }^{1,215}$ | ${ }_{726}$ | 521 | 423 |
|  | By long-term credits. | 1,492 | 730 | 218 | 499 | 504 | 272 | 108 | 332 | 179 | 111 |
|  | By grants ${ }^{1}$. | 1,315 | 1,479 | 239 | 310 | 364 |  |  |  |  | 312 |
|  | U.S. Government grants and credits to repay prior U.S. Government credits $1 \times$ | ${ }^{1,545}$ | ${ }^{1,484}$ | 88 | 306 | 111 | 40 | 175 | 157 | 84 | 19 |
|  | U.S. Government long- and short-term credits to repay prior U.S. private credits ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and ather assets... | 796 | 568 -3 | 173 | 151 | $\stackrel{266}{-1}$ | ${ }^{206}$ | $\stackrel{109}{-2}$ | 136 -1 | ${ }_{(*)}$ | ${ }_{(111}$ |
|  | Increase in liabilities associated with U.S. Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets (including changes in retained accounts) ${ }^{7}$ (line C11). | 1 | -3 |  |  | -1 | 1 | -2 | -1 | (*) |  |
|  | Less receipts on short-term U.S. Government assets (a) financing military sales contracts, ${ }^{1}$ (b) financing repayment of private credits and other assets, and (c) financing expenditures on U.S. | 52 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 5 |
| 44 | Less foreiga currencies used by U.S. Government other than for grants or credits (ine A19) | 301 | 211 | 12 | 61 | 45 | 83 | 44 | 77 | 40 | 49 |
| 45 | Estimated dollar payments to foreign countries and international financia | 4,854 | 4,799 | 880 | 1,001 | 1,001 | 1,972 | 809 | 916 | 975 | 2,099 |
| B1 | Repayments on U.S. Government long-term assets, total (table 1, line 43) | 7,620 | 10,007 | 1,012 | 1,862 | 2,353 | 2,392 | 852 | 1,061 | 3,404 | 4,691 |
|  | Receipts of principal on U.S. Government credits. | 7,171 |  | 901 | 1,750 | 2,241 | 2,279 | 850 |  | 3,292 |  |
|  | Under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act and related | ${ }_{2}^{275}$ | ${ }^{453}$ | 31 | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 357 \end{array}$ | 46 601 | 1,185 | 123 <br> 386 <br> 8 | 90 369 | ${ }_{2}^{118}$ | ${ }_{4}^{122}$ |
|  | Under Export-Import Bank Act ................... | 4,285 | 1,312 | 564 | 1,313 | 1,543 | -865 | 324 | 431 |  | 264 |
|  | Under Commodity Credit Corporation Charter | 151 | 109 | 47 | 25 | ${ }_{5}^{46}$ | 33 105 | ${ }_{6}^{11}$ | 52 | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ | $10^{\frac{1}{1}}$ |
|  | Under other credit programs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Receipts on other long-term assets ${ }^{8}$. | 449 | 41 | 111 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 2 | 116 | 112 | 110 |
| C | U.S. Government liabilities other than securities, total, net increase ( + ) (table 1, line 55) | -2,824 | -1,278 | -1,337 | -1,309 | -287 | 108 | -123 | -570 | -292 | -293 |
|  | Associated with military sales contracts ${ }^{2}$. | 2,527 |  | -1,325 |  | -217 | 150 |  |  | $-310$ |  |
|  | U.S. Government cash receipts from foreign governments (including principal repayments on credits financing military sales contracts), net of refunds 1 . | 7,868 | 10,328 | 1,971 | 2,223 | 1,723 | 1,951 | 1,604 | 1,366 | 3,831 | 3,527 |
|  | Less U.S. Government receipts from principal repayments. | 1,301 | 3,489 | 161 | 160 | 387 | 594 | 184 | 139 | 1,417 | 1,749 |
|  | Less U.S. Treasury securities issued in connection with prepayments for military purchases in the United States. | 373 |  | 262 | 700 | -324 | -266 | -371 | -152 | 606 | 293 |
|  | Plus financing of military sales contracts by U.S. Government ${ }^{5}$ (line A36)... | 2,807 1492 | 2,209 | 457 218 | 809 499 | 868 504 | 674 272 | 539 108 | $\begin{array}{r}726 \\ 332 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 521 179 | ${ }_{121}^{423}$ |
|  | By long-term credits.... | 1,492 | 730 | 218 | 499 | 504 | 272 | 108 |  | 179 | 111 |
|  | By grants ${ }^{1}$ - 0 , | 1,315 |  | 339 | 310 | 364 | 402 | 431 | 394 | 342 | 312 |
|  | Less transfers of goods and services (including transfers financed by grants for military purchases, and by credits) ${ }^{12} 9$ (table 1, line 3). | 11,529 | 9,938 | 3,330 | 3,307 | 2,745 | 2,147 | 2,482 | 2,642 | 2,640 | 2,175 |
|  | Associated with U.S. Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets (including changes in retained accounts) ${ }^{7}$ (line A42). | 1 | -3 | 1 | $\cdots$ | -1 | 1 | -2 | -1 | (*) | (*) |
|  | Associated with other liabilit | -298 | -9 | -13 | -173 | -69 | -43 | 31 | -32 | 18 |  |
|  | Sales of nuclear material by Department of Energy | -75 | 17 | $-27$ | -25 | $-3$ | -20 | -20 | -11 | $\stackrel{46}{2}$ | 2 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}-68 \\ -155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1 | 1 | -56 -92 | -29 | 2 -26 | 3 48 4 | -1 -20 | -27 | -26 |
|  | ales and miscellaneous opera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^5]Table 5.-Direct Investment: Income, Capital, Royalties and License Fees, and Other Private Services [Millions of dollars]

|  | (Credits +; debits -) | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1987 |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{+}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| U.S. direct investment abroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1234456789 |  |  | 48,170 49786 | 12,623 | 10,162 | 9,457 | 20,066 | ${ }_{12,262}^{12,134}$ | 10,532 | ${ }^{8,814}$ | ${ }_{13,917}^{16,56}$ |
|  |  | 36,666 15,642 | ${ }_{-1,616}^{49,786}$ | ${ }^{\text {li,687 }}$ | ${ }^{9,230}$ | ${ }^{8,469}$ | ${ }_{9,035}^{11,032}$ | ${ }^{11,349}$ | -2,592 | -2,587 | ${ }_{2}^{13,645}$ |
|  | Earnings (net of withholding taxes) .-....................................................................................... | 54,701 | 49,750 | 13,260 | 10,723 | 10,057 | 20,660 | 12,713 | 10,910 | 9,194 | 16,933 |
|  |  | 19,031 | 30,321 19,429 | 4,331 8,929 | ${ }_{6,661}^{4,062}$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{6,215}$ | - | 6,696 4,214 | 4,468 4 4 | - ${ }_{\text {6, } 108}$ |
|  | Interest (net of withholding taxes). <br> U.S. parents' receipts. | -2,393 | -1,580 | $-637$ | -561 | -600 | -594 | - 451 | ${ }_{-377}^{4,24}$ | ${ }_{-380}$ | -371 |
|  |  | 1,637 | 1,919 | 374 | 398 | 431 | 433 | 438 | ${ }_{889}^{489}$ | 495 | 499 |
|  |  | -4,029 | $-3,499$ | -1,011 | -960 | -1,031 | -1,027 | -887 | 866 | -876 | 870 |
| 10 | Capital (table 1, line 46). | -44,455 |  | -10,957 |  | -7,205 |  | -7,255 | $-2,178$ | -4,402 | $-6,600$ |
| 12 | Equity capital........... | -2,470 | 3,754 | -3.478 | 1,283 | -7,25 | -2,801 | $-2,807$ |  | -1,580 | $-{ }_{-1,302}$ |
| 13 | Decreases in equity capital ${ }^{3}$ | 8,896 | 10,636 | - 2,551 | - 2,566 | -$-1,93$ <br> 1,888 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,692 } \\ 1,891\end{array}$ | - 3,716 | -3,572 |  |  |
| 14 | Interc | - 35.669$-6,315$ | -19,429 | -8,929 | ${ }^{2,6,661}$ | -5,685 | -14,445 |  |  | $-{ }^{-4,726}$ | -6,108 |
| 16 |  |  | -4,761 | - 1,101 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -2,137 \\ & -2,137 \\ & -2,420 \end{aligned}\right.$ | - | -1,099 | $\begin{aligned} & \{+3,782 \\ & -3,251 \\ & -3, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,343 \\ -\quad 328 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | -1,171 |
| 17 | U.S. ${ }^{\text {U. parents' }}$ parents ' ${ }^{\text {' }}$ pa | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -3,192 \\ & -3,123 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1,684 \\ & -3,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}  \\ -2,254 \\ 1,153 \end{array}$ |  |  | -1,293 | ${ }_{-531}^{-3,21}$ | -872 | $-271$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,310 \\ -2,481 \end{array}$ |
| 18 | Royalties and license fees (table 1, line 7) U.S. parents' receipts | 6,917 <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> -148 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,991 \\ & 7,897 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,512 \\ & 1,529 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,609 \\ & 1,640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,666 \\ & 1,721 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2,175}^{2,130}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{1,738}$ | 1,918 | 1,938 | $\xrightarrow{2,202}$ |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | U.S. parents' payments.... | -148 | -106 | -17 |  | -54 | -45 | -34 | -27 | -16 | -29 |
| 21 | Other private services (table 1, line 9). U.S. parents' receipts. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 2,391 \\ 5,147 \\ -2,756 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,764 \\ 5,682 \\ -2,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 481 \\ 1,175 \\ -694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ 1,286 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 539 \\ 1,290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 794 \\ & 1,396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 727 \\ 1,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7397 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 4 2 7} \\ & -688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ 1,428 \\ -780 \end{array}$ | 6511,464-814 |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | By industry of affiliate: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 52,300 \\ 8,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,170 \\ 8,349 \end{array}$ | 12,623 | $\begin{gathered} 10,162 \\ 1,718 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {9,457 }} 1.627$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,066 \\ 2,799 \end{gathered}$ | 12,262 | $\underset{\substack{10,532 \\ 1955}}{ }$ | 8,814 | 16,562 |
|  |  | 27,041 | 23,433 <br> 1638 | 6,561 | ${ }_{4}^{1,916}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,799 \\ 1,260 \\ 1,260 \end{array}$ | 5,401 | ${ }_{4}^{4,550} 4$ | 4,273 | $\xrightarrow{1,85}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{4,077}$ | ${ }^{4,527}$ | ${ }_{3,526}^{4,5}$ | 6,007 | ${ }_{4}^{4,315}$ |  |  | 5,477 |
|  |  |  | 7,76875,955 |  | ${ }_{9,230}^{3,527}$ | 8, 3 8, 469 | 11,032 |  | ${ }_{1}^{4,028}$ | ${ }^{2} 1.568$ | 13,9171,9887,3844,615 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{7,466}$ | 1,646 | 1,495 | 2,021 | $\begin{gathered} 1,1,344 \\ 1,976 \\ 5,768 \\ 5,76 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,1298 \\ 1,998 \\ 6,757 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{11,401 \\ 1,827}}{ }$ |  |
|  | Manufacturing. | 11,370 | 16,063 | 2,516 | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{2,43}$ | 3,156 | 2,755 | ${ }_{3,600}$ | 4,370 | 3,478 |  |
|  | Capital: | -2470 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{33} 3$ | Equity capital (line 11) <br> Petroleum $\qquad$ |  | 3,754 | -922 | 1,283 | 25 | $-2,801$ | 908 |  | ${ }_{3}$ | 680 |
| ${ }_{34}^{33}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-1205 } \\ -2076 \\ -605 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -3,837 | -241 40 | - 233 | -109 | ${ }_{-1,34}^{-1,300}$ | 1,786 -70 | ${ }^{1,1917}$ | 72 | -863 |
| 5 |  |  | -635 | -726 | 1,157 | 170 | -1,277 | -808 | 441 | -282 | 14 |
| ${ }_{3}^{36}$ | Reinvested earnings (line 14, or line 6 with sign reversed) ................................................................. | -35,669 | -19,429 | -8,929 | -6,661 | -5,635 | -14,445 | -4,382 | $-4,214$ | -4,726 | -6,108 |
| $\stackrel{37}{38}$ | Petroleum. | -20,385 | -880 | -5,073 | - $-7,37$ | ${ }_{-2,451}^{180}$ | $-9,492$ | $-_{-1,549}^{811}$ | -1,245 | ${ }_{-2,063}$ | ${ }_{-6,013}^{2,048}$ |
| 39 | Other... | -12,352 | -8,130 | -3,134 | -2,587 | -3,004 | -3,626 | -2,022 | -2,174 | $-1,796$ | -2,137 |
| 40 | Intercompany debt | -6,315 | -4,761 | -1,101 | -2,570 | -1,545 | -1,099 | -3,782 | -343 | 536 | -1,171 |
| ${ }_{42}^{41}$ | Petroleum | -135 | -1,101 | 394 | 636 | -1,075 | -90 | $-359$ | -24 | -638 | -80 |
| ${ }_{43}^{42}$ | Manufacturing <br> Other $\qquad$ | -6,684 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,158 \\ -4,818\end{array}$ | -541 -941 | -2,992 | -1,782 | -969 | -3,916 | -289 | 858 | $-972$ |
|  | Foreign direct investment in the United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | come (table 1, line 27) | -10,504 | -17,252 | -3,390 | -2,807 | $-3,971$ | -337 | $-5,278$ |  |  |  |
| 45 | Income before capital gains/loss | -10,686 | -16,596 | -1,972 | -2,690 | -3,553 | -2,471 | -4,854 | -4,400 | -3,830 | -3,513 |
| , | Capital gains/losses (gains -; losses | -6,695 | -12,100 | -1,418 | - ${ }_{-1,965}^{116}$ | ${ }_{-2,877}^{-418}$ | 2,134 | - $\begin{array}{r}-424 \\ -4,208\end{array}$ | -199 | ${ }_{-2,908}^{40}$ |  |
| 48 | Distributed earnings............. | -6,158 | - 4,928 | -956 | -1,229 | -796 | -1,176 | -463 | -1,990 | -1,025 | -1,049 |
|  | Reinvested earnings | -2,537 | -7,172 | -1,645 | $-736$ | -2,081 | 1,925 | $-3,345$ | -1,093 | -1,882 | ${ }_{-182}$ |
| 90, | Interest (net of withholdi | -3,810 | -5,152 |  | -841 | -1,094 | $-1,086$ $-1,330$ | -1,070 |  | -1,326 | -1,421 |
| 52 | U.S. affliates' | -4,669 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} -6,347 \\ 1,196 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{-217}^{-1,005}$ | $\xrightarrow{129}$ | -1,273 | ${ }_{245}^{1,345}$ | ${ }^{-1,296}$ | 254 | 305 | 410 |
|  | Capital (table 1 , line 59 |  |  |  | 7,229 |  | 11,742 |  |  |  | 13,420 |
|  | Equity capital | 25,477 | 28,824 | 3,406 | 4,105 | 6,700 | 11,266 | 7,075 | 7,308 | 6,111 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | Increases in equity capital | 29,376 | 30,454 | 4,478 | 4,780 | - ${ }^{8,073}$ | ${ }^{12,045}$ | 7,687 | 7,703 | - 6 6,388 | $\begin{array}{r}8,676 \\ -346 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 57 | Reinvested earnings........... | -3,597 | - $7,1,172$ | -1,645 | -676 | ${ }^{2}$ | -1,925 | ${ }_{3,345}$ | -1,093 | 1,882 | 852 |
| 58 | rcompany deb | 13,962 | 6,228 | 2,929 | $\stackrel{2}{2,388}$ | ${ }^{6,245}$ | 2,401 | $-3,073$ | ${ }^{4,660}$ | 102 | 4,238 |
|  | U.S. affiliates', | 15,647 | 12,603 | 4,000 | 2,991 | 6,673 | 1,983 | -1,443 | - | -3,797 | -4,991 |
|  | . affiliates' re | -1,685 | -6,375 | -1,01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Royalties and license fees (table 1, line 22). | -774 | -1,007 | -199 | $-183$ | $-174$ | -219 | -230 |  |  | $-269$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | U.S. affiliates payments $\qquad$ | - 221 | ${ }^{-1,181} 1$ | -220 | -232 49 |  |  | 37 |  | - 42 | 51 |
|  | er private services (table 1, line 24) |  |  | 125 | 209 | 135 | 397 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 66 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | U.S. affiliates', payments U.S. affiliates' receipts. | -1,928 | $\begin{array}{r} -2,319 \\ -3,267 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-476 \\ \hline 01\end{array}$ | -470 679 | -394 -528 | - ${ }_{986}$ | -654 | -486 | $-506$ | 783 |
|  | By industry of affiliate: ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Income (line 44) | -10,504 | -17,252 | -3,390 | $-2,807$ | -3,971 | -337 | -5,278 | -4,418 | -4,234 | -3,322 |
| 68 | Petroleum | -2,456 | $-3,792$ | -292 | -637 | -754 | $-773$ | -1, |  | -819 | - ${ }^{-467}$ |
| 69 70 | Manufacturing | -4,515 | ${ }^{-6,726}$ |  | -1,359 | $-1,481$ | - ${ }^{837}$ | -1,556 | -1,840 | -1,886 | -1,444 |
| 71 | Income before capital gains/losses (line 45) | -10,686 | -16,596 | -1,972 | $-2,690$ | -3,553 | -2,471 | -4,854 | -4,400 | -3,830 | -3,513 |
| 72 | Petroleum | -2,433 | -3,972 | -292 | 657 | -702 | -782 | $-1,780$ |  |  | 497 |
| 73 | Manufacturing. | -5,109 | -6,138 | -973 | -1,351 | -1,519 | -1,267 | -1,494 | -1,816 | -1,403 | -1,425 |
| 74 |  | -3,143 | -6,486 | -707 | -682 | -1,332 | -422 | -1,579 | -1,702 | -1,614 | -1,591 |
|  | Capital: Equity capital (line 54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 | Petroleum | 447 | 8,895 | 41 | 45 | , 350 |  | 12 | 5 |  | 885 |
|  | Manufa | 13,210 | 11,217 | 2,197 | 1.767 | 3,829 | 5,417 | 852 | 4,866 | 2,036 | 8,464 |
| 78 |  | 11,821 | 16,711 | 1,168 | 2,294 | 2,521 | 5,8 | 6,211 | 2,447 | 4,072 | 3,981 |
| 79 | Reinvested earnings | 2,537 | 7,172 | 1,645 | 736 | 2,081 | -1,925 | 3,345 | 1,093 | 1,882 | ${ }_{57}$ |
| 81 | Petroleum | 1,378 | 1,527 | 23 | ${ }_{361} 68$ | ${ }^{531}$ | 599 | 1,993 | -622 | 598 | ${ }_{665}$ |
| 81 | Manufactur | 2,146 | - | ${ }_{1}^{1214}$ | -860 | 596 | -2,279 | 876 | 434 | -209 | 30 |
| 83 | ercompan | 13,962 | 6,228 | ${ }_{2,929}^{1,29}$ | 2,388 | 6,245 | 2,401 | $-3,073$ | 4,660 | 402 | 4,238 |
| 84 |  | 4, | -2,591 | 258 | 437 | 4,141 | 250 | -1,890 | $-196$ | -165 | -339 |
| 85 86 | Manufacturing | 5,088 4,290 | -2,563 | 2,657 14 | r 1,574 | 3,076 -972 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,019 }\end{array}$ | -576 -607 | $\xrightarrow{2,894}$ | 516 | 4,353 |
|  | Other .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 6.-Securities Transactions
[Millions of dollars]

| Line | (Credits +; debits -) | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1987 |  |  |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV |
|  | Foreign securities, net U.S. purchases ( - ), (table 1, line 47 or lines $2+11$ below | -4,456 | -7,474 | $-1,639$ | -88 | -972 | -1,757 | -4,467 | 1,529 | -1,554 | -2,982 |
|  | Stocks, net U.S. purchases. | 2,358 | -746 | -1,363 | -599 | 383 | 3,997 | -679 | 1,343 | -237 | -1,173 |
|  | New issues in the United States. Of which Canada | $\begin{array}{r}-2,684 \\ -463 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -591 \\ -24 \end{array}$ | -232 | $\begin{array}{r} -1,450 \\ -148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -797 \\ & -315 \end{aligned}$ | -205 |  | -286 | $\begin{array}{r} -181 \\ -24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -124 |
|  | Transactions in outstanding stocks, net | 5,042 | -155 | -1,131 | 851 | 1,180 | 4,142 | -679 | 1,629 | -56 | -1,049 |
|  | Western Europe.................... | -854 | -854 | -918 | -621 | -271 | 956 |  | 661 | -1,526 | -23 |
|  |  | $-1,626$ $-1,831$ | -588 | $-1,169$ <br> -982 | -92 | - ${ }^{2}$ | -367 | $\begin{array}{r}563 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 689 46 | -934 | -323 |
|  | Japan. |  | ${ }_{-300}^{50}$ | 431 | 2,077 | 1,515 | 3,015 | -936 | 520 | 1,265 | -1,149 |
|  | Other. | 689 | 471 | 338 | -43 | ${ }^{1} 246$ | 148 | 141 | 402 | 71 | -143 |
| 11 | Bonds, net U.S. purchases | -6,814 | -6,728 | -276 | 511 | -1,355 | -5,694 | -3,788 | 186 | -1,317 | $-1,809$ |
|  | New issues in the United States.. By issuer: | -6,216 | -6,798 | -1,139 | -1,001 | -377 | $-3,699$ | -2,058 | -1,048 | -2,051 | -1,641 |
| 13 | By issuer: <br> Central governments and their agencies and corporations | -2,329 | -2,294 | -891 | -193 | -261 | -984 | -668 | -725 | -156 | -745 |
| 14 15 | Other governments and their agencies and corporations ${ }^{1}$. | -2,368 | $-1,440$ $-2,573$ | $\begin{array}{r}-188 \\ -60 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -325 | -116 | $-1,739$ -32 | -893 |  | -1550 | - 397 |
| 16 |  | -1,340 | $-2,543$ -491 | -60 | -896 |  | -32 -944 | -497 | ${ }_{-99}^{-224}$ | $-1,553$ -192 | -299 |
|  | By area: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Western Europe... | -713 | ${ }_{-2,537}^{-1,427}$ |  |  | -116 | -1.140 | -1,291 | -450 -99 | - ${ }_{-728}-7$ | -342 -419 |
|  | Canada ............... | ${ }_{-642}$ | -1,079 | $-{ }_{-130}-14$ | -414 | -112 | ${ }_{-396}-1,140$ | -1,291 | --993 |  | $-174$ |
|  | Latin America. |  | -250 |  |  |  |  | -250 |  |  |  |
|  | Other countries <br> International financial institutions ${ }^{2}$. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -1,526 \\ & -1,341 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,014 \\ -1914 \\ -491 \end{array}$ | -565 | $\begin{aligned} & -190 \\ & -397 \end{aligned}$ | -149 | $\begin{aligned} & -622 \\ & -944 \end{aligned}$ | -215 | $\begin{gathered} -137 \\ -99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -156 \\ & -192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -506 \\ & -200 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Redemptions of U.S.-held foreign bonds ${ }^{3}$ | 2,994 | 5.132 | 1,094 | 800 | 550 | 550 | 1,000 | 2,048 | 822 | 1,262 |
|  | Cestern Europe. | 447 1.347 | ${ }^{1,618}$ | 4447 | 350 | 300 | 350 | 500 | 1,448 300 | 22 400 | 1481 |
|  | Other countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |
|  | International financial institutions ${ }^{2}$............ | 1,200 | 1,500 | 300 | 450 | 250 | 200 | 500 | 300 | 400 | 300 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | Other transactions in outstanding bonds, net ${ }^{3}$. | $-3,592$ | -5,062 | -231 | 712 | -1,528 | $-2,545$ | -2,730 | -814 | -88 | - 1,430 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Western Europe............. | $-8,039$ $-8,955$ | -5,491 | $-1,223$ $-1,202$ | - $-2,664$ | - ${ }^{-9,297}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-3,243 \\ -1,894 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -2,166 |  | -308 |  |
| 31 | Canada .... | -1,060 | -3,689 | -185 | -156 | -1,070 | 351 | -949 | -985 | -606 | -1,149 |
|  | Japan. | -14 | 1,801 | $-803$ | 1,685 |  | -932 | 669 | 414 | -583 | 1,301 |
| 33 |  | 5,521 | 2,317 | 1,980 | 1,847 | 415 | 1,279 | 442 | 977 | 793 | 105 |
| B1 | U.S. securities, excluding Treasury securities and transactions of foreign official agencies, net foreign purchases ( + ), (table 1 , line 61 or lines $2+10$ below). | 42,213 | 26,961 | 18,373 | 15,998 | 12,819 | $-4,977$ | 2,379 | 9,797 | 7,948 | 6,837 |
|  | Stocks, net foreign purchases | 15,521 | -714 | 9,837 | 8,421 | 5,026 | $-7,763$ | -218 | 726 | 975 | -2,197 |
|  | By area: Western Euro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Of which Germ | -1,219 | -3,9190 |  | - | ${ }_{-93}^{1,9}$ | -8,36 | -1,007 |  | ${ }_{-9}^{-194}$ | -1,917 |
|  | Switzerland. | -1,326 | $-2,346$ | 335 | 413 | -14 | $-2,060$ | -418 | -493 | $-654$ | -781 |
|  | Canada .............................. | ${ }_{911}^{260}$ | -1,247 | 2,352 | 1,488 | 1,483 |  | -642 | $-189$ | 677 242 | -1,093 |
|  | Japan. | 11,084 | 1,641 | 3,447 | 4,041 | 1,830 | 1,766 | -994 | 1,449 | 124 | -926 |
|  | Other.. | 2,316 | 560 | 1,582 | 1,316 | 1,098 | -1,680 | -103 | -78 | 803 | -62 |
|  | Corporate and other bonds, net foreign purchases | 26,692 | 27,675 | 8,536 | 7,576 | 7,793 | 2,787 | 2,597 | 9,071 | 6,973 | 9,034 |
|  | By type: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | New issues sold abroad by U.S. corporations ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | $\underset{ }{22,585}$ | 18,788 5371 5,31 | 7,000 | 5,929 | 6,348 | 3,308 1,129 | ${ }^{2,626}$ | -4,957 <br> 2,448 | 4,803 889 | 6,402 1,769 |
|  | Other outstanding bonds, net................... | ${ }_{712}$ | $\underset{3,516}{ }$ | 763 | 880 | 719 | -1,650 | -294 | 1,666 | 1,281 | 863 |
|  | By area: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Western Europe... | 21,665 | ${ }_{1}^{17,519}$ | 6,385 | 6,457 | 7,114 | 1,709 | 2,234 | 4,899 | 4,460 | 5,926 |
|  | Of which Germany..... | 1,643 |  | 1125 | ${ }^{-65}$ | ${ }_{7} \mathbf{3 5}$ | -110 | ${ }_{-63}$ | ${ }^{586}$ | 391 | ${ }_{3}$ |
|  | United Kingdom..... | 19,638 | 14,218 | 5,535 | 5,910 | 6,084 | 2,109 | 1,766 | 3,894 | 3,537 | 5,021 |
|  | Canada | 1,289 | 701 | 449 | 230 | 125 | 485 | 84 | 416 |  | 201 |
|  | Japan. | 1,552 | 7,635 | 1,555 | -8 | 198 | -193 | ${ }_{581}^{525}$ | 3,015 | 1,770 | 2,325 |
|  |  | 1,460 | - | -2 | 173 | -111 | $\underline{650}$ | -887 | ${ }_{216}$ | 119 | -76 |
|  | Memoranda: <br> Other foreign transactions in marketable, long-term U.S. securitiess included elsewhere in international transactions accounts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Foreign official assets in the United States (lines in table 9): U.S. Treasury marketable bonds (line A4). |  | 26,587 | 8,213 |  | 6,204 | 6,115 | 20,415 | 6,479 | -5,293 | 4,986 |
|  | Other U.S. Government securities (line A6) | 1,570 | 1,351 | -62 | 256 | 714 |  | -121 |  | 572 | 698 |
|  | U.S. corporate and other bonds (part of line | -445 | -103 | -36 | -231 | -250 | 72 | 36 | -7 | -88 | 28 |
|  | U.S. stocks (part of line A14)........................................................................................ | -597 | -2,391 | -325 | -83 | -374 | 185 | -797 | 410 | -420 | -764 |
|  | Other foreign transactions in U.S. Treasury bonds and notes (table 9, line B4) <br> New issues of bonds sold abroad by U.S. corporations' finance affiliates in the Netherlands Antilles | -5,761 | 21,548 | $-1,601$ | -1,940 | $-3,848$ | 1,628 | 6,191 | 5,751 | 3,772 | 5,834 |
|  | New issues of bonds sold abroad by U.S. corporations' finance affiliates in the Netherlands Antilles (included in table 5, line 17) ${ }^{4}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^6]Table 7.-Claims on and Liabilities to Unaffiliated Foreigners Reported by U.S. Nonbanking Concerns
[Millions of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Line} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{(Credits +; increase in U.S. liabilities or decrease in U.S. assets. Debits -; decrease in U.S. habilities or increase in U.S. assets.)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1987} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1987} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1988} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Amounts outstanding Sept. 30, 1988} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1 \& II \& III \& IV \& I \& II \& III ${ }^{p}$ \& IV \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{A1

2
3
3
4} \& Claims, total (table 1, line 48) \& 3,145 \& -491 \& 2,603 \& -215 \& 1,248 \& $-315$ \& -7,061 \& 749 \& n.a. \& 38,092 <br>
\hline \& Financial claims. \& 4,127 \& $-517$ \& 2,582 \& 582 \& 1,480 \& -13 \& -6,297 \& 132 \& n.a. \& 26,969 <br>
\hline \& Denominated in U.S. dollars......... \& 4,841 \& -154 \& 2,869 \& 110 \& 2,016 \& -942 \& $-6,409$ \& 492 \& n.a. \& 24,941 <br>
\hline \& Denominated in foreign currencies. \& -714 \& $-363$ \& -287 \& 472 \& -536 \& 929 \& 112 \& -360 \& n.a. \& 2,028 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5

6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| By type: Deposits $\qquad$ |
| :--- |
| Other claims ${ }^{1}$ |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5,294 \\
-1,167
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
589 \\
-1,106
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,812 \\
-230
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& -523 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,416 \\
-936
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,434 \\
-1,447
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$-6,768$

471} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{172
-40} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{n.a.} \& 19,866 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 1,105 \& \& \& \& \& \& 7,103 <br>
\hline 7 \& By area: Industrial countries ${ }^{2}$. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}1,442 \\ -97 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-367
-496} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{574

-748} \& 648 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 587 \\
& 664
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-491

-329
-4} \& $-1,866$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}395 \\ 1,587 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& n.a. \& 15,523 <br>
\hline 8 \& Of which United Kingdom.................... \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{446} \& \& \& -2,133 \& \& n.a. \& 9,820 <br>
\hline 9
10 \& Caribean Cana .............. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,315

1,922} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
-264 \\
-422 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$} \& -526 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{79

-527} \& -44 \& -169 \& -694 \& n.a. \& 3,768 <br>
\hline 10 \& Caribbean banking centers ${ }^{3}$. \& \& \& -121 \& $\begin{array}{r}742 \\ -808 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& -47 \& $-4,345$
-86 \& -54 \& n.a. \& $\begin{array}{r}10,478 \\ \hline 968\end{array}$ <br>
\hline 12 \& Commercial claims.. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{-982
$-1,011$
29} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{26
246
-220} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21

-315} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& -797 \\
& -732
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -232 \\
& -210
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| -302 |
| :---: |
| -489 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-764 \\
-703
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{617

761} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{n.a.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{11,563} <br>
\hline 13 \& Denominated in U.S. dollars.... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 14 \& Denominated in foreign currencies..... \& \& \& 336 \& -65 \& -22 \& 181 \& -61 \& -144 \& n.a. \& 554 <br>
\hline 15 \& By type: Trade receivables............................................................................. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$-1,133$
151} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}-99 \\ \hline 125\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-8
24} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-857
60} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-174
-58} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-262

-40} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
-865 \\
101
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{542

75} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{n.a.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,016
1,107} <br>
\hline 16 \& Advance payments and other claims.................................................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 17 \& By area; Industrial countries ${ }^{2}$. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
-868 \\
31 \\
-145
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-308 \\
104 \\
230
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-52 \\
-52 \\
21
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-524 \\
27 \\
-300
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
16 \\
-152 \\
-96
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-221 \\
-22 \\
-103
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-483 \\
-61 \\
-220
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{753

-3
-133} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{n.a.
n.a.
n.a.
n.} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{5,787
1,059
4,277} <br>
\hline 18 \& Members of OPEC ${ }^{4}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 19 \& Other \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline B1 \& Liabilities, total (table 1, line 62) \& 2,150 \& 1,696 \& 1,570 \& -116 \& -1,000 \& 2,015 \& 113 \& 1,650 \& n.a \& 32,692 <br>

\hline 2 \& Financial liabilities... \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
-760 \\
-1,853 \\
1,099
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{539

-28
567} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1,361
1,199

162} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& -1,303 \\
& -1,197
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -1,357 \\
& -1,887
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,347 \\
& 1,299
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-172 \\
-185
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 344 |
| :--- |
| 475 |
| 1 |} \& n.a. \& 13,456 <br>

\hline 3 \& Denominated in U.S. dollars.... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& n.a. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,082
3,974} <br>
\hline 4 \& Denominated in foreign currencies............................................................... \& \& \& \& -166 \& 530 \& 1,048 \& 13 \& -131 \& n.a. \& <br>

\hline 5 \& By area: Industrial countries ${ }^{2}$..... \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
358 \\
-101 \\
-1,183 \\
15
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
142 \\
124 \\
376 \\
21
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,994 \\
1,279 \\
-614 \\
-19
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-625 \\
155 \\
-769 \\
-91
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-1,153 \\
-1,659 \\
-126 \\
-78
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,888 \\
1,743 \\
465 \\
-6
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-294 \\
-429 \\
-1 \\
123
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
672 \\
546 \\
-278 \\
-50
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { n.a. } \\
& \text { n.a. } \\
& \text { n.a. } \\
& \text { n.a. }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{11,963

6,318
831
662} <br>
\hline 6 \& Of which United Kingdom......................................................................................................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 7 \& Caribbean banking centers ${ }^{3}$............................................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 8 \& Other ............................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 9 \& Commercial liabilities ... \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,910 \\
& 2,427 \\
& 483
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,157} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
209 \\
1,472
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,187 \\
1,161 \\
26
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
357 \\
80 \\
277
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -332 \\
& -381
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{285

287

-2} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,306 \\
1,251 \\
55
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| n.a. |
| :--- |
| n.a. |
| n.a. |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{19,236

17,435
1,801} <br>
\hline 10 \& Denominated in U.S. dollars... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 11 \& Denominated in foreign currencies...................................................... \& \& 1,448 \& $-1,263$ \& \& \& 49 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 12 \& By type: Trade payables. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,104 \\
& 1,806
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{541

616} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
315 \\
-106
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 243 \\
& 944
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5

352} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-806
474} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{258
27} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{48

1,258} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { n.a. } \\
& \text { n.a. }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6,614

12,622} <br>
\hline 13 \& Advance receipts and other liabilities............................................................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 14 \& By area: Industrial countries ${ }^{2}$... \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,986 \\
140 \\
784
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 561 \\
& 252 \\
& 344
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
371 \\
-113 \\
-49
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 140 \\
& 215 \\
& 832
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
914 \\
-214 \\
-343
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
281 \\
-990 \\
-377
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{-60

262

83} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,178 \\
143 \\
-15
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{n.a.

n.a.

n.a.} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
13,126 \\
1,745 \\
4,365
\end{array}
$$} <br>

\hline 15 \& Members of OPEC ${ }^{4}$............ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 16 \& Other ................................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

See footnotes on page 51.

