## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS




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# Blue pages: Current Business Statistics 

(See page S-36 for subject index to Current Business Statistics)
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\text { Nore. This issue of the Survar went to the printer on March } 9,1990 \text {. it }
$$ incorporates data from the following monthly BEA news releases:

Gross National Product (Feb. 28),
Personal Income and Outlays (Mar. 1), and
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators (Mar. 2).

## the BUSINESS SITUATION

$P_{\text {f }}$PRELIMINARY estimates show that real GNP-a measure of U.S. produc-tion-increased at an annual rate of 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1989, an upward revision from the 0.5 percent rate of increase reported in the advance estimates issued a month ago. Real gross domestic purchases-a measure of U.S. demand--increased at an annual rate of 0.1 percent in the fourth quarter, a downward revision from the 0.9 -percent rate of increase reported a month ago. The difference in the revisions in the two estimates results from a sharp upward revision in net exports, a component that is included in GNP but not in gross domestic purchases.

Revisions in prices were quite small: The GNP price index (fixed weights)

Note.-Quarterly estimates in the national income and product accounts are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, and quarterly changes are differences between these rates. Quarter-to-quarter percent changes are compounded to annual rates. Real, or constantdollar, estimates are expressed in 1982 dollars.
was revised down 0.2 percentage point to an annual rate of 3.6 percent, and the gross domestic purchases price index (fixed weights) was revised down 0.1 percentage point to 4.0 percent. ${ }^{1}$

Although the third-quarter revision in real GNP was relatively small, revisions in several of the major components were large. Net exports was revised up $\$ 13.6$ billion; fixed investment and inventory investment were revised down $\$ 6.2$ billion and $\$ 6.4$ billion, respectively (see table 1 on page 17).

Within net exports, a $\$ 5.2$ billion upward revision in exports stemmed from upward revisions in both goods (largely in the consumer goods and "other" goods categories) and services (in investment income). An $\$ 8.5$ billion downward revision in imports was

[^0]concentrated in goods (about one-half in petroleum).
The downward revision in fixed investment was mainly in producers' durable equipment (mostly in the information processing equipment and "other" equipment categories). Residential investment was also revised down (about one-half in multifamily construction). The downward revision in inventory investment-that is, change in business inventories-was more than accounted for by a $\$ 9.0$ billion downward revision in nonfarm inventories (largely in manufacturing inventories).

Among other GNP components, a $\$ 3.3$ billion upward revision in personal consumption expenditures was more than accounted for by nondurables (mostly in gasoline and oil).
Impact of the revisions.-The broad picture of the economy sketched in last month's "Business Situation" was not greatly altered by the revisions. Real GNP and real gross domestic purchases both increased at a considerably slower pace in the fourth quarter than they had in the third.

The preliminary estimates do present a picture of a somewhat more balanced economy in the fourth quarter than was indicated in the advance estimates. Personal consumption expenditures and net exports now show increases instead of declines, and the increase in inventory investment is smaller than was shown previously. Fixed investment, however, is considerably weaker than was shown previously: Nonresidential investment now shows a larger decline, and residential investment now shows a slight decline instead of an increase.

## Improving the Quality of Economic Statistics

On January 25, 1990, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers released a statement on "Improving the Quality of Economic Statistics." This note summarizes that statement and a similar one in the 1990 Economic Report of the President (pages 281-285).
Last year the President established a Working Group on improving economic statistics. It was chaired by the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and its members included the Commerce Department's Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and representatives of many of the other major producers and users of economic statistics in the Federal Government. The impetus for the Working Group was the widespread concern expressed in recent years about economic statistics-their quality, timeliness, accuracy, methodological soundness, comparability, and usefulness.

The Working Group developed a set of 25 recommendations for shortand long-term improvements. In doing so, it concentrated on setting priorities to resolve the inevitable conficts between various improvement goals, such as those between accuracy and timeliness. The recommendations focus on proposals that address well-known measurement errors, that are in areas important to public policy, that are costeffective, and that can be completed in a reasonable period of time.

The 25 recommendations include a number relevant to BEA's work on national and international economic accounts, and these are indicated in the following list by italics.

## Productivity, Output, and Prices

- Service Sector: Explore alternative methods for estimating constant-dollar output; accelerate and rearrange timetable for service sector improvements; expedite the compilation of inputoutput data; increase cooperation between the statistical estab. lishment and academic researchers; and consider the efficacy of mandatory versus voluntary surveys.
- International Trade: Accelerate improvements in estimates of trade in services; extend efforts to reconcile import and export data to Mexico, the European Community, South Korea, and Japan; continue work to increase automation of export and import data collection; and increase the ease of access to trade data.
- Construction: Complete ongoing methodological and data collection improvements and incorporate these in the 1991 GNP revisions.
- Prices: Expand and seasonally adjust the employment cost index; and accelerate the Bureau of Labor Statistics programs to expand and improve producer, consumer, and international price indexes to measure service prices more accurately.


## Investment, Saving, and National Wealth

- The System of National Accounts (SNA): Revise the U.S. national income and product accounts to be consistent with the major components of the United Nations system of national accounts, which are used by most of the major industrialized nations of the world. ${ }^{1}$
- International Investment: Estimate direct investment using market values or replacement cost rather than historical cost and address problems with the measurement of international portfolio investment and other capital flows.
- Domestic Investment and Saving: Accelerate work to improve measures of investment and saving and to the extent possible rec-

[^1]oncile differences between the various measures of saving; improve the collection, coverage, and processing procedures for the financial flow data used in the Federal Reserve Board flow of funds accounts; and undertake the proposed annual investment survey at the Census Bureau.

- Inflation adjustments: Add supplementary series to the national income and product accounts that separate the real and inflation components of the return to capital. Currently this is done only with the corporate profits series.


## Employment, Income, and Poverty

- Family Income and Poverty: Begin research on developing a new benchmark estimate of poverty appropriate to prices, consumption patterns, and family composition in the 1990's; and continue publication of the experimental estimates of real family income and poverty.
- Business Establishments: Continue work toward the goal of eliminating unnecessary duplication, but avoid the loss of unique and important alternative data; and explore ways for the Census Bureau to share its establishment data with the BEA, for use in improving the national accounts.
- The Survey on Income and Program Participation: Explore the possibility of carefully linking the data from the Survey on Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to administrative records, while taking great care to safeguard confidentiality.
- Labor Force: Continue the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau efforts to improve and modernize the current population survey and the current employment statistics program; and continue Bureau of Labor Statistics efforts to reconcile and reduce discrepancies between the employment series arising from the household and the establishment surveys.

These recommendations are the basis for a multiyear initiative to improve statistics. This initiative will build on improvement efforts already underway at BEA and the other statistical agencies. BEA has reprogrammed funds during fiscal year 1990 to allow it to put more resources into improvements. Under the reprogramming, BEA will discontinue the monthly Business Conditions Digest and put a scaled-down presentation of its business cycle indicators in the Survey of Current BuSINESS. It will also discontinue its econometric model, which has been used to provide forecasts of the U.S. economy to agencies within the Federal Government. The resources made available will be used to strengthen work on the national economic accounts and on international investment surveys.