Table 8.-Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks
[Millions of dollars]


[^7]Table 9.-Foreign Official Assets and Other Foreign Assets in the United States Reported by U.S. Banks
[Millions of dollars]


See footnotes on page 51.

Table 1-2:

1. Credit
2. Credits, +: Exports of goods and services; unilateral transfers to United States; capital in-
flows (increase in foreign assets (U.S. liabilities) or decrease in U.S. assets); decrease in U.S. offiflows (increase in foreign assets (U.S. liabilities) or decrease in U.S. assets)
cial reserve assets; increase in foreign official assets in the United States.

Debits, -: Imports of goods and services; unilateral transfers to foreigners; capital outflows (decrease in foreign assets (U.S. liabilities) or increase in U.S. assets); increase in U.S. official re serve assets; decrease in foreign offical assets in the United States
3. Excludes exports of goods under U.S. military agency sales grant programs (see line 15) export documents, excludes imports of goods under direct defense expenditures identified in export documents, excludes imports of goods under direct defense expenditures identified in
Census import documents, and reflects various other adjustments (for valuation, coverage, and timing) of Census statistics to balance of payments basis; see table 3 .
4. Beginning in 1982 , line 7 and line 22 are redefined to include only net receipts and payments for the use or sale of intangible property rights, including patents, industrial processes, trademarks, copyrights, franchises, designs, know-how, formulas, techniques, and manufacturin
rights. Other direct investment services, net-including fees for management, professional, and technical services; charges for the use of tangible property; film and television tape rentals; and technical services; charges for the use of tangible property; film and television tape rentals; and
all other charges and fees-are shown in line 9 and line 24. Data on the redefined basis are not
separately available prior to 1982 . separately available prior to 1982.
5. For all areas, amounts outstanding December 31,1988 , were as follows in millions of dollars:
Line $36,47,802$; line $37,11,057$; line $38,9,637$; line $39,9,745$; line $40,17,363$. Line $3,47,802$; line $3,1,05$; line 38,62 ;
6. Includes sales of foreign obligations to foreigners.
7. Consists of bills, certificates, marketable bonds and notes, and nonmarketable convertible
8. Consists of U.S. Treasury and Export-Import Bank obligations, not included elsewhere, and of debt securities of U.S. Government corporations and agencies. 9. Includes, primarily, U.S. Government liabilities associated with military agency sales con
tracts and other transactions arranged with or through forign official agencies; see table 4 .
10. Consists of investments in U.S. corporate stocks and in debt securities of private corporations and State and local governments.
11. Conceptually, the sum of lines 69 and 64 is equal to "net foreign investment" in the nation-
al income and product accounts (NIPA's). However, the foreign transactions account in the al income and product accounts (NIPA's). However, the foreign transactions account in the gold, (b) excludes capital gains and losses of foreign affiliates of U.S. parent companies from the NIPA's measure of income receipts from direct investment abroad, and from the correspondin income payments on direct investment in the United States, (c) includes an adjustment for the different geographical treatment of transactions with U.S. territories and Puerto Rico, and (d) includes services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension plans. In addition, for NIPA purposes, U.S. Government ed with transfers in "net foreign investment." A reconciliation of the balance on goods and serv ices from the international accounts and the. NIPA net exports appears in the "Reconciliation and Other Special Tables" section in this issue of the Survey of Current Business. A reconcilia tion of the other foreign transactions in the two sets of accounts appears in table 4.5 of the ful set of NIPA tables (published annually in the July issue of the Surver)

## Table 3:

Census basis, represent Customs values (see Technical Notes, June 1982 Survey). Both unadjust ed and seasonally adjusted data have been prepared by BEA from "actual" and "revised statisti cal" month data supplied by the Census Bureau (see Technical Notes, December 1985 Surver).
The seasonally adjusted data are the sum of seasonally adjusted five-digit end-use categories (see The seasonally adjusted data are the sum of seasonally adjusted five-digit end-use categories (see
Technical Notes, June 1980 SURVEY). 2. Adjustments in lines A5 and A13
2. Adjustments in lines A5 and A13, B12, B46, and B80 reflect the Census Bureau's reconciliathe counterpart statistics published in Canada. These adjustments are distributed to the affected end-use categories in section C. Beginning in 1986, estimates for undocumented exports to Canada, the largest item in the U.S.Canadian reconciliation, are included in the Census basis data shown in line A1.
3. Exports of military equipment under U.S. military agency sales contracts with foreign gov-
ernments (line A6), and direct imports by the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard (line A14), to the extent such trade is identifiable from Customs declarations. The exports are included in tables 1,2, and 10 , line 3 (transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts); the imports are included in tables 1,2 , and 10 , line 18 (direct defense expenditures).
4. Addition of electrical energy; deduction of exposed motion picture film for rental rather than
sale; net change in stock of U.S.-owned grains in storage in Canada; and coverage adjustments for sale; net change in stock of U.S.-owned grains in storage in Canada; and coverage adjustments for special situations in which shipments were omitted from Census data.
5. Deduction of foreign charges for repair of U.S. vessels abroad, which are included in tables 1 ,
2 , and 10 , line 21 (other transportation); and coverage adjustments for special situations in which shipments were omitted from Census data.
6. Annual and unadjusted quarterly data shown in this table correspond to country and area data in table 10, lines 2 and 17. Trade with international organizations includes purchases of nonmonetary gold from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), transfers of tin to the International Tin Council (ITC), and sales of satellites to Intelsat. The memoranda are defined as follows: In-
dustrial countries: Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; dustrial countries: Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa;
Members of OPEC. Venezuela, Ecuador, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Members of OPEC: Venezuela, Ecuador, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Amirates, Indonesia, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, and Gabon; Other countries: Eastern Europe, Latin
American Republics, other, Western Hemisphere, and other countries in Asia and Africa, less
OPEC. For all years, "Asia" and "Africa" exclude certain Pacific Islands and unidentified counOPEC. For all years, "Asia" and "Africa" exclude cert
tries included in "Other countries in Asia and Africa."
tries included in Other countries in Asia and
7. Includes nuclear fuel materials and fuels.
Table 4:

1. Expenditures to release foreign governments from their contractual liabilities to pay for military goods and services purchased through military sales contracts-first authorized (for Israel) similar legislation-are included in line AB. Deliveries against these military sales contracts are included in line C10; see footnote 2 . Of the line A3 items, part of these military expenditures is
applied in lines A40 and A43 to reduce short-term assets previously recorded in lines A38 and C8; applied in lines A40 and A43 to reduce short-term assets previously recorded in lines A38 and C8; finances future deliveries under military sales contracts for the recipient countries and is applied directly to lines A39 and C9. A third part of line A3, disbursed directly to finance purchaspes by recipient countries from commercial suppliers in the United States, is included in line A34. A fourth part of line A3, representing dollars paid to the recipient countries to finance purchases from countries other than the United States, is in and in in A45.
2. Transactions under military sales contracts are those in which the Department of Defense sells and transfers military goods and services to a foreign purchaser, on a cash or credit basis.
Purchases by foreigners directly from commercial suppliers are not included as transactions under military sales contracts. The entries for the several categories of transactions related to military sales contracts in this and other tables are partly estimated from incomplete data.
3. The identification of transactions involving direct dollar outflows from the United States is made in reports by each operating agency.
4. Line A35 includes foreign currency collected as interest and line A40 includes foreign cur-
rency collected as principal, as recorded in lines A13 and A14, respectively.
5. Includes (a) advance payments to the Department of Defense (on military sales contracts) financed by loans extended to foreigners by U.S. Government agencies and (b) the contraentry for the part of line Cl0 that was delivered without prepayment by the foreign purchaser. Also in cludes expenditures of appropriations available to release foreign purchasers from liability to make repayment.
6. Includes purchases of loans from U.S. banks and exporters and payment
ernment under commercial export credit and investment guarantee programs.
7. Excludes liabilities associated with military sales contracts financed by U.S. Government grants and credits and included in line C2.
8. Estimates of the U.S. Government investment in the Panama Canal Commission are omitted from the entries for the first quarter of 1988, pending further analysis of Public Law $100-203$ (approved December 22, 1987).
9. Excludes return export from the United States, at a contractual replacement value of $\$ 48$
million in 1988:III, of leased aircraft originally reported in table 1, line 18. Transactions recording the offsets for this leased property are included in line $\mathrm{C15}$ table 1, line 18. Transactions recording

Table 5:

1. Also included in line 4.
2. Acquisition of equity holdings in existing and newly established companies, capital contributions, capitalization of intercompany debt, and other equity contributions.
3. Sales, liquidations, and other dispositions of equity holdings, total and partial.
4. Petroleum includes, and manufacturing and "other" industries exclude, the exploration, development, and production of crude oil and gas, and the transportation, refining, and marketing of petroleum products, exclusive of petrochemicals. "Other" industries includes wholesale trade; banking; finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate; services; and other industries-ag-
riculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; transportation, communication, and public riculture, forestry, and
utilities; and retail trade.
5. Also included in line 47.

Table 6:

1. Primarily provincial, regional, and municipal.
2. Largely transactions by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Asian De velopment Bank (ADB), and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
3. Estimate for scheduled redemptions and identifiable early retirements. Includes estimates
based on Canadian statistics for redemptions of Canadian issues held in the United States. Unbased on Canadian statistics for redemptions of Canadian
4. Issues through finance affiliates established primarily to horrow capital from abroad. Issues are almost always guaranteed by the establishing U.S. parent and are often convertible into the parents' securities. To the extent proceeds are transferred from offshore affiliates to U.S. par-
ents-the common practice-they are recorded as direct investment transactions in table 5 , line ents-
5. 

Table 7:

1. Primarily mortgages, loans, and bills and notes drawn on foreigners.
2. Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.
3. Bahamas, British West Indies (Cayman Islands), Netherlands Antilles, and Panama.
4. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oil-exporting countries.

Table 8:

1. Includes central governments and their agencies and corporations; state, provincial, and local governments and their agencies and corporations; and international and regional organiza-
2. U.S.-owned banks are mainly U.S.chartered banks and Edge Act subsidiaries. U.S. brokers and dealers' accounts may be commingled in some categories. Foreign-owned banks include U.S.
States.
3. Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa
4. Bahamas, British West Indies (Cayman Islands), Netherlands Antilles, and Panama
5. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oil-exporting countries.
6. Includes Eastern Europe and international and regional organizations.

Table 9:

1. Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by banks in the United States are included in banks'
custody liabilities and are separately identified in memorandum custody liabilities and are separately id
2. Includes borrowing under Federal funds or repurchase arrangements, deferred credits, and liabilities other than deposits.
3. Mainly negotiable and readily transferable instruments, excluding U.S. Treasury securities. 4. Mainly International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Devel-
opment Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Asian Development Bank opment Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Asian Development Bank
(ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Trust Fund of the International Mone(ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Trust Fund of the International Mone
4. U.S.-owned banks are mainly U.S.-chartered banks and Edge Act subsidiaries. U.S. brokerrs'
and dealers' liabilities may be commingled in some categories. Foreignowned banks are U.S. and dealers' liabilities may be commingled in some categories. Foreign-owned banks are U.S.
branches and agencies of foreign banks and majority-owned bank subsidiaries in the United States.
5. Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa,
6. Bahamas, British West Indies (Cayman Islands), Netherlands Antilles, and Panama.
7. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oil-exporting countries.
8. Includes Eastern Europe and international and regional organizations.

Table 10:
For foo
ootnotes 1-11, see table 1.
12. The "European Communities (10)" includes the "European Communities (6)," United King-
dom, Denmark, Ireland, and Greece. "European Communities (12)" reflects the admission of Spain and Portugal in 1986.
13. The "European Communities (6)" includes Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg,
Netherlands, European Atomic Energy Community, European Coal and Steel Community, and European Investment Bank.
14. Includes, as part of international and unallocated, the estimated direct investment in foreign affiliates engaged in international shipping, in operating oil and gas drilling equipment that
is m. Dis con 58
15. Details not shown separaty,
16. Details not shown separately are included in line 63.

Table 10.-U.S. International
[Millions

| Line | (Credits + debits - ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | Western Europe |  |  |  |  |  | EC (12) ${ }^{12}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| 2 | Exports of goods and services ${ }^{2}$ | 138,635 | 151,976 | 37,232 | 35,933 | 34,411 | 44,401 | 119,773 | 129,599 |
|  | 俍 Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ${ }^{3}$... | $\begin{array}{r} 68,758 \\ 3,334 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,809 \\ 3,649 \end{array}$ | 21,587 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,166 \\ 855 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,994 \\ 943 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,062 \\ 825 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,660 \\ 2,594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,854 \\ 2,695 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 <br> 6 | Travel. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,812 \\ & 2,097 \\ & 5,244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,839 \\ & 2,977 \\ & 5,744 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,005 \\ 638 \\ 1445 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,186 \\ 755 \\ 1,443 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,510 \\ & 943 \end{aligned}$ | 1,138 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,104 \\ & 1,806 \end{aligned}$ | 3,945$\mathbf{2 , 4 6 6}$ |
|  | Passenger fares ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other transportation |  |  |  |  | 1,437 | 1,418 | 4,336 | 4,678 |
| 7 Royalties and license fees from affiliated foreigners 4 |  | 4,697 | 5,032 | 1,151 | 1,224 |  | 1,403 | 4,226 | 4,576 |
| 8 9 | Royalties and license fees from unaffiliated foreigners | ,695 | , 767 | 187 | 191 | 194 | 195 | 550 | . 605 |
| +9 | Other private services from affiliated foreigners.... | $\begin{array}{r} 948 \\ 3,111 \end{array}$ | 1,109139 | 409 | 357 775 | 267 766 | 250 777 | 900 2,460 | 1,208 2,482 |
| 11 | U.S. Government miscellaneous services .................. | 121 |  | 791 38 | 775 28 | $\begin{array}{r}766 \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ | 777 35 | 2,460 96 | 103 |
|  | Receipts of income on U.S. assets abroad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Direct investment........ | 30,860 13,864 1,804 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,243 \\ & 15,032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 , 3 5 9} \\ & \mathbf{3 , 3 2 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 3 2 7} \\ & \mathbf{3 , 4 0 8} \end{aligned}$ | 3,005 3,812 | 9,553 4,492 | 27,084 12,156 | 17,926 |
| 14 | U.S. Government receipts. | 1,094 | 1,353 | 275 | -218 | -248 | -612 | 12,801 | 769 |
| 15 | Transfers of goods and services under U.S. military grant programs, net | 4 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 15 |
| 16 | Imports of goods and services. | -172,796 | $-192,363$ | -46,679 | -49,393 | -47,575 | -48,716 | -145,961 | -162,641 |
| 17 | Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ${ }^{3}$. | $\begin{array}{r} -96,215 \\ -9,574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -102,452 \\ -10,274 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -25,271 \\ -2,645 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -26,148 \\ -2,566 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -23,976 \\ -2,543 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -27,057 \\ -2,520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -81,527 \\ -9,077 \end{array}$ | $-85,866$$-9,614$ |
| 18 | Direct defense expenditures.................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Travel... | $\begin{aligned} & -7,127 \\ & -5,670 \\ & -5,647 \end{aligned}$ | $-7,801$$-5,800$ | -916$-1,214$ | $-2,560$$-1,897$ | $-2,993$$-1,479$ | $-1,332$$-1,210$ | $-5,877$$-4,606$ | $\begin{aligned} & -6,478 \\ & -4,758 \\ & -5,120 \end{aligned}$ |
| 20 | Passenger fares. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Other transportation |  | -6,346 | -1,523 | -1,597 | -1,593 | -1,633 | -4,520 |  |
| 22 | Royalties and license fees to affiliated foreigners ${ }^{4}$. | $\begin{array}{r} -559 \\ -4207 \\ -3,197 \\ -544 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -749 \\ -428 \\ 260 \\ -3,160 \\ -578 \end{array}$ | -166-107 | -192-107 | -191-107 | -200-107 | -363-318-3 | -501 |
| 23 | Royalties and license fees to unaffiliated foreigners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Other private services to affiliated foreigners ... |  |  | 15 | 113 | 103 | -107 | 336 | 388$-2,785$ |
| 25 | Other private services to unaffiliated foreigners... |  |  | -717 | -753 | -805 | -885 | -2,852 |  |
| 26 | U.S. Government miscellaneous services ................................................................................. |  |  | -161 | -134 | -137 | -147 | -406 | -439 |
|  | Payments of income on foreign assets in the United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Direct investment.......................................................................................................... | $\begin{array}{r} -8,717 \\ -24,583 \\ -10,764 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13,457 \\ -28,769 \\ -12,809 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -4,170 \\ & -6,775 \\ & -3,028 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3,577 \\ & -6,923 \\ & -3,053 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3,295 \\ & -7,290 \\ & -3,268 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2,415 \\ & =7,781 \\ & =3,460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -7,111 \\ -21,456 \\ -8,184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -11,881 \\ & -25,163 \\ & -10,090 \end{aligned}$ |
| 28 | Other private payments.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | U.S. Government payments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | U.S. military grants of goods and services, net...................................................................... | -4 | -22 | -12 | -2 | -2 | -6 | -2 | -15 |
| 31 | Unilateral transfers (excluding military grants of goods and services), net ............................ | 50 | 89 | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ -123 \\ -198 \\ -1951 \end{array}$ | 49 | 81 | -71 | 565 | $\begin{array}{r} 768 \\ -101 \\ -652 \\ 1,521 \end{array}$ |
| 32 | U.S. Government grants (excluding military grants of goods and services)... | -330 | -456 |  | -112 | -70 | -151 | -84 |  |
| 33 | U.S. Government pensions and other transfers.......................................... | $-766$ | -828 |  | -201 | -196 | -233 | -624 |  |
| 34 | Private remittances and other transfers. | 1,146 | 1,373 |  | 362 | 347 | 313 | 1,273 |  |
| 35 | U.S. assets abroad, net (increase/capital outflow ( - ) <br> U.S. official reserve assets, net ${ }^{5}$ $\qquad$ | -31,196 | $\begin{array}{r} -29,408 \\ -3,906 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,822 \\ 656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4,169 \\ -214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -7,261 \\ & -4,795 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -22,801 \\ 447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -29,050 \\ 1,672 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -31,311 \\ -3,470 \end{array}$ |
| 36 |  | 2,168 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Gold .......................................................................................................................... |  | .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 39 | Special drawing rights.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Reserve position in the international Monetary Fund | 2,168........ | -3,906 | 656 | -214 | -4,795 | 447 | 1,672 | -3,470 |
| 41 | U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net. | 53 | 889 | 23 | -222 | -9 | 1,097 | 223 | -174 |
| 42 | U.S. credits and other long-term assets.......................... | -1,525 | -1,030 | -204 | -340 | -249 | -237 | -963 | -663 |
| 43 | Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets ${ }^{6}$......... | 1,491 | 1,912 | 253 | 139 | 226 | 1,295 | 1,112 | 486 |
| 44 | U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net. | 87 | 7 | -25 | -21 | 15 | 38 | 75 | 4 |
| 45 | U.S. private assets, net.. | $-33,417$ | -26,391 | 4,143 | -3,733 | -2,457 | $-24,344$ | -30,945 | -27,667 |
| 46 | Direct investment.. | -23,724 | -4,576 | -2,627 | 2,735 | $-125$ | -4,559 | $-20,870$ | $-5,844$ |
| 47 | Foreign securities ................................. | -11,073 | -6,454 | -3,161 | 153 | -1,542 | -1,904 | -12,032 | -7,740 |
| 48 | U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns. | -856 | n.a. | -395 | -2,801 | 1,839 | n.a. | -912 | n.a. |
| 49 | U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere................................................ | 2,236 | -14,004 | 10,326 | $-3,820$ | -2,629 | -17,881 | 2,869 | -12,816 |
| 50 | Foreign assets in the United States, net (increase/capital inflow ( + )) | 145,094 | 55,314 | -5,168 | 28,695 | 7,731 | 24,055 | 125,644 | 56,169 |
| 51 | Foreign official assets in the United States, net. | 36,058 | -58 | 4,483 | -2,746 | -5,756 | 3,968 | ${ }^{(16)}$ | $\left.{ }^{16}\right)$ |
| 52 | U.S. Government securities.. | (15) | (15) | (15) |  | (15) |  | ${ }^{(18)}$ | $\left({ }^{16}\right)$ |
| 53 | U.S. Treasury securities ${ }^{7}$. | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | ${ }^{(16)}$ | $\left({ }^{16}\right)$ |
| 54 | Other ${ }^{8}$.......................... | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | $\left.{ }^{15}\right)$ | ${ }^{(16)}$ | $\left({ }^{16}\right)$ |
| 55 | Other U.S. Government liabilities ${ }^{9}$ | 75 | -492 | -274 | -108 | -193 | 84 | 36 | -404 |
| 56 | U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere. | (15) | (15) | ${ }^{(15)}$ | ${ }^{(15)}$ | ${ }^{(15)}$ | (15) | ${ }^{(16)}$ | $\left({ }^{16)}\right.$ |
| 57 | Other foreign official assets ${ }^{10}$................................................... | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | $\left({ }^{16}\right)$ | (15) |
| 58 | Other foreign assets in the United States, net. | 109,087 | 55,367 | -9,650 | 31,442 | 13,488 | 20,088 | (16) | (16) |
| 59 | Direct investment.... | 34,974 | 21,942 | 641 | 9,414 | 4,455 | 7,433 | 31,352 | 22,429 |
| 60 | U.S. Treasury securities.. | (15) | $\left.{ }^{(15}\right)$ | (15) | (15) | (15) | (15) | ${ }^{(16)}$ | ${ }^{(16)}$ |
| 61 | U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities........................................................ | 22,876 | 13,610 | 1,228 | 4,107 | 4,266 | 4,009 | 22,148 | 15,422 |
| 62 63 | U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns................................ | 1,024 | n.a. | 2,130 | $-\frac{617}{(15)}$ | 1,712 | n.a. | $\begin{array}{r}1,138 \\ \hline 16970\end{array}$ |  |
|  | U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{16} 15,554$ |
| 64 | Allocations of special drawing rights |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | Statistical discrepancy, and transfers of funds between foreign areas, net (sum of above items with sign reversed). | -79,787 | 14,391 | 9,762 | -11,116 | 12,613 | 3,132 | -70,971 | 7,416 |
|  | Memoranda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66 | Balance on merchandise trade (lines 2 and 17)....................................................................... | -27,457 | -15,643 | -3,684 | -3,982 | -3,982 | -3,995 | -21,867 | -11,012 |
| 67 | Balance on goods and services (lines 1 and 16) ${ }^{11}$................................................................... | -34,162 | -40,386 | -9,448 | $-13,460$ | -18,164 | -4,315 | -26,188 | -33,042 |
| 68 | Balance on goods, services, and remittances (lines 67, 33, and 34).......................................................................................... | -33,782 | -39,841 | -9,294 | -18,299 | -13,013 | $-4,235$ | -25,539 | -32,174 |
| 69 | Balance on current account (lines 67 and 31) ${ }^{11}$........................................................................ | -34,112 | -40,297 | -9,417 | $-13,411$ | $-13,083$ | -4,386 | -25,623 | -32,274 |

See footnotes on page 51.

Transactions, by Area
of dollars]

| European Communities (12) 12 |  |  |  | United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  | European Communities (6) ${ }^{13}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 | 1988 p | 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 | 1988* | 1988 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |  |  | 1 | II | III ${ }$ | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{p}$ |  |
| 31,866 | 30,349 | 29,528 | 37,856 | 36,066 | 41,518 | 10,116 | 9,812 | 9,777 | 11,813 | 70,107 | 72,323 | 17,835 | 16,483 | 16,316 | 21,689 | 1 |
| 18,664 | 19,081 605 | 17,262 | 19,847 | 13,791 380 | 18,129 | 4,438 | 4,692 94 | 4,227 | $\begin{array}{r}4,772 \\ \hline 121\end{array}$ | 39,174 1,119 | 48,185 1,111 | 12,186 232 | 12,089 267 | 11,086 322 | 12,824 291 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |
| 801 536 1,138 108 | $\begin{array}{r} 949 \\ 627 \\ 1,183 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,262 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 765 \\ 1,187 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 938 \\ 588 \\ 1,171 \end{array}$ | 713 547 1,036 | 993 893 1,113 | 216 163 272 | 249 266 281 281 | 283 233 281 281 | 245 <br> 161 <br> 280 | 2,055 <br> 977 <br> 2,449 | 2,588 1,268 2,597 | 494 299 $\mathbf{6 4 3}$ | 597 281 648 | $\begin{aligned} & 858 \\ & 423 \\ & 659 \end{aligned}$ | 589 <br> 223 <br> 647 | 4 5 5 |
| 1,060 | 1,112 | 1,144 | 1,260 | 980 | 1,170 | 26 | 281 | 296 | 390 | 2989 | 5028 | 718 | 73 | 763 |  |  |
| 148 | 151 | 1,144 | 1,264 | 112 | 1,129 | 36 | ${ }_{31} 81$ | ${ }_{31} 26$ | ${ }_{31}$ | 2,3999 | 8, 438 | 107 | 109 | 111 | ${ }_{112}$ | 7 8 |
| 386 | 344 | 247 | 230 | 395 | 515 | 165 | 163 | 111 | ${ }_{76}$ | 365 | ${ }_{575}$ | 193 | 152 | 109 | 121 | 9 |
| 633 33 | 619 19 | 613 25 | 617 26 | 1,199 | 1,103 ${ }_{23}$ | $\begin{array}{r}288 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 275 1 | 272 11 | 268 2 | 1,1011 | 1,121 | 193 280 21 | 152 280 9 | 107 11 | 121 284 17 | 10 11 |
| 4,561 <br> 2,908 | 2,615 2,915 | ${ }_{3,518}^{2,510}$ | 8,941 | 9,030 7,903 | 8,349 8,630 | 2,355 1,778 | 1,535 | 2,272 | 2,845 2,635 | 15,169 3,844 | 6,770 4,225 | 1,513 1,044 | 379 859 | r $\begin{array}{r}510 \\ 1,106\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1,216}^{4,368}$ | 12 13 |
| 191 | 129 | 174 | 275 | 65 | 50 |  |  |  | 48 | 477 | 451 | 106 | 81 | 82 | 182 | 14 |
| 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |  |  | 15 |
| -39,614 | -41,539 | -40,141 | -41,347 | -48,557 | -56,013 | -13,170 | -14,341 | -14,084 | -14,418 | -86,273 | -93,889 | -23,666 | -24,036 | -22,672 | -23,514 | 16 |
| $-21,302$ $-2,480$ | $-21,718$ $-2,411$ | $\begin{array}{r}-20,221 \\ -2,338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-22,625$ $-2,385$ | - $-17,209$ $-1,105$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 17,757 \\ -1,395 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-4,182}^{-430}$ | -4,597 | $-4,165$ -314 | $-4,813$ -325 | $-57,467$ $-7,346$ | -60,469 $-7,616$ | $-15,331$ $-1,897$ | - $-1,3985$ $-1,925$ | $-14,145$ $-1,895$ | $\begin{aligned} & -15,655 \\ & -1900 \end{aligned}$ | 17 18 |
| $\begin{array}{r}-709 \\ -1,034 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & -1,156 \\ & -1,489\end{aligned}$ | $-2,405$ $-1,187$ | $-1,208$ $-1,048$ | $-1,974$ $-1,679$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-2,299 \\ -1,760\end{array}$ | -233 -401 | -763 | -846 -425 | -457 -402 | - $-2,045$ | $-3,237$ $-2,251$ | -367 -471 | $-1,108$ -716 | $-1,180$ -554 | -582 -510 | 19 20 |
| ${ }_{-1,188}^{-1,04}$ | ${ }_{-1,306}$ | -1,291 | ${ }_{-1,334}^{-1,088}$ | -1,099 | ${ }_{-1,336}^{-1,70}$ | - 295 | $-335$ | $-345$ | $-361$ | $-2,438$ | -2,694 | -654 | -687 | -659 | -694 | 21 |
| -92 | $-135$ | -140 | -135 | -102 | -178 | -16 | -52 | -56 | -54 | -246 | -309 | -72 | -79 | -81 | -77 | 22 |
| $\begin{array}{r}-84 \\ \hline 36\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-84 \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-83$ | ${ }_{-102}^{83}$ | $-114$ | $-110$ | -28 | -27 | $-27$ | $-27$ | -203 | -214 | -53 | -51 | -54 -5 | -54 | 23 <br> 24 |
| -629 | -658 | -712 | -786 | -1,668 | -1,582 | -351 | $-376$ | -409 | -446 | -1,123 | -1,084 | -259 | -255 | $-272$ | -299 | $\stackrel{25}{24}$ |
| -111 | -105 | -106 | -117 | -49 | -69 | -18 | -17 | -17 | -17 | -269 | -265 | -70 | -62 | -63 | -71 | 26 |
| -3,753 | $-3,140$ | $-2,792$ | -2,196 | $-4,355$ -1688 | - $\begin{array}{r}-6,881 \\ -19742\end{array}$ | $-1,942$ -4.599 | $-1,811$ -4816 | $-1,741$ -5017 | $-1,386$ -5810 | -2,538 | $-4,729$ $-5,032$ | -1,752 | $-1,271$ $-1,164$ | - -1.270 | - $\begin{array}{r}-736 \\ -1,361\end{array}$ | 27 28 |
| $-5,910$ | -6,062 | -6,993 | $-6,798$ $-2,735$ | $-16,887$ $-2,440$ | $-19,742$ $-3,231$ | $-4,599$ -729 | $-4,816$ -781 | $-5,017$ -836 | $-5,310$ -885 | - ${ }_{-5,367}$ | -5,043 | -1, ${ }_{-1,293}$ | - ${ }_{-1,120}$ | -1,520 | ${ }_{-1,610}^{-1,31}$ | 28 29 |
| -9 | -2 | -1 | -3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | (*) | (*) |  |  | 30 |
| 226 | 167 | 201 | 174 | 310 | 556 | 120 | 149 | 165 | 122 | 559 | 533 | 168 | 129 | 111 | 124 | 31 |
| -8 -163 | - ${ }_{-162}$ | -18 -163 | -13 -165 |  | -97 |  | - -1 | - ${ }_{-25}$ | -24 | -11 -364 | -13 -381 | -1 -95 | -11 -95 | - (*) | -1 -97 | $\stackrel{32}{32}$ |
| 392 | 396 | 381 | ${ }^{351}$ | 402 | 655 | -144 | 174 | 190 | 146 | -934 | ${ }_{926}$ | 264 | ${ }_{234}$ | 206 | 222 | 34 |
| 3,509 | -3,984 | -8,539 | -22,297 | -13,797 | -24,615 | 2,782 | -6,187 | -4,182 | -17,028 | -12,303 | -4,844 | 1,579 | 1,335 | -3,594 | -4,164 | 35 |
| 722 | -154 | -4,781 | 743 | -3 | -3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1,674 | -3,467 | 722 | -153 | -4,780 | 744 | 36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{38}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{39}^{38}$ |
| 722 | $-154$ | $-4,781$ | 743 | -3 | -3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1,674 | -3,467 | 722 | $-153$ | -4,780 | 744 | 40 |
| -89 | -68 | $-2$ | -15 | 352 | 102 | -2 | -5 | (*) | 110 | 116 | 55 | -10 | 1 | 31 | 33 | 41 |
| -190 | $\begin{array}{r}-125 \\ \hline 76\end{array}$ | -142 | $\begin{array}{r}-207 \\ \hline 160\end{array}$ | 347 | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 12 | 14 | 12 | ${ }_{43}^{42}$ |
| -29 | -19 |  | 32 | 3 | $-4$ | $-2$ | -5 | (*) | ${ }_{3}$ | 64 | ${ }_{3}$ | -24 | -11 | 18 | 20 | 44 |
| 2,877 | -3,762 | -3,757 | -23,026 | -14,146 | -24,714 | 2,785 | -6,181 | -4,181 | -17,137 | $-14,093$ | -1,433 | 867 | 1,487 | 1,155 | -4,941 | 45 |
| -3,487 | $\begin{array}{r}2,519 \\ -900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -92 $-1,813$ | $-4,784$ $-2,418$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-1,951 \\ -1702\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-5,942}^{-5,080}$ | -1,830 | $-782$ | -1,715 | - ${ }^{-7627}$ | -10,796 | - 732 | -1,168 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,350 } \\ -968 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-379}^{1,826}$ | $-3,276$ 471 | 46 47 |
| -426 | $-2,641$ | -1,800 |  | -1,259 |  | -1,604 | - ${ }_{-}^{-4,383}$ | -1, 1,703 |  | ${ }_{-643}$ |  | - ${ }_{-106}$ | - 269 | - 99 | n.a. | 48 |
| 9,399 | $-2,739$ | -3,652 | -15,824 | 5,765 | $-12,716$ | 6,551 | $-2,598$ | $-2,921$ | $-13,748$ | -2,894 | 30 | 3,193 | -636 | -391 | -2,136 | 49 |
| -3,292 | 29,262 | 5,631 | 24,568 | 78,895 | 37,500 | -9,229 | 24,296 | 10,456 | 11,976 | 42,525 | 6,349 | 3,779 | 836 | -8,263 | 9,997 | 50 |
| ${ }^{(16)}$ | ${ }^{(18)}$ | ${ }^{(18)}$ | ${ }^{(16)}$ | ${ }^{(18)}$ | (18) | (16) | ${ }^{(16)}$ | ${ }^{126)}$ |  | (16) | (16) | (19) | ${ }^{(16)}$ |  | ${ }^{(16)}$ |  |
| $\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { (16) } \\ \text { (16) } \\ \hline 1\end{array}\right.$ | $\underset{(16)}{(16)}$ | (18) | ${ }_{(16)}^{(18)}$ | (16) | (18) | (18) | (16) | (16) | (19) | ${ }_{(16)}^{(16)}$ | (16) | ${ }_{(18)}^{(16)}$ | (16) | $\left(\begin{array}{c}16) \\ (16) \\ \hline 18\end{array}\right.$ | (18) | 52 53 |
| (16) | (16) | (18) | (16) | (16) | (16) | (16) | (16) | $(16)$ | (16) | (16) | (18) | (16) | (18) | (18) | (16) | 54 |
| -300 | -120 | -112 | 128 | 145 <br> $(16)$ <br> 18 | -31 | -79 | (20) | -41 | 70 | 85 | -31 | -57 | -45 | - 30 | ${ }_{(12}^{41}$ | ${ }_{5}^{56}$ |
| (16) | (16) | $\left({ }^{18)}\right.$ | $\left({ }^{16}\right)$ | $(16)$ | (16) | $(16)$ | ${ }^{(16)}$ | (16) | (16) | ${ }_{(16)}$ | ${ }_{(16)}$ | (16) | ${ }^{16}{ }^{16}$ | $\left({ }^{(16)}\right.$ | (16) | ${ }_{57}^{56}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(16)}$ |  | (19) |  | (16) | (16) | (19) | ${ }^{(16)}$ | (118) | (16) | 58 |
| 1,228 | 9,690 ${ }_{\text {(16) }}$ | 3,715 | 7,797 | 18,562 | 13,256 | (94 | 5,906 | 2,490 | 4,7666 | 12,421 | 8,444 | 1,072 | 3,711 | 1,114 | 2,546 | 59 60 |
| 1,606 | 4,467 | 4,989 | 4,360 | 19,897 | 12,972 |  | 3,706 | 4,214 | 3,928 | 2,248 | 2,311 | 473 473 | (167 | 680 | ${ }_{421}$ | 60 61 |
|  | - -493 | $18 \quad \begin{array}{r}1,764 \\ 1\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{18} 306$ |  | 1,897 | ${ }^{-18}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,048}$ |  | -579 |  | -19 | $16 \quad \begin{array}{r}-69 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{730}$ | ${ }^{\text {n.a. }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ |
| ${ }^{16} 1-7,723$ | ${ }^{16} 15,719$ | ${ }^{18}-4,725$ | ${ }^{18} 12,283$ | ${ }^{16} 39,985$ | ${ }^{16} 8,788$ | ${ }^{16}-12,265$ | ${ }^{16} 15,095$ | ${ }^{16} 2,745$ | ${ }^{16} 3,213$ | ${ }^{18} 27,192$ | 16-5,017 | ${ }^{16} 2,310$ | ${ }^{16}-3,498$ | ${ }^{16}-10,817$ | ${ }^{16} 6,988$ | 63 |
| 7,304 | -14,255 | 13,320 | 1,047 | -52,918 | 1,054 | 9,381 | -13,730 | -2,131 | 7,534 | - 14,616 | 19,528 | 306 | 5,254 | 18,101 | -4,132 | 65 |
| -2,638 | -2,637 | $-2,959$ | -2,778 | $-3,418$ | 372 | 256 | 95 | 62 | -41 | -18,293 | $-12,284$ | $-3,145$ | $-3,249$ | $-3,059$ | -2,831 | ${ }^{66}$ |
| $-7,748$ | - ${ }_{-11,191}$ | $-10,613$ | -3,491 | $-12,490$ -12181 | $\begin{array}{r}-14,494 \\ -1397 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $-3,054$ | $-4,599$ $-4,378$ | $-4,307$ -4142 | $-2,605$ $-2,483$ | $-16,165$ | $-21,566$ | -5,832 | $-7,554$ | -6,356 | $-1,825$ | ${ }_{68}^{67}$ |
| $-7,521$ | -11,024 | $-10,394$ $-10,412$ | - $-3,317$ | $-12,181$ -12181 | ${ }_{-13,939}$ | - 2,934 | - $\begin{array}{r}-4,378 \\ -4,79\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{-4,412}$ | - | - ${ }_{-15,606}$ | ${ }_{-21,033}$ | -5,663 | -7, | ${ }_{-6,244}$ | ${ }_{-1,701}$ | ${ }_{69}^{68}$ |

Table 10.-U.S. International


See footnotes on page 51.

Transactions, by Area-Continued
of dollars]

| Canada |  |  |  | Latin American Republics and Other Western Hemisphere |  |  |  |  |  | Japan |  |  |  |  |  | Line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 | 1988 。 | 1988 |  |  |  | 1987 | $1988{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1988 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | II | II ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $\mathrm{IV}^{\text {P }}$ |  |  | 1 | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $\mathrm{V}^{p}$ |  |  | I | II | HiI ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | iv ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |
| 24,148 | 25,88 | 23,306 | 803 | 5,603 | ,014 | 8,170 | 19,215 | 20,875 | 21,754 | 4,860 | 694 | 323 | 14,201 | 14,773 | 15,897 | 1 |
| 17,719 63 | 19,346 | 17,206 | 18,845 | 35,041 289 | 43,867 | 9,601 ${ }_{69}$ | 10,660 63 | 11,406 111 | 12,200 68 | 27,604 | ${ }^{37,241}$ | ${ }^{8,724} 120$ | ${ }^{9,244} 8$ | 9,557 <br> 40 | 9,716 76 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1,011 \\ 184 \\ 256 \\ 256 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,110 \\ 165 \\ 250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,061 \\ 141 \\ \hline 148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 794 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 794 \\ 265 \end{array} \\ & \hline 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,007 \\ \hline 8.541 \\ 2,525 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,860 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 986$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,061 \\ \hline, 615 \\ 6186 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,085 \\ 254 \\ 658 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,221 \\ \hline 805 \\ 804 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,493 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 212 \\ 795 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,262 \\ & \hline, 65 \\ & 2,635 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 702 \\ & 875 \\ & 631 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 618 \\ & \substack{883 \\ 631} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 888 \\ & 6890 \\ & 690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 539 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 354 \\ 685 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 48 \\ & 456 \\ & 358 \\ & 38 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 165 \\ \text { 115 } \\ \text { 117 } \\ 2,074 \\ \hline 91 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ \begin{array}{c} 124 \\ \hline 206 \\ 2,186 \\ 2080 \\ 120 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 542 \\ 542 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ \begin{array}{c} 81 \\ 5 \\ 561 \\ 568 \end{array} \\ \hline 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 32 \\ 36 \\ 532 \\ 532 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ 39 \\ 38 \\ 781 \\ 501 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,076 \\ \hline 750 \\ -395 \\ \hline 842 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,314 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 282 \\ \begin{array}{c} 201 \\ -144 \\ 238 \\ 3 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 324 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 204 \\ -128 \\ \hline 258 \\ 252 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}395 \\ \hline 250 \\ \hline 202 \\ -190 \\ \hline 190 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 8 9 10 11 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2,560 \\ & 1,543 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | 2,454 1,682 1 | + $\begin{aligned} & 1,963 \\ & 1,787 \\ & 15\end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,033 \\ 1,825}}{ }$ | 3,870 15,811 604 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,434 \\ 4,266 \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,371 \\ & 4,316 \\ & 109 \\ & \hline 109 \end{aligned}$ | +1,252 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢, } 982 \\ 5,167 \\ 88 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | ( | - 8 8,415 | (1,056 | $\begin{array}{r} 751 \\ \mathbf{1 , 6 3 7} 7 \end{array}$ | 3254 2,228 8 | 1,266 2,64 42 4 | 12 13 14 |
| -23,118 | -25,152 | -23,037 | -23,579 | -75,922 | -86,211 | -20,894 | -20,984 | -21,938 | -22,995 | -103,335 | -111,847 | -25,750 | -26,924 | $-28,060$ | -31,114 | 16 |
| $-20,680$ -68 | -22,553 | 19,733 <br> -72 | -21,112 | $\xrightarrow{-47,314}$-329 | -51,388-241 | -12,706 | -12,813 | -12,954 | -12,915 | $-84,548$ $-2,019$ | $-89,819$ $-1,870$ | - ${ }_{-20,894}^{-394}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-21.509 \\ -483 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $-22,269$ -479 | -25,147 | 17 18 |
| - ${ }_{-388}$ | -776 | -1,528 | -553 | $\xrightarrow{-6,813}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-7,677 \\ -1.387 \\ \hline 1.285\end{array}$ | -$-2,069$ <br> $\substack{353 \\ \hline 50}$ | -$-1,792$ <br> -516 <br> 180 | -1,835 | - $-2,981$ -215 -586 | - $\begin{array}{r}-911 \\ -866 \\ -3631\end{array}$ | $-1,139$ -365 -3.591 | -198 -88 -887 | -413 -185 -815 | -288 -1973 -173 | $\begin{aligned} & -240 \\ & -53 \\ & -965 \end{aligned}$ | 19 20 20 |
| -164 | -181 | -191 | -199 | ${ }_{-2,235}$ | $-2,285$ | -592 | -540 | -566 | $-586$ | $-3,331$ | ${ }_{-2,591}$ | $-887$ | -815 |  |  |  |
|  | -5 -5 |  |  | -14 | -17 | $-1$ | $-{ }_{-4}$ | $-1$ | $-_{4}^{2}$ | - 219 | $-257$ | -61 | -64 |  |  |  |
| - ${ }^{-29}$ |  |  | $-54$ | 29 | -174 | 14 | -4 | $-12$ | -4 -16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -162 -21 | -164 -28 | -161 -40 | ${ }_{-170}^{-170}$ | ${ }_{-}^{-2,614}{ }_{-325}$ | ${ }_{-}^{-2,885}$ | -707 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text {-737 } \\ -7\end{array}$ | -706 | -735 -72 | -833 | - ${ }_{-96}{ }_{-96}$ | -163 -19 | -182 -28 | ${ }_{-81}^{-206}$ | ${ }_{-18}^{-212}$ | ${ }_{26}^{25}$ |
| -478 -673 -279 | -324 <br> -685 <br> -655 | - $\begin{aligned} & -155 \\ & -652 \\ & -680\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-689 \\ -400 \\ -400\end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}1353 \\ -1,092 \\ -1,\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}-217 \\ -4.055 \\ -284 \\ \hline 284\end{array}$ |  | - $\begin{gathered}\text { - } 2221 \\ -5.258 \\ -320\end{gathered}$ |  | - $\begin{array}{r}-1,693 \\ -5,565 \\ -7,298\end{array}$ | -410 <br> $-1,10$ <br> $-1,609$ | (1, $\begin{array}{r}-3.95 \\ -1.200 \\ -1,75\end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}-490 \\ -1,53 \\ -1,950 \\ 1,9\end{array}$ |  | 27 28 29 29 |
|  |  |  |  | -19 | -13 | -6 | -1 | -2 | -4 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| -75 | -65 | -93 | -68 | -3, | -2,783 | -643 | 680 | -662 | -798 | -68 | -62 | -19 | -11 | -17 | -15 | 31 |
| -79 4 | 79 14 | - ${ }_{-14}$ | -79 11 | - $\begin{array}{r}-1,746 \\ -816 \\ -869\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-1,453 } \\ -864 \\ -866 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -399 -999 -205 | - $\begin{aligned} & -857 \\ & -109 \\ & -129\end{aligned}$ | - 342 -101 -219 | -415 -155 -228 | $-54$ | $-_{-38}^{-28}$ | -9 | $-{ }_{-8}^{-2}$ | $-8$ | ${ }_{-8}^{8}$ | 32 33 34 34 |
| 38 | $-3,807$ | $-3,347$ | -1,055 | $-11,878$ | $-8,035$ | 1,331 | 4,339 | -13,153 | -552 | -18,505 | -41,531 | -4,742 | -13,160 | -10,742 | -12,887 | 35 |
|  |  |  |  | 167 | -17 | -129 | 160 |  | -48 | 5,25 | -1,14 | 375 | -15 | -2,752 | 1,392 | 36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 167 | 17 | -129 | 160 |  | -48 | 5,263 | $-1,142$ | 375 | $-156$ | $-2,752$ | 1,392 | ${ }_{40} 49$ |
| 9 | 33 | 20 | () | -984 | ${ }_{-1077}^{-271}$ | $-117$ | 30 |  | -116 | 320 | 6 | 3 | 1 | () | 3 |  |
| -48184 | 108 |  | () |  | - ${ }_{-938}^{-1,88}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & -238 \\ & -49 \\ & -49\end{aligned}$ | 233 2 | - | $\begin{array}{r}-319 \\ \hline 19 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 318 1 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | $\stackrel{\square}{1}$ | ( ${ }^{3}$ | 43 44 44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | ${ }_{-}^{-1,114}{ }_{-788}$ | --2,345 | ${ }_{-521}^{-667}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -7,1.166 \\ -876 \\ \hline 896 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{-5,454} 1$ | ${ }^{-2,195}$ | ${ }_{-}^{-2,3,771} 1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,2121 \\ -21 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}158 \\ -84 \\ -84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -1,740 \\ -1220 \end{array}$ | -745 | $\begin{array}{r} 1179 \\ -67 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{-1,22}^{-28}$ | ${ }_{47}^{46}$ |
| $\overline{3}_{3,250}^{283}$ | -2,041 | ${ }_{4}^{-649}$ | ${ }_{132}^{\text {na.a }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {n.as }}^{\text {n.a }}$ | 3,119 | ${ }_{-}^{-4,887}$ | -11,579 | nina | -27,881 | ${ }_{-39,398}^{\text {n.a }}$ | -788 $-4,298$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 43,928 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -8,524 | $-12,912_{\text {n.a. }}$ | ${ }_{49}^{48}$ |
| -997 | 4,835 | $-2,435$ | $-1,553$ | 11,0 | 55,9 | 7,457 | 12,213 | 7,233 | 19,023 | 39,460 | 84,196 | 23,646 | 14,764 | 20,985 | 1,801 | 50 |
| 2,992 | 2,773 | -736 | -454. | ${ }^{(16)}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(126)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (10) | (18) | ${ }_{(0)}^{(125)}$ | ${ }_{\text {(15) }}^{(15)}$ | (18) | ${ }_{(18)}^{(16)}$ | ${ }_{\text {(18) }}{ }^{(18)}$ | $\begin{gathered} (26) \\ c_{1} \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {cte }}^{(16)}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} (a) \\ \text { ab } \\ \text { ab } \\ 10 \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{gathered} (166 \\ (160 \\ (16) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 168 \\ (106) \\ (120) \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} (26) \\ (120) \\ 106 \end{array}\right)$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 266 \\ (206) \\ 186 \end{array}\right)$ |  |  | ${ }_{53}^{52}$ |
| (19) | (16) | (19) |  | - 175 |  | ( ${ }_{\text {(19) }}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} (126 \\ 49 \\ 49 \end{array}\right)$ |  | (19) | - |  | $\begin{gathered} (16) \\ -996 \\ \hline 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (166) \\ & \substack{106 \\ 106 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (169) \\ & \hline 246 \\ & \hline 246 \end{aligned}$ | (16) | ${ }_{54}^{53}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { (15) } \\(150)}}{(10)}$ | $\begin{gathered} -46 \\ \hline(15) \\ (15) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -17 \\ \substack{105 \\ (150)} \end{gathered}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 165 \\ (16) \\ (10) \end{array}\right)$ | ( |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { (19) } \\(16) \\(16)}}{ }$ |  |  | (10, | $\begin{aligned} & 2090 \\ & (206) \\ & (10) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -9.99 \\ (196) \\ (16) \end{gathered}$ | (106) |  |  | 56 57 57 |
| $-3,990$ | 2,062 | -1,699 | -1,099 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{695 \\(29)}}^{\text {20, }}$ | ${ }^{415}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {1,025 }}^{1,025}$ | ${ }^{-1,453}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,206 \\(26)}}$ | 1,965 | - | ${ }_{\text {c/ }}^{39}$ | $\underset{125}{125}$ | ${ }_{\text {6,181 }}^{\text {(10) }}$ |  | 3,8999 | 4,068 |  | ${ }_{3,296}^{1,26}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}-18 \\ \hline 101\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{563} \mathbf{- 2 9 7}$ | 243 -83 -83 | 909 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9, ${ }_{\text {nat }}$ | 1,519 |  |  |  | 61 62 |
| ${ }_{(15)}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{-29}$ | ${ }_{\text {(15) }}$ | ${ }_{\text {n }}^{\text {nib }}$ nia | ${ }_{1611,524}^{\substack{1-2,23}}$ | ${ }^{1650,343}$ | ${ }^{18} 4,265$ | ${ }_{16}^{16} 11,816$ | ${ }_{16}^{16,2631}$ | ${ }^{16} 18,031$ | ${ }^{16} 19,359$ | ${ }^{16} 59,439$ | ${ }^{16} 18,498$ | ${ }^{18} 5,885$ | ${ }^{16} 14,957$ | ${ }^{16} 20,149$ |  |
| 4 | ${ }^{-1,672}$ | 5,607 | 1,452 | 14,223 | $-38,911$ | -5,421 | -14,103 | $-2,355$ | $-17,032$ | 37,58 | 10,55 | -6,959 | 11,12 | 3,06 | 3,31 | 65 |
| $\underset{\substack{-2.961 \\ 1,030}}{ }$ | -3,709 | $-2.559$ | - $-2,267$ | $-12,273$ $-10,319$ | ${ }_{-}^{-7.521}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}-3.105 \\ -2,724 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-2,153$ <br> $-1,769$ | - | ${ }_{-641}^{-715}$ | --56.944 <br> -5846 | -52,578 <br> $-55,153$ | ${ }_{-11,192}$ | ${ }_{-12,265}^{-12,723}$ | ${ }_{-13,286}^{-12712}$ | ${ }_{-15,431}^{-15,27}$ | ${ }_{66}^{66}$ |
| ${ }_{955}^{955}$ | 643 643 | 176 176 | ¢ | - $\begin{array}{r}-11,604 \\ -13,550\end{array}$ | $-7,527$ <br> $-8,88$ | - $\begin{aligned} & -3,0028 \\ & -3,367\end{aligned}$ | - ${ }_{-2,449}^{2,092}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & -1,383 \\ & -1,725\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{gathered}-1,024 \\ -1,39\end{gathered}$ | - ${ }_{-58,5644}$ | - ${ }_{\text {- } 53,215}$ | ${ }_{-11,946}^{-11,946}$ | ${ }_{-12,733}$ | ${ }_{-13,303}^{-13,303}$ | ${ }_{-15,232}^{-15,232}$ | - ${ }_{69}^{68}$ |

Table 10.-U.S. International
[Millions


[^8]Transactions, by Area-Continued of dollars]


# Papers from the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth 


#### Abstract

This issue presents a second group of papers from the "New Horizons in Data Sets" sessions from the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. Three papers appeared in the November 1988 issue of the SURVEY of CURRENT BUSINESS; a final group will appear in a subsequent issue.

The first paper in this issue grew out of the discussant's remarks on the paper by G. Donald Wood that was published in the November 1988 SURVEY. Alice and Masao Nakamura ask whether the kind of detailed compensation data developed by Wood is necessary for economic analysis or whether wage or earnings information, without detail on nonwage benefits, is sufficient. They show that inferring compensation differentials from information on wage or earnings differentials alone can lead to errors, and they call for expanding the benefits and compensation data to include more occupational, industry, and demographic detail.


The second paper, by Timothy Smeeding, Lee Rainwater, and Rick Simpson, describes an innovation in making existing information more useful by combining surveys from different countries. The objective of this international project is to permit comparisons across countries by using data sets that have been made as comparable as possible by a staff assembled especially for this purpose in Luxembourg. The discussant for this paper, Katharine Abraham, assesses the potential usefulness of the international project for research in labor economics.

All of the papers in the "New Horizons" sessions presented economic information that contributes to improving the NIPA estimates or that provides supplemental data that will be useful for analyzing the NIPA components. For this reason the conference papers are being published in the SURVEY.

Jack E. Triplett

# New Measures of Nonwage Compensation Components: Are They Needed? 

By Alice Nakamura and Masao Nakamura

## Introduction

ININ his paper, Donald Wood describes a new measure of labor costs that is estimated using data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to produce the Employment Cost Index. ${ }^{1}$ A key feature of these new cost estimates is the detail provided about the nonwage components of labor compensation. This is an important development because more than one-fourth of the total compensation of today's average employee is in the form of some sort of nonwage benefit. The largest category of nonwage benefits are legally required benefits, such as social security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance. These legally required benefits now make up almost a third of all nonwage benefit costs.

Despite recognition of the growing importance of nonwage benefits and the consequent implications for analyses and for comparisons of labor costs over time, some economists

Note.-Alice Nakamura and Masao Nakamura are members of the Faculty of Business, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The authors wish to thank Guy H. Orcutt and Jack E. Triplett for their helpful comments.

1. Donald Wood's paper was published in the November 1988 Survey of Current Business.
have questioned the need for more comprehensive compensation data for cross-sectional analyses. In their widely used undergraduate textbook, Fleisher and Kniesner maintain that nonwage benefits are related to total compensation "more or less consistently by a fraction" (Fleisher and Kniesner 1980, 23); Triplett (1983) terms this the "consistency hypothesis." ${ }^{2}$ If the consistency hypothesis is true, there may be little need for more information about nonwage benefits. However, if the consistency hypothesis is rejected, then there may be a need to invest more resources in providing details about the wage and the nonwage components of compensation for certain industrial, occupational, and other groups of workers. The need for this data might even be a reason for releasing microdata on compensation that the analyst could group and manipulate as desired.
In the following sections, we briefly review evidence that suggests that, for both the United States and Japan, the ratio of nonwage benefits to total compensation varies systematically by the level of total compensation, by the firm size, and by the gender of the employee. We also use data from Japan to examine the interrelationships between certain components of compensation; the results also contradict what we would expect to find if the consistency hypothesis were true. We summarize our conclusions in the last section.
[^9]
## Level of Compensation

The consistency hypothesis is at odds with certain economic expectations. Some nonwage benefits are more like prespecified goods and services than like income (which can be spent or saved as desired). For goods and services that are luxuries, the standard economic argument predicts that demand will rise faster than income. Thus, the demand for nonwage benefits such as paid vacation days would be expected to rise faster than earned income. Other nonwage benefits, such as pension plans, are essentially deferred wage payments. It is sometimes argued that the discount rate for future income falls as the level of current income increases. The progressiveness of Federal and State income tax schedules and the differential tax treatment of wages (and salaries) versus that of nonwage benefits are further reasons why higher wage workers might prefer to receive higher proportions of their total compensation in the form of nonwage benefits. ${ }^{3}$

A priori reasoning suggests, therefore, that nonwage benefits as a fraction of total compensation should increase as the level of total compensation increases. This result is what Wood (1988) states that he expected to find and what he did find when workers were grouped by industry. However, for the broad occupational groupings of workers that he used, he did not find the expected relationship. Wood writes:

The proportion of total compensation that is accounted for by wages decreases as the level of compensation by industry increases ...However, for any level of compensation, blue-collar workers tend to have a lower proportion of total compensation accounted for by wages than do white-collar workers, even though blue-collar workers earn less ... Even when blue-collar and white-collar worker groups are considered separately, the expected inverse relationship between the level of compensation and the proportion of compensation accounted for by wages and salaries does not appear (Wood 1988, 38).

Other economists have found evidence of the positive relationship predicted by economic theory between the level of total compensation and the share of nonwage benefits for the United States and for other countries. For instance, the figures shown in table 1 are based on establishment data for Japan that have been aggregated by industry. ${ }^{4}$ The industries for which figures are shown have been arrayed from highest to lowest in terms of the average monthly compensation for regular employees. Reading the figures in the last column of table 1 from bottom to top, it can be seen that average nonwage benefits as a fraction of average total compensation generally rise as the average level of total compensation increases.

Smeeding (1983) obtains a similar result for the United States, using information merged from three data sources. His primary data source was the March 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS), which contains wage and salary income data for a large number of U.S. workers; for each worker, information is also available on whether or not the worker was

[^10]Table 1.-Average Monthly Labor Cost, Cash Earnings, and Total Benefits Per Employee, Japan, $1985^{1}$

| [In yen] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | Total compensation | Cash earnings |  | Wage benefits |  |
|  |  | Yen | Percent of total | Yen | Percent of total |
| Utilities ...................................... | 516,343 | 401,759 | 77.8 | 14,585 | 22.2 |
| Finance ................................................... | 480,845 | 402,930 | 83.8 | 77,915 | 16.2 |
| Transportation/communication ................ | 393,016 | 331,352 | 84.3 | 61,664 | 15.7 |
| Real estate.............................................. | 371,579 | 314,704 | 84.7 | 56,878 | 15.3 |
| Manufacturing..................................... | 365,918 | 308,344 | 84.3 | 57,574 | 15.7 |
| Construction........................................ | 364,821 | 309,275 | 84.8 | 55,547 | 15.2 |
| Retail/wholesale ...................................... | 321,268 | 275,450 | 85.7 | 45,818 | 14.3 |
| Service.................................................. | 287,924 | 249,470 | 86.6 | 38,453 | 13.4 |

1. Figures are per month per regular employee and are calculated using data from the Ministry of Labor (Japan 1978-87).
covered by employer pension or health plans. Then, using microsimulation techniques of the sort pioneered by Orcutt ${ }^{5}$ and industry data on employer outlays for various fringe benefits from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employer's Expenditure for Employee Compensation Survey and the 1977 Employment Cost Index Survey, Smeeding assigned additional types of fringe benefits and dollar values for the various benefits to the records for individual workers in the CPS data set. Smeeding uses this "adjusted" CPS data to address a number of questions about the wage and nonwage components of total compensation. One of his findings is that "pay for time worked declines as a percentage of earnings as wages rise, indicating that paid leisure (vacations and holidays) and other benefits included in salary increase with earnings" (Smeeding 1983, 253).
Both the nature of the survey data and the definition of benefits used in the Smeeding study differ from those used in the Wood study; thus, it is not surprising that the results of their studies differ. In both the Nathan (1987) and the Wood studies, the data that are published are highly aggregated; if firm sizes, employee characteristics, the distributions of types of benefits, and so forth, vary across the aggregate groups (as it is likely that they do), then one may not be able to form conclusions about the nonwage benefit to compensation ratio from such highly aggregated data. Using the raw microdata for jobs within establishments, the Bureau of Labor Statistics should carry out a further study of this issue.

## Firm Size

Using tabulations of unpublished data from the May 1979 CPS, ${ }^{6}$ Oi finds that the percentages of employees receiving important nonwage benefits rise steeply as firm size rises (Oi 1983, 90, table 2.7). For instance, there is a steady rise, as firm size rises, in the percentages of male workers with pension plan coverage and disability insurance coverage.

[^11] and firm-employment-size data.

Table 2.-Days and Hours Worked and Paid Vacation Days by Firm Size, Japanese Manufacturing, 1985

| Firm size | Average per month |  | Vacation days per year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Days worked | Hours worked | Entitled | Acquired |
| 5-29. | 23.0 | 182.5 |  |  |
|  | 22.2 | 183.5 | 13.1 | 7.3 |
| 100-499 ${ }^{1}$ or 100-999 ${ }^{2}$............................... | 21.2 | 179.0 | 14.7 | 8.2 |
| $500+{ }^{2}$ or $1000+{ }^{2}$................................... | 20.3 | 177.3 | 17.2 | 10.3 |

1. Class limit for columns 1 and 2.
2. Class Iimit for columns 3 and 4.
3. Class limit for columns 3 and 4 . Employee by Industry, Size of Enterprise, and Item of Labor Cost" and "Average Monthly Cash Earnings Per R
(Japan 1978-87).

It can also be seen in columns 3 and 4 of table 2 that in Japan the average days of entitled and of acquired (that is, actually used) paid vacation rise as firm size rises. Consistent with this result, it can be seen in columns 1 and 2 that both the average number of days and of hours worked per month tend to decrease as firm size increases. This firm-size-related variation in the provision of nonwage benefits is further evidence against the validity of the consistency hypothesis.

## Gender

In the research literature on female-male earnings differences, nonwage benefits are rarely mentioned. Recent textbooks on the work behavior and economic condition of women are also largely silent on the issue of nonwage benefits. Yet there is evidence of important differences in the extent to which female and male workers are covered by nonwage benefit programs.

Based on his analysis of adjusted microdata from the March 1980 CPS, Smeeding concludes that:

Considering all workers ..., men received a higher dollar amount and a higher percent of salary in fringe benefits than did women. The ratio of female to male salary is 47.0 percent, while their [sic] ratio of fringe benefits at the employee value is only 39.5 percent (Smeeding 1983, 246).

Using microdata from the Health Insurance Study, Leibowitz (1983) takes a closer look at the female to male differences in the use of particular sorts of nonwage benefits. For full-time employees, Leibowitz finds that:

Female employees were significantly more likely to receive paid sick leave and vacation than male employees, while men were more likely to receive both accident and life insurance. Male and female workers were equally likely to receive health insurance through their employment (Leibowitz 1983, 380).
Using 1979 CPS data, Oi finds that, even after controlling for firm size, female workers are substantially less likely to be covered by a private pension program than are male workers (Oi 1983, 92-93, table 2.8).

There are even greater differences in Japan than in the United States in the extent to which female, versus male, workers are covered by nonwage benefit programs. On av-

Table 3.-Relationships Among Compensation Components, Japanese Manufacturing, 1978-85


Monetary variables are in natural logs
Cash earnings consist of regular pay plus bonus payments.
. The size category of $30-99$ was omitted.
Source: Figures are calculated using data from the Ministry of Labor (Japan 1978-87). Nore.-Regressions reported in columns (1) and (4) use cash earnings as an independent variable; those in columns (2) and (5) use regular pay, and those in columns as an independent payments. The number of observations is 24 (which is 8 years times three size groups). Numbers in parentheses are $t$-ratios based on White heteroskedasticity-corrected standard errors.
erage, female workers also receive smaller portions of their total compensation in the form of bonus payments. See Nakamura and Nakamura (1988, table 2).

## Interrelationships Among Components of Compensation

Another way to disprove the validity of the consistency hypothesis is to show that the interrelationships between two alternative categories of nonwage benefits and a common set of other compensation components differ systematically. This approach is adopted in this section.
Using published data for 1978-85 from annual surveys of Japanese establishments (Japan 1978-87), the logarithm of legally mandated benefits and the logarithm of nonmandated benefits ${ }^{7}$ were regressed separately on each of three types of compensation (total cash earnings and its regular pay and bonus payment components), on a common set of firm-size dummies, and on a time trend. (The results are reported in table 3.) Legally mandated benefits are found to be unrelated to total cash earnings, negatively related to regular pay, unrelated to bonus payments, and positively related to the time trend variable. Nonmandated benefits are found to be unrelated to total cash earnings, unrelated to regular pay, positively related to bonus payments, and negatively related to the time trend variable. Thus, benefits are not related to wage earnings by a constant fraction.

[^12]
## Conclusions

Although the wage and nonwage components of total compensation are highly correlated, we find that it is not true that nonwage benefits are related to total compensation "more or less consistently by a fraction." In fact, we have reviewed evidence that demonstrates that this fraction rises as total compensation rises, that it rises as firm size rises, and that it is higher for male workers than for female workers. However, rejecting the consistency hypothesis does not mean that information on the nonwage components of compensation is required for all labor supply and other sorts of analyses that, theoretically, should incorporate a measure of total compensation. In some cases, it is possible that no serious biases would result from using only wage and salary information as a measure of compensation; this point can only be demonstrated empirically for specific applications, however, if the data containing nonwage information, as well as wage information, on compensation are available. ${ }^{8}$
However, for many applications, such as studies of the nature of the female to male difference in compensation or of interindustry or intercountry differences in compensation, information on nonwage benefits is crucial. Moreover, we have reviewed evidence that suggests that the importance of nonwage benefits in total compensation probably differs depending on the characteristics of both the workers and the firms that employ them. Unfortunately, worker characteristics are not usually collected in surveys of firms, and firm (or employer) information is not usually collected in household surveys.
We join with Smeeding (1983), David (1983), Leibowitz (1983), and Atrostic (1983) in supporting Smith and Ehrenberg's recommendation that "employer based data sets [like the one discussed in Wood's paper] should either include measures of average employee characteristics directly, or they should contain sufficient identification so that they can be cross-referenced to employee based data sets" (Smith and Ehrenberg 1983, 364). Such a development would have implications for research on employment, on work behavior, and on the distribution of income that would reach far beyond the topic areas touched on in this comment. ${ }^{9}$

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# Comparative Cross-National Research on Income and Economic Well-Being: The Luxembourg Income Study 

By Timothy M. Smeeding, Lee Rainwater, and Rick Simpson

## Introduction

 SINCE 1970, the use of household survey data for taxation and income transfer policy analyses within academia and by governments has increased dramatically. These data have been used in microsimulation models to provide us with increasingly detailed insights into the effects of government policy changes on economic behavior (e.g., labor supply and savings), on public budgets, and on family well-being.However, although the analytical techniques used in Canada, West Germany, and the United States are similar, the analyses are usually limited to one nation. Based on the assumption that the institutional differences between nations provide fertile ground for research and for unique insights into the effects of government policy, it seems reasonable to suppose that a cross-national focus using comparable data would improve policy analysis. The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) is a data bank of household income surveys designed to accommodate such a focus. This paper describes the LIS, an example of research using the LIS data bank, and the future endeavors of the LIS project.

Under the sponsorship of the Government of Luxembourg, the LIS project began in April 1983. The purpose of the project was to gather, in one central location, sophisticated microdata sets that contain comprehensive measures of income and economic well-being for a group of modern industrialized countries. This location is the Center for Population, Poverty, and Policy Studies and the International Networks for the Studies of Technology, Environment, Alternatives, and Development in Luxembourg.

From its inception, the LIS was to be a researchled project with a flexible, nonbureaucratic administrative structure. On January 1, 1989, the LIS data bank contains data sets from 10 countries: Australia, Canada, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany. Table 1 presents an overview of these data sets by country, by data set name, size, and income year, by data sampling frame, and by the coverage of the population. ${ }^{1}$ The U.S. data set used in the LIS is the Current Population Survey; microdata sets from other countries have been adjusted to yield comparable variables.