The fiscal 1991 budgets for BEA and the other statistical agencies include requests for additional funds to begin implementing some of the recommendations. For BEA, the additional funds requested are for four purposes: (1) To stop the deterioration in the quality of the U.S. national economic accounts, using the funds to improve methodologies and to develop and maintain source data in high-priority areas; (2) to modernize and extend the U.S. national economic accounts, using the funds for the first phase of a U.S. move to the SNA; (3) to improve the quality of the balance of payments estimates and related analyses, using the funds for work on the net international investment position and services estimates; and (4) to improve the quality of the international investment data, using the funds to prepare a computerized match of data for foreign-owned companies with data for plants of those companies, to improve compliance with reporting requirements of BEA direct investment surveys, and to strengthen the data and analysis in several other ways.

# National Income and Product Accounts Tables 

## Selected NIPA Tables

New estimates in this issue: Fourth quarter 1989.
The selected 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 Survey.
The full set of estimates for 1986-88 is in the July 1989 issue of the SURVEY; estimates for 1985 are in the July 1988 issue; 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, 1929-82: 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.

|  |  |  |  | Seasonall | Ily adjusted | ed at ann | ual rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 - |  | 988 |  | 198 | 89 |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product .............. | 4,880.6 | 5,233.3 | 4,926.9 | 5,017.3 | 5,113.1 | 5,201.7 | 5,281.0 | 5,337.6 |
| Personal consumption expenditures '... | 3,235.1 | 3,470.8 | 3,263.4 | 3,324.0 | 3,381.4 | 3,444.1 | 3,508.1 | 3,549.3 |
| Durable goods.., | 455.2 | 473.1 | 452.5 | 467.4 | 466.4 | 471.0 | 486.1 | 469.1 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 1,052.3 | 1,123.5 | 1,066.2 | 1,078.4 | 1,098.3 | 1,121.5 | 1,131.4 | 1,142.8 |
|  | 1,727.6 | 1,874.1 | 1,744.7 | 1,778.2 | 1,816.7 | 1,851.7 | 1,890.6 | 1,937.4 |
| Gross private domestic investment ...... | 750.3 | 774.3 | 771.1 | 752.8 | 769.6 | 775.0 | 779.1 | 773.6 |
| Fixed investment...... | 719.6 | 746.3 | 726.5 | 734.1 | 742.0 | 747.6 | 751.7 | 744.0 |
| Nonresidential..... | 487.2 | 511.6 | 493.2 | 495.8 | 503.1 | 512.5 | 519.6 | 511.2 |
| Structures.... | 140.3 | 145.0 | 142.0 | 142.5 | 144.7 | 142.4 | 146.2 | 146.6 |
| Producers' durable equipment...... | 346.8 | 366.6 | 351.3 | 353.3 | 358.5 | 370.1 | 373.4 | 364.6 |
| Residential............................. | 232.4 | 234.7 | 233.2 | 238.4 | 238.8 | 235.1 | 232.1 | 232.8 |
| Change in business inventories........ | 30.6 | 28.0 | 44.6 | 18.7 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 29.5 |
| Nonfarm.... | 34.2 | 23.1 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 19.1 | 23.6 | 19.8 | 30.0 |
| Farm ... | -3.6 | 4.9 | 3.1 | -22.2 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 7.5 | -. 4 |
| Net exports of goods and services '...... | -73.7 | -47.7 | -66.2 | -70.8 | -54.0 | -50.6 | -45.1 | -41.2 |
| Exports ${ }^{3}$. | 547.7 | 625.3 | 556.8 | 579.7 | 605.6 | 626.1 | 628.5 | 641.0 |
| Imports ${ }^{\text {........................................ }}$ | 621.3 | 673.0 | 623.0 | 650.5 | 659.6 | 676.6 | 673:6 | 682.2 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. $\qquad$ | 968.9 | 1,036.0 | 958.6 | 1,011.4 | 1,016.0 | 1,033.2 | 1,038.9 | 1,056.0 |
| Federal.... | 381.3 | 402.9 | 367.5 | 406.4 | 399.0 | 406.0 | 402.7 | 404.0 |
| National defense ........................... | 298.0 | 302.2 | 296.1 | 300.5 | 298.7 | 301.3 | 307.8 | 301.2 |
| Nondefense............................... | 83.3 | 100.7 | 71.4 | 105.9 | 100.4 | 104.7 | 94.9 | 102.8 |
| State and local................................ | 587.6 | 633.1 | 591.0 | 604.9 | 617.0 | 627.2 | 636.2 | 652.0 |
| 1. See the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nore--Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.3.-Gross National Product by Major Type of Product

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Gross national product ............. | 4,880,6 | 5,233.3 | 4,926.9 | 5,017.3 | 5,113.1 | 5,201.7 | 5,281.0 | 5,337.6 |
| Final sales $\qquad$ Change in business inventories $\qquad$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,850.0 \\ 30.6 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 5,205.4 \\ 28.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,882.3 \\ 44.6 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,998.7 \\ 18.7 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 5,085.4 27.7 | 5,174.3 27.4 | $5,253.6$ 27.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,308.1 \\ 29.5 \end{array}$ |
| Goods. | 1,931.9 | 2,073.5 | 1,955.8 | 1,987.4 | 2,030.9 | 2,079.1 | 2,096.3 | 2,087.6 |
| Final sales ................................ | 1,901.3 | 2,045.5 | 1,911.2 | 1,968.7 | 2,003.2 | 2,051.7 | 2,068.9 | 2,058.1 |
| Change in business inventories..... | 30.6 | 28.0 | 44.6 | 18.7 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 29.5 |
| Durable goods... | 863.7 | 909.4 | 884.0 | 888.5 | 894.7 | 905.2 | 930.1 | 907.5 |
| Final sales... | 838.6 | 897.3 | 842.6 | 856.5 | 872.8 | 899.2 | 924.9 | 892.4 |
| Change in business inventories........ | 25.0 | 12.0 | 41.4 | 32.0 | 22.0 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 15.1 |
| Nondurable goods............................ | 1,068.3 | 1,164.1 | 1,071.8 | 1,098.9 | 1,136.2 | 1,173.9 | 1,166.2 | 1,180.1 |
| Final sales ................................... | 1,062.6 | 1,148.1 | 1,068.6 | 1,112.2 | 1,130.5 | 1,152.5 | 1,144.0 | 1,165.6 |
| Change in business inventories........ | 5.6 | 15.9 | 3.2 | -13.3 | 5.7 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 14.5 |
| Services........................................... | 2,499.2 | 2,700.9 | 2,520.3 | 2,570.0 | 2,620.8 | 2,667.5 | 2,728.1 | 2,787.3 |
| Structures........................................ | 449.5 | 458.9 | 450.8 | 459.9 | 461.3 | 455.1 | 456.6 | 462.8 |

Note.-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]

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product ...... | 4,024.4 | 4,143.7 | 4,042.7 | 4,069.4 | 4,106.8 | 4,132.5 | 4,162.9 | 4,172.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures ${ }^{1}$... | 2,598.4 | 2,669.4 | 2,608.1 | 2,627.7 | 2,641,0 | 2,653.7 | 2,690.1 | 2,692.6 |
| Durable goods. | 413.6 | 425.2 | 410.7 | 420.5 | 419.3 | 424.9 | 436.4 | 420.0 |
| Nondurable goods... | 904.5 | 916.8 | 910.3 | 912.0 | 915.0 | 909.7 | 920.8 | 921.6 |
| Services ${ }^{\text {'. }}$ | 1,280.2 | 1,327.4 | 1,287.0 | 1,295.2 | 1,306.7 | 1,319.0 | 1,332.9 | 1,351.1 |
| Gross private domestic investment ...... | 715.8 | 721.4 | 733.6 | 709.1 | 721.1 | 719.8 | 724.6 | 720.0 |
| Fixed investment.. | 687.9 | 698.5 | 696.1 | 690.8 | 696.6 | 700.7 | 702.7 | 693.9 |
| Nonresidential..... | 493.8 | 509.9 | 501.0 | 492.7 | 501.0 | 511.4 | 517.9 | 509.4 |
| Structures..... | 122.2 | 120.0 | 123.0 | 121.4 | 121.1 | 118.1 | 120.4 | 120.4 |
| Producers' durable equipment...... | 371.6 | 389.9 | 378.0 | 371.3 | 379.9 | 393.2 | 397.6 | 389.0 |
| Residential. | 194.1 | 188.6 | 195.1 | 198.1 | 195.6 | 189.3 | 184.8 | 184.5 |
| Change in business inventories....... | 27.9 | 22.9 | 37.5 | 18.3 | 24.5 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 26.2 |
| Nonfarm ........ | 30.7 | 18.7 | 37,2 | 31.9 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 16.2 | 22.3 |
| Farm. | -2.8 | 4.2 | 3 | -13.6 | 7.6 | -. 5 | 5.6 | 3.9 |
| Net exports of goods and services ${ }^{1 . . . . . .}$ | -74.9 | -52.9 | -74.9 | -73.8 | -55.0 | -51.2 | -57.1 | -48.2 |
| Exports ${ }^{1}$................. | 530.1 | 588.9 | 531.9 | 551.4 | 569.7 | 587.5 | 593.1 | 605.4 |
| Imports '......................................... | 605.0 | 641.8 | 606.9 | 625.2 | 624.6 | 638.7 | 650.2 | 653.5 |
| Government purchases of goods and services $\qquad$ | 785.1 | 805.8 | 775.9 | 806.4 | 799.7 | 810.3 | 805.3 | 807.9 |
| Federal. | 328.9 | 336.8 | 319.8 | 343.9 | 335.5 | 343.6 | 336.1 | 331.9 |
| National defense. | 261.5 | 256.5 | 258.8 | 261.6 | 254.4 | 255.8 | 260.1 | 255.6 |
| Nondefense.... | 67.4 | 80.3 | 61.0 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 87.8 | 76.0 | 76.3 |
| State and local ............................... | 456.2 | 469.0 | 456.1 | 462.5 | 464.2 | 466.7 | 469.2 | 476.0 |

1. See the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business.

Note-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.
Table 1.4.-Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Constant Dollars

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV' |
| Gross national product ..... | 4,024,4 | 4,143.7 | 4,042.7 | 4,069.4 | 4,106.8 | 4,132.5 | 4,162.9 | 4,172.4 |
| Final sales $\qquad$ Change in business inventories. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,996.5 \\ 27.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,120.8 \\ 22.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,005.2 \\ 37.5 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,051.0 \\ 18.3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,082.3 \\ 24.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,113.5 \\ \\ 19.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,141.0 \\ 21.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 4,146.2 \\ 26.2 \end{array}$ |
| Goods. | 1,771.6 | 1,838.2 | 1,782.3 | 1,789.4 | 1,823.2 | 1,843.9 | 1,851.3 | 1,834.5 |
| Final sales $\qquad$ Change in business inventories. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,743.7 \\ 27.9 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,815.3 \\ 22.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,744.8 \\ 37.5 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,771.0 \\ 18.3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,798.7 \\ 24.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,824.8 \\ 19.1 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,829.4 \\ 21.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,808.3 \\ 26.2 \end{array}$ |
| Durable goods.. | 883.6 | 913.5 | 900.8 | 900.5 | 902.3 | 913.0 | 931.3 | 907.3 |
| Final sales .................................. | 860.9 | 903.7 | 863.4 | 872.4 | 884.2 | 908.0 | 927.2 | 895.6 |
| Change in business inventories........ | 22.7 | 9.7 | 37.3 | 28.1 | 18.1 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 11.7 |
| Nondurable goods...................... | 888.0 | 924.7 | 881.5 | 888.9 | 920.9 | 930.9 | 920.0 | 927.2 |
| Final sales..... | 882.8 | 911.6 | 881.4 | 898.6 | 914.5 | 916.8 | 902.3 | 912.7 |
| Change in business inventories........ | 5.2 | 13.2 | 1 | -9.7 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 17.7 | 14.5 |
| Services............................................. | 1,873.5 | 1,934.5 | 1,880.8 | 1,896.7 | 1,905.1 | 1,919.9 | 1,945.0 | 1,967.9 |
| Structures. | 379.3 | 371.0 | 379.6 | 383.3 | 378.5 | 368.8 | 366.6 | 369.9 |

Nore.--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] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 ${ }^{\prime}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | $\mathrm{V}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product ....................... | 4,880.6 | 5,233.3 | 4,926.9 | 5,017,3 | 5,113.1 | 5,201,7 | 5,281.0 | 5,337.6 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services ...... <br> Plus: Imports of goods and services...... | $\begin{aligned} & 547.7 \\ & 621.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 625.3 \\ & 673.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 556.8 \\ & 623.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 579.7 \\ & 650.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 605.6 \\ & 659.6 \end{aligned}$ | 626.1 676.6 | 628.5 673.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 641.0 \\ & 682.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{2}$..... | 4,954.3 | 5,281.1 | 4,993.1 | 5,088.1 | 5,167.1 | 5,252.3 | 5,326.1 | 5,378.8 |
| Less: Change in business inventories...... | 30.6 | 28.0 | 44.6 | 18.7 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 29.5 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | 4,923.7 | 5,253.1 | 4,948.5 | 5,069.5 | 5,139.4 | 5,224.9 | 5,298.7 | 5,349.3 |
| 1. See the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business. <br> 2. Purchases in the United States of goods and services wherever produced. <br> 3. 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 1.7.-Gross National Product by Sector