Note.-Timothy Smeeding is Professor of Public Policy and Economics, Vanderbilt University, and Overall Project Director, Luxembourg Income Study. Lee Rainwater is Professor of Sociology, Harvard University, and Research Director, Luxembourg Income Study. Rick Simpson is a member of the Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University.

[^13]Table 1.-An Overview of the LIS Data Sets

| Country | Data set name, income year (and size ${ }^{1}$ ) | Population coverage ${ }^{2}$ | Basis of household sampling frame ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia..................... | Income and Housing Survey, 1981$82(17,000)$. | 97.5 | Decennial census |
| Canada ........................ | Survey of Consumer Finances, 1981 $(37,900)$. | 97.5 | Decennial census |
| Israel .......................... | Family Expenditure Survey, 1979 (2,300). | 89.0 | Electoral register |
| The Netherlands .......... | Survey of Income and Program Users, $1983(4,833)$. | 99.2 | Address register of the postal and telephone companies |
| Norway....................... | Norwegian Tax Files, 1979 (10,400) ... | 98.5 | Tax records |
| Sweden ... | Swedish Income Distribution Survey, 1981 ( 9,600 ). | 98.0 | Population register |
| Switzerland ................. | Income and Wealth Survey, 1982 $(7,036)$. | 95.5 | Electoral register and central register for foreigners |
| United Kingdom .......... | Family Expenditure Survey, 1979 $(6,800)$. | 96.5 | Electoral register |
| United States............... | Current Population Survey, 1979 (65,000). | 97.5 | Decennial census |
| West Germany.............. | Transfer Survey, 1981 (2,800).... | 91.5 | Electoral register |

Data set size is the number of actual household units surveyed
As a percent of total national population.
3. Sampling frame indicates the overall base from which the relevant household population sample was drawn. The actual sample may be drawn on a stratified probability basis, e.g., by area or age.

## The Contents of the LIS Data Bank

The LIS data bank consists of microdata sets from annual household surveys from the 10 LIS member countries; these data sets contain information for each household that is divided into two categories: Income variables (including taxes) and demographic variables. There are 42 income variables and 28 demographic variables from which a researcher may choose. (See the appendix for a list of these variables.)
In selecting the income variables, we have concentrated particularly on the sources of taxation and of cash and inkind transfer income in each country. ${ }^{2}$ From the list of income variables, a researcher can construct the following: Several definitions of income-including market, or factor, income; several sources of private and public income transfers; several types of pensions-socially provided (e.g., social security in the United States) and employmentrelated pensions for private sector and public sector workers; and a set of noncash income components-including "near cash" transfer-benefits, which are nominally defined as in kind but which have a cash-equivalent value equal

[^14] currently under way and should be completed by October 1989. See Buhmann et al. (1987) for additional information on this project.
to their market value. ${ }^{3}$ The several categories of transfer income allow for a detailed breakdown of means-tested benefits, employment-related social insurance entitlements, and universal benefits, such as child allowances. In several countries, realized capital gains are also recorded. The earnings and the average wages (average annual earnings divided by total hours worked) of head of household and of spouse are recorded separately.
The demographic variables for each household or family unit include information-such as age, education, occupation, industry, type of worker, and disability status-for both spouses in married couple households. From this list of variables, a researcher has many choices. For example, the "relatedness" variable allows a researcher to choose either the "household" (i.e., all persons living together regardless of relatedness) or the "family" (i.e., all persons living together who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption) as the unit of analysis. Although a completely comparable set of definitions of units are not available across all countries, the differences in the definitions of the income recipient unit are carefully noted for each country's data set. ${ }^{4}$ The LIS data bank also includes three sets of weights-for persons, households, and families.

## The Comparability of the Data Sets in the LIS Data Bank

One of the most important issues for a database that is to be used for cross-national analyses is the comparability of the data used in the data sets that compose the data bank. One criterion of comparability requires that the variables in the data set are defined and measured in the same way across different nations. Therefore, emphasizing the availability of extensive, detailed income measures, especially those of tax and transfer income, the LIS staff have chosen data sets from each country that are, by their nature, comparable. To be eligible for inclusion in the LIS database, a data set must contain a set of income and demographic variables that can be rearranged to be consistent with the common definitions agreed upon by the LIS staff and the LIS member countries. The comparability of these variables is necessary to accommodate policy analyses related to income distribution.

Another criterion of comparability is the timeliness of the data sets. When LIS began in 1983, the only available, acceptable data set for Norway was for 1979, and the 1979 Current Population Survey for the United States contained more extensive income measures than the previous surveys. Hence, 1979 was chosen as the target survey period. West Germany, with a data set only for 1981, and Switzerland and Australia, with data sets for 1982, joined later. ${ }^{5}$

Despite careful efforts to ensure comparability, a few anomalies still exist. For example, the definition of family used in the data set from the United States differs slightly

[^15]from the one used in the data sets from the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. In these countries, unmarried persons living together as if they were married are defined as a married family unit. Moreover, in Sweden, persons 18 years old (the age of legal independence) or older who reside with their parents are defined as one-person families. These definitional differences are not important to many research projects; however, a researcher studying government policies that affect the incomes of college students, for example, would have to consider these differences if Swedish data are to be included in the study. (Smeeding, Schmaus, and Allegrezza (1985) present a more detailed discussion of the comparability of the data sets in the LIS data bank.)

## The Quality of the Data Sets in the LIS Data Bank

Another important issue for a database is the quality of its data sets, especially those composed of survey data. Although there are many factors that determine the quality of a data set, the criteria used by the LIS staff in selecting the data sets include the survey response rate, the sample size, and the population coverage. Two problems that affect the quality of the data in the data sets merit particular attention-item nonresponse and underreporting of income.
The problem of item nonresponse plagues virtually all income survey data, including the data sets that make up the LIS database. Two methods are used to correct for this problem. The first method is "hot deck" imputation, which assigns a value to the nonresponse item based on the value of the record nearest (in terms of age, sex, family size, and other characteristics) to the record with the item nonresponse. The second method is "cold deck" imputation, which assigns a value to the nonresponse item based on average levels from similar records. Using one of these methods, the statistical and research agencies in each member country have adjusted all LIS data sets for item nonresponse.
The underreporting of income is another problem with income survey data, especially for some types of income, such as property or self-employment income. This problem is compounded if inferences are to be drawn from crossnational comparisons in which the relative rates of underreporting differ for the same income variables across nations. Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States have constructed ratios of survey estimates to aggregate national accounting data. For all three countries, the survey estimates for total income (weighted and summed over all families) are approximately 90 percent of the national income aggregates for overall income. Although some variance in underreporting is apparent across types of income, we would judge these data sets to be of comparable overall quality with respect to their reporting differences. (A more complete description of the quality of the data sets in the LIS data bank is found in Smeeding, Schmaus, and Allegrezza 1985).

## Research Using the LIS Data Bank

The LIS data bank has proved to be an extremely useful resource for both basic and applied economic and social science research. For example, Aguilar and Gustafsson

Table 2.-Income Taxes, Income Tax Rates, and Redistributive Effects in Eight Countries

| Country | Average $\operatorname{tax}$ rate | Families paying no taxes | Families with tax rate greater than 50 percent | Redistributional effect of income taxes ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sweden .................................................................. | 29.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 17.7 |
| United Kingdom.................................................... | 16.9 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 8.1 |
| West Germany....................................................... | 21.7 | 33.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| Norway................................................................. | 25.3 | 14.9 | 0.5 | 5.9 |
| Canada .................................. | 15.2 | 22.8 | 0 | 8.6 |
| Israel ..................................................................... | 28.7 | 16.4 | 4.1 | 12.8 |
| United States............................................................. | 21.0 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 12.1 |
| Switzerland ............................................................ | 19.9 | 1.8 | 0 | n.a. |

n.a. Not available.

1. Ratio between total income taxes to total gross income.
2. Calculated as one minus the difference between the Gini coefficients of family disposable income and family gross income, as reported by O'Higgins, Stephenson, and Schmaus (1989). Source: Aguilar and Gustafsson (1987)
(1987) used the LIS data bank as a resource for their comparison of the role of income taxes across nations. They found that the structure of income taxes was quite different in the eight LIS member countries that they studied. ${ }^{6}$ In some countries, almost all families pay income taxes. In other countries, a sizable proportion of families do not pay any income taxes (see table 2); in particular, low-income families with elderly heads of household and single-parent families do not pay income taxes in many of the countries studied. They also found that the redistributional effect of income taxes could be as high as 17.7 percent (in terms of the percentage change in the Gini coefficient due to income taxes) and that this redistribution tended to increase with the relative size of income taxes as measured by the average tax rate.
Aguilar and Gustafsson used regression models to compute marginal tax rates evaluated at the average income level for different groups in each country (see table 3). They concluded that marginal income tax rates vary substantially both across countries and across population groups within countries. In general, Sweden, Norway, and Israel had the highest marginal tax rates; Switzerland and the United States constituted the middle group, and the United Kingdom and Canada had the lowest marginal tax rates. In some countries, the marginal tax rates were consistently high across all population groups; for example, in Sweden and, to a lesser extent, in Norway, all forms of money income, including all forms of cash transfer, are subject to income taxes. The U.S. marginal income tax rates were below the group average for couples without children and for small families, but these rates were nearly average for larger families. For the elderly and single-parent families, the U.S. rates were much lower than average. Given the recent reductions in marginal income tax rates in the United States and the United Kingdom, it will be interesting to recompute table 3 when the data from later years become available in the LIS data bank.
Aguilar and Gustafsson also computed average income tax elasticities by family type (see table 4). Families with elderly heads of household have the greatest tax elastic-
[^16]Table 3.-Marginal Income Tax Rates in Eight Countries by Type of Family ${ }^{1}$

| Country | Elderly head of family | Single parents | Single without children | Couples with no children | Couples with 1children <br> children | Couples with more than 2 children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sweden | 45.2 | 35.7 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 42.3 | 42.1 |
| United Kingdom............................. | 21.9 | 26.2 | 15.9 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 24.0 |
| West Germany... | 12.6 | 33.8 | 20.6 | 29.0 | 45.7 | 28.1 |
| Norway.... | 35.5 | 30.1 | 39.6 | 46.4 | 46.6 | 21.1 |
| Canada ...... | 14.2 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 22.6 | 24.1 |
| Israel. | 28.9 | 32.6 | 37.7 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 47.9 |
| United States................................ | 16.0 | 15.7 | 25.4 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.5 |
| Switzerland .... | 33.3 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 38.6 | 31.1 | 30.7 |
| Average ${ }^{2}$....................... | 26.0 | 27.1 | 28.6 | 35.3 | 36.2 | 31.2 |
| 1. Marginal income tax rates were computed at the mean value of inco <br> 2. The simple average of the estimates from all countries. <br> Source: Aguilar and Gustafsson (1987). |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ities, followed by single-parent families and couples with more than two children. The United States was singled out as the country with the highest income tax elasticities, particularly for the elderly, in 1979. This overall steep elasticity was largely the product of the high inflation of the 1970's that pushed the middle-income population group into higher tax brackets as nominal incomes rose faster than the corresponding tax exemptions and deductions. The Economic Recovery Act of 1982 and the subsequent changes in marginal tax rates in 1986 have reduced the tax elasticity in the United States for all groups, except possibly for the elderly. Among LIS member countries, the United States is the most lenient country in taxing the social security benefits of retirees; at present, only half of these benefits are taxed and then only if the adjusted income is above $\$ 25,000$ for single retirees and above $\$ 32,000$ for couples. Tables 2 , 3 , and 4 indicate that, compared with the other countries, the U.S. pre-income-tax treatment of social security benefits has kept the average and marginal tax rates for the elderly low but the tax elasticity for this group high.
The LIS data bank has also been used for research on human resource issues, including the following studies:

- The distribution of household income and the relative income positions of the old and the young, of urban and rural residents, and of single parents (O'Higgins, Stephenson, and Schmaus 1989; Ringen and Hedstrom 1989; Hauser and Fischer 1989; and Buhmann, Rainwater, Schmaus, and Smeeding 1988);
- The distribution of earnings for both men and women and the change in earnings over a worker's life cycle, including the transition to retirement (Achdut and Tamir 1989, Phipps 1988, and Wagner and Lorenz 1988); and
- Comparative studies of the welfare state and its policies toward the elderly and children (Smeeding, Torrey, and Rein 1988; Smeeding and Torrey 1988; and Kohl 1987).
These examples of research present only a glimpse at the breadth of the analyses undertaken using the LIS data bank. Although the data bank is still in its infancy, it has already become a valuable resource for research into both the normative and the positive aspects of tax and transfer policy in modern Western nations.

Table 4.—Average Income Tax Elasticities ${ }^{1}$ in Eight Countries by Type of Family

| Country | Elderly head of family | Single parents | Single without children | Couples with no children | Couples with 1- <br> children | Couples with more than 2 children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sweden .......................................... | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom............................. | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| West Germany............................... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Norway......................................... | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Canada . | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Israel ............................................ | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| United States................................. | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland ................................... | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Average ${ }^{2}$....................................... | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

1. Percent change in income tax given a 1-percent change in income calculated at the mean income level for each family size
Source: Aple average of the estimates from all countries.

## Gaining Access to the LIS Data Bank

The LIS project and the data bank are permanently housed at the Center for Population, Poverty, and Policy Studies and the International Networks for the Studies of Technology, Environment, Alternatives, and Development (CEPS/INSTEAD) in Luxembourg. The data are stored in the central computers of the Government of Luxembourg; access to these computers is via several computer terminals at the Center and is restricted by the Government of Luxembourg's data access and privacy laws. Due to these restrictions and to the assurances of confidentiality under which the central statistical offices of some member countries have loaned copies of their data sets to the LIS, public use tapes are not available. However, there are three ways that researchers may gain access to the LIS database: (1) Visit the Center in Luxembourg, (2) communicate with the Center by traditional postal services, or (3) use the BITNET-EARN-NETNORTH computer telecommunications network for access to the data bank. ${ }^{7}$
Although the first two ways are either expensive or time consuming, the third has proven to be a very efficient and inexpensive alternative. Almost all of the major educational institutions in North America and Europe have access to the BITNET-EARN-NETNORTH system, and they can therefore easily access the LIS data bank. ${ }^{8}$
The LIS data bank-its maintenance and its data renewal-is financed by contributions from the national science foundations of the countries whose data sets make up the database. Although there are no charges for reasonable use to researchers from member countries, there are minimal user charges to researchers from nonmember countries and from international research organizations. All users are required to sign a pledge to respect the confidentiality of the data before they can use the data bank. In addition, after research papers or reports are prepared using

[^17]the LIS data bank, the researcher is required to make the results available as a Luxembourg Income Study at the Center for Population, Poverty, and Policy Studies (LIS-CEPS) working paper. In this way, we can document previous LIS research for those interested in furthering the use of our network, and we can provide for a statistical review of the results by the central statistical offices of the LIS member countries. Twice a year, the Center publishes a newsletter that reports new working papers, new country members, research conferences, and technical matters relating to the database. A current list of LIS-CEPS working papers, a copy of the biannual LIS newsletter, and other information are available from LIS at CEPS/INSTEAD, B.P. No. 65, L-7201 Walferdange, Luxembourg.

## Future Endeavors

Solidified by the stable financial base provided by the international consortium of financial organizations of LIS member countries, the LIS staff is planning several projects. To continue to be useful for cross-national research, the LIS data bank is currently being updated with data sets for 1985, 1986, or 1987, depending on their availability from the member countries. Data sets from several additional countries-such as Poland, Italy, Finland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Ireland-will be added to the more recent data sets from the present LIS member countries; adding data sets from Spain, New Zealand, Japan, Hungary, Argentina, and Denmark remain in the planning stages. If data sets from Poland and Hungary were added, then EastWest comparisons would be possible. Moreover, data sets from ongoing longitudinal household panel data sets-such as the Survey of Income and Program Participation and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics from the United States and the equivalent data sets from West Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg-will be added to the LIS data bank in 1989. In time, these data sets will provide an opportunity for cross-national panel research.
In July 1989, the Center will conduct the second annual 2-week summer workshop. Last year, 26 students from 14 countries were granted admission to the workshop. The objective of this workshop is to introduce young scholars (i.e., those at, or just beyond, the doctoral dissertation stage) to topics in cross-national economic and social science research so that their future research projects will be based, in large part, on the LIS data bank. Several student papers (e.g., Phipps 1988 and Wagner and Lorenz 1988) from the 1988 workshop are already in circulation.
The goal of the LIS project is to provide interested researchers with comparable household income survey data on which cross-national economic and social science research can be based. To the extent that the Center can continue to make these data available relatively quickly and inexpensively, the future of cross-national economic and social science research seems bright indeed.

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## Appendix

## LIS Data Bank Income Variables

Wage and salary income
Mandatory employer contributions
Nonmandatory employer contributions
Farm self-employment income
Nonfarm self-employment income
In-kind earnings
Mandatory contributions for self-employed
Cash property income
Noncash property income
Home value
Income tax
Property or wealth tax
Mandatory employee contributions
Other direct taxes
Indirect taxes
Sick pay
Accident pay
Disability pay
Social retirement
Child allowance
Unemployment pay
Maternity allowance
Military, veterans, or war-related benefits
Other social insurance
Cash benefits
Near cash benefits

Food benefits
Housing benefits
Medical benefits
Heating allowance
Education benefits
Private sector pensions
Public sector pensions
Alimony/child support
Other regular
Other cash income
Realized lump sum income
Total (or net) income question
Pay of head of household
Wages of head of household
Pay of spouse
Wages of spouse

## LIS Data Bank Demographic Variables

Age, head of household
Age, spouse
Sex, head of household
Number of persons

Relatedness
Number of earners
Nonfarm-farm
Ethnicity, head of household
Race, head of household
Education, head of household
Education, spouse
Occupation training, head of household
Occupation training, spouse
Occupation, head of household
Occupation, spouse
Industry, head of household
Industry, spouse
Type of worker, head of household
Type of worker, spouse
Location (urban, rural)
Marital status, head of household
Tenure, owned or rented housing
Head of household, full-time or part-time employed
Spouse, full-time or part-time employed
Disability, head of household
Disability, spouse
Number of children under 18 years old
Age of youngest child

# A Comment 

# "Comparative Cross-National Research on Income and Economic Well-Being: The Luxembourg Income Study" 

By Katharine G. Abraham

Although comparative research is potentially quite illuminating, it is all too rare. An important reason for the paucity of comparative research is the difficulty that researchers typically experience in obtaining comparable cross-national data. Thus, the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) data bank is a very welcome resource. Smeeding, Rainwater, and Simpson have done a nice job of describing the LIS data bank and of illustrating its usefulness for addressing a variety of research questions. Not surprisingly, they have emphasized the strengths of the LIS. It therefore seems appropriate for me, as the discussant, to emphasize the limitations of the LIS.
Comparative research may be valuable for a variety of different purposes. One purpose is simply to provide descriptive statistics of the economies of different countries. Just as individuals compare themselves with the Joneses (or the Schmidts), in the same way, questions of the form "where does my country stand relative to the rest of the world with respect to X?" are of perennial interest. The work that has been done so far with the LIS has been oriented towards

Note.-Katharine G. Abraham is an Associate Professor, University of Maryland, a Research Associate, National Bureau of Economic Research, and a Guest Scholar, the Brookings Institution
answering this sort of question about the level and the distribution of income.

Comparative research may also be valuable because it identifies alternative policies that have been tried elsewhere and that might be adopted at home. More importantly perhaps, researchers should, in principle, be able to exploit the variations in policy regimes across countries to test various hypotheses. I suspect that the LIS data bank, at least in its present form, will prove to be less valuable to researchers interested in testing cause-and-effect hypotheses than it has proven to be to those interested in simply describing the differences in the distribution of economic well-being across countries.

A first step in analyzing the effects of any policy, or policy package, is to specify the outcomes that one might expect it to influence. Tax and transfer policies, the set of policies that the LIS designers appear to be most interested in, are likely to influence both individuals' labor supply decisions and the distribution of income. Moreover, these two effects cannot be readily separated; understanding the effects of tax and transfer policies on labor supply is likely to be important for understanding their effects on income distribution. Ideally, any data set that is used for analyzing the consequences of alternative tax and transfer policy regimes
should include good information on hours of work, weeks worked per year, and so on. In its present form, the LIS data bank contains very limited information on individuals' work experiences.
The most persuasive studies of the effects of a policy are obviously those in which other factors that might explain the observed outcomes can be ruled out. Any researcher interested in using the LIS data bank for testing hypotheses concerning the effects of particular policies would need to begin by developing a thorough understanding of the labor market and of other relevant institutions in each of the countries to be included in the study. Comparisons among dissimilar countries are unlikely to provide particularly useful information, because there are likely to be too many other possible explanations for the differences in the outcomes. Comparisons among countries that are similar along as many dimensions as possible are apt to be less problematic. In many cases, the most appealing research strategy may be to rely on before and after analyses with a control group; that is, this strategy would use data for two or more time periods and would compare the develop-
ments in a country that has experienced a change in policy regime with the developments in another country, or countries, where policy has not been altered.
Two things are apparent. First, access to the LIS database by no means obviates the need for researchers to have an in-depth knowledge of the countries that they are studying. Second, to the extent that testing hypotheses concerning the effects of different policies involves the identification and exploitation of natural experiments, a database that includes data for 1 year, or even for 2 widely separated years, for each country may not provide the requisite information. Less ambitious, custom-designed data sets may prove to be more useful in many research contexts.
Having said that, I should note that confidentiality restrictions frequently preclude researchers from gaining access to the information that they would ideally like to have. In my view, one of the most exciting things about the LIS project is the model that it offers for reconciling the conflict between maintaining the confidentiality of the data provided by the survey respondents and providing researchers with access to the data for legitimate research endeavors.

## Constant-Dollar Inventories, Sales, and Inventory-Sales Ratios for Manufacturing and Trade

Tables 1, 2, and 3 present quarterly and monthly constant-dollar inventories, sales, and inventory-sales ratios, respectively. Table 4 presents quarterly fixed-weighted constant-dollar inventory-sales ratios, i.e., ratios obtained by weighting detailed industry ratios by 1982 sales. Table 5 pre-

Table 1.-Manufacturing and Trade Inventories in Constant Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted, End of Period
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1989}{\operatorname{Jan} ?}$ |
|  | III | IV | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| Manufacturing and trade...... | 696.1 | 702.7 | 693.3 | 696.1 | 698.1 | 700.5 | 702.7 | 705.3 |
| Manufacturing. | 329.1 | 332.0 | 328.6 | 329.1 | 329.5 | 330.4 | 332.0 | 334.0 |
| Durable goods. | 215.9 | 219.0 | 215.0 | 215.9 | 216.5 | 217.5 | 219.0 | 221.0 |
| Primary metals... | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| Fabricated metals. | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 46.6 | 47.0 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 46.5 | 47.0 | 47.4 |
| Electrical machinery ... | 36.4 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.2 |
| Transportation equipment. | 55.9 | 57.6 | 55.8 | 55.9 | 56.4 | 56.9 | 57.6 | 58.7 |
| Motor vehicles... | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 12.1 |
| Other... | 44.5 | 45.9 | 44.3 | 44.5 | 44.9 | 45.2 | 45.9 | 46.5 |
| Other durable goods ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 35.7 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 113.2 | 113.0 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 113.0 |
| Food and kindred products. | 22.9 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 23.4 |
| Nonfood ... | 90.3 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 90.3 | 90.1 | 89.6 | 89.4 | 89.5 |
| Paper and allied products. | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products... | 26.8 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 26.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products ...... | 14.6 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.7 |
| Rubber and plastic products. | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| Other nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$...... | 30.4 | 29.6 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 29.2 |
| Merchant wholesalers. | 168.9 | 169.5 | 168.4 | 168.9 | 169.5 | 168.9 | 169.5 | 168.9 |
| Durable goods. | 109.2 | 109.3 | 107.9 | 109.2 | 109.6 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 109.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 59.8 | 60.2 | 60.4 | 59.8 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 60.2 | 59.8 |
| Groceries and farm products.............. | 20.3 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.4 |
| Other nondurable goods..... | 39.5 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.8 | . 2 | 40.4 |
| Retail trade........... | 198.1 | 201.3 | 196.4 | 198.1 | 199.1 | 201.2 | 201.3 | 202.4 |
| Durable grods.. | 102.1 | 104.7 | 99.8 | 102.1 | 103.3 | 105.3 | 104.7 | 105.8 |
| Auto dealers... | 51.6 | 53.5 | 49.6 | 51.6 | 53.2 | 54.6 | 53.5 | 54.3 |
| Other durable goods.. | 50.5 | 51.2 | 50.2 | 50.5 | 50.1 | 50.7 | 51,2 | 51.5 |
| Nondurable goods... | 95.9 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 96.5 | 96.6 |
| Food stores.... | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 18.8 |
| Other nondurable goods............ | 77.1 | 77.7 | 77.5 | 77.1 | 77.1 | 77.4 | 77.7 | 77.8 |

See footnotes to table 4
Table 3.-Constant-Dollar Inventory-Sales Ratios for Manufacturing and Trade, Seasonally Adjusted


See footnotes to table 4.
sents quarterly and monthly inventories for manufacturing by stage of fabrication. Quarterly constant-dollar manufacturing and trade inventories, sales, and inventory-sales ratios for 1985 forward were published in the September 1988 Survey of Current Business.

Table 2.-Manufacturing and Trade Sales in Constant Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted Total at Monthly Rate

|  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | III | IV | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jans |
| Manufacturing and trade. | 457.1 | 463.7 | 459.1 | 456.9 | 462.0 | 463.1 | 466.2 | 467.9 |
| Manufacturing. | 207.1 | 210.6 | 208.5 | 207.8 | 208.7 | 209.1 | 213.9 | 213.7 |
| Durable goods.. | 110.3 | 113.0 | 111.7 | 111.5 | 111.3 | 112.0 | 115.5 | 115.1 |
| Primary metals.. | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| Fabricated metals. | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.6 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 26.2 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 26.0 |
| Electrical machinery... | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 17.8 |
| Transportation equipment... | 26.4 | 28.1 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 29.0 | 28.4 |
| Motor vehicles... | 16.0 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| Other... | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.1 |
| Other durable goods ${ }^{\text {. }}$... | 19.9 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 21.3 |
| Nondurable goods. | 96.7 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 96.3 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 98.6 |
| Food and kindred products. | 26.7 | 27.0 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.6 |
| Nonfood ..... | 70.0 | 70.6 | 70.2 | 69.6 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 71:2 | 71.0 |
| Paper and allied products.... | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 17.5 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products ... | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.7 |
| Rubber and plastic products..... | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| Other nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$............. | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 19.7 |
| Merchant wholesalers. | 127.1 | 128.5 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 129.5 | 128.6 | 127.4 | 129.3 |
| Durable goods... | 57.7 | 59.3 | 57.5 | 57.9 | 59.0 | 59.6 | 59.2 | 60.3 |
| Nondurable goods. | 69.4 | 69.2 | 69.7 | 69.0 | 70.4 | 69.0 | 68.2 | 68.9 |
| Groceries and farm products.. | 26.7 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 28.2 | 27.2 | 26.5 | 27.2 |
| Other nondurable goods........... | 42.7 | 41.9 | 43.0 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.8 |
| Retail trade... | 122.9 | 124.7 | 123.3 | 122.2 | 123.8 | 125.4 | 124.8 | 124.9 |
| Durable goods.. | 47.8 | 49.0 | 47.8 | 47.2 | 48.3 | 49.3 | 49.4 | 49.1 |
| Auto dealers.. | 26.7 | 27.6 | 26.7 | 26.2 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 27.0 |
| Other durable goods... | 21.1 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 22.1 |
| Nondurable goods... | 75.1 | 75.7 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 76.2 | 75.5 | 75.9 |
| Food stores... | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 23.0 |
| Other nondurable goods.................... | 52.2 | 52.8 | 52.5 | 52.2 | 52.7 | 53.0 | 52.8 | 52.8 |

See footnotes to table 4.
Table 4.-Fixed-Weighted Constant-Dollar Inventory-Sales Ratios for Manufacturing and Trade, Seasonally Adjusted
[Ratio, based on 1982 dollars]

|  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | III | rv | I | n | III | IV |
| Manufacturing and trade .... | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.48 |
| Manufacturing. | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.57 |
| Durable goods.. | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.99 |
| Nondurable goods......................................... | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.17 |
| Merchant wholesalers............................................... | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.28 |
| Durable goods... | 1.82 | 1.90 | 1.96 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1.85 |
| Nondurable goods............................................. | . 81 | . 84 | . 84 | . 89 | . 87 | . 88 |
| Retail trade ........................................................... | 1.45 | 1.52 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.52 |
| Durable goods............................................................. | 1.99 | 2.14 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.14 | 2.15 |
| Nondurable goods............................................... | 1.20 | 1.23 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.22 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
${ }^{\circ}$ Reveliminary

1. Includes lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2. Includes tobacco manufacturers; textile mill products; apparel products; printing and publishing; and
eather and leather products.
Note-Manufacturing inventories are classified by the type of product produced by the establishment Note-Manufacturing inventones are classified by the type of product produced by the establisiment
holding the inventory. Trade inventories are classified by the type of product sold by the establishment holding the inventory.
Table 4: The I-S ratios shown in this table were obtained by weighting detailed industry I-S ratios by 1982 sales. For manufacturing, 21 industries were used; for merchant wholesalers, 20 kinds of business;
and for retail trade, 8 kinds of business.

Table 5.-Manufacturing Inventories by Stage of Fabrication in Constant Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted, End of Period [Billions of 1982 dollars]


[^18]
## Data Availability

Quarterly and monthly constant-dollar manufacturing and trade inventories, sales, and inventory-sales ratios, as well as constant-dollar manufacturing inventories by stage of fabrication, for 1967-87, are available on printouts and computer tape. To order, write to Economic and Statistical Analysis/BEA, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 100606, Atlanta, GA 30384. Specify Constant-Dollar Manufacturing and Trade Inventories, Sales, and Ratios (Accession No. BEA NIW 88-210 for printouts or BEA NIW 88-430 for computer tape), and include a check or money order for $\$ 35.00$ for printouts or $\$ 100.00$ for computer tape, payable to "Economic and Statistical Analysis/BEA."

# A User's Guide to BEA Information 

Publications, Computer Tapes, Diskettes, and Other Information Services

BBEA provides basic information on such key issues as economic growth, inflation, regional development, and the Nation's role in the world economy. This guide, which lists the most recent and most frequently requested BEA products and services, helps users locate that information.
The guide contains program descriptions and entries for specific products and services. The first section, entitled "General," describes the products and services that cut across the range of BEA's work. The following sections describe the products and services related to BEA's four program areas: National economics, regional economics, international economics, and other tools for measuring, analyzing, and forecasting.

## General

BEA's current national, regional, and international estimates usually appear first in news releases. The information in news releases is available to the general public in three forms: On recorded telephone messages, online through the Economic Bulletin Board, and in BEA Reports. This section describes these services, as well as the Survey of Current Business-BEA's monthly publication of record-and products related to it. With few exceptions (mainly the work on business cycle indicators), BEA's work is presented in the Survey of Current Business, either in full or summary form. The presentations of current estimates and analyses are usually on a regular schedule; this schedule is noted in each of the program-description sections that follow. For more information on BEA's programs, products, and services, write to the Public Information Office, BE-53, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0777.
1.1 Recorded Telephone Messages. Brief (3-5 minutes) recorded telephone messages summarizing key estimates immediately after their release. (See outside back cover for 1989 release dates.) The messages are available 24 hours a day for several days following release. The usual time of release (eastern standard or eastern daylight time) and the telephone numbers to call are:

```
Leading Indicators (8:30 a.m.) ........... (202) 898-2450
    The message is updated weekly, usually on Mon-
    day, to include recently available component
        data that will be incorporated into the next re-
    lease.
Gross National Product (8:30 a.m.)
    -2451
Personal Income and Outlays
    (10:00 a.m.)
        -2452
Merchandise Trade, Balance of Payments
    Basis or U.S. International
    Transactions (10:00 a.m.)
    -2453
    The message summarizes the most recently re-
    leased of these two series.
```

1.2 Economic Bulletin Board. Online computer access to news releases and other information. BEA places an increasing range of its information on the Economic Bulletin Board (EBB) maintained by the Office of Business Analysis of the Department of Commerce. News releases are available on the Bulletin Board shortly after their release. (See outside back cover for 1989 release dates.) Selected estimates and articles (including those in this guide marked with an EBB following their title) are also available. The Bulletin Board may be accessed

## What's New?

New prices effective May 1, 1989:
BEA has updated its estimates of the costs it incurs in distributing the products and services for which it is the sales agent and has adjusted its charges accordingly. For example, the price for magnetic tapes is reduced from $\$ 200$ to $\$ 100$ per reel. The prices for a few items increased, and the prices for many stayed the same. BEA does not set the prices for items available through other sales agents; questions about those prices should be directed to the Government Printing Office or the National Technical Information Service.

New products in 1988:

- The fifth paper in the national income and product accounts methodology paper series, this one on government transactions (see reference no. 2.14);
- Gross state product estimates for detailed industries (see reference no. 7.1);
- The results of a benchmark survey of selected services transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons (see reference no. 10.8).


## Program transfer:

In October 1988, the plant and equipment expenditures survey was transferred from BEA to the Census Bureau. For information about the estimates, call the Census Bureau at (301) 763-4584.
by personal computer, computer terminal, or word processor equipped with a modem; the information available on it-which includes information from several Federal agencies-may be either viewed on the user's screen or downloaded. The Bulletin Board is available by subscription from NTIS. A $\$ 25.00$ registration fee covers 2 hours of connect time on the system; additional time is charged by the minute. Instant hook-up is available. For more information, call the Commerce Department's Office of Business Analysis at (202) 377-1986.
1.3 BEA Reports (EBB, news release). Five sets of reports that present the information contained in the BEA news releases for the following areas: Gross national product; personal income and outlays; regional reports; international reports; and composite indexes of leading, coincident, and lagging indicators. The reports contain summary estimates. All reports are available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). The printed reports are mailed the day after estimates are released. Annual subscriptions to the printed reports may be ordered individually or for the group of five sets. Order information for the group of five sets is given below. For information on individual sets: Gross national product, see reference no. 2.1; personal income and outlays, see reference no. 2.2; regional reports, see reference no. 5.1; international reports, see reference no. 8.1; and composite indexes, see reference no. 11.1.