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |
| Gross national product ......... | $\begin{array}{r} 4,880.6 \\ 4,847.3 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 5,233.3 \\ 5,198.8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 4,926.9 | 5,017.3 | 5,113.1 | 5,201.7 | 5,281.0 | 5,337.6 |
| Gross domestic product.. |  |  | 4,894.7 | 4,982.9 | 5,078.5 | 5,170.8 | 5,247.4 | 5,298.6 |
| Business......... |  | 4,447.6 | 4,194.7 | $4,271.1$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4,347.2 \\ 4,280.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,426.7 \\ & 4,356.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4,489.0 | 4,527.4 $4,473.3$ |
| Nonfarm ... | $\begin{aligned} & 4,153.5 \\ & 4,078.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 4,385.2 | 4,119.6 |  |  |  | 4,431.3 |  |
| Nonfarm less housing.... | 3,685.6 | 3,953.3 | $3,714.7$404.9 | 3,813.5 | 3,862.7 | 3,932.5 | 3,992.9 | 4,025.2 |
| Housing ............................ | 401.5 | - 85.8 |  |  |  |  | 438.583.2 |  |
| Farm ..... | 76.1 |  | 83.7 | 412.0 62.3 | 417.2 <br> 91.3 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 423.5 \\ 89.0 \\ 10.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 448.1 79.7 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -9.6 | -23.4 | -8.6 | $-16.6$ | -24.1 | -18.3 | -25.5 | -25.5 |
| Households and institutions ............... | $\begin{array}{r} 188.0 \\ 9.4 \\ 178.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 210.6 \\ 9.6 \\ 201.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190.8 \\ 9.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 195.5 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201.2 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 207.1 \\ 9.6 \end{array}$ | 214.49.7 | 219.79.7 |
| Private households.................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonprofit institutions.. |  |  | 181.4 | 186.0 | 191.7 | 197.5 | 204.7 | 209.9 |
| Government............................... | $\begin{aligned} & 505.8 \\ & 159.3 \\ & 346.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 540.6 \\ & 169.6 \\ & 371.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 509.2 \\ & 159.8 \\ & 349.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 516.3 \\ & 160.8 \\ & 355.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 530.1 \\ & 168.3 \\ & 361.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 536.9 \\ & 169.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 544.0 \\ & 170.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 551.5 \\ & 171.1 \\ & 380.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Federal..................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and local |  |  |  |  |  | 367.9 | 373.9 |  |
| Rest of the world............................ | 33.3 | 34.5 | 32.3 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 31.0 | 33.5 | 39.0 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic business product less housing $\qquad$ | 3,744.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product .................... | 4,024.4 | 4,143.7 | 4,042.7 | 4,069,4 | 4,106.8 | 4,132.5 | 4,162.9 | 4,172.4 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services..... Plus: Imports of goods and services ..... | $\begin{aligned} & 530.1 \\ & 605.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 588.9 \\ & 641.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 531.9 \\ & 606.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 551.4 \\ & 625.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 569.7 \\ & 624.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 587.5 \\ & 638.7 \end{aligned}$ | 593.1 650.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 605.4 \\ & 653.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{2}$.... | 4,099.3 | 4,196.5 | 4,117.6 | 4,143.2 | 4,161.8 | 4,183.7 | 4,220.0 | 4,220.6 |
| Less: Change in business inventories..... | 27.9 | 22.9 | 37.5 | 18.3 | 24.5 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 26.2 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{3}$. $\qquad$ | 4,071.4 | 4,173.6 | 4,080.1 | 4,124.9 | 4,137.3 | 4,164.7 | 4,198.2 | 4,194.4 |

1. See the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business.
2. Purchases 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


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

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


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

| Gross national product . | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,024.4 \\ 480.2 \\ 3,544.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,143.7 \\ \\ 508.4 \\ 3,635.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,042.7 \\ 482.7 \\ 3,559.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,069.4 \\ \\ 488.1 \\ 3,581.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,106.8 \\ \\ 493.5 \\ 3,613.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,132.5 \\ 498.9 \\ 3,633.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 4,162.9 \\ 518.6 \\ 3,644.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { 4,172.4 } \\ 522.4 \\ 3,650.0 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net national product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of govemment enterprises...... | 327.8 | 334.0 | 329.2 | 3312 | 331.3 | 331.8 | 335.5 | 337.2 |
| Statistical discrepancy ... | -8.0 | -18.8 | -7.2 | -13.7 | -19.7 | -14.8 | -20.5 |  |
| Equals: National income. | 3,224.5 | 3,320.2 | 3,237.9 | 3,263.7 | 3,301.6 | 3,316.6 | 3,329.3 |  |

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

| Gross national product | 4,024,4 | 4,143.7 | 4,042.7 | 4,069.4 | 4,106.8 | 4,132.5 | 4,162.9 | 4,172.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Net exports of goods and services. | -74.9 | -52.9 | -74.9 | -73.8 | -55.0 | -51.2 | -57.1 | -48.2 |
| Exports. | 530.1 | 588.9 | 531.9 | 551.4 | 569.7 | 587.5 | 593.1 | 605.4 |
| Imports | 605.0 | 641.8 | 606.9 | 625.2 | 624.6 | 638.7 | 650.2 | 653.5 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases....... | 4,0993 | 4,196.5 | 4,117.6 | 4,143.2 | 4,161.8 | 4,183.7 | 4,220.0 | 4,220.6 |
| Plus: Command-basis net exports of goods and services. | -71.7 | -45.5 | -64.5 | -68.0 | -51.1 | -47.7 | -43.6 | -39.5 |
| Command-basis exports '... | 533.3 | 596.3 | 542.4 | 557.2 | 573.5 | 590.9 | 606.6 | 614.0 |
| Imports. | 605.0 | 641.8 | 606.9 | 625.2 | 624.6 | 638.7 | 650.2 | 653.5 |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product. $\qquad$ | 4,027.5 | 4,151.0 | 4,053.1 | 4,075.2 | 4,110.7 | 4,136.0 | 4,176.5 | 4,181.1 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terms of trade ${ }^{2}$........ | 100.6 | 101.2 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 102.3 | 101.4 |

. Exports of goods and services deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services. 2. Ratio of the implicit price deflator for exports of goods and services to the implicit price deflator for mports of goods and services with the decimal point shifted two places to the right.
Note.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.

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

|  | 1988 | 1989' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| National income | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,972.6 \\ 2,907.6 \\ 2,429.0 \\ 446.5 \\ 1,982.5 \end{array}\right\|$ | 4,264.9 | 4,005.7 | 4,097.4 | 4,185.2 |  |  | 3,225.6 |
| Compensation of employees |  | 3,144.3 | 2,935.1 | 2,997.2 | 3,061.7 | 3,118.2 | 3,171.9 |  |
| Wages and salaries. |  | 2,631.0 | 2,452.2 | 2,505.1 | 2,560.7 | 2,608.8 | 2,654.7 | 2,699.9 |
| Government and government enterprises $\qquad$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 476.9 \\ 2,154.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 449.6 \\ 2,002.6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 456.3 \\ 2,048.9 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 466.9 \\ 2,093.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 473.5 \\ 2,135.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 480.2 \\ 2,174.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 487.0 \\ 2,212.9 \end{array}$ |
| Other......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supplements to wages and salaries... | 478.6 | 513.3 | 482.9 | 492.0 | 501.0 | 509.4 | 517.2 | 525.8 |
| Employer contributions for social insurance $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 249.7 \\ & 228.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265.0 \\ & 248.3 \end{aligned}$ | 251.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 255.6 \\ & 236.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259.7 \\ & 241.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263.4 \\ & 246.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266.6 \\ & 250.7 \end{aligned}$ | 270.4 |
| Other labor income....................... |  |  | 231.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm.. | 39.8 | 46 | 37.7 | 32.0 | 59.0 | 51.3 | 36.1 | 39.5 |
| Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment.... |  | 53.7 | 45.0 | 39.2 | 66.2 | 58.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 43.5 \\ -7.5 \end{array}$ | 46.6-7.1 |
| Capital consumption adjustment...... | $\begin{array}{r} 47.3 \\ -7.5 \end{array}$ | -7.2 | -7.4 | -7.2 | -7.2 | -7.1 |  |  |
| Nonfarm. | $\begin{array}{r} 288.0 \\ 259.2 \\ -1.5 \\ 30.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 305.9 \\ 280.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 289.3 \\ & 260.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 296.3 \\ & 267.8 \end{aligned}$ | 300.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 304.2 \\ & 978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307.2 \\ & 281.0 \end{aligned}$ | 311.9287.3 |
| Proprietors' income. |  |  |  |  | 274.4 |  |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment. |  | -1.326.8 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ 30.5 \end{array}$ | $-1.3$ | -2.528.5 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ 27.4 \end{array}$ | 0 0 | - 25.7 |
| Capital consumption adjustment.. |  |  |  | 29.8 |  |  | 26.2 |  |
| Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment....... | 15.7 | 7.8 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| Rental income of persons. | $\begin{array}{r} 65.4 \\ -49.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.7 \\ -54.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65.8 \\ -49.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66.1 \\ -49.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.9 \\ -51.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.5 \\ -52.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63.8 \\ -58.4 \end{array}$ | 61.6-57.2 |
| Capital consumption adjustment... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. $\qquad$ | 328.6 | 299.2 | 330.9 | 340.2 | 316.3 | 307.8 | 295.2 | ........... |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment | 281.8 | 269.9 | 284.1 | 298.7 | 279.7 | 275.5 | 268.7 | ........... |
| Profits before tax. | 306.8137.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 288.5 \\ & 129.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 314.4 \\ & 141.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 318.8 \\ & 143.2 \end{aligned}$ | 318.0 | 296.0 | 275.0122.6 | ............. |
| Profits tax liability.. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 144.4 \\ & 173.6 \end{aligned}$ | 134.9 |  |  |
| Profits after tax....... | $\begin{aligned} & 16.9 \\ & 18.9 \\ & 110.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159.3 \\ & 122.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173.2 \\ & 112.2 \end{aligned}$ | 175.6 |  | 161.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 122.6 \\ & 152.4 \end{aligned}$ | - 125.6 |
| Dividends ... |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 115.2 \\ 60.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118.5 \\ 55.1 \end{array}$ | 120.940.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 123.3 \\ 29.1 \end{array}$ |  |
| Undistributed profits. | 58.5 | 37.2 | 61.1 |  |  |  |  | 125.6 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -25.0 | -18.6 | -30.4 | -20.1 | -38.3 | -20.5 | -6.3 | -9.4 |
| Capital consumption adjustment. | 46.8 | $29.4$ | 46.9 |  | 36.6 | 32.3 | 26.5 | 22.0 |
| Net interest | 392.9 |  | 396.4 |  | 436.1 | 458.4 | 471.5 | 478.4 |
| Addenda: |  | 461.1 |  | 415.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ |  | 170.0 | 189.7 | 196.9 | 171.9 | 172.9 | 172.6 | ........... |
| Net cash flow with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments ... | 402.0 | 392.8 | 400.7 | 411.5 |  | 391.7 | 399.3 |  |
| Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. |  |  |  |  | 388.6 | 52.0 | 49.3 |  |
| Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment | 321.7 | 344.9 | 323.1 | 329.7 | 335.2 | 339.7 | 349.9 | 354.8 |
| Less: Inventory valuation adjustment. | -25.0 | -18.6 | -30.4 | -20.1 | -38.3 | -20.5 | $-6.3$ | -9.4 |
| Equals: Net cash flow ...... | 427.0 | 411.5 | 431.1 | 431.6 | 426.9 | 412.2 | 405.6 | ........ |

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV' |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic product of corporate business | 2,955.0 | 3,140.4 | 2,982.8 | 3,048.6 | 3,078.6 | 3,126.1 | 3,168.5 | $\ldots$ |
| Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment....... | 321.7 | 344.92795.5 | 323.1 |  | 335.2 | 339.7$2,786.4$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 349.9 \\ 2,818.6 \end{array}\right\|$ | 354.8 |
| Net domestic product | 2,633.3 |  | 2,659,6 | 2,718.9 | 2,743.4 |  |  |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies. |  |  |  |  |  | 2,786.4 | 300.2 | 301.3 |
| Domestic income.............. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 278.6 \\ 2,354.7 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 295.8 \\ 2,499.7 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 281.9 \\ 2,377.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284.8 \\ 2,434.0 \end{array}$ | 288.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 293.1 \\ 2,493.3 \end{array}$ | 2,518.4 |  |
| Compensation of employees | 1,951.2 | 2,104.4 | 1,969.5 | 2,012.0 | 2,050.6 | 2,087.7 | 2,122.3 | 2,156.8 |
| Wages and salaries....... | 1,640.5 | 1,775.8 | 1,656.0 | 1,691.9 | 1,730.2 | 1,761.6 | 1,791.2 | 1,820.2 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries. | 310.7 | 328.6 | 313.5 | 320.0 | 320.4 | 326.1 | 331.2 | 336.6 |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profits before tax .................... | 263.2 | 241.9 | 269.3 | 272.3 | 271.5 | 252.4 | 229.3 |  |
| Profits tax liability.. | 137.9 | 129.2 | 141.2 | 143.2 | 144.4 | 134.9 | 122.6 |  |
| Profits after tax.... | 125.3 | 112.7 | 128.1 | 129.1 | 127.1 | 117.4 | 106.6 |  |
| Dividends .... | 84.2 | 98.6 | 95.9 | 87.2 | 102.0 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 96.5 |
| Undistributed profits.... | 41.1 | 14.1 | 32.3 | 41.9 | 25.0 | 20.6 | 7.6 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment.... | -25.0 | -18.6 | -30.4 | -20.1 | -38.3 | -20.5 | -6.3 | -9.4 |
| Capital consumption adjustment.. | 46.8 | 29.4 | 46.9 | 41.5 | 36.6 | 32.3 | 26.5 | 22.0 |
| Net interest................................. | 118.6 | 142.8 | 122.4 | 128.4 | 134.5 | 141.4 | 146.5 | 148.6 |
| Gross domestic product of financial corporate business.. | 223.7 | 236.6 | 227.9 | 232.2 | 235.8 | 238.9 | 232.3 |  |
| Gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | 297.1 | 317.2$2,586.6$ | $\begin{array}{r} 298.1 \\ 2,456.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303.6 \\ 2,512.8 \end{array}$ | 308.4 | 312.2 | 321.9 | 326.3 |
| Net domestic product | 2,434.2 |  |  |  | 2,534.4 | 2,575.0 | 2,614.3 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies |  |  | $2,456.8$ | $2,512.8$ |  |  |  | $281: 3$ |
| Domestic income.... | $\begin{array}{r} 260.0 \\ 2,174.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 276.2 \\ 2,310.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 263,2 \\ 2,193.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 265.9 \\ 2,246.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269.3 \\ 2,265.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 273.7 \\ 2,301.3 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 280.3 \\ 2,334.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| Compensation of employees. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,799.1 \\ & 1,511.2 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1,938.4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1,816.8 \\ 1,526.2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,854.6 \\ & 1,558.1 \end{aligned}$ | $1,889.3$ | 1,923.1 | 1,954.3 | $1,986.7$$1,675.1$ |
| Wages and salaries.......... |  |  |  |  |  | 1,621.2 | 1,647.8 |  |
| Supplements to wages and salaries. | 287.9 | 304.2 | 290.6 | 296.5 | 296.7 | 301.9 | 306.5 | 311.6 |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ | 249.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profits before tax ................ | 233.4 | 217.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 248.3 \\ & 237.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258.2 \\ & 242.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235.3 \\ & 242.2 \end{aligned}$ | 223.8 | 211.5 |  |
| Profits tax liability.. | 105.4128.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 97.6 \\ 119.9 \end{array}$ | 107.4 | 109.4 | 110.6 | 100.6 | 94.7 | $\cdots$ |
| Profits after tax....... |  |  | 130.3 | 132.8 | $131.6$ | 123.1 | 116.896.0 |  |
| Dividends... | 83.045.0 | 95.4 | 92.6 | 86.4 | 98.3 | 93.7 |  | 93.7 |
| Undistributed profits. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 24.5 \\ -18.6 \end{array}$ | 37.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 46.5 \\ -20.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33.3 \\ -38.3 \end{array}$ | 29.4-20.5 | $\begin{gathered} 20.8 \\ -6.3 \end{gathered}$ | -9.4 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment.... | -25.0 |  | -30.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital consumption adjustment.. | 40.9 | 24.2 | $128.5$ | $\begin{gathered} 36.1 \\ 134.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.5 \\ 140.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27.3 \\ 147.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21.5 \\ 152.9 \end{array}$ | 16.6155.1 |
| Net interest................................... | 125.8 | 149.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Billions of 1982 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business. | 2,419.5 | 2,478.9 | 2,434.1 | 2,453.2 | 2,459.1 | 2,471.3 | 2,497.2 | $\ldots$ |
| Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | $\begin{array}{r} 279.3 \\ 2,140.2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 280.6 \\ 2,153.6 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 288.8 \\ 2,182.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 296.7 \\ 2,200.4 \end{array}$ | 299.8 |
| Net domestic product ................. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 292.8 \\ 2,186.1 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 283.2 \\ 2,170.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 285.9 \\ 2,173.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies. $\qquad$ |  |  | $210.1$ | 211.9 | 211.3 | 211.8 |  | 215.1 |
| Domestic income............................ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 209.2 \\ 1,931.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213.2 \\ 1,973.0 \end{array}$ | 1,943.5 | 1,958.1 | 1,961.9 | 1,970.8 | 1,986.0 |  |