All Five Sets. Usually a total of 55 printed reports. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA-19-S, price $\$ 110.00$ per year.
1.4 Survey of Current Business (publication). A monthly journal containing estimates and analyses of U.S. economic activity. Includes the "Business Situa-tion"-a review of current economic developments-and articles pertaining to the national, regional, and international economic accounts and related topics. A few of the articles that appeared in 1988 were "International Services: New Information on U.S. Transactions with Unaffiliated Foreigners," "State and Local Government Fiscal Position in 1987," "Pollution Abatement and Con-
trol Expenditures, 1983-86," "Gross State Product by Industry, 1963-86," and "Key Source Data and Assumptions for the Advance Estimates of GNP: Easier Access and Redesigned Format." "Looking Ahead," a box on the first page of each issue of the Survey of Current Business, highlights upcoming special articles, changes in the schedule for regular articles, and the availability of major BEA publications. (The June and December issues contain subject guides for the January-June and the January-December issues, respectively.) Current quarterly estimates of the national income and product accounts (see reference no. 2.A) appear every month. In addition, the journal contains 36 pages of tables (the S-pages) that present over 1,900 major economic series obtained from public and private sources. Available from GPO: List ID SCUB, price $\$ 18.00$ per year (second class), $\$ 22.50$ (foreign), or $\$ 46.00$ (domestic first class); $\$ 6.50$ single issue.
1.5 Advance Business Situation (EBB). The lead article in the Survey of Current Business presenting an analysis of the advance estimates of gross national product. The article is available four times each year (October, January, April, and July), 7-10 days after the advance gross national product release. Available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2).
1.6 S-page Data (EBB, diskette). Series shown in the S-pages (or blue pages) of the current issue of the Survey of Current Business. Updated monthly. Available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). The diskettes are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis: Accession No. BEA CBA $87-401$, price $\$ 200.00$ per year.
1.7 Business Statistics: 1986 (publication). Monthly or quarterly data for 1983-86 and annual data for 196186 for series that appear in the S-pages (or blue pages) of the Survey of Current Business. These series include business sales, inventories, and orders; prices; employment and unemployment; construction; banking and finance; transportation; and many other industries and

# How To Use This Guide and How To Order BEA Products and Services 

Entries in this guide are arranged by program area. A sample entry follows:
2.7 The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables (publication). The full set of NIPA tables. Also includes a selected bibliography and the definitions and classifications underlying the NIPA's. (1986) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00174-7, price $\$ 23.00$.

The sample entrybegins with a reference number, which consists of a number, a period, and a second number; the first numberrefers to the subject area, and the second number refers to the specific product.

Products and services are available from three sales agents. Abbreviations used for the sales agents follow:
ESA/BEA-Economic and Statistical Analysis/Bureau of Economic Analysis
GPO-U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents
NT1S-National Technical Information Service
Order forms are provided at the end of this guide. They give the agents' complete mailing addresses and, for GPO and NTIS, telephone and fax numbers for placing charge orders. Orders placed by mail must include title and stock or accession numbers (see sample entry) and must be accompanied by payment.
commodities. An appendix provides data for several BEA series-national income and product accounts, U.S. international transactions, and plant and equipment expenditures. Also contains definitions of terms, sources of data, and methods of compilation. (1988) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00181-0, price \$16.00.

## National Economics

BEA's national economics program encompasses the national income and product accounts, government transactions on a national income and product accounting basis, and the input-output accounts.

## National income and product accounts

2.A The national income and product accounts (NIPA's)-the most widely used branch of the national economic accounts-show the value and composition of the Nation's output and the distribution of incomes generated in its production. The accounts include estimates of gross national product (GNP)-the market value of the Nation's output of goods and services-in current and constant dollars, GNP price measures, the goods and services that make up GNP in current and constant dollars, national income, personal income, and corporate profits. In addition, BEA produces specialized measures such as estimates of auto and truck output, gross domestic product of corporate business, housing output, and business inventories and sales. Measures of the inventory and fixed capital stocks consistent with the NIPA output measures are also provided. Further, the accounts provide a consistent framework within which estimates of special interest-such as expenditures to protect the environment-are prepared. (Information about the environmental estimates is provided in program description 12.A.)

The estimates of GNP are prepared each quarter in the following sequence: Advance estimates are released in the first month after the end of the quarter, and, as more detailed and comprehensive data become available, preliminary and final estimates are released in the second and third months, respectively. Estimates of personal income and outlays are prepared each month. The NIPA's are also revised in each of the following 3 years, usually in July, and in comprehensive (benchmark) revisions, usually every 5 years (most recently in 1985). Current quarterly and monthly estimates are reported in the Survey of Current Business; quarterly NIPA estimates appear in a set of 54 "selected" tables, and monthly personal income and outlays estimates are reported in the S-pages (or blue pages). The full set of annual revisions ( 132 tables) usually is reported in the July issue. Annual estimates of the fixed capital stock are reported in the August issue.
In addition to the current and historical estimates described in the entries that follow, a considerable amount of component detail (for example, purchases of private structures by type) and industry detail (for example, change in business inventories by industry) is available. For further information about this detail or about the
listed computer tapes, printouts, and diskettes, write to the National Income and Wealth Division, BE-54, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0669. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

| GNP | (202) 523-0824 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Personal income and outlays | -0832 |
| Corporate profits | -0888 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | -0819 |
| Gross private domestic investment | -0791 |
| GNP by industry | -0808 |

A recorded telephone message summarizing the latest GNP estimates is available by calling (202) 898-2451 (see reference no. 1.1). A recorded message summarizing the latest personal income and outlays estimates is available at (202) 898-2452.

## Current estimates:

2.1 BEA Reports: Gross National Product (EBB, news release). Monthly reports with summary NIPA estimates that feature GNP and corporate profits. Reports are available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Printed reports are mailed the day after estimates are released. (This set of reports is included in the five sets of BEA Reports; see reference no. 1.3.) The gross national product printed reports are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis: Accession No. BEA-15-S, price $\$ 24.00$ per year.
2.2 BEA Reports: Personal Income and Outlays (EBB, news release). Monthly reports with summary NIPA estimates that feature personal income and outlays. Reports are available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Printed reports are mailed the day after estimates are released. (This set of reports is included in the five sets of BEA Reports; see reference no. 1.3.) The personal income and outlays printed reports are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis: Accession No. BEA-14-S, price $\$ 24.00$ per year.
2.3 Monthly Advance National Income and Product Accounts Tables (EBB, diskette, or printout). NIPA estimates as they appear in the current issue of the Survey of Current Business. Updated monthly. Available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Diskettes and printouts are available 1 day after the release of GNP and are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis:
Diskette-Accession No. BEA NIW 85-401, price $\$ 200.00$ per year.
Printout-Accession No. BEA NIW 83-201, price $\$ 100.00$ per year.
2.4 Key Source Data and Assumptions (EBB, printed table). Available source data and assumptions for missing source data that are used to prepare the advance estimates of GNP. Available in January, April, July, and October. Available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Annual subscriptions for the printed table begin in January and are available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA NIW 84-209, price $\$ 20.00$ per year.

Historical estimates:
2.5 National Income and Product Accounts (diskette). Most NIPA tables with estimates from 1929 to the present. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA NIW 86-424, price $\$ 480.00$ ( 24 diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the National Income and Wealth Division.)
2.6 National Income and Product Accounts (computer tape). The full set of NIPA tables with estimates from 1929 to the present. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA NIW 83-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
2.7 The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables (publication). The full set of NIPA tables. Also includes a selected bibliography and the definitions and classifications underlying the NIPA's. (1986) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00174-7, price $\$ 23.00$.

Recent information related to the NIPA's:
2.8 Index of Items Appearing in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables (publication). An index to the NIPA tables with listings by general subject area as well as by detailed series. First appeared in July 1987 Survey of Current Business. (1987) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00180-1, price $\$ 1.25$.
2.9 National Income and Product Accounts Estimates: When They Are Released, Where They Are Available, How They Are Presented (reprint). A guide to assist users in locating NIPA estimates and to explain some of the conventions used in their presentation. First appeared in January 1988 Survey of Current Business. (1988) Available upon request from the National Income and Wealth Division.

Methodology Papers (publications). A series of papers that documents the conceptual framework of the NIPA's and the methodology used to prepare the estimates. To date, five papers are available. (Papers on personal consumption expenditures and gross private fixed domestic investment will be completed next. Their availability will be announced in the Survey of Current Business.)
2.10 An Introduction to National Economic Accounting (NIPA Methodology Paper No. 1). An introduction to the concepts of the U.S. NIPA's that places these accounts within the larger framework of national economic accounting. Shows the step-by-step derivation of a general national economic accounting system from the conventional accounting statements used by business and government and inferred for other transactors. Also shows how the income and product accounts, the capital finance accounts, and the input-output accounts--the major branches of national economic accounting in the United States today-are derived from this general system. First appeared in March 1985 Survey of Current Business. (1985) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00158-5, price \$1.25.
2.11 Corporate Profits: Profits Before Tax, Profits Tax Liability, and Dividends (NIPA Methodology Paper No. 2). A description of the concepts, sources, and methods of the corporate profits components of
the NIPA's. (1985) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00143-7, price $\$ 2.50$.
2.12 Foreign Transactions (NIPA Methodology Paper No. 3). A description of the preparation of estimates in the NIPA's of net exports (both currentand constant-dollar), transfer payments to foreigners, capital grants received by the United States, interest paid by Government to foreigners, and net foreign investment. Also describes the relationship between foreign transactions estimates in the NIPA's and those in the balance of payments accounts. (1987) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00178-0, price $\$ 2.75$.
2.13 GNP: An Overview of Source Data and Estimating Methods (NIPA Methodology Paper No. 4). Basic information about GNP, including the conceptual basis for the account that presents GNP, definitions of each of the components on the income and product sides of that account, and a summary, presented in tabular form, of the source data and methods used in preparing estimates of current- and constant-dollar GNP. Also provides an annotated bibliography, with a directory, of the more than 50 items over the last decade that provided methodological information about GNP. First appeared in July 1987 Survey of Current Business. (1987) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00179-8, price $\$ 2.00$.
2.14 Government Transactions (NIPA Methodology Paper No. 5). Presents the conceptual basis and framework of government transactions in the national income and product accounts, describes the presentation of the estimates, and details the sources and methods used to prepare estimates of Federal transactions and of State and local transactions. (1988) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00187-9, price $\$ 5.50$.
2.15 Evaluation of the GNP Estimates (reprint). An evaluation of the GNP estimates, covering the reliability of estimates, sources of error and types of statistical improvement, status of source data, documentation of methodology, release schedules, and security before release. This article first appeared in August 1987 Survey of Current Business. (1987) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA CBA 88-101, price $\$ 5.00$.
2.16 The Use of National Income and Product Accounts for Public Policy: Our Successes and Failures (BEA Staff Paper No. 43). An evaluation using two indirect approaches. The first reviews the "accuracy" of the estimates, using the size of revisions to GNP estimates as an indicator. The second reviews users' recommendations drawn from publications issued over the last 30 years. (1985) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA CBA 86-101, price $\$ 1.25$.
2.17 The Underground Economy: An Introduction (reprint). A discussion of the coverage, measurement methods, and implications of the underground economy. Part of the discussion features the relation between the NIPA's and the underground economy-illegal activities in the context of the NIPA's, three sets of NIPA estimates sometimes misunderstood as being measures of the underground economy, and the effect on NIPA estimates
of possible misreporting in source data due to the underground economy. (1984) This reprint contains both items 2.17 and 2.18. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA CBA 84-101, price $\$ 5.00$.
2.18 Improved Adjustments for Misreporting of Tax Return Information Used to Estimate the National Income and Product Accounts, 1977 (reprint). A description of the use of tax return information in the NIPA's and the methodology used to prepare the improved adjustments that were subsequently incorporated in the 1985 comprehensive revision. (1984) This reprint contains both items 2.17 and 2.18. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA CBA 84-101, price $\$ 5.00$.
2.19 Wealth (computer tape). Annual estimates through 1988 of gross and net stocks, depreciation, and discards for fixed nonresidential private and residential capital, durable goods owned by consumers, and fixed capital owned by governments. For fixed private capital, contains estimates by each NIPA type of equipment and structures starting in 1925. For fixed private capital, also contains estimates of total equipment, total structures, and the total of equipment and structures owned by each two-digit SIC establishment-based industry starting in 1947. For durable goods owned by consumers, contains estimates by each NIPA type of goods starting in 1925. For fixed capital owned by governments, contains estimates by each NIPA type of equipment and structures, separately for the Federal Government and for State and local governments, starting in 1925. The estimates are in historical-cost, constant-cost, and current-cost valuations. Also includes stock series similar to those used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to derive measures of capital input for multifactor productivity studies. The investment series through 1988 used to derive all of these estimates are also included, in the same detail as the stock estimates, in historical-cost and constant-cost valuations. Updated annually. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA NIW 88-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
2.20 Detailed Investment by Industry (computer tape). Annual estimates through 1987 of investment owned by each two-digit SIC establishment-based industry, separately for each detailed NIPA type of equipment and structures. (The Wealth tape in item 2.19 also includes investment series for each industry, but only for total equipment, total structures, and the total of equipment and structures.) The estimates are in historicalcost and constant-cost valuations. Updated annually. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA NIW 87002 , price $\$ 100.00$.
2.21 Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth in the United States, 1925-85 (publication). Annual estimates of the stock of privately owned and government-owned durable equipment and structures and of durable goods owned by consumers for 1925-85. Estimates are for fixed nonresidential private capital by major industry group (farm, manufacturing, and nonfarm nonmanufacturing), for residential capital by tenure group (owner-occupied and tenant-occupied), for government-owned fixed capital by type of government (Federal, and State and local), and for 11 types of durable goods owned by consumers.
(1987) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00177-1, price $\$ 18.00$.
2.22 Dollar Measures of Energy Production and Consumption in the United States, 1972-82 (BEA Working Paper No. 5). Presents a new set of accounts for measuring energy production and consumption and describes the methodology of the new accounts. Pulls together energy data from a wide variety of sources and organizes the data in the framework of the national income and product accounts. (1987) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA CBA 87-101, price $\$ 10.00$.

## Government transactions

3.A BEA's estimates of government receipts, expenditures, and surplus or deficit are on a national income and product accounting basis. The estimates are prepared separately for Federal and for State and local governments on the same schedule as described for the NIPA's. Reconciliations of the Federal sector on a NIPA basis and the unified budget prepared by the Office of Management and Budget are the basis for an article in the Survey of Current Business, usually in February, about Federal fiscal programs for the next fiscal year and for detailed tables in the July issue. These reconciliations, and more specialized work such as described in the papers that follow, facilitate analysis of the effects of government fiscal policies on the economy. An article on the fiscal position of State and local governments is usually published in February. For further information, write to the Government Division, BE-57, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0715. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

| Federal | (202) 523-0744 |
| :---: | :---: |
| State and local | -0725 |
| National defense | -5017 |

3.1 Government Transactions (NIPA Methodology Paper No. 5). Presents the conceptual basis and framework of government transactions in the national income and product accounts, describes the presentation of the estimates, and details the sources and methods used to prepare estimates of Federal transactions and of State and local transactions. (1988) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00187-9, price \$5.50.
3.2 Cyclical Adjustment of the Federal Budget and Federal Debt: Updated Detailed Methodology and Estimates (BEA Staff Paper No. 45). Description of the models that BEA uses to estimate the cyclically adjusted Federal budget and inflation-induced changes in the cyclically adjusted budget. The quarterly data for the variables in the models and the regression equations underlying the coefficients are presented. The paper also discusses the cyclical adjustment of Federal debt and shows some results. (1986) Available from NTIS: Accession No. PB87-157376, price $\$ 21.95$ (paper copy), $\$ 6.95$ (microfiche).
3.3 Price Changes of Defense Purchases of the United States (publication). Annual and quarterly estimates of purchases that were the result of a project undertaken in cooperation with the Department of Defense. Provides five major product groupings in current and constant dollars for 1972-77, along with estimates
of implicit price deflators for these groupings and for greater detail. Also contains a conceptual framework and methodology used in preparing these estimates. (1979) Available from NTIS: Accession No. PB80217359 , price $\$ 21.95$ (paper copy), $\$ 6.95$ (microfiche).

## Input-output accounts

4.A Input-output accounts for the United States show how industries interact-providing input to, and taking output from, each other-to produce the GNP. Benchmark tables, based largely on the economic censuses, are prepared every 5 years; the latest benchmark table is for 1977, and the next (which will be available in late 1989 or early 1990) will be for 1982. Annual tables are prepared using basically the same procedures as used for the benchmark tables, but with less comprehensive and less reliable source data. (An annual 85-industry 1983 input-output table based on the 1977 benchmark table was published in the February 1989 Survey of Current Business.) Associated tables showing capital flows from producing to using industries and employment and employee compensation by industry are also prepared. The computer tapes, diskettes, and printouts listed below are for the tables at the 85 -industry level; more detailed tables are also available. For further information about this detail or about the listed computer tapes, diskettes, and printouts, write to the Interindustry Economics Division, BE-51, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0792. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

| Benchmark tables | (202) 523-0683 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Annual tables | -0867 |
| Methodology | -0683 |
| Computer tapes | -0792 |

4.1 Annual 85-Industry Input-Output Tables Based on the 1977 Benchmark Input-Output Study: 1983 Summary Input-Output Tables (computer tape, diskette, and printout). Five tables: (1) Use table, (2) make table, (3) commodity-by-industry direct requirements table, (4) commodity-by-commodity total requirements table, and (5) industry-by-commodity total requirements table. Available from ESA/BEA:
Computer tape-Accession No. BEA IED 89-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IED 89-401, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 89-201, price $\$ 55.00$. (Printouts can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
4.2 Annual 85-Industry Input-Output Tables Based on the 1977 Benchmark Input-Output Study: 1982 Summary Input-Output Tables (computer tape, diskette, and printout). Five tables: (1) Use table, (2) make table, (3) commodity-by-industry direct requirements table, (4) commodity-by-commodity total requirements table, and (5) industry-by-commodity total requirements table. Available from ESA/BEA:

Computer tape-Accession No. BEA IED 88-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IED 88-401, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 88-201, price $\$ 55.00$. (Printouts can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
4.3 Annual 85-Industry Input-Output Tables Based on the 1977 Benchmark Input-Output Study: 1981 Summary Input-Output Tables (computer tape, diskette, and printout). Five tables: (1) Use table, (2) make table, (3) commodity-by-industry direct requirements table, (4) commodity-by-commodity total requirements table, and (5) industry-by-commodity total requirements table. Available from ESA/BEA:

Computer tape-Accession No. BEA IED 87-003, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IED 87-409, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 87-218, price $\$ 55.00$. (Printouts can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
4.4 Annual 85-Industry Input-Output Tables Based on the 1977 Benchmark Input-Output Study: 1980 (Revised) Summary Input-Output Tables (computer tape, diskette, and printout). Five tables: (1) Use table, (2) make table, (3) commodity-by-industry direct requirements table, (4) commodity-by-commodity total requirements table, and (5) industry-by-commodity total requirements table. Available from ESA/BEA:

Computer tape-Accession No. BEA IED 87-002, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IED 87-406, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 87-212, price $\$ 55.00$. (Printouts can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
4.5 The Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy, 1977 (reprint). An explanation of the concepts, conventions, definitions, and uses of the 1977 inputoutput tables. Includes the input-output tables at the 85 -industry level as published in the May 1984 Survey of Current Business; the tables have since been revised (see the next item). Also includes an extensive bibliography of BEA publications relating to input-output. (1984) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IED 84101, price $\$ 5.00$.
4.61977 (Revised) 85-Industry Input-Output Tables (computer tape, diskette, and printout). Five tables: (1) Use table, (2) make table, (3) commodity-by-industry direct requirements table, (4) commodity-by-commodity total requirements table, and (5) industry-by-commodity
total requirements table. The revised input-output tables reflect the statistical changes and the changes in definition and classification incorporated in the 1985 comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts. Available from ESA/BEA:
Computer tape-Accession No. BEA IED 87-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IED 87-403, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 87-206, price $\$ 55.00$. (Printouts can be ordered individually; for information, write or call the Interindustry Economics Division.)

## Regional Economics

BEA's regional economics program provides estimates, analyses, and projections by region, State, metropolitan statistical area, and county.
5.1 BEA Reports: Regional Reports (EBB, news release). Reports (usually six a year) with summary estimates of State personal income (quarterly and annual) and of county and metropolitan area personal income (annual). Reports are available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). (The EBB carries, in addition to the news release, estimates of personal income and wages by State and by industry.) Printed reports are mailed the day after estimates are released. (This set of reports is included in the five sets of BEA Reports; see reference no. 1.3.) These printed reports are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis: Accession No. BEA-17-S, price $\$ 12.00$ per year.

## Regional estimates

6.A Current quarterly State personal income estimates are reported in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Survey of Current Business. Preliminary annual State estimates for the preceding year are usually reported in April; revised annual estimates are usually reported in August. The August estimates are subsequently revised to incorporate newly available data used to prepare the local area estimates. These revised State estimates are usually reported the following April together with consistent local area estimates.

Through the Regional Economic Information System, the following data sets are available: Quarterly and annual State personal income and wage and salary disbursements; annual State disposable personal income and personal tax and nontax payments; annual State full- and part-time wage and salary employment; annual State and county personal income, transfer payments, and farm income and expenses; and annual State and county full- and part-time total employment. The system includes an information retrieval service that provides a variety of analytical tabulations for counties and specified combinations of counties. All of the tabulations are available in several media.

BEA also makes its regional estimates available through the BEA User Group, members of which include State agencies, universities, and Census Bureau Primary State Data Centers. BEA provides its estimates of income and employment for all States and counties to these organizations with the understanding that they will make the estimates readily available.

For further information, write to the Regional Economic Measurement Division, BE-55, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0966. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

Quarterly State personal income
(202) 523-0911

Wage and salary income and employment -0945
Proprietors' income and employment -0937
6.1 Local Area Personal Income, 1981-86 ${ }^{1}$ (publication). Personal income by major type of payment and earnings by major industry, population, and total and per capita personal income for States, counties, and metropolitan areas. (Estimates are available from BEA on computer tape, diskette, microfiche, and printout.) (1988) Publication available from GPO.

Volume 1. Summary: Regions, States, and Metropolitan Areas. Estimates for the United States, regions, States, and metropolitan areas. Also contains county definitions of metropolitan areas, a detailed description of sources and methods, and samples of tables available. GPO Stock No. 003-$010-00182-3$, price $\$ 13.00$.
Each of the following volumes provides a methodology and estimates for the listed States and their counties and metropolitan areas.
Volume 2. New England, Mideast, and Great Lakes Regions. (Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) GPO Stock No. 003-010-00183-6, price $\$ 14.00$.
Volume 3. Plains Region. (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota) GPO Stock No. 003-010-00184-4, price $\$ 11.00$.
Volume 4. Southeast Region. (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia) GPO Stock No. 003-010-$00185-2$, price $\$ 16.00$.
Volume 5. Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Far West Regions and Alaska and Hawaii. (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) GPO Stock No. 003-010-00186-1, price $\$ 14.00$.
6.2 State Personal Income: Estimates for 1929-87 and a Statement of Sources and Methods (publica-

[^19]tion). Estimates of annual personal income and disposable personal income, total and per capita, for 192987 and 1948-87, respectively; annual personal income by major type of payment and earnings by industry for 1929-87; and quarterly total personal income for 196988. The estimates are for each State, eight BEA regions, and the United States. A comprehensive statement of sources and methods used for estimating State personal income is provided. Availability of the publication, probably in summer 1989, will be announced in the Survey of Current Business. (Estimates will be available from BEA in several media in May 1989.)

## Regional analyses and projections

7.A BEA prepares analyses to identify and measure factors that determine area differences in total and per capita income and in industry employment and output. Long-term projections of personal income, employment, and earnings by industry are prepared every 5 years for all States and metropolitan areas and for selected States and areas in other years. BEA maintains mid-term regional econometric models to forecast annual changes in economic activity and to analyze the impacts of projects and programs. In conjunction with the projections work, BEA has developed estimates of gross state product. These estimates, prepared by industry, supplement the estimates of personal income described in program description 6.A. For further information, write to the Regional Economic Analysis Division, BE-61, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0946. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

| OBERS regional projections ............. | (202) $523-0971$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| NRIES II regional projections (mid-term) . | -9212 |
| Regional input-output multipliers ........ | -9213 |
| Gross state product by industry ......... | -9180 |

7.1 Gross State Product, Annual Estimates, 196386 (computer tape, diskette). These estimates are the counterpart of gross domestic product and provide the most comprehensive measure of State production now available. Gross state product is measured in current dollars as the sum of four components for each industry: Compensation of employees; proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption allowances; indirect business tax and nontax liability; and other, mainly capital-related, charges. The estimates are for the 50 States, nine BEA regions, and the United States and for 61 industries. Estimates are in current and constant dollars. These estimates were originally published in the May 1988 Survey of Current Business, with errata on page 37 of the October 1988 Survey. (1988) Available from ESA/BEA:

Computer tape-Accession No. BEA REA 88-401, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskettes-A diskette for a region contains estimates for the United States, the BEA region, and each State of the region. (The Southeast region, on two diskettes, costs $\$ 40.00$.)

| Area | Accession No. | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | BEA REA 88-402 | \$20.00 |
| Mideast | BEA REA 88-403 | \$20.00 |
| Great Lakes | BEA REA 88-404 | \$20.00 |
| Plains | BEA REA 88-405 | \$20.00 |
| Southeast (AL-LA) | BEA REA 88-406 | \$20.00 |
| Southeast (MS-WV) | BEA REA 88-407 | \$20.00 |
| Southwest. | BEA REA 88-408 | \$20.00 |
| Rocky Mountain | BEA REA 88-409 | \$20.00 |
| Far West (plus AK and HI ) | BEA REA 88-410 | \$20.00 |

7.2 Experimental Estimates of Gross State Product by Industry (BEA Staff Paper No. 42). A description of the issues and methodology for preparing estimates of gross state product-the State equivalent of GDP. The estimates are consistent with BEA's State personal income and with GNP by industry. Estimates for 1963, 1967, 1972, and 1977 are presented. (These estimates were superseded; see item description 7.1.) (1985) Available from NTIS: Accession No. PB85-240885, price $\$ 21.95$ (paper copy), $\$ 6.95$ (microfiche).
7.3 Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) (publication). An explanation of how to use regional input-output multipliers, by industry, for output, earnings, and employment. Includes information on how to perform systematic analyses of the regional economic impacts of projects and programs. Also contains multipliers for all States from RIMS II, sample tables of inputoutput multipliers, and hypothetical case studies. (1986) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00163-1, price $\$ 6.50$.
7.4 1985 OBERS BEA Regional Projections (two volumes). Estimates for 1969, 1973, 1978, and 1983, and projections for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2015, and 2035 for total personal income, population, per capita personal income, and employment and earnings by industry for the United States, States, and metropolitan statistical areas. (1985)

Volume 1. State Projections to 2035. Available from NTIS: Accession No. PB86-124526, price $\$ 21.95$ (paper copy), $\$ 6.95$ (microfiche).
Volume 2. Metropolitan Statistical Area Projections to 2035. Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-$010-00159-3$, price $\$ 12.00$.

## International Economics

BEA's international economics program encompasses the international transactions accounts (balance of payments) and the direct investment estimates. The international transactions accounts, which measure U.S. transactions with foreign countries, include merchandise trade, trade in services, the current-account balance, and capital transactions. The direct investment estimates cover estimates of U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in the United States, income and other flows associated with these investments, and other aspects of the operations of multinational enterprises.
8.1 BEA Reports: International Reports (EBB, news release). Reports (usually 13 a year) with summary estimates of merchandise trade, balance of payments basis (quarterly); summary of international transactions (quarterly); international investment position (annual); capital spending by majority-owned foreign affiliates (semiannual); direct investment (annual); and related topics. Reports are available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Printed reports are mailed the day after estimates are released. (This set of reports is included in the five sets of BEA Reports; see reference no. 1.3.) These printed reports are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis: Accession No. BEA18 -S, price $\$ 26.00$ per year.

## U.S. international transactions

9.A The international transactions accounts provide a detailed and comprehensive view of economic transactions between the United States and foreign countries. The accounts include estimates of merchandise exports and imports; travel, transportation, and other services; foreign aid; and private and official capital flows, including direct investment. (Information about direct investment and international services is provided in program description 10.A.) Current estimates, including estimates of merchandise trade on a balance of payments basis, are reported in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Survey of Current Business. Estimates include detail for the current and capital accounts, classified by type of transaction and by area. Each June, these estimates are revised back 4 years. Estimates of the international investment position of the United States appear in June. International travel estimates usually appear in May or June. For further information, write to the Balance of Payments Division, BE-58, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0620. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

| Current-account analysis | (202) 523-0621 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Current-account estimates | -0625 |
| Merchandise trade | -0668 |
| Capital-account transactions | -0603 |
| Government transaction | -0614 |

A recorded telephone message summarizing key estimates of merchandise trade or U.S. international transactions, whichever is the most recent release, is available at (202) 898-2453 (see reference no. 1.1).
9.1 U.S. Merchandise Trade Data (printout, diskette). Seasonally adjusted and unadjusted exports and imports for the end-use categories used by BEA to derive trade totals on a Census basis. Series begin in 1979. Updated monthly or quarterly. Available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis:
U.S. Merchandise Trade Data, Monthly.

Printout-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-201, price $\$ 100.00$ per year.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-401, price $\$ 200.00$ per year.
U.S. Merchandise Trade Data, Quarterly. Also includes, on a balance of payments basis, exports of agricultural products, nonagricultural products, and
nonmonetary gold, and imports of petroleum and products, nonpetroleum products, and nonmonetary gold.
Printout-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-202, price $\$ 40.00$ per year.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-402, price $\$ 80.00$ per year.
9.2 U.S. Merchandise Trade: Exports and Imports by End-Use Category, Monthly (computer tape). Monthly end-use detail (not seasonally adjusted) on a Census basis for exports and imports for 70 countries and areas. Series begin in 1978. Updated monthly. Available from ESA/BEA:
U.S. Merchandise Exports, Monthly. Accession No. BEA BPD 86-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
U.S. Merchandise Imports, Monthly. Accession No. BEA BPD 86-002, price $\$ 100.00$.
9.3 U.S. Merchandise Trade: Exports and Imports by End-Use Category, Quarterly (computer tape). Quarterly end-use detail (not seasonally adjusted) on a Census basis for exports and imports for 70 countries and areas. Series begin in 1978. Updated quarterly. Available from ESA/BEA:
U.S. Merchandise Exports, Quarterly. Accession No. BEA BPD 86-003, price $\$ 100.00$.
U.S. Merchandise Imports, Quarterly. Accession No. BEA BPD 86-004, price $\$ 100.00$.
9.4 U.S. Merchandise Trade: Exports and Imports by End-Use Category, Annually (computer tape, printout). Annual end-use detail on a Census basis for exports and imports for 70 countries and areas. Series begin in 1978. Updated annually. Available from ESA/BEA:
U.S. Merchandise Exports, Annually.

Computer tape-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-005, price $\$ 100.00$
Printout-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-103, price $\$ 55.00$
U.S. Merchandise Imports, Annually.

Computer tape-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-006, price $\$ 100.00$
Printout-Accession No. BEA BPD 86-104, price $\$ 55.00$
9.5 Status Report on Statistical and Methodological Improvements in the U.S. Balance of Payments Statistics (BEA Working Paper No. 6). Reviews major problems, such as timing and coverage, in the balance of payments accounts; describes statistical and methodological improvements BEA has undertaken to resolve some of the problems; and discusses projects for future improvements. (1988) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA OD 88-001, price $\$ 5.00$.
Note.-For a discussion of the relationship between foreign transactions estimates in the balance of payments accounts and those in the national income and product accounts, see reference no. 2.12.

## Direct investment and international services

10.A BEA conducts quarterly, annual, and benchmark surveys of U.S. direct investment abroad and of foreign direct investment in the United States. The information collected relates to the direct investment position
and flows of capital, income, royalties and license fees, and other service charges between parent companies and affiliates; capital expenditures by majority-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. companies; the financial structure and operations of U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates; the financial structure and operations of U.S. affliates of foreign companies; and U.S. business enterprises acquired or established by foreign direct investors. The information on the annual and quarterly surveys usually appears in the Survey of Current Business on the following schedule:
Foreign direct investment in the United States:

- The position and balance of payments flows, in June, with additional detail in August.
- Operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies, in May.
- U.S. business enterprises acquired or established by foreign direct investors, in May.


## U.S. direct investment abroad:

- The position and balance of payments flows, in June, with additional detail in August.
- Operations of U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates, in June.
- Capital expenditures by majority-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. companies, in March and September.