Table 1.17.—Auto Output
[Billions of dollars]

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Auto output............................. | 129.9 | 132.4 | 136.6 | 132.0 | 134.5 | 131.7 | 135.8 | 127.7 |
| Final sales ........................................ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.8 \\ & 144.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.7 \\ & 143.3 \end{aligned}$ | 125.3 | 130.1 | 123.9 | 135.4 | 141.8 | 121.8 |
| Personal consumption expenditures..... |  |  | 140.9 | 146.6 | 142.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 144.5 \\ & 101.1 \end{aligned}$ | $150.9$ | 134.989.2 |
| New autos ................................. | 101.2 | 100.2 | 98.8 | 102.4 | 99.8 |  |  |  |
| Net purchases of used autos........... | 43.0 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 44.2 | 42.9 | 101.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 110.8 \\ 40.2 \end{array}$ | 89.2 45.7 |
| Producers' durable equipment............. | 21.451.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.9 \\ & 50.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.2 \\ 52.5 \end{array}$ | 21.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.0 \\ & 47.7 \end{aligned}$ | 23.454.7 | 23.653.7 | 17.647.4 |
| New autos ................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net purchases of used autos........... | $\begin{aligned} & -29.9 \\ & -38.4 \end{aligned}$ | $-30.0$ | -32.3 | -31.1 | -28.7 | -31.3 | -30.1 | $-29.9$ |
| Net exports of goods and services...... |  |  | -37.1 | -39.3 | -39.5 | -34.4 | -34.3 | -32.0 |
| Exports ........................................ | 8.7 47.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ 44.6 \end{array}$ | 9.5 46.7 | 9.2 48.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.7 \\ 49.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.7 \\ 43.1 \end{array}$ | 9.1 | 10.6 |
| Imports $\qquad$ Government purchases of goods and services $\qquad$ | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Change in business inventories of new and used autos <br> New <br> Used. | $\begin{array}{r} 1.1 \\ .5 \\ .6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.8 \\ & -.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.3 \\ 7.7 \\ 3.7 \end{array}$ | 1.91.5.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 11.1 \\ -.5 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} -3.7 \\ -3.9 \\ .2 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5.9 \\ -7.9 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$ | 5.98.0-2.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: | $\begin{array}{r} 101.6 \\ 60.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104.4 \\ 58.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105.9 \\ 60.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107.6 \\ 58.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.9 \\ 57.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107.1 \\ 60.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.9 \\ 62.6 \end{array}$ |  |
| Domestic output of new autos ${ }^{1}$......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.655.3 |
| Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{2}$.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos assembled in the United States.
2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and govemment purchases.

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Auto output....... | 108.9 | 109.2 | 114.4 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 109.3 | 112.0 | 104.4 |
| Final sales. | 108.6 | 108.2 | 105.0 | 109.5 | 103.2 | 111.5 | 117.9 | 100.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures.. | 117.0 | 114.6 | 113.9 | 117.9 | 113.8 | 115.4 | 121.7 | 107.5 |
| New autos ........... | 84.4 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 84.6 | 81.6 | 82.4 | 91.2 | 72.6 |
| Net purchases of used autos ..... | 32.7 | 32.6 | 31.7 | 33.4 | 32.2 | 33.0 | 30.5 | 34.9 |
| Producers' durable equipment........ | 18.3 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 16.2 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 14.4 |
| New autos ........ | 42.8 | 41.6 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 39.0 | 44.6 | 44.2 | 38.6 |
| Net purchases of used autos...... | -24.5 | -24.1 | -26.4 | -25.1 | -22.8 | -25.0 | -24.2 | -24.2 |
| Net exports of goods and services... | -28.1 | -25.3 | -27.4 | -27.9 | -28.3 | -25.1 | -25.1 | -22.8 |
| Exports ....................................... | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 8.3 |
| Imports .................................... | 35.2 | 32.8 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 31.1 |
| Government purchases of goods and services.. | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Change in business inventories of new and used autos <br> New $\qquad$ <br> Used. $\qquad$ | .4-.1.5 | 1.0 | 9.4 | . 6 | 7.7 | -2.1 | -5.9 | 4.2 |
|  |  | 1.1 | 6.4 | 3 | 8.2 | -2.2 | -7.4 | 6.0 |
|  |  | -. 2 | 2.9 | . 3 | -. 5 | . 1 | 1.5 | -1.8 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic ourput of new autos ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.5 \\ & 50.7 \end{aligned}$ | 84.7 | 88.1 | 88.6 | 86.9 | 87.1 | 83.6 | 81.2 |
|  |  | 48.1 | 50.1 | 48.3 | 46.7 | 49.2 | 51.5 | 45.0 |
| 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 govemment purchases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.19.-Truck Output