BEA is expanding and improving the information it provides on U.S. international trade and investment in services. (For a description of the major elements of this program, see part I of "U.S. Sales of Services to Foreigners" in the January 1987 Survey of Current Business.) Information on sales of services by U.S. parents and their foreign affiliates is collected as part of the annual survey on their financial structure and operations. BEA has completed a benchmark survey and is conducting an annual follow-on survey on selected U.S. services transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons (see reference no. 10.8).
For further information on direct investment and international services, write to the International Investment Division, BE-50, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) $523-0659$. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

10.1 Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies (publication, diskette). The results of BEA's annual survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Contains information on the financial structure and operations of nonbank U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors. Data are classified by industry of U.S. affiliate, by country and industry of ultimate beneficial
owner, and, for selected data, by State. Updated annually. Available from ESA/BEA:
Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies, Preliminary 1986 Estimates. (1988)
Publication-Accession No. BEA IID 88-102, price $\$ 5.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IID 88-402, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes).
Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies, Revised 1985 Estimates. (1988)
Publication-Accession No. BEA IID 88-101, price $\$ 5.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IID 88-401, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes).
10.2 Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Direct Investment Position and Related Capital and Income Flows, 1980-87 (computer tape). Annual estimates of the foreign direct investment position in the United States and selected capital and income flows between U.S. affiliates and their foreign parent companies. Estimates are for 32 countries by 16 industries. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 80-002, price $\$ 100.00$.
10.3 Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, 1980 (publication). The results of BEA's 1980 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. Contains information on the financial structure and operations of the U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors in 1980. Data are classified by industry of U.S. affiliate, by country and industry of foreign parent or ultimate beneficial owner, and, for selected data, by State. Also contains a complete methodology for foreign direct investment in the United States and copies of the survey forms and instructions. (1983) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 83-101, price $\$ 10.00$.
10.4 U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates (publication, diskette). Results of BEA's annual survey of the worldwide operations of U.S. multinational companies. Contains information on the financial structure and operations of both U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates. Data are classified by country and industry of foreign affiliate and by industry of U.S. parent. Updated annually. Available from ESA/BEA:
U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates, Preliminary 1986 Estimates. (1988)
Publication-Accession No. BEA IID 88-104, price $\$ 5.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IID 88-404, price $\$ 80.00$ (four diskettes).
U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates, Revised 1985 Estimates. (1988)
Publication-Accession No. BEA IID 88-103, price $\$ 5.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IID 88-403, price $\$ 80.00$ (four diskettes).
10.5 U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Balance of Payments and Direct Investment Position Estimates, 1977-81 (publication). Contains revised estimates of the U.S. direct investment position abroad and balance of payments transactions between U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates for 1977-81. Includes estimates by country and industry of foreign affiliate. (1987) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 86150 , price $\$ 5.00$
10.6 U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, Country by Industry Estimates, 1950-87 (computer tape). Annual estimates of the U.S. direct investment position abroad and of selected capital and income flows between U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates. Estimates are for 56 countries by 7 industries for 1950-65, 56 countries by 14 industries for 1966-76, 76 countries by 15 industries for 1977-81, and 80 countries by 15 industries for 1982-88. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 50-002, price $\$ 100.00$.
10.7 U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1982 Benchmark Survey Data (publication, computer tape). Results of BEA's latest benchmark survey of over 2,000 U.S. multinational companies and their 17,000 foreign affiliates. Presents a detailed account of U.S. direct investment abroad in 1982, including data on balance sheets; income statements; employment; employee compensation; U.S. merchandise trade; sales of goods and services; research and development expenditures; property, plant, and equipment; and taxes. Data are classified by country and industry of affiliate and industry of U.S. parent. (1985)

Publication-Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 85-102, price $\$ 18.00$.
Computer tape-Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 86-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
10.8 International Services: New Information on U.S. Transactions With Unaffiliated Foreigners (reprint). A presentation of the results of a new BEA benchmark survey of selected U.S. international services transactions. This article first appeared in the October 1988 Survey of Current Business. (1988) Available upon request from the International Investment Division.
10.9 U.S. International Trade and Investment in Services: Data Needs and Availability (BEA Staff Paper No. 41). A description and evaluation of available BEA data on U.S. international trade and investment in services. Includes a discussion of efforts by BEA to improve its data and suggestions for further improvements. (1984) Available from NTIS: Accession No. PB85-117521, price $\$ 15.95$ (paper copy), $\$ 6.95$ (microfiche).

## Other Tools for Measuring, Analyzing, and Forecasting

BEA's work on economic accounts is supplemented by various other tools for measuring, analyzing, and forecasting economic developments. These include a system
of business cycle indicators and a set of estimates relating to the environment.

## Business cycle indicators

11.A BEA maintains a system of indicators to track business cycles. The system features the composite indexes of leading, coincident, and lagging indicators. The composite indexes were revised as of the release of January 1989 data in March 1989. The revision incorporated changes in components, changes in methodology for computing the indexes, and updated statistical factors and historical revisions in data. (An article presenting the revision appeared in the January 1989 issues of the SURVEY of Current Business and the Business Conditions Digest.) The data base includes series classified as cyclical indicators (because they conform well to broad fluctuations in economic activity), as well as other series useful in interpreting the economic situation and outlook. Each month a preliminary value of the composite indexes for the latest month and the revised values for the 5 preceding months are released. Once a year, in the fall, the composite indexes are recalculated to incorporate historical revisions in component data. The monthly Business Conditions Digest, described below, is devoted to the presentation of this system. Summary information on the composite indexes appears in the Survey of Current Business. For further information, write to the Business Outlook Division, BE-52, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0800. A recorded telephone message at (202) $898-2450$ provides current data for the composite indexes (and the leading index components) immediately upon their release. The message is updated weekly, usually on Monday, to include recently available component data that will be incorporated into the next release (see reference no. 1.1).

## Current data:

11.1 BEA Reports: Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators (EBB, news release). Monthly reports with summary estimates of the composite indexes. Reports are available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Printed reports are mailed the day after estimates are released. (This set of reports is included in the five sets of BEA Reports; see reference no. 1.3.) The printed composite index reports are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis: Accession No. BEA-16-S, price $\$ 24.00$ per year.
11.2 Business Conditions Digest (publication). A monthly publication containing tables and charts for more than 300 series, including business cycle indicators and other series that help evaluate economic conditions. Features the composite indexes of leading, coincident, and lagging indicators. Also includes historical data and data sources. Available from GPO: List ID BCD, price $\$ 44.00$ per year (domestic first class), $\$ 55.00$ (foreign); $\$ 4.00$ single issue.
11.3 Business Conditions Digest Current Data (EBB, diskette, printout). Data for the last 4 years for most of the series in Business Conditions Digest (more than 300 series). Updated monthly. Available online

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## Survey of Current Business:

- Subject Index-in every June and December issue.
- NIPA Index-just after the NIPA tables in the July 1988 issue. (See also reference no. 2.8.)
- S-Pages Index-at the back of the S-pages (blue pages) in every issue.

Business Conditions Digest:

- Subject Index-at the back of every issue.
through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Diskettes and printouts are available from ESA/BEA on a subscription basis:
Diskette—Accession No. BEA SID 86-401, price $\$ 200.00$ per year.
Printout-Accession No. BEA SID 88-201, price $\$ 100.00$ per year.

Historical data:
11.4 Business Conditions Digest Historical Data File (computer tape). Historical data (from 1945, when available, to the present) for most of the series in Business Conditions Digest and some diffusion index components not shown in the publication (more than 500 series). Updated monthly. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA SID 76-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
11.5 Business Conditions Digest Historical Data (diskette). Historical data (from 1945, when available, to the present) for most of the series in Business Conditions Digest (more than 300 series). Updated monthly. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA SID 86402 , price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes).
11.6 Handbook of Cyclical Indicators (publication). Series descriptions and data for 1947-82 for all series that appear in Business Conditions Digest. Includes an explanation of how the composite indexes are constructed. (1984) Available from NTIS: Accession No. PB85-106946, price $\$ 21.95$ (paper copy), $\$ 6.95$ (microfiche).

## Environmental estimates

12.A BEA maintains a set of annual current- and constant-dollar estimates of capital expenditures and operating costs for pollution abatement and control. These estimates, which are prepared within the framework of the national income and product accounts, are classified by sector (consumers, business, and government) and by element of the environment affected (air, land, and water). The most recent Survey of Current Business article reporting the capital expenditures appeared in November 1988, and the most recent article reporting the total expenditures (including operating costs) appeared in May 1988. For further information, write to the Environmental Economics Division, BE-62, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, or call (202) 523-0687. For specific questions, the following telephone numbers may be used:

Total expenditures ........................ (202) 523-4821
Capital expenditures
$-0882$
12.1 BEA Reports: Pollution Abatement and Control Expenditures (EBB, news release). News release on annual pollution abatement and control expenditures. Available online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Printed release available by calling or writing the Environmental Economics Division in May 1989.
12.2 Stocks and Underlying Data for Air and Water Pollution Abatement Plant and Equipment (printout). Estimates of the gross and net capital stocks at historical, constant, and current cost; estimates of capital expenditures in constant and current dollars; price indexes by media (air and water) and for selected industry groups (manufacturing, electric utilities, and other nonmanufacturing); and estimates of lifetimes by media for pollution abatement plant and equipment. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA EED 86-201, price $\$ 35.00$.

## Subject Index

This index is designed to help locate BEA materials for particular subject areas. The index uses reference numbers to indicate where in the guide information on particular subjects can be found. For each reference, the number refers to the section of the guide where the in-
formation is located, and the letter refers to the program description. For example, in the entry for "Balance of payments," the reference number " $9 . A$ " refers to the paragraph in the guide describing BEA's work on the balance of payments.

| Subject area | Reference number | Subject area | Reference number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance of payments (also see Net exports) ........................ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9.A } \\ & \text { 11.A } \\ & \text { 2.A } \end{aligned}$ | Industries: <br> National estimates by industry $\qquad$ <br> State, county, and metropolitan area by industry $\qquad$ |  |
| Business cycle indicators. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.A. 4.A, 10.A, } \\ & \text { 12.A } \\ & \text { 6.A. } 7 . \mathrm{A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Business inventories and sales (also see Inventories).. |  |  |  |
| Capital expenditures: |  | Input-output: <br> National $\qquad$ |  |
| Gross private domestic fixed investment. | 2.A |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4.A } \\ & \text { 7.A } \end{aligned}$ |
| Majority-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. companies. | 10.A | State, county, and metropolitan area by industry ........... |  |
| Majority-owned U.S. affiliates of foreign companies........ | 10.A | International investment | 9.A, 10.A |
| Capital stock ......................... | 2.A | International transactions (see Balance of payments and Net exports) |  |
| Compensation of employees: |  |  |  |
| National .......... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.A } \\ & \text { 6.A, 7.A } \end{aligned}$ | Inventories (also see Business inventories and sales) .......... | 2.A, 4.A |
| State. |  |  |  |
| Composite indexes of leading, coincident, and lagging indicators (see Business cycle indicators)- |  | Leading, coincidemt, and lagging indicators, comaposise indexes of (see Business cycle indicators) |  |
|  |  | Merchandise trade (also see Net exports). | $9 . \mathrm{A}$ |
| Construction (see Capital expenditures) $\quad$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 2.A |
| Corporate profits. | 2.A | National income |  |
| Direct investment: <br> Foreign direct investment in the United States. $\qquad$ <br> U.S. direct investment abroad $\qquad$ |  |  | 2.A |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10.A } \\ & \text { 10.A } \end{aligned}$ | National income and product accounts............................ | 2.A, 3.A |
|  |  | Net exports (also see Balance of payments) | 2.A |
| Disposable personal income: |  | Personal income: | 2.A |
| National ... | 2.A |  |  |
| State... | 6.A |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 8 . \mathrm{A}, 7, \mathrm{k} \end{aligned}$ |
| Employment: |  | State, county, and metropolitan are |  |
| National ..... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.A, 4.A } \\ & \text { 6.A, 7.A } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| State, county, and metropolitan area. |  | Personal outlays (see Personal consumption expenditures) |  |
| Equipment (see Capital expenditures) Exports (see Balance of payments and Net exports) |  | Plant and equipment expenditures (see Capital expenditures) |  |
| Foreign direct investment in the United States (see |  | Pollution abatement and control spending ........... | 12.A |
|  |  | Price measures-fixed-weighted price index, etc. .............. | 2.A, 3.A |
| Government, Federal: |  | Profits (see Corporate profits) |  |
| Cyclically adjusted budget................................... | 3.A |  |  |
| National defense purchases of goods and services. | 2.A, 3.A | Saving.............................................................................. | 2.A |
| Nondefense purchases of goods and services. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.A, 3.A } \\ & \text { 2.A, 3.A } \end{aligned}$ | Services, international <br> Travel, international $\qquad$ | 9.A, 10. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Receipts and expenditures. |  |  |  |
| Government, State and local: |  |  | 9.A |
| Purchases of goods and services. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.A, 3.A } \\ & \text { 2.A, 3.A } \end{aligned}$ | U.S. affiliates of foreign companies .................................. | 10.A |
| Receipts and expenditures. |  | U.S. business enterprises acquired or established by foreign direct investors. <br> U.S. direct investment abroad (see Direct investment) <br> U.S. multinational companies. | 10.A |
| Gross national product | 2.A, 3.A |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment (see Capital expenditures) |  |  | 10.A |
| Gross state product. | 7.A | Wages and salaries (see Compensation of employees) <br> Wealth (see Capital stock) |  |
| Imports (see Balance of payments and Net exports) |  |  |  |

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| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in bubindes Statistice: 1986 | Annual |  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  |
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|  | 1987 | 1988 | Jan. | eb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger \dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of period (unadjusted), total. $\qquad$ | 415,998 | 463,934 | 426,637 | 433,979 | 437,084 | 439,744 | 437,663 | 443,916 | 447,616 | 449,445 | 449816 |  | 454,256 |  | ${ }_{4}^{453,816}$ |  |
| Durable goods industries, total <br> Nondurable goods industries with unfilled orders : $\qquad$ | 396,563 19,435 | 443,957 19,977 | 406,577 <br> 20,060 | 413,551 <br> 20,428 | 416,412 20,672 | 419,242 <br> 20,502 | 417,326 <br> 20,337 | 423,560 20,356 | 426,544 21,072 | 428,461 <br> 20,984 | 428,987 <br> 20,829 | 431,551 <br> 20,307 | 434,209 <br> 20,047 |  | 453,505 <br> 20,311 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of period (seasonally <br> adjusted) total <br> By industry group: <br> Durable goods industries, total \#..............do... | 421,243 | 468,860 | 425,162 | 429,513 | 429,534 | 433,527 | 434,148 | 443,357 | 446,536 | 451,830 | 453,103 | 457,281 | 460,802 | ${ }^{+} 468,860$ | 473,073 |  |
|  | 400,720 | 4478.868 | 404,664 | 408,990 | 409,3099 | 413,624 | 414,242 | 423,162 | 426,152 | 431,092 | 432,3 | 436,734 | 439,895 |  | 452,396 |  |
| Primary metals.....te, | 23,896 | 25,737 10,908 | 23,854 | ${ }^{241,301}$ | 24,224 11,279 | 24,170 10948 | 111,541 | 11,591 | - 11,544 | ${ }_{11,341}^{25,22}$ | 11,431 | 11,010 | 10,754 | r10,903 | ${ }_{11517}$ |  |
|  | 10,265 | 12,591 | 10,276 | 10,807 | 10,872 | 11,136 | 11,293 | 11,295 | 11,626 | 11,707 | 11,757 | 12,219 | 12,428 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 22,591$ | 12,165 |  |
| Fabricated metal products....... ...............do Machinery, except electrical. $\qquad$ do.... | 29,970 | 28,44 | 29,333 | 29,592 | 29,588 | 29,443 | 29,399 | 28,9 | 28,911 | 28,679 | 28,637 | 28,540 | 28,354 | '28,406 | 28,333 |  |
|  | 52,702 | 59,9 | 53,451 | 53,8 | 54,303 | 55,2 | 55,864 | 56,8 | 57,538 | 58,9 | 59,136 | 59,347 | 59,896 | ${ }^{\text {r } 59,963}$ | 60,625 |  |
| Electrical machinery ............. .............do.... | 93,696 <br> 173,733 | 93,498 212120 | 94,408 <br> 176,870 | 94,255 180,058 | 93,614 180960 | -93,587 | 93,564 183,537 | 93,283 192,008 | 93,303 193,995 | 98,197 198,019 | -9,492976 | -923,518 | -93,529 |  | 216,392 |  |
|  | 144,343 | 174,722 | 147,082 | 150,535 | 150,744 | 153,599 | 153,459 | 157,516 | 159,569 | 162,950 | 165,376 | 168,121 | 169,763 | ${ }^{\text {r174,722 }}$ | 179,136 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries with unfilled orders $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ | 20,523 | 20,992 | 20,498 | 20,523 | 20,225 | 19,903 | 19,906 | 20,195 | 20,384 | 20,738 | 20,721 | 20,547 | 20,907 | '20,992 | 20,677 |  |
| By market category: <br> Home goods and apparel ............. ..............do... <br> Consumer staples |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.385 |  |
|  | -675 | 8,387 | 8,994 | 9,371 | 792 | 8,735 | 711 | 705 | 295 |  | 881 | 848 | 863 |  | 784 |  |
| Equip. and defense prod., excl. <br> auto $\qquad$ do.... | 252,751 | 286,731 | 254,023 | 258,043 | 258,669 | 260,278 | 259,242 | 267,218 | 269,814 | 272,590 | 271,890 | 274,659 | 278,513 | -286,731 | 289,964 |  |
| Automotive equipment <br> Construction materials, supplies, and intermediate products............................. | 9,239 |  | 9,075 | 8,860 | 8,866 | 8,996 | 9,019 |  | 8,878 | 8,715 | 8,727 |  | 8,782 |  | 8,856 |  |
|  | 15,060 | 541 | 144 | 155 | 5,498 | 15,304 | 316 | 15,475 | 5,435 | 5,494 | ,450 | 15,527 | 5,54 | r15,541 | 15,337 |  |
| Other materials, supplies, and intermediate products $\square$ do... | 134,443 | 148,477 | 137,330 | 137,382 | 136,984 | 139,5 | 141,623 | 142,79 | 143,550 | 146,027 | 147,860 | 149,360 | 148,899 | ${ }^{1} 148,4$ | 149,747 |  |
| Supplementary series: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,043 |  |
| Capital goods industries.......................................... | 301,674 | 345,037 | 305,613 | 309,136 | 309,219 | 313,294 | 312,986 | 321,730 | 324,263 | 329,659 | 330,6 | 334,927 | 337,971 | ${ }^{\text {r 345,037 }}$ | 349,950 |  |
|  | 139,814 161,860 | 1795,640 1657 | ${ }_{162,206}^{143,407}$ | 162,089 | 148,378 160,841 | - ${ }_{162,171}$ | 162,009 | 154,613 167,117 | ${ }^{1585,849}$ | -164,451 | 163,092 | ${ }_{165,556}^{169}$ | 165,087 | ${ }_{\text {r }}{ }_{\text {r } 165,397}$ | 168,525 |  |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS © |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r685,572 | 684,109 | $\begin{aligned} & 58,274 \\ & 55,610 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,030 \\ & 57,490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,757 \\ & 59,698 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,144 \\ & 54,841 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,547 \\ & 58,379 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,806 \\ & 54,98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53,439 \\ 57,277 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,186 \\ & 59,649 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,993 \\ & 56,12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,5,51 \\ & 56,557 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} { }^{5} 49,186 \\ { }_{53,68}^{6} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,169 \\ & 55,611 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES © |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Failures, total ........e. | 61,235 |  | 5,005 | 5,062 | 5,851 | 5.118 | 4,957 | 4,702 | 4,511 | 4,98 | 4,599 | 4,146 | 4,262 |  |  |  |
| Commercial service..................... ............do.... | 24,029 |  | 1,986 | 2,017 | 2,439 | 1,990 | 1,969 | 1,847 | 1,763 | 2,077 | 1,5988 | 1,798 | 1,531 |  |  |  |
|  | 6,724 4,939 |  | ${ }_{389}^{523}$ | ${ }_{422}$ | ${ }_{491}^{666}$ | 614 417 | ${ }_{415}^{57}$ | 574 <br> 424 | ${ }_{362}^{560}$ | $\begin{array}{r}556 \\ 436 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 563 | 47 | ${ }_{350}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 12,185 |  | 1,006 | 1,043 | 1,104 | 1,024 | 1,008 | 929 | 908 | 98 | 905 | 801 |  |  |  |  |
| Whotesail trade trade.............................................................. | 4,304 |  | 401 | 391 | 432 | 432 | 369 | 390 | 401 | 394 | 317 | 297 | 319 |  |  |  |
| Liabilities (current), total................. ...........mil. \$.. | 33,024.5. |  | 3,894.1 | 4,625.5 | 3,292.0 | 3,065.6 | 2,316.5 | 2,453.4 | 4,565.0 | 2,248.1 | 3,53300 | 1,825.5 | 2,047.5 |  |  |  |
|  | $8,088.7$ $2,278.6$ |  | ${ }_{94.2}^{76.4}$ | 1,410.4 |  | $\begin{array}{r}766.0 \\ 87.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 612.6 113.6 | 702.1 <br> 238.9 |  |  |  | 385.2 118.3 | 343.1 <br> 109.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 4,746.4 |  | 276.0 | 1,195.8 | 347.8 | 242.1 | 295.6 | 354.9 | 176.6 | 499.6 | 183.8 | 228.9 | 355.4 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,713.7 |  | 162.8 | 162.6 | 279.0 | 237.0 | 197.9 | 177.9 | 1,637.3 | 178.0 | 151.5 | 245.4 | 413.9 |  |  |  |
| Retail trade .................................................. | 1,336.8 |  | 80.2 | 688.9 | 214.5 | 123.8 | 110.9 | 285.1 | 148.6 | 104.7 | 87.3 | 80.7 | 91.2 |  |  |  |
| Failure annual rate...........No. per 10,000 concerns.. | 102.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| COMMODITY PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices received, all farm products......1910-14 $=100$. . | 8 | 630 | 597 | 593 | 593 | 595 | 614 | 631 | 648 | 659 | 59 | 654 | 57 | 663 | r682 | 676 |
| Crops \#...................................... .............do .... | 458 | 543 | 493 | 478 | 478 | 485 | 507 | 557 | 590 | 588 | 584 | 577 | 588 | 590 | '604 | 599 |
| Commercial vegetables............... .............do.... | 718 | 705 | 1,037 |  |  | 661 |  |  |  | 765 | 723 |  | 726 | 725 | '891 | 910 |
| Cotton................................. ..............d..... | 503 <br> 58 <br> 268 | 483 478 | $\begin{array}{r}1,521 \\ \\ \hline 921\end{array}$ | ${ }_{481}^{483}$ | 489 <br> 808 | 506 815 | ${ }_{4}^{492}$ | 524 400 | $\begin{array}{r}502 \\ 409 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 444 487 487 | 437 432 43 | 458 430 | 477 421 | 467 <br> 423 <br> 1 | $\xrightarrow{745}$ | 448 425 |
| Feed grains and hay ................... ..............do.... | 268 |  | 294 | 303 38 |  | 315 | ${ }_{343}^{329}$ | 400 | ${ }_{896}^{499}$ |  |  | ${ }_{423}^{430}$ | ${ }_{429}$ | ${ }_{432}^{423}$ |  | ${ }_{441}^{425}$ |
|  | 669 | ${ }_{669}$ | 371 | ${ }_{613}$ | 604 | 608 | ${ }_{730}$ | ${ }_{697}$ | ${ }_{718}$ | 464 | 494 | ${ }_{698}$ | ${ }_{717}$ | 712 | ${ }^{6} 656$ | ${ }_{672}^{441}$ |
| Tobacco..................................... ...............do.... | 1,255 | 1,287 | 1,241 | 1,231 | 1,227 | 1,229 | 1,229 | 1,227 | 1,230 | 1,256 | 1,363 | 1,388 | 1,410 | 1,412 | ${ }^{1,411}$ | 1,411 |
| Livestock and products \# ............................do .... | 703 | 722 | 706 | 718 | 714 | 711 | 726 |  | 709 | 731 | 737 | 734 | 728 | 739 | 762 | 756 |
| Dairy products ........................ ..............do.... | 765 | 747 | 764 | 752 | 728 | 709 |  | 691 | 697 |  | 759 | 795 | 820 |  | 820 |  |
| Meat animals ............................ ..............do.... | 921 | 949 | 935 | 972 | 966 | 971 | 994 | 947 | 917 | 950 | 944 | ${ }^{933}$ | 918 | ${ }_{239} 93$ | $\stackrel{\text { r983 }}{ }$ | ${ }_{2}^{981}$ |
| Poultry and eggs ...................... .............do.... | 244 | 269 | 230 | 217 | 231 | 223 | 241 | 260 | 311 | 313 | 317 | 302 | 294 | 288 | '294 | 292 |
| Prices paid: ${ }^{\text {Production }}$ | 849 | 908 | 879 |  |  | 895 |  |  | 922 |  |  | 936 |  |  | r944 |  |
| All commodities and services, interest, taxes, | 848 | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and wage rates (parity index)......1910-14 $=100$.. | 1,110 | 1,166 | 1,135 |  |  | 1,155 |  |  | 1,180 |  |  | 1,193 |  |  | 1,202 |  |
| Parity ratio §................................ ............do.... | 52 | 54 | 53 |  |  | 52 |  | $\cdots$ | 5 |  |  | 55 |  |  | 56. |  |
| CONSUMER PRICES $\triangle$ <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ITEMS, WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI.W)...1982-84 $=100 .$. | 112.5 | 117.0 | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 120.2 |
| ALL ITEMS, all urban consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (CPILU)........................................ $1982-84=100$. | 113.6 | 118.3 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 121.1 | 121.6 |
| All items less shelter.................: ............do.... | 111.6 | 115.9 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 114.7 | 115.2 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 116.5 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 118.7 | 119.2 |
| All items less food.................. ................... | ${ }_{1126} 118$ | ${ }_{117.0}^{118.3}$ | ${ }_{1156}^{115.7}$ | 1116.0 | ${ }_{1153}^{116.6}$ | 1115.2 | 1176.3 | 1118.1 | 1118.4 | 118.9 | 119.7 | 1120.2 | 120.3 119.0 | 120.4 | 1120.8 | ${ }_{120.1}^{121.3}$ |
| All items less medical care ......... .............do.... | 112.6 | 117.0 | 114.6 | 114.8 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 116.3 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.1 | 119.7 |  |






[^21]

| LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOR FORCE AND POPULATION <br> Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, persons 16 <br> years of age and over ..............................thous. <br> Labor force © | 184,499 <br> 121,602 <br> 1 | 186,322 |  | 185,705 | 185,847 | 185,964 |  | 186,247 |  | 186,522 | 186,666 |  |  | 187,098 <br> 123816 <br> 1,696 <br>  <br> 185 |  | $\begin{array}{r}187,461 \\ 123,590 \\ 1,684 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Resident Armed Forces............. ............do.... | -1,737 | 1,709 | 1,749 | 1,736 | 1,736 | 1,732 | 1,714 | 1,685 | 1,673 | 1,692 | 1,704 | 1,687 | 1,705 | 185,402 |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population...............do.... | 119,865 | ${ }_{121,669}^{184,613}$ | 119,742 | 119,942 | 119,957 | 120,264 | 184,775 | ${ }_{123,028}^{184,56}$ | ${ }^{123,888}$ | 123,396 | ${ }_{121,842}^{184,962}$ | ${ }_{122,432}^{185,14}$ | 122,639 | 122,120 | 122,095 | 121,906 |
| Employed................................ .............do ... | 112,440 | 114,968 | 112,139 | 112,460 | 112,867 | 113,905 | 114,222 | 116,209 | 117,066 | 116,737 | 115,474 | 116,250 | 116,314 | 115,978 | 114,786 | 115,023 |
| Unemployed .............................. :............do .... | 7,425 | 6,701 | 7,603 | 7,482 | 7,090 | 6,359 | 6,553 | 6,819 | 6,823 | 6,659 | 6,368 | 6,182 | 6,325 | 6,142 | 7,309 | 6,883 |
| Seasonally Adjusted $\diamond$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force, total .........................do.... |  |  | 121,035 | 121,165 | 120,936 | 121,328 | 121,203 | 121,524 | 121,658 | 122,000 | 121,984 | 122,091 | 122,510 | 122,563 | 123,428 | 123,181 |
| Participation rate $\dagger$ $\qquad$ percent. | 65.6 | 65.9 | ${ }_{114,055}^{65.8}$ | 114,273 | 114,129.9 | 114,660 | 114,408 |  |  | 115.203 |  |  |  | 116,009 6.1 | 116,711 |  |
| Employment-population ratio $\dagger$........ercent.. | 61.5 | 62.3 | 62.0 | 62.1 | 62.0 | 6,6.2 | 62.0 | 62.3 | 62.3 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.6 | 6,6.6. | 62.9 | 62.9 |
| Agriculture.......................... .........thous.. | 3,208 | 3,169 | 3,256 | 3,200 | 3,181 | 3,187 | 3,110 | 3,121 | 3,060 | 3,142 | 3,176 | 3,238 | 3,238 | 112816 ${ }^{3,193}$ | ${ }^{3,3800}$ | 3,223 113,630 |
|  | 109,232 | 111,800 | 110,799 | 111,073 | 110,948 | 111,473 | 111,293 | 111,880 | 111,974 | 112,061 | 112,194 | 112,335 | 112,709 | 112,816 | 113,411 | 113,630 |
| Unemployed, total Long term, 15 weeks and $\qquad$ $\cdots$ o... |  |  | 6,980 | 6,892 | . 807 | 6,668 | 6,800 | 6,523 | 6,624 | 6,797 | 6,614 | 6,518 | 6,563 | 6,554 | 6,716 | 6,328 |
| ....do | 1,983 | 1,610 | 1,728 | 1,732 | 1,693 | 1,582 | 1,614 | 1,543 | 1,619 | 1,636 | 1,568 | 1,554 | 1,502 | 1,495 | 1,512 | 1,304 |





| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1988 and methodological notes are as shown in Buiness Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued








FINANCE





See footnotes at end of tables.


|  | Untu |
| :---: | :---: |


| Annual |  | 1988. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1987 | 1988 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | may | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct | Nor. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 | Annual |  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| FINANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ds: | 9.91 | 10.18 | 10.37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.05 |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's)........ .....percent.. By rating: |  |  |  | 9.89 | 9.86 | 10.15 | 10.37 | 10.36 | 10.47 | 10.58 | 10.28 | 9.90 | 9.91 | 10.03 | 10.05 |  |
| Aas....................................... ..........do .... | 9.38 | 9.71 | 9.88 | 9.40 | 9.39 | 9.67 | 9.90 | 9.86 | 9.96 | 10.11 | 9.82 | 9.51 | 9.45 | 9.57 | 9.62 | 9.64 |
| Aa......................................... ..........do .. | 9.68 | 9.94 | 10.09 | 9.60 | 9.59 | 9.86 | 10.10 | 10.13 | 10.26 | 10.37 | 10.06 | 9.71 | 9.72 | 9.81 | 9.81 | 9.83 |
| A........................................... ..........do .... | 9.99 | 10.24 | 10.43 | 9.94 | 9.89 | 10.17 | 10.41 | 10.42 | 10.55 | 10.63 | 10.34 | 9.99 | 9.99 | 10.11 | 10.10 | 10.13 |
| Baa........................................ ...........do .... | 10.58 | 10.83 | 11.07 | 10.62 | 10.57 | 10.90 | 11.04 | 11.00 | 11.11 | 11.21 | 10.90 | 10.41 | 10.48 | 10.65 | 10.65 | 10.61 |
| By group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrials............................ ...........do .... | 9.83 | 9.91 | 9.98 | 9.67 | 9.61 | 9.76 | 9.97 | 9.99 | 9.98 | 10.07 | 10.00 | 9.88 | 9.93 | 10.04 | 10.08 | 10.08 |
| Public utilities ........................ ...........do..... | 9.98 | 10.45 | 10.75 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.53 | 10.75 | 10.72 | 10.96 | 11.09 | 10.56 | 9.92 | 9.89 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 |
| Domestic municipal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nds) <br> Standard \& Poor's Corp. (15 bonds). $\qquad$ | 7.69 | 7.66 | 7.51 | 7.47 | 7.90 | 7.77 | 7.87 | 74 | 7.76 | 7.76 | 7.64 | 7.33 | 7.66 | 7.50 | 7.2 | 7.55 |
|  | 7.73 | 7.74 | 7.58 | 7.55 | 7.80 | 7.91 | 8.01 | 7.86 | 7.87 | 7.86 | 7.71 | 7.54 | 7.58 | 7.66 | 7.41 | 7.4 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\ddagger . . . .$. ...........do .... | 8.64 | 8.98 | 8.82 | 8.41 | 8.61 | 8.91 | 9.24 | 9.04 | 9.20 | 9.33 | 9.06 | 8.89 | 9.07 | 9.13 | 9.07 | 9.16 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow Jones averages ( 65 stocks)...... ...................... Industrial ( 30 stocks ) | 849.46 | 772.17 | 722.21 | 739.63 | 2,044.51 | $\begin{array}{r} 759.10 \\ 2,036.13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 739.31 \\ 1,988.91 \end{array}$ | 784.20 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 767.55 \\ 2,051.29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 780.41 \\ 2,080.06 \end{array}$ | 808.29 | 796.20 | 2178.30 | 851.45 | $\begin{array}{r} 880.52 \\ 2,304.30 \end{array}$ |
|  | Public utility ( 15 stocks) $\square$ 201.70 |  | 2,060.82 | 1,947.35 |  |  |  | 1,980.65 |  |  |  | 2,104.94 | 2,144.31 |  | 2,099.04 |  | 2,234.68 |
|  |  |  | 179.74 | 182.18 | 184.96 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,044.31 \\ 177.68 \end{array}$ | 171.40 853.73 | 169.30 820.24 | 180.02 873.11 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,104.22 \\ 178.71 \end{array}$ | 178.56 856.14 | 179.85 879.45 | 185.01 923.12 | 184.12 916.21 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,148.58 \\ 185.15 \end{array}$ | 1,009.31 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,304.30 \\ 186.64 \end{array}$ |
| Standard \& Poor's Corporation: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index ( 500 Stocks)......1941-43=10........ | 286.83330.90 | 306.68 | 250.48288.36 | 258.18296.46 | 265.74308.04 | 262.61305.78 | $\begin{aligned} & 256.12 \\ & 297.39 \end{aligned}$ | 270.68312.78 | 269.05310.87 | 263.73 | 267.97307.40 | 277.40319.05 | ${ }_{311.84}^{271.02}$ | ${ }_{319.07}^{276.51}$ | 285.41330.17 | 294.01339.70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, total (400 Stocks) \#...........do.... Capital goods................. .......do ... | 288.23 | 252.83 | 246.47279.64 | 249.68 | 258.47305.52 | 255.19301.69 | 246.32286.71 | 265.21 305.51 | 262.93302.22 | 247.69 | 247.60 313.68 | 253.19 | 247.36 | 253.87 | 262.80 | $\begin{aligned} & 273.90 \\ & \mathbf{3 5 3 . 5 3} \end{aligned}$ |
| Consumer goods .................... ..........do .... | 323.77 | 305.95 |  | 292.04 |  |  |  | 305.51 |  | 301.27 | 313.68 | 327.18 | 324.78 | 331.12 | 339.49 |  |
| Transportation (20 Stocks) ..... $1982=100 \ldots$ | 112.70228.9116690 | $\begin{aligned} & 108.74 \\ & 209.02 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.13 \\ & 192.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.67 \\ & 199.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.24 \\ & 212.88 \end{aligned}$ | $104.12$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.11 \\ & 197.57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.86 \\ & 211.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.49 \\ & 210.37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.89 \\ & 203.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.67 \\ & 209.71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.00 \\ & 219.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.70 \\ & 216.97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.02 \\ & 25.63 \\ & 171.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.37 \\ & 237.65 \\ & 178.57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.88 \\ & 251.42 \\ & 187.76 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroads...........................1941-43=10 .. |  | 158.7324.09 | 150.08 | 153.52 | 162.44 | $160.17$ | $148.23$ | 160.44 | 157.72 | 152.79 | 158.59 | 164.78 | 164.74 | 171.25 |  |  |
|  | 28.15 112.03 109.54 311.50 <br> 311.50 |  | 22.41 | 23.27 | 23.30 | 22.38 | 22.28 | 24.46 | 24.55 | 25.00 | 25.75 | 26.05 | $\begin{array}{r} 24.85 \\ 98.23 \\ 107.34 \\ 268.26 \end{array}$ | 24.79 | 25.51 | 26.68 |
|  |  | 92.05 | 78.23 | 83.39 | 84.76 | 82.50 | 84.24 | 97.54 | 97.37 | 97.85 | 102.18 | 99.61 |  | 98.74 | 99.73 | 104.23 |
|  |  | 103.22 | 89.63 | 94.09 | 95.74 | 96.44 | 99.23 | 107.94 | 108.85 | 110.97 | 112.82 | 111.78 |  | 103.82 | 104.72 | 109.91 |
|  |  | 272.62 | 278.01 | 283.37 | 276.33 | 258.31 | 256.05 | 274.56 | 270.45 | 270.64 | 276.57 | 280.22 |  | 266.65 | 274.49 | 288.70 |
| N.Y. Stock Exchange common stock indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite.............................................................Industrial ...................... | $\begin{aligned} & 161.70 \\ & 195.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.91 \\ & 180.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140.55 \\ & 168.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.13 \\ & 173.44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.88 \\ & 181.57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148.46 \\ & 180.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.94 \\ & 176.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.72 \\ & 184.92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.12 \\ & 184.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.25 \\ & 179.72 \end{aligned}$ | 151.47 | 156.36 | 152.67 | 155.35 | 160.40 | 165.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 182.18 | 188.58 | 183.79 | 187.75 | 194.62 | 200.00 |
| Transportation ........................ ...........do .... | 140.39 | 134.12 | 121.20 | 126.09 | 135.15 | 133.43 | 127.63 | 136.02 | 136.49 | 132.53 | 136.27 | 141.93 | 138.60 | 144.07 | 153.09 | 162.66 |
| Utility ..................................... ...........do .... | 74.30 | 71.77 | 70.01 | 72.89 | 71.16 | 69.40 | 68.65 | 72.25 | 71.50 | 70.67 | 71.83 | 74.19 | 73.83 | 74.81 | 75.87 | 77.84 |
| Finance.................................. ..........do .... | 146.48 | 127.26 | 119.40 | 124.36 | 125.27 | 121.67 | 120.35 | 129.04 | 130.00 | 130.77 | 133.15 | 134.66 | 129.61 | 128.83 | 132.26 | 137.19 |
| NASDAQ over-the-counter price indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite.............................. $2 / 5 / 71=100 .$. | 402.74 | 374.43 | 339.28 | 353.58 | 375.54 | 377.24 | 371.88 | 386.44 | 391.40 | 379.61 | 382.16 | 385.01 | 372.89 | 375.78 | 389.32 | 404.08 |
| Industrial ................................ ..........do .... | 422.72 | 379.49 | 344.41 | 354.62 | 386.34 | 387.54 | 382.72 | 400.91 | 405.62 | 385.38 | 384.00 | 382.49 | 365.82 | 371.11 | 385.71 | 399.80 |
| Insurance ................................ ..........do .... | 425.25 | 408.17 | 375.55 | 400.05 | 404.17 | 400.42 | 392.32 | 398.09 | 398.52 | 412.14 | 429.93 | 432.45 | 426.82 | 425.34 | 441.91 | 461.07 |
| Bank..............................................do | 464.95 | 444.14 | 410.93 | 435.03 | 446.07 | 447.76 | 441.27 | 450.95 | 456.96 | 457.12 | 452.91 | 450.81 | 440.91 | 436.45 | 446.01 | 458.87 |
| NASDAQ/NMS composite.......7/10/84=100.. | 172.49 | 161.95 | 146.36 | 152.69 | 162.34 | 163.05 | 160.65 | 167.16 | 169.21 | 164.06 | 165.30 | 166.78 | 161.60 | 163.15 | 169.07 | 175.62 |
| Industrial ............................... ..........do .... | 161.06 | 146.78 | 132.97 | 135.97 | 149.52 | 149.52 | 148.02 | 155.29 | 156.97 | 148.94 | 148.48 | 148.10 | 141.76 | 144.24 | 149.98 | 155.66 |
| Yields (Standard \& Poor's Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite ( 500 stocks) ................. .....percent.. | 3.08 | 3.64 | 3.66 | 3.56 | 3.48 | 3.57 | 3.80 | 3.58 | 3.65 | 3.75 | 3.69 | 3.61 | 3.70 | 3.68 | 3.64 |  |
| Industrials (400 stocks) ............... ..........do .... | 2.62 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 2.96 | 3.02 | 3.26 | 3.08 | 3.14 | 3.25 | 3.21 | 3.13 | 3.22 | 3.19 | 3.14 |  |
| Utilities (40 stocks) .................... ............do .... | 6.52 2.20 | 7.08 2.48 | 7.04 2.57 | 6.73 2.44 | 6.99 <br> 2.34 | 7.30 2.46 | 7.44 2.64 | 6.96 2.43 | 7.16 2.45 | 7.20 2.64 | 7.09 <br> 2.55 | $\begin{array}{r}7.01 \\ \hline 2.44\end{array}$ | 7.04 2.43 | 6.98 2.34 | 6.99 2.41 |  |
| Financial (40 stocks) ..................... .............do..... | 3.60 | 4.34 | 4.66 | 2.44 | 4.51 | 4.78 | 4.70 | 2.48 4.24 | 4.24 | 4.12 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 4.16 | 4.26 | 4.15 |  |
| Preferred stocks, 10 high-grade ..... ...........do .... | 8.37 | 9.24 | 9.04 | 9.02 | 9.07 | 9.19 | 9.25 | 9.32 | 9.38 | 9.39 | 9.28 | 9.23 | 9.36 | 9.38 | 9.31 | 9.3 |
| Sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): <br> Market value. $\qquad$ | 2,284,166 |  | 128,230 | 140,033 | 158,878 | 141,203 | 115,481 | 150,481 |  |  | 116,768 | r138,281 | '120,360 | 117,060 |  |  |
| Shares sold ............................ ...millions.. | 63,771 | 52,474 | 4,323 | 4,641 | 5,471 | 4,429 | 3,927 | 4,857 | 4,521 | 4,465 | 4,014 | 「4,247 | r3,805 | 3,922 |  |  |
| On New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value............................ .......mil. \$.. <br> Shares sold (cleared or set- | 1,983,311 | 1,377,711 | 112,389 | 123,996 | 144,622 | 123,459 | 100,894 | 131,410 | 118,972 | 112,242 | 100,854 | 118,416 | 103,902 | 100,228 |  |  |
| tled) ................................. ...millions.. | 53,038 | 44,018 | 3,643 | 3,981 | 4,791 | 3,714 | 3,297 | 4,150 | 3,819 | 3,759 | 3,352 | 3,528 | 3,162 | 3,222 |  |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Exclusive of odd-lot stock sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (sales effected)........................ ....millions.. | 47,801 | 40,850 | 3,495 | 3,694 | 4,052 | 3,261 | 3,232 | 4,307 | 3,338 | 3,327 | 3,060 | 3,415 | 2,823 | 2,845 | 3,532 | 3,21 |
| NASDAQ over-the-counter: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value ............................. ........mil. \$.. | 498,301 | 347,089 | 27,577 | 27,609 | 38,729 | 28,887 | 25,292 | 33,296 | 29,054 | 29,585 | 26,524 | 28,698 | 25,017 | 25,761 | 33,475 | 30,227 |
| Shares sold .................................. ...millions.. | 37,890 | 31,070 | 2,465 | 2,502 | 3,158 | 2,381 | 2,468 | 3,115 | 2,614 | 2,601 | 2,348 | 2,522 | 2,287 | 2,488 | 2,716 | 2,532 |
| Shares listed, NYSE, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares ...... ........bil. \$ .. | 2,216.31 | 2,457.46 | 2,321.33 | 2,411.62 | 2,346.23 | 2,369.71 | 2,359.14 | 2,456.51 | 2,439.65 | 2,353.78 | 2,440.00 | 2,489.44 | 2,443.44 | 2,457.46 | 2,609.24 | 2,545.11 |
| Number of shares listed ................ ....millions.. | 71,802 | 76,093 | 72,952 | 73,025 | 73,517 | 73,911 | 74,360 | 74,688 | 75,267 | 75,320 | 75,498 | 75,891 | 76,160 | 76,093 | 76,603 | 76,836 |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES


See footnotes at end of tables.





## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| 889 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| aless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and Business StatibTics: 1986 | Units |
| VALUE OF EXPORTS-Continue |  |
| Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports-Continued |  |
| Europe: <br> France................................................. \$.. <br> Federal Republic of Germany.. <br> .do.... |  |
| Italy. <br> Union of Soviet Socialist Re- $\square$ publics <br> United Kingdom <br> Unted Kinglom. |  |
| North and South America:Canada $\delta \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . d o ~ . . . . ~$ |  |
|  |  |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total ©.............do... <br> Agricultural products, total........... ............do.. <br> Nonagricultural products, total..... ...........do |  |
| By commodity groups and principal commodities: |  |
| Food and live animals \# ........... ........mil, \$.. |  |
|  |  |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. \#.............do.. Oils and fats, animal and vege- $\qquad$ table. do ... |  |
| Chemicals. <br> Manufactured goods \# ............... .............do <br> Machinery and transport equipment, <br> total. <br> mil. \$. |  |
|  |  |
| Machinery, total \#.................. ............do.... |  |
| Transport equipment, total..... ............do.... |  |
| VALUE OF IMPORTS |  |
| General imports, total @ $\qquad$ Seasonally adjusted $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do do |  |
| By geographic regions: |  |
|  |  |
| Australia and Oceania |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| By leading countriAfrica: |  |
|  |  |
| Republic of South Africa .......................do.... |  |
| Asia; Australia and Oceania: |  |
| Australia, including New <br> Guinea ................................. ........mil. |  |
| Japan .................................... ..........do.... |  |
| urope |  |
| France......................................do..... |  |
| Federal Republic of Germany... |  |
|  |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Re- <br> publics. |  |
|  |  |
| North and South Ameri Canada |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| By commodity groups and principal commodities: |  |
| Agricultural products, total....... |  |
| Food and live animals \# ....................do.... |  |
| Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels \# |  |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, et |  |
| Oils and fats, animal and vegetable. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports-Continued
Europe:
France German Democratic Republic................................ \$. Italy. United Kingdom.................................................... North and South America: Latin American Republics,
 Venezuela. Agricultural products, total..................................
Nonagricultural products, total.....


28,2
19
22
20
2
2
17
10
6 do... 40

## 

## ${ }^{20,}$

## -

ぁ安

## 



$$
\begin{array}{r}
17,3 \\
71,0 \\
44,3 \\
7,8 \\
20,2 \\
5,5
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
20, \\
385
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{r}285, \\ 20, \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$

$$
=
$$

İ | $44,219.5$ | 41 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $41,529.4$ | 38 |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
568 \\
16,213 \\
\hline 0.0 \pm 0
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16,213 \\
& 58,356
\end{aligned}
$$

$177,808.7$
$99,432.9$

| $7,432.9$ | $117,281.0$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $78,75.8$ | $79,772.4$ |
| $70,763.8$ | $71,347.0$ |

See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unloss otherwise stated in footnotes methodological notes are as shown in Business Statsticas 1986 | Annual |  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity ...................................................do.... | 127.0 | ............ | 130.7 | 142.4 | 173.0 | 154.0 | 153.1 | 151.9 | 136.7 | 145.9 | 148.6 | 149.8 | 145.1 | 159.0 |  |  |
| General imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit value (3).............................. ...............do.... | 164.6 | ....... | 168.7 | 170.4 | 171.5 | 172.2 |  |  |  | 174.0 | 172.5 | ${ }^{171.8}$ |  | 174.4 |  |  |
|  | 169.2 278.5 |  | 162.1 273.5 | 173.1 294.9 | 178.2 305.6 | 166.4 286.6 | 170.3 300.2 | 179.0 316.6 | 165.4 293.0 | 178.5 <br> 310.5 | 174.0 300.2 | 185.4 388.6 | 183.0 915.2 | 182.9 318.9 |  | ............. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shippi | $\left.\begin{gathered} 357,287 \\ 99,011 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 28,246 | ${ }_{9}^{29,967}$ | 34,890 11,166 | $\begin{aligned} & 35,766 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,092 \\ & 10,374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,884 \\ & 10,896 \end{aligned}$ | 31,315 10,178 | 32,344 10,422 | 34,794 | 31,994 10,555 |  |  |  |  |
| General imports: <br> Shipping weight $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons <br> Value $\qquad$ ...........mil. $\$$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 471,693 |  | 39,280 |  |  |  |  | 42,086 |  | 45,030 | 42,933 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 245,030 |  | 19,811 | 20,732 | 20,830 | 20,044 | 20,718 | 21,677 | 21,247 | 22,468 | 20,519 | 22,041 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{-1 . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | $\cdots$ |





FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO


| March 1989 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| less otherwise stated in footno below, datat through 1996 and Busintisb Statistice: 1986 | Units |
| DAIRY PRODUC |  |
| Butter: <br> Production (factory) $\qquad$ <br>  <br> Producer Price Index $\qquad$ $1982=$ 100. |  |
| Cheese: <br> Production (factory), total ............... ...........mil. lb American, whole milk |  |
|  |  |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: <br> Production, case goods................... ..........mil. lb Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of period. $\qquad$ ..do. |  |
| Exports....................................... .............do |  |
| Fluid milk:Production on farms $\dagger$...............................do....Utilization in manufactured dairyproducts...................................................................Price, wholesale, |  |
| Dry milk: <br> Dry whole milk............................ ...........mil. lb <br> Nonfat dry milk (human food)... $\qquad$ .do... |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of period: <br> Dry whole milk <br> Nonfat dry milk (human food)................................... $\qquad$ do... |  |
| Exports, whole and nonfat <br> (human food) $\qquad$ do |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) ....................... $\$$ per lb . <br> GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |
| $\underset{\text { wheat)...................................................mil. bu }}{\text { Exports }}$ |  |
| Barley: |  |
|  <br> On farms <br> Off farms. |  |
|  |  |
| Exports, including malt §. Producer Price Index, No. 2 feed, $\qquad$ do.. |  |
| Corn: |  |
| Production (crop estimate, grain only) |  |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period, total............do. On farms. $\qquad$ Off farms. |  |
| Exports, including meal and flour Producer Price Index, No. 2, Chicago. $\qquad$ $1982=100$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Exports, including oatmeal. $\qquad$ ...do.. Producer Price Index, No. 2, Minneapolis$1982=100 .$ |  |
| Rice: <br> Production (crop estimate)................mil. bags \# |  |
| Southern States mills (Ark, La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, from producers Shipments from mills, milled |  |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period..........................mil. lb |  |
| Exports Producer $\qquad$ do. Producer milled $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ....................mil. buProducer Price Index, No.Minneapolis.............................................. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  <br>  |  |
|  |  |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued
DAIRY PRODUC




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline LEATHER \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Exports: \\
Upper and lining leather. \(\qquad\) thous. sq. ft..
\end{tabular} \& 194,152 \& 215,358 \& 16,033 \& 18,431 \& 18,430 \& 14,647. \& 19,273 \& 17,623 \& 15,023 \& 13,967 \& 21,022 \& 22,556 \& 15,835 \& 22,519 \& \& \\
\hline Producer Price Index, leather ........... ....1982=100 .. \& 140.9 \& 167.8 \& \({ }^{4} 158.0\) \& 160.1 \& 171.1 \& 175.1 \& 176.4 \& 165.0 \& 165.7 \& 168.2 \& 168.8 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 170.7\) \& 166.9 \& 166.5 \& 165.5 \& 170.5 \\
\hline LEATHER MANUFACTURES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Footwear: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production, total \(\rangle\) \(\qquad\) thous. pairs... Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic \& 225,888
162,323 \& 217,616 \& 15,656
(3) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
19,398 \\
\left.{ }^{3}\right)
\end{gathered}
\] \& 20,158
\({ }^{(3)}\)
c \& 17,870

(9) \& 18,630
(3) \& 18,263
(3) \& 13,887
(3) \& 19,531
${ }^{(3)}$ \& 19,451
(3) \& 19,408 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 19,611}$ \& 15,758
11,432 \& \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Slippers...........................................................do.... \& 55,548 \& 57,774 \& 3,352 \& 4,348 \& 5,477 \& 4,807 \& 5,283 \& 5,436 \& 4,055 \& 5,348 \& 4,909 \& 5,181 \& 6,156 \& - 3,422 \& \& <br>
\hline Athletic......................................... ............................ \& 8,017 \& \& ${ }^{(3)}$ \& ${ }^{(8)}$ \& (3) \& (3) \& ${ }^{(3)}$ \& ${ }^{(3)}$ \& ${ }^{(3)}$ \& (3) \& (3) \& (3) \& (3) \& 904 \& \& <br>
\hline Other footwear.......................... ..............do .... \& 2,360 \& 2,464 \& 179 \& 189 \& 190 \& 194 \& 208 \& 189 \& 117 \& 313 \& 306 \& 204 \& 210 \& 165 \& \& <br>
\hline Exports....................................... ..............do .... \& 14,713 \& 18,394 \& 1,278 \& 1,603 \& 1,903 \& 1,495 \& 1,369 \& 1,443 \& 1,661 \& 1,432 \& 1,635 \& 1,483 \& 1,652 \& 1,438 \& \& <br>

\hline | Producer Price Indexes: |
| :--- |
| Men's leather upper, dress and casual | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $1982=100$. \& 111.4 \& 121.3 \& ${ }^{1} 117.2$ \& 119.6 \& 119.7 \& 119.7 \& 120.1 \& 120.1 \& 121.9 \& 122.8 \& 123.2 \& ${ }^{7} 123.1$ \& 123.3 \& 124.9 \& 125.2 \& 125.8 <br>
\hline Women's leather upper............... ..............do .... \& 107.2 \& 112.6 \& ${ }^{4} 110.7$ \& 111.4 \& 111.8 \& 111.5 \& 111.5 \& 111.9 \& 113.0 \& 113.6 \& 113.3 \& 113.5 \& 114.2 \& 114.1 \& 114.3 \& 115.0 <br>
\hline Women's plastic upper................ ...................do.... \& 104.9 \& 107.6 \& ${ }^{1} 107.4$ \& 107.4 \& 107.2 \& 107.2 \& 107.8 \& 107.2 \& 107.2 \& 107.3 \& 107.7 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 105.9$ \& 108.4 \& 109.4 \& 109.6 \& 110.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

LUMBER AND PRODUCTS

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES \# |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nal Forest Products Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total | ${ }^{2} 249,395$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 48,3450$ | 3,814 | 4,042 | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 4,389 \\ 1,093 \end{array}\right]$ | ${ }^{4,247}$ | 4,245 1030 1020 | 4,137 1 1099 | 3,671 | ${ }^{4,056}$ | 4,180 1,003 | 4,040 778 | 3,715 | 3,595 |  |  |
| Softwoods ................................ | ${ }_{12} 38,235$ | ${ }^{2} 36,904$ | 2,859 | 3,091 | 3,296 | 3,234 | 3,215 | 3,038 | 2,713 | 2,898 | 3,177. | 3,262 | 2,968 | 2,905 |  |  |
| Shipments, total ........................... .............do ... | ${ }^{7} 48.761$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 47,962$ | 3,790 | 4,092 | 4,320 | 4,257 | 4,261 | $\stackrel{4,309}{ }$ | 3,688 | ${ }^{3,929}$ | 4,038 | 3,871 | 3,656 | 3,604 |  |  |
|  |  | 211,163 | 1,025 | - ${ }_{3,088}^{1,084}$ | 3,252 | 967 3,290 | 1, ${ }_{3,260}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1,037}$ | 2988 2,790 | 1,117 2,812 | 1921 3,117 | 374 3,134 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 216 } \\ \hline 2940\end{array}$ | - 2,9695 |  |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,183 1,412 |  | 6,251 <br> 1,384 | ${ }_{1}^{6,282}$ | 6,341 <br> 1,347 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,302 \\ & 1,363 \end{aligned}$ | 6,257 1363 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Softwoods ............................................................ | 4,771. |  | 4,867 | 4,950 | 4,994 | 4,939 | 4,894 | 4,685 | 4,677 | 4,765 | 4,823 | 4,951 | 4,979 | 4,945 |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products......... .............do .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products........ .............do... | 15,217 | 14,215 | 991 | 1,134 | 1,338 | 1,186 | 1,259 | 1,406 | 1,222 | 1,186 | 1,206 | 1,217 | 1,142 | 928 |  |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: <br> Orders, new $\qquad$ mil. bd. ft. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 869 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period....... .............do.... | 548 | 636 | 619 | 573 | 683 | 620 | 619 | 626 | 541 | 553 | 622 | 611 | 553 | 636 | 691 |  |
| Production .................................. .............do... | 10,354 | 9,390 | 728 | 822 | 889 | 818 | 834 | 734 | 668 | 751 | 840 | 840 | 732 | 783 | 781 |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.. | 10,490 | 9,856 | ${ }_{823}$ | 788 | ${ }_{909}$ | 849 878 | 894 894 | ${ }_{791}$ | ${ }_{7}^{685}$ | 817 | 888 | 864 | 887 | ${ }_{856}$ | 823 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products..... ..............do.... | 684 | 905 | 55 | 61 | 65 | 91 | 77 | 76 | 91 |  | 84 |  | 51 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Sawed timber...........i............. .-............do ${ }_{\text {do }}^{\text {doards, planks, }}$ | ${ }_{546}^{138}$ | 234 788 | ${ }^{7} 8$ | $\stackrel{10}{51}$ | ${ }^{8} 7$ | ${ }_{68}^{25}$ | 125 | 11. | ${ }_{76}^{14}$ | 13 | ${ }_{74}^{10}$ | ${ }_{72}^{11}$ | ${ }_{64}^{14}$ | ${ }_{75}^{99}$ |  |  |
| Producer Price Index, Douglas fir, dressed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125.1 | 135.7 | ${ }^{1} 129.8$ | 130.9 | 131.6 | 134.2 | 132.0 | 135.7 | 140.6 | 138.6 | 142.7 | 140.5 | 138.7 | 138.0 | 135.9 | 140.9 |





PETROLEUM，COAL，AND PRODUCTS－Continued


|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ¢ } \\ \hline \\ \hline}}$ | N－7 |  |  | 兌出N <br>  |  |  | ¢ | －7 | No | \＆im | \％ | N0\％ | ¢\％ |  |  －ion orios erioso |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －3． | 9 | Nocoun | E00 | 芯芯 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { or } \\ \substack{0 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ |  | － | esio | Nor | ¢0．0 | ¢ |  |  |  |  <br>  |
|  | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 0.80 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { erer } \\ & 0.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 出出 | 它虫品皆 －i－ 0 | $\stackrel{\substack{\text { ég } \\-1}}{ }$ |  | $\underset{-1}{\substack{0 \\ \hline}}$ | anio | $\stackrel{\text { No．}}{ }$ | ¢0\％ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{6} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世器 } \\ & \text { oid } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  obor coisco indis |
|  | \％ | －\％ | － |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 倠 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 悐 } \\ & i \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ge－ | ¢\％ | :iódo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \text { io } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 为镸忽 |  |






PULP，PAPER，AND PAPER PRODUCTS

| PULPWOOD |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Receipts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．cords（128 cu．ft．）．． |  |
| Consumption．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． |  |
| Inventories，end of period．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． |
| WASTE PAPER |  |
| Consumption．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．sh．tons．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |
|  |  |
| WOODPULP |  |
| Production： |  |
| Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．sh．tons ．． |  |
| Dissolving pulp ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． |  |
|  |  |
| Groundwood and thermo－ mechanical． |  |
|  |  |
| Semi－chemical ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． |  |
| Inventories，end of period： At pulp mills： |  |
|  |  |
| Own use woodpulp．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Market pulp ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do do．． |  |
|  |  |
| Market pulp at paper and board |  |
| Exports，all grades，total <br> Dissolving and special alpha $\qquad$ do <br> All other $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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 | 8,0 |
| :--- |
| 7,2 |
| 4, |
| 1, |
| 5, |
| 4, |
| 4 |





| March 1989 |  |  | SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S-29 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Units | Annual |  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  |
|  | 1987 | 1988 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Des. | Jan. | Feb. |
| PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS <br> Paper and board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.....................................thous. sh. ${ }_{\text {Paper }}$., |  | 76,705 <br>  <br> 38,476 | - ${ }_{3,216}^{6,466}$ | 6,15 3,119 | ¢ | $\underset{\substack{6,197 \\ 8,19}}{ }$ | \% ${ }_{3}^{6,1740}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6,3175}$ | 6,271 <br> 3,090 |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 6,346 \\ & 3,219\end{aligned}$ | - ${ }_{\text {r } 6,466}^{3,264}$ | r6,223 $r_{3,165}$ | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{\text {r,2,29 }}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 6,511 \\ & 3,229\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Paperboard............................. ..............do.... | 37,439 | 38,230 | 3,251 | 3,097 | 3,342 | 3,116 | 3,264 | 3,152 | 3,181 | 3,284 | 3,127 | 3,203 | 3,058 | 3,157 | 3,282 |  |
| Producer Price Indexes: Paperboard ....................................................... Building paper and bord......... .......... | 118.1 11.2 | 133.2 113.2 | 2126.6 ${ }_{1}^{2} 18.7$ | 127.1 114.0 | 130.5 113.1 | 132.6 113.3 | 1133.4 | 134.0 114.2 | 134.3 113.9 | 134.5 112.7 | 136.2 112.5 | ${ }_{1} 136.4$ 112.5 | 136.5 122.6 | 136.5 113.3 | 137.8 112.9 | 138.7 113.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new.........................thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{1} 1828$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,630}$ | ${ }_{187}^{132}$ | 197 | ${ }_{196}^{131}$ | ${ }_{167}^{121}$ | ${ }_{179}^{172}$ | ${ }_{188}^{122}$ | 131 177 | ${ }_{171}^{136}$ | ${ }_{173}^{143}$ | ${ }_{168}^{145}$ | ${ }_{115}^{113}$ | ${ }^{1727}$ | 180 |  |
| Shipments $\qquad$ $\qquad$ .do.... | ${ }^{1,485}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,601$ | 128 | 129 | 139 | 127 | 135 | 120 | 134 | 147 | 141 | 147 | 130 | '125 | 143 |  |
| Coated paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new $\qquad$ do ... | ${ }^{17,066}$ | ${ }^{17,406}$ | ${ }_{693}^{627}$ | 583 692 | 646 704 | 631 678 | 620 678 | 612 688 | 662 746 | 641 756 | 584 729 | ${ }_{749}^{666}$ | 575 729 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r.570 } \\ \\ \hline 722\end{array}$ | 580 663 |  |
| Shipments........................... ...................... | 6,860 | 7,361 | 638 | 593 | 653 | 609 | 601 | 617 | 594 | 648 | 606 | 625 | 606 | '573 | 627 |  |
| Uncoated free sheet papers: <br> Orders, new ................................ ................do.... | ${ }^{111,184}$ | ${ }^{111,365}$ | 944 | 917 | 1,032 | 990 | 921 | 965 | 909 | 953 | 927 | 987 | 880 | r989 | 860 |  |
| Shipments................................. .............do... | ${ }^{111,288}$ | ${ }^{111,554}$ | 963 | 943 | 1,039 | 967 | 941 | 953 | 920 | 1,001 | 973 | 965 | 943 | 「948 | 909 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tissue paper, production ...........................do.... | ${ }^{5} 5,301$ | ${ }^{5} 5,476$ | 446 | 437 | 474 | 445 | 461 | 454 | 452 | 471 | 458 | 476 | 445 | 450 | 481 |  |
| Newsprint: Canada: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.........................thous. metric tons.. | r9,669 | 9,969 | 822 | 815 | 874 | 826 | 860 | 799 | 827 | 846 | 790 |  | 837 | 809 | 850 |  |
| Shipments from mills............... . ............do.. | r9,757 | 9,867 | 716 | 782 | 881 | 789 | 856 | 851 | 794 | 847 | 830 | 803 | 845 | 874 | 763 |  |
| Inventory, end of period .........................do |  | 291 | 295 | 328 | 321 | 359 | 363 | 311 | 343 | 342 | 301 | 364 | 356 | 291 | 378 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publishers' stocks, end of period - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r932 | 93 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Imports}_{\text {Producer Price }}^{\text {Price }}$ Index, | 8,975 | 8,591 | 727 | 697 | 811 | 725 | 766 | 715 | 728 | 731 | 742 | 703 | 70 | 539 |  |  |
| standard newsprint................. ....1982=100 .. | 112.3 | 127.5 | ${ }^{2} 127.1$ | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.7 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 127.8 | ${ }^{127.7}$ | 127.1 | 126.2 | 126.1 | 128.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fiber shipments...............mil. sq. ft. surf. area.. | 297,827 | 307,457 | 24,782 | 24,679 | 27,222 | 26,053 | 24,986 | 25,830 | 24,470 | 26,878 | 26,059 | 27,797 | 24,876 | 23,467 | 26,444 |  |
| RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption.............................................................. | ${ }^{\text {r } 775.82} 72$ | 810.77 61.74 | 79.07 74.87 | ${ }_{75.32}^{65.16}$ | 88.10 70.69 | 58.68 74.64 | 65.73 72.94 | 60.46 71.56 | ${ }_{6}^{49.11}$ | 76.59 71.18 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 663.93$ | r 70.86 r57.92 | r72.48 <br>  <br> 58.43 | 63.06 61.74 |  |  |
| Imports, incl. latex and guayule thous. long tons .. | 745.67 | 840.37 | 81.89 | 68.49 | 85.65 | 67.51 | 66.18 | 63.83 | 48.71 | 81.94 | 58.19 | 68.22 | 76.21 | 73.55 |  |  |
| U.S. Import Price Index $\dagger$..................1985=100... | 115.7 | 14.7 |  |  | 132.4 |  |  | 175.8 |  |  | 149.9 |  |  | 132.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production..............................thous. metric tons .. | ${ }^{2,184.12} 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,324.86 \\ & 2,00964 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186.95 \\ & 158.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179.13 \\ & 166.82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201.20 \\ & 186.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.72 \\ & 163.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205.40 \\ & 172.08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197.36 \\ & 166.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187.36 \\ & 160.91 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {r171.10 }}^{200.36}$ | ${ }_{\text {- } 162.45}^{189.61}$ | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{170.58}$ | ${ }_{\text {r180.53 }}^{201.86}$ | 188.76 150.50 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period...............................do.... | 229.72 | 276.62 | 237.84 | 235.11 | 229.64 | 237.50 | 246.18 | 249.56 | 261.01 | r259.87 | ${ }^{2} 258.61$ | r259.03 | '258.21 | 276.62 |  |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census)...............thous. Ig. tons | 422.64 | 452.74 | 39.07 | 36.76 | 41.11 | 41.02 | 39.79 | 0.47 | 29.29 | 43.34 | 38.01 | 36.59 | 35.68 | 31.61 |  |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES <br> Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production................................... ..........thous.. | 1202,978 | 1211,351 | 17,345 | 18,027 | 19,305 | 17,642 | 17,403 | 17,941 | 15,022 | 18,058 | 18,115 | 19,138 | 17,253 | 16,60 |  |  |
|  | 255,220 60,758 | 264,808 <br> 62932 | 18,795 | 19,472 | $\underset{\substack{22,888 \\ 5759}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{21,200}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,539}$ | 24,764 | $\underset{\substack{20.101 \\ 3,526}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | 24,002 4884 | 23,788 | 24,312 | ${ }_{5}^{22,629}$ | 20,394 |  |  |
|  | 186,406 |  | 18,061 | ${ }_{\text {13, }}^{1,243}$ | 15,740 | 14,501 | -15,59 | 18,055 | 15,783 | 18,042 |  | 17,476 | 16,103 | 14,706 |  |  |
| Exports..................................... .............do... | 8,056 | 12,666 | 1,021 | 1,163 | 1,309 | 1,093 | 970 | 992 | 793 | 1,116 | 1,064 | 1,163 | 989 | 993 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period................... ............do.... | 34,338 | 34,005 | 37,047 | 39,904 | 40,737 | 41,149 | 40,159 | 37,976 | 37,355 | 36,064 | 34,771 | 34,074 | 33,434 | 34,005 |  |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census)..............................do.... | 9,580 | 16,149 | 1,328 | 1,410 | 1,477 | 1,598 | 1,380 | 1,157 | 995 | 1,348 | 1,420 | 1,400 | 1,322 | 1,314 |  |  |
| Inner tubes: <br> Exports (Bu. of Census) $\qquad$ do .... | 1,518 | 1,712 | 95 | 138 | 165 | 141 | 161 | 113 | 162 | 130 | 149 | 182 | 144 | 132 |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 andmethodological noteg are as shown in modiolical notes are as shown in | Units | Annual |  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1989 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | vi | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |



| TEXTHE PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FABRIC <br> Woven fabric, finishing plants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (finished fabric).............mil. linear yd, Cotton $\qquad$ |  | ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manmade fiber and silk fabrics....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories held at end of period.. ..............do.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton |  | ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Backlog of finishing orders ............ .....................CottonManmade fiber and silu silk fabrics.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 136 | [ $\begin{array}{r}804 \\ 14,934\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,277 \\ 14,709 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,88 \\ 14,714 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,698 \\ 14,837 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,276 \\ & 15,197 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| cotton and manufactures <br> Cotton (excluding linters): <br> Production: <br> Ginnings ©.......................thous. running bales.. <br> Crop estimate............thous. net weight bales §§. | $\begin{gathered} 14,399 \\ 14,760 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 568 | 590 | ${ }^{3} 738$ | 556 | 551 | ${ }^{3} 662$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 552 |  |
|  |  |  | 12,394 |  |  |  |  | 6662 | 488 5,723 | 563 18.978 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pomestic cotton, total ....................................... | 13,722 18,722 | $\xrightarrow{16,062} 1$ | ${ }_{12,394}^{12,394}$ | 11,245 <br> 11,245 | 9,711 9,711 | 8,607 | $\begin{array}{r}7,707 \\ 7 \\ \hline 707\end{array}$ | 6,567 6,567 | 5,723 | 18,978 18,973 | 18,122 | - 17,755 | 17,115 | 16,062 16,062 | 14,809 14.809 | ${ }_{13858}^{13,858}$ |
| On farms and in transit.......... ...............do.... | 2,525 | 1.957 | 1,470 | 1,312 | 953 | 791 | 968 | ${ }^{661}$ | , 800 | 13,974 | 12,487 | 8,975 | 4,838 | 1,957 | 1 | ${ }^{1} 1204$ |
| Public storage and compresses...............do.... Consuming establishments................ | 10,655 | 13,524 | 10,197 | 9,151 | 7,972 | 7,028 | 5,987 | 5,073 | 4,714 | 4,3481 | 5,027 | 8,210 | ${ }^{11,722}$ | 13,524 | 13,141 | 12,042 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


 ${ }^{1988}$ e|lly TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| APPAREL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men's apparel cuttings: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits................................................thous. units.. | 12,167 |  |  |  | 3,210 |  |  | 3,182 |  |  | 3,476 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport ... ..............do ... | 18,236 |  |  |  | 4,627 |  |  | 4,144 |  |  | 4,411 |  |  |  |  | .............. |
| Trousers, slacks, jeans, pants, etc.. ..............do .... | ${ }^{7} 480,350$ |  |  |  | 109,575 |  |  | 114,658 |  |  | 109,232 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shirts, dress and sport.........................thous. doz.................. doz. pairs.. | 86,649 308,982 | 322,124 | 24,013 | 25,729 | 21,328 | 24,718 | 24,886 | 22,927 27,084 | 29,404 | 27,557 | 19,497 27,006 | 32,948 | 27,475 | 25,120 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AEROSPACE VEHICLES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Orders, new (net), qtrly, total............. ............mil. \$.. <br> U.S. Government. |  |
| Sales (net), receipts, or billings, quarterly, |  |
|  |  |
| Backlog of orders, end of period \# ... ...............do.... <br> U.S. Government. $\qquad$ |  |
| Aircrat (complete) and parts ......... ...............d. ${ }^{\text {Engines (.... }}$ (aircraft) and parts......... |  |
| Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and parts......... ............mil. \$. |  |
| Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, services........ ............mil. \$. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| assenger cars: <br> Factory sales (from U.S. plants): <br> Total.............................................................................................................................. Domestic..... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Retail inventories, domestics, end of period: § <br> Not seasonally adjusted ............... ...........thous . <br> Seasonally adjusted. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do .... |  |
| ventory-retail sales ratio, domestics |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Registrations $\widehat{\rangle}$, total new vehicles..................do.... Imports, including domestically sponsored. |  |
| ucks and buses: <br> Factory sales (from U.S. plants): <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Total, seasonally adjusted ........... .................do$0.10,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. GVW ............. $0-10,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. GVW ................... ...............do $10,001 \mathrm{lbs}$. GVW and over $\qquad$ o |  |
| Retail inventories, domestics, end of period: Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted. $\qquad$ thous. <br> Exports (BuCensus) $\qquad$ do do ... |  |
|  |  |
| Imports (BuCensus), including separate chassis and bodies. $\qquad$ do. |  |
| Registrations $\diamond$, new vehicles, excluding buses not produced on truck chassis.... ...........thous.. |  |
| Truck trailers and chassis, complete (excludes detachables), shipments .............. ........number .. <br> Van type ........................................ .......................... |  |
| Trailer bodies (detachable), sold separately $\qquad$ do .... |  |
| Trailer chassis (detachable), sol.................................... separately $\qquad$ do .... |  |
| RAILROA |  |
| railroads and private car lines (excludes. rebuilt cars and cars for export): |  |
| Shipments..................................... ......................... |  |
| New orders .................................... ................do |  |
| Equipment manufacturers ........... .............................. |  |
| Freight cars (revenue), class I railroads(AAR): $\ddagger$ Number owned, end of period........ ..........thous .. Capacity (carrying), total, end of month$\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |



# FOOTNOTES FOR PAGES S-1 THROUGH S-32 

## General Notes for all Pages:

r Revised.
p Preliminary.
e Estimated.
c Corrected.