1. Includes new trucks only.

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | 11 | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Personal income. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,064.5 \\ & 2,429.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,427.9 \\ 2,631.0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4,097.6 \\ 2,452.2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,317.8 \\ & 2,560.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,400.3 \\ & 2,608.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,455.9 \\ & 2,654.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4,537.4 \\ & 2,699.9 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Wage and salary disbursements. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity-producing industries | 696.3 | 738.2 |  |  | 726.6 | 733.7 | 742.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 749.8 \\ & 559.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing................... |  | 552.9 |  |  | 546.3 | 549.9 | 555.7 |  |
| Distributive industries... |  | 615.0801.0 | 578.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 538.1 \\ & 587.5 \end{aligned}$ | 598.8768.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 610.8 \\ & 790.8 \end{aligned}$ | 619.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 559.6 \\ & 630.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Service industries.......... | 714.4 |  |  | 746.7 |  |  | 812.4 | 832.3 |
| Government and government enterprises | 446.5 | 476.9 | 449.6 | 456.3 | 466.9 | 473.5 | 480.2 | 487.0 |
| Other labor income | 228.9 | 248.3 | 231.1 | 236.5 | 241.3 | 246.0 | 250.7 | 255.3 |
| Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | 355.5 | 343.3 | 351.4 |
| Farm. | $\begin{array}{r} 39.8 \\ 288.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.4 \\ 305.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37.7 \\ 289.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.0 \\ 296.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59.0 \\ 300.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51.3 \\ 304.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36.1 \\ 307.2 \end{array}$ | 39.5311.9 |
| Nonfarm. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.. | 15.7 | 7.8 | 16.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 16.1 \\ 106.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.8 \\ 109.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.8 \\ 111.4 \end{array}$ | 5.4 | 4.4115.7 |
| Personal dividend income.... |  | 112.4 | 103.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal interest income.... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F01.1 } \\ & \mathbf{5 8 4 . 7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.4 \\ & 657.8 \\ & 632.3 \end{aligned}$ | 576.3 | 598.6 | 629.0 | 655.1 | 667.8 | 679.5 |
| Transfer payments... |  |  | 587.4 | 593.8 | 616.4 | 626.8 | 636.4 | 649.5 |
| Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits. | 300.5 | 325.3 | 301.4 | 304.0 | 316.9 | 322.9 | 327.9 | 333.4 |
| Government unemployment insurance benefiss. $\qquad$ | 13.017.0 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 14.1 |  |  |
| Veterans benefits ............... |  | 17.3 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 14.5 17.3 | 16.8 |
| Government employees retirement benefits $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82.7 \\ 171.5 \end{array}$ | 88.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 82.8 \\ 173.2 \end{array}$ | 88.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 86.9 \\ 181.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88.1 \\ 184.2 \end{array}$ | 88.9 | 90.1194.4 |
| Other transfer payments $\qquad$ Aid to families with dependent |  | 186.9 |  | 176.5 |  |  | 187.7 |  |
| children.......................... | $\begin{array}{r} 17.2 \\ 154.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.9 \\ 169.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.3 \\ 155.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.5 \\ 159.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.6 \\ 163.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.7 \\ 166.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.0 \\ 169.7 \end{array}$ | 18.4 |
| Other.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance | 194.9 | 214.2 | 196.4 | 199.6 | 210.0 | 213.0 | 215.4 | 218.2 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments $\qquad$ | 586.6 | 648.5 | 585.9 | 597.8 | 628.3 | 652.6 | 649.1 | 664.0 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income | 3,477.8 | 3,779,4 | 3,511.7 | 3,587.4 | 3,689.5 | 3,747.7 | 3,806.8 | 3,873.4 |
| Less: Personal outlays. | $\begin{array}{\|} 3,333.1 \\ 3,235.1 \end{array}$ | 3,574.2 | 3,362.1 | 3,424.0 | $3,483.8$$3,381.4$ | 3,547.0 | 3,611.7 | 3,654.2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures |  | 3,470.8 | 3,263.4 | 3,324.0 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,444.1 \\ 101.5 \end{array}$ | 3,508.1 | 3,549.3 |
| Interest paid by consumers to business. | 3,235.1 |  | 96.7 |  | 100.1 |  | 102.0 |  |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners (net) | 96.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 8.1 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Equals: Personal saving. | 144.7 | 205.2 | 149.6 | 163.4 | 205.7 | 200.7 | 195.1 | 219.2 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1982 dollars .... | 2,793.2 | 2,906.7 | 2,806.4 | 2,835.9 | 2,881.7 | 2,887.6 | 2,919,2 | 2,938.5 |
| Per capita: | 14,116 | 15,189 | 14.235 | 14,504 | 14,884 | 15.084 | 15,280 | 15,504 |
| 1982 dollars.. | 11,337 | 11,682 | 11,377 | 11,466 | 11,625 | 11,622 | 11,717 | 11,762 |
| Population (mid-period, millions).... | 246.4 | 248.8 | 246.7 | 247.3 | 247.9 | 248.5 | 249.1 | 249.8 |
| Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income. | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.7 |

Table 1.20.-Truck Output in Constant Dollars

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| Truck output ${ }^{1} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 55.7 | 53.4 | 53.8 | 58.3 | 57.0 | 55.4 | 51.3 | 49.8 |
| Final sales. | 55.3 | 52.8 | 55.3 | 54.9 | 53.3 | 53.5 | 56.3 | 48.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures..... | 24.6 | 25.1 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 27.8 | 23.3 |
| Producers' durable equipment............ | 30.8 | 28.5 | 30.7 | 31.6 | 29.0 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 26.2 |
| Net exports of goods and services ...... | -4.7 | -5.2 | -4.5 | -5.7 | -5.1 | -5.1 | -5.2 | -5.5 |
| Exports ...................................... | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Imports ...:................................... | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.3 |
| Government purchases of goods and services $\qquad$ | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Change in business inventories............ | 3 | . 5 | -1.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 1.9 | -5.0 | 1.5 |

1. Includes new trucks only.

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures '. $\qquad$ | 3,235.1 | 3,470.8 | 3,263.4 | 3,324.0 | 3,381.4 | 3,444.1 | 3,508.1 | 3,549.3 |
| Durable goods. | 455.2 | 473.1 | 452.5 | 467.4 | 466.4 | 471.0 | 486.1 | 469.1 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 211.6 | 213.8 | 208.4 | 215.3 | 211.7 | 212.9 | 225.6 | 204.8 |
| Furniture and household equipment.... | 162.0 | 173.6 | 162.7 | 166.1 | 172.1 | 173.5 | 173.9 | 174.8 |
| Other................................................. | 81.6 | 85.8 | 81.4 | 86.0 | 82.6 | 84.6 | 86.7 | 89.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 1,052.3 | 1,123.5 | 1,066.2 | 1,078.4 | 1,098.3 | 1,121.5 | 1,131.4 | 1,142.8 |
| Food... | 559.7 | 594.9 | 567.8 | 574.1 | 587.3 | 592.2 | 598.1 | 601.8 |
| Clothing and shoes... | 186.8 | 200.1 | 188.9 | 193.9 | 195.0 | 198.9 | 202.2 | 204.3 |
| Gasoline and oil.. | 76.8 | 84.0 | 78.3 | 77.6 | 77.9 | 89.5 | 85.2 | 83.5 |
| Other nondurable goods... | 229.0 | 244.5 | 231.2 | 232.8 | 238.1 | 241.0 | 245.9 | 253.1 |
| Fuel oil and coal.... | 19.5 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 23.4 |
| Other... | 209.5 | 224.1 | 211.6 | 213.1 | 219.4 | 221.4 | 226.0 | 229.7 |
| Services '. | 1,727.6 | 1,874.1 | 1,744.7 | 1,778.2 | 1,816.7 | 1,851.7 | 1,890.6 | 1,937.4 |
| Housing.... | 501.3 | 534.0 | 505.0 | 513.0 | 520.2 | 527.7 | 538.4 | 549.8 |
| Household operation..................... | 197.6 | 204.1 | 200.2 | 202.4 | 201.1 | 202.3 | 202.4 | 210.5 |
| Electricity and gas... | 93.7 | 95.4 | 94.5 | 95.8 | 93.6 | 94.6 | 93.6 | 99.9 |
| Other.. | 104.0 | 108.6 | 105.7 | 106.6 | 107.5 | 107.7 | 108.8 | 110.5 |
| Transportation... | 117.9 | 126.6 | 119.8 | 121.5 | 124.4 | 125.6 | 126.7 | 129.8 |
| Medical care. | 398.3 | 452.8 | 404.7 | 417.4 | 432.3 | 445.1 | 459.1 | 474.8 |
| Other ${ }^{1}$........................................ | 512.4 | 556.6 | 514.9 | 523.9 | 538.7 | 551.0 | 564.0 | 572.6 |