## Page S-1

$\dagger$ Revised series. See Tables 2.6-2.9 in the July 1988 SURVEY for revised estimates for 1985-87.
$\ddagger$ Includes inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
§ 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.
$\diamond$ See note " $\diamond$ " for p. S-2
Page S-2

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
$\diamond$ Effective Oct. 1987 SURVEY, the industrial production index has been revised back to Jan. 1985. These revisions are available upon request
\# Includes data not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Effective Sept. 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised back to January 1982. Revised data appear in the report "Manufacturing and Trade Inventories and Sales" CB-88-146, available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.
§ Revised series. Data have been revised back to 1985 . Revisions are available upon request.

## Page S-3

\# Includes data for items not shown separately
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data have been revised back to 1982. A detailed description of the changes appear in the report "Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1982-88" M3-1(88), available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}$ - 2 .
§ See note "§" for p. S-2.

## Page S-4

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
\# 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.
$\diamond$ 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.
$\dagger$ See note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-3

## Page S-5

@ Compiled by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately
§ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index).
$\$$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for p. S-4.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Feb. 1988 SURVEY, data (back to 1984, for some commodities) have been revised. Effective with July 1988 SURVEY, data (back to 1982 , for some commodities) have been revised. Effective with the Feb. 1989 SURVEY, data (back to 1985, for some commodities) have been revised. These revisions are available upon request.
$\diamond$ See note "†" for p. S-6
$\dagger \dagger$ See note " $\dagger$ " for p. S-3

## Page S-6

§ Effective with the release of the January 1988 index, all producer price indexes previously expressed on a base of $1967=100$, or any other base through December 1981, have been rebased to $1982=100$. Only indexes with a base later than December 1981 remain unchanged. Selection of the 1982 period was made to coincide with the reference year of the shipment weights, which have been taken primarily from the 1982 Census of Manufactures. The last rebasing of these indexes occurred in February 1971, when the 1967 base was substituted for the 1957-59 base. Historical data on the new base are available upon request. For producer price indexes of individual commodities, see respective commodities in the Industry section beginning p. S-19. All indexes subject to revision four months after original publication.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately
$\dagger$ Effective with the release of the January 1988 index, all consumer price indexes previously expressed on a base of $1967=100$, or any other base through December 1981, have been rebased to $1982-84=100$. Only indexes with a base later than December 1981 remain unchanged. Selection of the 1982-84 period was made to coincide with the updated expenditure weights, which are based upon data tabulated from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys for 1982, 1983, and 1984. The last rebasing of these indexes occurred in February 1971, when the 1967 base was substituted for the 1957-59 base. Historical data on the new base are available upon request. Beginning with January 1987, data are calculated using 1982-84 expenditure patterns and updated population weights. Additional information regarding these changes is available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212.
$\ddagger$ Effective with the Feb. 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1984 and are available upon request.

## Page S-7

1. Computed from cumulative valuation total.
2. Index as of Mar. 1, 1989: building, 387.3; construction, 425.2
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.

## Address requests for data to:

## Statistical Series Branch

Current Business Analysis Division
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

Washington, D.C. 20230
§ Data for Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. 1988 are for five weeks; other months four weeks. $\bigcirc$ Effective Feb. 1989 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted housing starts have been revised back to 1986. Effective Feb. 1988 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted housing starts have been revised back to 1985. These revisions are available upon request
$\dagger$ Effective May 1988 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted building permits have been evised back to Jan. 1986. These revisions are available upon request.
@ Effective July 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised back to Jan. 1985. In addition to the normal revisions to the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data, the "Improvements" component of private residential buildings has been revised back to 1982 to adjust for a change in estimation of the monthly data. Revised data are available from the Construction Statistics Division at the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.
$\ddagger$ Effective July 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1985 and are available upon request.

## Page S-8

1. Advance estimate
$\diamond$ Home mortgage rates (conventional first mortgages) are under money and interest ates on p. S-14.
§ Data include guaranteed direct loans sold.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
(a) Effective Oct. 1987 SURVEY, data are for mortgage loans closed as FSLIC-insured institutions. Historical data back to 1976 are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective April 1988 SURVEY, wholesale trade data have been revised back to Jan 1983. Revised data and a summary of changes appear in the report. Revised Monthly Wholesale Trade Sales and Inventories BW-13-87S, available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.
$\ddagger$ Effective April 1988 SURVEY, retail trade data have been revised. Estimates of retail sales and inventories have been revised back to January 1983. Some series have been revised back to 1978. Revised data and a summary of changes appear in the report Revised Monthly Retail Sales and Inventories BR-13-87S, available from the Bureau of the Census, Wash ington, DC 20233
$\dagger \dagger$ Beginning with data for 1988 , data will be reported on a quarterly basis only.

## Page S-9

1. Advance estimate
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Effective with the January 1989 SURVEY, the seasonally adjusted labor force series have been revised back to January 1984. The January 1989 issue of Employment and Earn ings contains the new seasonal adjustment factors, a description of the current methodology, and revised data for the most recent 13 months or calendar quarters. Revised monthly data for the entire 198488 revision period are in the February 1989 issue of Employment and Earnings.

+ The participation rate is the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in th civilian labor force. The employment-population ratio is civilian employment as a percen civilian labor force. The employment-population ratio is civil
of the civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years and over
of the civilian noninstitutional population,
@ Data include resident armed forces.
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for p. S-8.


## Page S-10

$\diamond$ See note " $\diamond$ " for p. S-9
§ Effective June 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised back to April 1986 (not seasonally adjusted) and January 1983 (seasonally adjusted) to reflect new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. The June 1988 issue of Employment and Earnings contains a detailed discussion of the effects of the revisions.

Page S-11
$\ddagger$ 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.
$\diamond$ Production and nonsupervisory workers.
§ See note" $\S$ " for p . S-10.
Page S-12

1. 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 to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and conseq
sufficient precision. Use the corresponding unadjusted series
2. The hourly earnings index has been discontinued.
§ See note "§" for p. S-10.
$\diamond$ Production and nonsupervisory workers.
$\$$ Earnings in 1977 dollars reflect changes in purchasing power since 1977 by dividing by Consumer Price Index. Effective Feb. 1988 SURVEY, this series has been revised back to 1983 to reflect new seasonal factors for the CPI-W. Revised data are available upon request.
$\S \S$ Wages as of Mar. 1, 1989: Common, $\$ 17.64$; Skilled, $\$ 23.05$.
$\dagger$ Excludes farm, household, and Federal workers.
靺 See note " $\ddagger$ " for $p$. S-11

Page S-13

1. Beginning with Jan. 1988 data, the number of respondents in the bankers acceptance survey was reduced from 155 to 111 institutions-those with $\$ 100$ million or more in total acceptances. The new reporting group accounts for over 90 percent of total acceptances activity.
2. Effective December 31, 1987, eight brokers and dealers in commercial paper were added to the reporting panel resulting in a series break. End of month figures on the old basis are as follows: All issuers, 352,915 ; financial companies, 275,907; dealer placed, 103,667; directly placed, 172,240; and nonfinancial companies, 77,008
3. Average for Dec.
4. Pursuant to the 1987 Agricultural Credit Act, the FICBs merged with the FLBs on July 6, 1988. Third quarter loans for the combined FLBs, FLBAs, FICBs, and PCAs are $\$ 42,849$ million
$\dagger$ Effective Aug. 1988 SURVEY, free reserves have been restated to correspond with the Federal Reserve's computation, which is as follows: excess reserves, minus borrowings, plus extended credit. Historical data back to 1961 are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Effective Jan. 1988, series revised due to changes in the panel of reporting banks. The new reporting panel of 168 banks accounts for about 52 percent of total assets in U.S. offices of domestically-chartered banks. Back data have been estimated for the years 1984-87.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
捶"Transaction balances other than demand deposits" consists of ATS, NOW, super NOW, and telephone transfer accounts.
§ Excludes loans and federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks and includes valuation reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves).

* New series. Source: The Employment and Training Administration. Covers 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only regular benefits are included.
$@$ Insured unemployment as a percent of covered employment in a 12 -month period.
** Effective Aug. 1987 SURVEY, data are provided by the Farm Credit Corporation of America on a quarterly basis. Quarterly data are available back to first quarter 1985, with annual data available back to 1961 .


## Page S-14

1. Data are for fiscal years ending Sept. 30 and include revisions not distributed to the months.
2. Weighted by number of loans.
3. Beginning Feb. 1988, data temporarily suspended by the Farm Credit Administration, which is revising the information it collects and amending the reports it distributes.
§ Effective Mar. 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised to reflect new benchmark and seasonal adjustments. These revisions are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective Äpr. 1988 SURVEY, the consumer installment credit series have been revised back to Jan. 1980 to reflect newly available historical information and to incorporate new seasonal factors. These revisions are available upon request.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Adjusted to exclude domestic commercial interbank loans and federal funds sold to domestic commercial banks.
$\ddagger$ Rates on the commercial paper placed for firms whose bond rating is Aa or the equivalent.
§§ Effective Sept. 1988 SURVEY, the outlays by month for fiscal year (FY) 1987 have been increased by a net of $\$ 582$ million to reflect reclassification of the Thrift Savings Fund receipts of $\$ 736$ million and Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB) adminreceipts of $\$ 736$ million and Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB) admin-
istrative expenses of $\$ 154$ million to a non-budgetary status. The FRTIB outlays by month istrative expenses of $\$ 154$ million to a non-budgetary status. The FRTIB outlays by month
for 1988 have been adjusted by a net of $\$ 1,084$ million. Data for fiscal years 1987 and 1988 for 1988 have been adjusted by a net of $\$ 1,084$ million. Data for fiscal years 1987 and 1988
previously reported by Treasury for Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) previously reported by Treasury for Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC)
and FRTIB have been reclassified in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget resulting in revised totals back to April 1987. Effective Apr. 1988 SURVEY, a total adjustment of $\$ 920$ million for FY 1987 and $\$ 1,565$ million thru Feb. 1988 has been distributed by month for notes issued by the FSLIC in lieu of cash and not reported as outlays. The previous adjustment, in the Feb. 1988 SURVEY, has been reversed prior to these corrections. Effective Sept. 1987 SURVEY, the outlays for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) have been adjusted by $\$ 442$ million for 1986 and $\$ 158$ million for 1987 to reflect FDIC debentures issued in lieu of cash and not reported previously as outlays.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Courtesy of Metals Week.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Courtesy of Metals Week
@@ Average effective rate
@@ Average effective rate outstanding gold certificates were inadvertently in excess of the gold stock.

## Page S-15

1. Beginning in the first quarter 1987, the universe of manufacturing corporations was redefined to exclude corporations with less than $\$ 250,000$ in assets at the time of sample selection.
$\dagger$ Effective Feb. 1989. SURVEY, the money stock measures and components have been revised and are available from the Banking Section of the Division of Research and Statistics at the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. 20551.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Includes ATS and NOW balances at all depository institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at thrift institutions.
$\diamond$ 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.
$\S$ Effective Apr. 1988 SURVEY, 1987 data have been revised. Revisions for Jan. 1987 long-term, 7,486; short-term, 372.

Page S-16
@ Effective with the June 1988 SURVEY, total exports and imports have been revised back to Jan. 1986. These revisions are available upon request. Data may not equal the sum of the geographic regions, or commodity groups and principal commodities, because the revisions to the totals are not reflected in the component items.
$\dagger$ Effective with the June 1988 SURVEY, seasonal adjustment of exports and imports was reintroduced. The monthly data were last adjusted for December 1985. Historical data from Jan. 1986 forward are available upon request.
§ Number of issues represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect the continuity of the series.
$\ddagger$ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
Page S-17
@ See note " $@$ " for p. S-16.
$\dagger$ See note " $\dagger$ " for p.S-16.
\# Includes data not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Data include undocumented exports to Canada, which are based on official Canadian import totals.

## Page S-18

1. Annual total; quarterly or monthly revisions are not available.
2. For month shown.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Total revenues, expenses, and income for all groups of carriers also reflect nonscheduled service.

* Data have been revised back to 1981. They now include commuter railroads and small transit systems. Revised data are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ The threshold for Class I railroad status is adjusted annually by the Interstate Commerce Commission to compensate for inflation.
$\diamond$ Average daily rent per room occupied, not scheduled rates.
\#\# Data represent entries to a national park for recreational use of the park, its services, conveniences, and/or facilities.
$\dagger$ Before extraordinary and prior period items.
(a) Changes in these unit value indexes may reflect changes in quality or product mix as well as price changes.


## Page S-19

1. Reported annual total; monthly or quarterly revisions are not available.
2. Less than 500 short tons.
3. Figure is being suppressed because of not meeting Bureau of Census' publication standards.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.
$\ddagger$ Data for 1985-86 (and 1984, for inorganic chemical production items) have been revised. Effective with the Jan. 1989 SURVEY, series for industrial gases have been revised for 1986 and 1987. Effective with the Feb. 1989 SURVEY, series for inorganic chemicals and fertilizer materials have been revised for 1986 and 1987. These revisions are available upon request.
$\diamond$ Beginning January, 1986, data are not directly comparable to earlier periods because the data represent only companies that have annual revenues over $\$ 100$ million.

## Page S-20

1. Reported annual total; monthly or quarterly revisions are not available.
2. Quarterly data are no longer available.
§ Data are not wholly comparable from year to year because of changes from one classification to another.
$\diamond$ Effective with the Jan. 1989 SURVEY, data for 1986 and 1987 have been revised and are available upon request.
@ Includes less than 500 electric generation customers not shown separately.
$\dagger$ Effective with the May 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1985 and are Effective with the
available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Effective with the Nov. 1988 SURVEY, data for 1986 and 1987 have been revised and are available upon request.

## Page S-21

1. Previous year's crop. New crop is not reported until Sept. (crop year: Sept. I-Aug. 31). 2. Crop estimate for the year.
2. Stocks as of June 1 .
3. Stocks as of June 1 and represents previous year's crop; new crop not reported until June (beginning of new crop year).
4. Beginning with Sept. 1, 1988 data, quarterly stock estimates have been reinstated.
5. Stock estimates are available once a year as June 1 stocks and shown here in the May column and (as previous year's crop) in the annual column.
6. Stocks as of Dec. 1.
7. See note " $\S$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
8. Prices are no longer available.
9. Based on quotations for fewer than 12 months.
§ Excludes pearl barley.
\# Bags of 100 lbs .
\# Quarterly data represent the 3-month periods Dec.-Feb., Mar.-May, June-Aug., and Sept. -Nov. Annual data represent Dec.-Nov.
$\dagger$ Coverage for 21 selected States, representing approximately 85 percent of U.S. production.

## Page S-22

1. Monthly quotation not available
2. See note " $\S$ " for $p$. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988
3. See note " $\ddagger$ " for this page.
4. See note " $\ddagger$ " for this page.
5. Series has been discontinued by the source.
$\ddagger$ Beginning with Sept. 1988 and annual 1988 data, price represents dollars per head and is not comparable with earlier prices, which represent dollars per 100 pounds.
§ Cases of 30 dozen.
$\diamond$ Bags of 60 kilograms.
$\dagger$ Effective with the release of 1st Qtr. 1988 data, the import price index for coffee has been discontinued by BLS and replaced in the SURVEY with the import price index for coffee and coffee substitutes. The weighting structure used for the import price index reflects U.S. foreign trade flows based on 1985 data. Indexes, beginning with 2nd Qtr. 1975, are available upon request

Page S-23
I. Crop estimate for the year.
2. Reported annual total; revisions not distributed to the months.
3. Data suppressed because they did not meet publication standards of the Bureau of the Census.
4. See note "§" for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
\# Totals include data for items not shown separately
$\diamond$ Effective Oct. 1988 SURVEY, the footwear production series have been revised for 1986 and 1987. These revisions are available upon request.

Page S-24

1. Annual data; monthly revisions not available.
2. See note " $\S$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
3. Less than 500 tons.

* New series from the American Metal Market. The composite scrap price represents the average of consumers' buying prices, delivered, at the following markets: Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. Annual and monthly composite price data are available back to January 1982.

Page S-25

1. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available.
2. For month shown
@ Beginning 1987, includes foreign ores.
$\dagger$ Beginning January 1982, data represent metallic (mostly aluminum) content. Data for 1981 and prior years represent aluminum content only.
$\diamond$ The source for these series is now the Bureau of Mines
§ Source: Metals Week.
Page S-26
3. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available.
4. Less than 50 tons.
$\diamond$ Includes secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap.
@ 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.
§ Beginning with the Aug. 1985 SURVEY, unadjusted fluid power shipments indexes are shown. Seasonally adjusted indexes are no longer available.

* New series from The Material Handling Institute, Inc. and Cahners Economics. Includes bookings (new orders) for automatic guided vehicles, automated storage and retrieval systems, below hook lifters, cranes, hoists, monorails, racks, shelving, casters and floor trucks, and conveyors. Annual and quarterly historical data back to 1972 are available upon request.
@@ Beginning Oct. 1986, the Lead price represents North American Mean.


## Page S-27

1. See note " $\S$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
2. Beginning January 1986, data have been restated because a new methodology has been adopted.
3. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
\# Inciudes data for items not shown separately.
§ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. See also note " $\dagger$ " "for this page.
$\diamond$ Includes small amounts of "other hydrocarbons and alcohol new supply (field production)," not shown separately.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Oct. 1987 SURVEY, coal production data for 1986 have been revised. Effective with the May 1988 SURVEY, coal consumption and stocks back through 1986 have been revised. Effective with the Oct. 1988 SURVEY, coal production data for 1987 have been revised. These revisions are available upon request.
@ Includes U.S. produced and imported microwave ovens and combination microwave oven/ranges.
\$ "Tractor shovel loaders" includes some front engine mount wheel tractors that had previously been included in "Tractors, wheel, farm, and nonfarm."
$\dagger \dagger$ Effective with the June 1988 SURVEY, data for 1987 have been revised and are available upon request.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ March, June, September and December are five-week months. All others consist of four weeks.

## Page S-28

1. Reported annual totals; revisions not allocated to the months
2. See note "§" for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately
$\dagger$ Except for price data, see note " $\dagger \dagger$ " for $p$. S-27.

Page S-29

1. Reported annual totals; revisions not allocated to the months.
2. See note " $\S$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
$\diamond$ Source: American Paper Institute. Total U.S. estimated consumption by all newspaper users.
\# Compiled by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.
$\dagger$ Effective with the April 1988 SURVEY, the import price index for natural rubber has been revised. The index is now expressed on a base of $1985=100$. Also new weights based on 1985 trade flows have been applied to all data from 1985 onward. Revised data are available back to 4th qtr. 1983.

Page S-30

1. Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.
2. Data are being withheld to avoid disclosing data from individual firms.
3. Data cover five weeks; other months, four weeks.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Cumulative ginnings to the end of month indicated.
$\$$ Bales of 480 lbs .

+ Data for 1987 have been revised and are available upon request.


## Page S-31

1. Less than 500 bales
2. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
3. Average for crop year; Aug. 1-Jul. 31.
4. For five weeks; other months four weeks.
5. See note " $\$$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
$\diamond$ 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).
\# Beginning 1st Qtr. 1986; quarterly data are estimated by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute based on annual data collected by the Bureau of Census.
§ Bales of 480 lbs ..
$\dagger$ Beginning 1st Qtr. 1987, data are not comparable with earlier periods. Girls apparel are now included with women's, misses' and juniors' and boys' apparel are now included with men's. Also, some classification changes were made.

## Page S-32

1. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
2. Production of new vehicles (thous. of units) for Feb. 1989: passenger cars, 608; trucks and buses, 379.
3. Data are reported on an annual basis only.
4. Effective with the Feb. 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1985 and are available upon request.
5. Beginning with January 1987, data include Honda, Nissan, and Toyota passenger cars produced in U.S. plants.
6. Beginning with January 1987, data include Nissan trucks produced in U.S. plants.
7. Beginning with 1st qtr. 1987, jeans, jean-cut casual and dungarees are included with trousers.
8. See note " $\dagger$ " for this page.
9. Effective with July 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1985 and are available upon request.
10. Data for jumpers are included with dresses to avoid disclosing information for individual companies.
11. Shipments of trailer bodies are included with trailer chassis to avoid disclosure of data from individual firms.
\# 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 imported to the U.S. under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Imports comprise all other cars.
$\diamond$ 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.
$\ddagger$ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Mar. 1988 SURVEY, retail inventories for trucks and buses have been restated to exclude captive imports (vehicies manufactured overseas by U.S. affiliates). These data are available back through 1966 .
$\ddagger \ddagger$ See note " $\dagger$ " for page S-31.

Index to Current Business Statistics


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Survey of Current Business. Contains estimates and analyses of U.S. economic activity. Features include a review of current economic developments; articles pertaining to BEA's work on the national, regional, and international economic accounts and related topics; quarterly national income and product accounts tables; and 36 pages of tables that present over 1,900 major economic series obtained from other public and private sources. Monthly. $\$ 6.50$ single copy; $\$ 18.00$ per year.

Business Statistics: 1986. (1987) Provides monthly or quarterly data for 1983-86 and annual data for 1961-86 for series that appear in the Survey of Current Business. Also contains definitions of terms, sources of data, and methods of compilation. 325 pages. $\$ 16.00$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00181-0).
Business Conditions Digest. Contains tables and charts for 300 series, including business cycle indicators and other series that help evaluate business conditions. Features the composite indexes of leading, coincident, and lagging indicators. Also included are cyclical comparison charts and data sources. Monthly. $\$ 4.00$ single copy; $\$ 44.00$ per year.

The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables. (1986) Contains detailed estimates of the national income and product accounts for 1929-82 from the comprehensive revision released in 1985. Also includes definitions of the major components of the accounts and of the major sectors of the economy. 442 pages. $\$ 23.00$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00174-7).
BEA Methodology Paper No. I: Introduction to National Economic Accounting. (1985) Introduces the concepts of the national income and product accounts by placing these accounts within the framework of national economic accounting. Shows how the national income and product accounts, capital finance accounts, and input-output accountsthe majorbranches of national economic accounting in the UnitedStatesare derived from the conventional accounting statements. 19 pages. $\$ 1.25$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00158-5).

BEAMethodology Paper No. 2: Corporate Profits: Profits Before Tax, Profits Tax Liability, and Dividends. (1985) Describes the concepts, sources, and methods of the corporate profits components of the national income and product accounts. 61 pages $\$ 2.50$ (GPO Stock No. 003 -010-00143-7).

BEA Methodology Paper No. 3: Foreign Transactions. (1987) Describes the preparation of estimates in the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) of net exports (both current- and constant-dollar), transfer payments to foreigners, capital grants received by the United States, interest paid by Government to foreigners, and net foreign investment. Also describes the relationship between foreign transactions estimates in the NIPA's and those in the balance of payments accounts. 52 pages. $\$ 2.75$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00178-0).
BEAMethodology Paper No. 4: GNP: An Overview of Source Data and EstimatingMethods. (1987)Providesbasicinformation about GNP, including the conceptual basis for the account that presents GNP, definitions of each of the components on the income and product side of that account, and a summary, presented in tabular form, of the source data and methods used in preparingestimates of current- and constant-dollarGNP. Also provides an annatated bibliography, with a directory, of the more than 50 items over the last decade that provided methodological information about GNP. 36 pages. $\$ 2.00$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00179-8).
BEA Methodology Paper No. 5: Government Transactions. (1988) Presents the conceptual basis and framework of government transactions in the national income and product accounts; describes the presentations of the estimates; and delineates the sources and methods used to prepare estimates of Federal transactions and of State and local transactions. 112 pages. $\$ 5.50$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00187-9).

Index of Items Appearing in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables. (1987) Indexes general subject areas as well as detailed line items in the national income and product accounts tables. 18 pages. $\$ 1.25$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00180-1).

Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth in the United States, 1925-85. (1987) Contains annual estimates of the stock of privately owned and government-owned durable equipment and structures and of durable goods owned by consumers in the United States for 1925-85.

Estimates are for fixed nonresidential private capital by major industry group (farm, manufacturing, and nonfarm nonmanufacturing), for residential capital by tenure group (owner-occupied and tenant-occupied), for government-owned fixed capital by type of government (Federal and State and local), and for 11 types of durable goods owned by consumers. 400 pages. $\$ 18.00$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00177-1),
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Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional InputOutput Modeling System (RIMS II) . (1986) Contains an explanation of how to use regional input-output multipliers, by industry, for output, earnings, and employment. 131 pages. $\$ 6.50$ (GPO Stock No. 003-010-00163-1).

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Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies, Preliminary 1986 Estimates. (1988) Contains information on the financial structure and operations of nonbank U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors. Data are classifed by industry of U.S. affiliate, by country and industry of ultimate beneficial owner, and, for selected data, by State. 56 pages. $\$ 5.00$ (Accession No. BEA-IID-88-102).
U.S. Dixect Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates, Preliminary 1986 Estimtes. (1988) Contains information on the financial structure and operations of both U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates. Data are classified by country and industry of foreign affiliate and by industry of U.S. parent. 76 pages. $\$ 5.00$ (Accession No. BEA-IID-88-104).

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# 1989 RELEASE DATES FOR BEA ESTIMATES 

## Subject

## Release <br> Date*

## Subject

Release
Date*


[^22]State Personal Income, 1st quarter 1989 ..... July 20
Gross National Product, 2d quarter 1989 (advance)July 28
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indica- Augtors, June 1989
State Per Capita Personal Income, 1988 (revised) ..... Aug. 23
Merchandise Trade (balance of payments basis), 2d quarter 1989 ..... Aug.
Gross National Product, 2d quarter 1989 (preliminary). ..... Aug. 29
Corporate Profits, 2d quarter 1989. ..... Aug. 29
Personal Income and Outlays, July 1989-
Composite Indexetors, July 1989.
Summary of International Transactions, 2d quarter 1989 ..... Sept. 12
Gross National Product, 2d quarter 1989 (final) ..... Sept. 21
Corporate Profits, 2d quarter 1989 (revised) ..... Sept. 21
Personal Income and Outlays, August 1989. ..... 2
Composite Indexes
State Personal Income, 2d quarter 1989 ..... Oct. 19
Gross National Product, 3d quarter 1989 (advance) ..... Oct. 26
Personal Income and Outlays, September 1989 ..... 27
Composite Indexes of
Merchandise Trade (balance of payments basis), 3d quarter 1989 ...... Nov. 28
Gross National Product, 3d quarter 1989 (preliminary).. ..... Nov. 29
Corporate Profits, 3d quarter 198930Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indica- Dec.tors, October 1989.
Summary of International Transactions, 3d quarter 1989 ..... Dec. 13
Gross National Product, 3d quarter 1989 (final) ..... 20
Corporate Profits, 3d quarter 1989 (revised). ..... Dec. 20
Personal Income and Outlays, November 1989 ..... Dec. 21
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indica- Dec ..... 29

For information, call (202) 523-0777, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.


[^0]:    1. Quarterly estimates in the national income and product accounts are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, and quarterly changes in them are differences between those rates.
[^1]:    U.S. Depariment of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

[^2]:    1. Capital expenditures estimates are for majorityowned nonbank foreign affiliates of nonbank U.S. parents. (An affiliate is majority owned when the combined ownership of all U.S. parents exceeds 50 percent.) For affiliates other than those engaged in natural resource exploration and development, capital expenditures inexplude all expenditures that are charged to capital accounts and that are made to acquire, add to, or improve property, plant, and equipment. For affiliates engaged in natural resource exploration and development, capital expenditures also include the full amount of exploration and development expenditures, whether capitalized or expensed. Capital expenditures are on a gross basis; sales and other dispositions of fixed assets are basis; sales and other dispositions of fixed assets are
    not netted against them. They 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 necessary data are unavailable.
[^3]:    * Less than $\$ 500,000$.

    D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

    1. See footnote 2 , table 1.
[^4]:    See footnotes on page 51.

[^5]:    See footnotes on page 51.

[^6]:    See footnotes on page 51.

[^7]:    See footnotes on page 51.

[^8]:    See footnotes on page 51.

[^9]:    2. Triplett has given this hypothesis a name, but he does not accept its validity.
[^10]:    3. For information on the demand for various sorts of nonpecuniary job benefits and characteristics, see Atrostic (1982).
    4. Benefits, in this case, are evaluated in terms of actual employer costs.
[^11]:    5. See Orcutt, Greenberger, Korbel, and Rivlin (1961) and Orcutt, Caldwell, and Wertheimer (1976).
    6. The pension supplement to the May 1979 Current Population Survey provides information on employee participation in private pension and health insurance plans
[^12]:    7. Legally mandated benefits consist of contributions to health insurance, pension funds, employment insurance, worker's accident compensation insurance, children allowances, seamen's insurance, employment benefits for handicapped, and obligatory compensation cost. Nonmandated benefits consist of contributions to company hous ing; medical and health services; food services; cultural, sporting and recreational facilities; private insurance plans; supplementary worker's accidental compensation; payments for congratulations and condolences; incentive bonus for assets formation; and other minor categories.
[^13]:    1. The reader will note in table 1 that the data sets from some countries are expenditure surveys and tax record files. The choice of which data set to include was determined by several criteria, for example, depth and comprehensivity of income reporting on expenditure surveys and the definition of tax units and income sources used for tax surveys.
[^14]:    2. A project to add several sources of noncash income for most LIS countries is
[^15]:    3. For instance, near cash benefits include food stamps in the United States and housing allowances that are paid in cash to tenants in the United Kingdom and Sweden.
    4. For instance, the data sets for only six countries use the definition of household defined above. However, except for some minor differences that are discussed later, the data sets for all 10 countries use a reasonably consistent definition of family.
    5. Providing a 1983 data set, the Netherlands was the most recent country to join the LIS. Because of business cycle considerations, this 1983 data set must be compared with the data sets for other years with some degree of caution.
[^16]:    6. Their study excluded data from the Netherlands and Australia.
[^17]:    7. BITNET is the abbreviation for Because It's Time Network. EARN is the abbreviation for European Academic Research Network. NETNORTH spans Canada. For an overview of the BITNET, see Oberst and Smith (1986).
    8. For further information about gaining access to the LIS data bank and for "The LIS Information Guide" (Coder, Rainwater, and Smeeding 1988) and related documents, write to John Coder, LIS at CEPS/INSTEAD, B.P. No. 65, L-7201 Walferdange, Luxembourg.
[^18]:    See footnotes to table 4.

[^19]:    1. Revised 1985-86 estimates and 1987 estimates of county and metropolitan area personal income will be available in May 1989 from the Regional Economic Measurement Division. Estimates of total and per capita personal income will be available in May online through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). The Local Area Personal Income, 1982-875-volume publication will be available in the summer of 1989. Ordering information, when available, will be published in the Survey of Current Business.
[^20]:    Enclosed is my check to NTIS for \$
    Enclosed is Purchase Order No.
    Charge my NTIS Deposit Account No Charge to:American Express $\square$ VISA MasterCard

    Card No.
    Expiration Date $\qquad$
    Signature $\qquad$

[^21]:    See footnotes at end of tables.

[^22]:    * These are target dates and are subject to revision.