1. See the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business.

Table 2.3.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product in

| Constant Dollars <br> [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonaily adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures ' $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,598.4 \\ 413.6 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 2,669.4 \\ 425.2 \end{array}\right.$ | 2,608.1 | 2,627.7 | 2,641.0 | 2,653.7 | $2,690.1$ | 2,692.6 |
| Durable goods. |  |  | 410.7 | 420.5 | 419.3 |  |  | 420.0 |
| Motor vehicles and parts. | 179.2 | 177.9 | 176.2 | 180.6 | 176.1 | 177.0 | 188.4 | 170.0 |
| Furniture and household equipment.... | 164.8 | 177.1 | 165.3 | 168.0 | 174.8 | 178.5 | 177.4 | 177.6 |
| Other............................................ | 69.6 | 70.2 | 69.2 | 71.8 | 68.4 | 69.4 | 70.6 | 72.4 |
| Nondurable goods............................. | 904.5 | 916.8 | 910.3 | 912.0 | 915.0 | 909.7 | 920.8 | 921.6 |
| Food... | 460.0 | 462.8 | 461.9 | 462.1 | 466.0 | 461.4 | 463.2 | 460.5 |
| Clothing and shoes..... | 161.3 | 168.9 | 164.1 | 164.6 | 165.0 | 165.8 | 173.3 | 171.5 |
| Gasoline and oil.. | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 98.3 |
| Other nondurable goods .................... | 186.1 | 187.8 | 187.0 | 187.2 | 186.5 | 186.0 | 187.6 | 191.3 |
| Fuel oil and coal.......................... | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 26.6 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 |
| Other...................................... | 160.7 | 162.5 | 161.7 | 160.5 | 162.4 | 161.5 | 162.9 | 163.2 |
| Services 1............................ | 1,280.2 | 1,327.4 | 1,287.0 | 1,295.2 | 1,306.7 | 1,319.0 | 1,332.9 | 1,351.1 |
| Housing. | 366.1 | 372.7 | 366.8 | 368.0 | 369.6 | 371.7 | 373.6 | 376.0 |
| Household operation........................ | 164.1 | 165.4 | 166.3 | 165.7 | 163.4 | 164.4 | 164.5 | 169.2 |
| Electricity and gas........................ | 82.8 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 83.3 | 80.7 | 81.4 | 81.0 | 84.8 |
| Other........................................ | 81.3 | 83.4 | 82.4 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 83.5 | 84.4 |
| Transportation ................................. | 94.5 | 98.2 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 98.8 | 100.5 |
| Medical care .................................. | 278.2 | 296.2 | 279.9 | 283.9 | 289.0 | 293.1 | 298.1 | 304.7 |
|  | 377.4 | 394.9 | 378.8 | 381.3 | 388.3 | 392.7 | 398.0 | 400.7 |

[^2]Table 3.2.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV' |
| Receipts. | 972,4 | 1,046.7 | 977.3 | 994.6 | 1,036.2 | 1,053.2 | 1,043.2 | .......... |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts... | 413.0 | 460.4 | 411.4 | 420.3 | 446.8 | 465.1 | 459.1 | 470.8 |
| Income taxes.... | 403.5 | 449.7 | 401.7 | 410.7 | 437.0 | 453.3 | 448.7 | 459.8 |
| Estate and gift taxes... | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 9.1 |
| Nontaxes.................. | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals... | 111.4 | 105.1 | 114.0 | 115.8 | 117.0 | 109.7 | 99.9 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks........... | 17.4 | 19.8 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 20.3 | 19.6 |  |
| Other......... | 94.1 | 85.3 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 89.4 | 80.3 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| accruals....... | 56.7 | 58.7 | 57.4 | 57.8 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 59.4 | 59.1 |
| Excise taxes.. | 34.2 | 35.1 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.2 |
| Customs duties... | 16.4 | 17.5 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| Nontaxes...... | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Contributions for social insurance <br> Expenditures | $\begin{array}{r} 391.3 \\ 1,118.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 422.5 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 9 5 . 2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 394.5 \\ 1,099.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400.6 \\ 1,162.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 414.3 \\ 1,183.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 420.2 \\ 1,198.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 424.8 \\ 1,187.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430.6 \\ 1,210.8 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchases of goods and services $\qquad$ National defense $\qquad$ Nondefense. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381.3 \\ & 298.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 402.9 \\ & 302.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 367.5 \\ & 296.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406.4 \\ & 300.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399.0 \\ & 298.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406.0 \\ & 301.3 \end{aligned}$ | 402.7 | 404.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 307.8 | 301.2 |
|  | 83.3 | 100.7 | 71.4 | 105.9 | 100.4 | 104.7 | 94.9 | 102.8 |
| Transfer payments .............................. | $\begin{aligned} & 438.2 \\ & 425.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 472.6 \\ & 459.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 438.0 \\ & 426.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 447.6 \\ & 429.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 460.4 \\ & 448.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466.9 \\ & 455.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475.6 \\ & 461.6 \end{aligned}$ | 487.6469.7 |
| To persons..................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To foreigners... | 12.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 459.0 \\ 13.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 426.3 \\ 11.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 429.4 \\ 18.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 448.9 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ | $11.1$ | $14.1$ | 17.8 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments. | 111.4 | 119.4 | 111.0 | 112.2 | 118.7 | 118.4 | 118.3 | 122.1 |
| Net interest paid ......................................Interest paid ..................... | $\begin{aligned} & 151.4 \\ & 173.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171.1 \\ & 192.1 \end{aligned}$ | 153.9 | 157.0 | 167.0 | 172.0 | 171.2193.1 | 174.3 |
|  |  |  | 174.4 | 178.3 | 187.4 | 191.9 |  | 196.1 |
| To persons and business ........ | 144.829.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 158.7 \\ 33.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144.2 \\ 30.2 \end{array}$ | 147.2 | 154.9 | 157.6 | 159.1 | 163.3 |
| To foreigners.................... |  |  |  | 31.1 | 32.5 | 34.4 | 33.9 | 32.8 |
| Less: Interest received by government. | $22.4$ | 21.0 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 21.8 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. Subsidies $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.0 \\ & 28.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.2 \\ & 27.0 \end{aligned}$ | 29.4 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 35.328.5 | 20.1 | 22.8 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17.6 \\ -11.8 \end{array}$ | 35.9 |  |  | 18.3 | 27.0 |
| Less: Current surplus of govemment enterprises $\qquad$ | -7.1 | $\begin{gathered} 27.0 \\ -2.2 \end{gathered}$ |  | -3.0 | -4.3 | -6.8 | -1.8 | 4.2 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. $\qquad$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts... | -145.8 | -148.5 | -122.5 | -167.6 | -147.5 | -145.4 | -144.7 |  |
| Social insurance funds... | $\begin{array}{r} 54.8 \\ -200.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64.1 \\ -212.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 58.2 \\ -180.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63.6 \\ -231.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62.7 \\ -210.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63.7 \\ -209.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64.3 \\ -209.0 \end{array}$ | 65.8 |
| Other......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3.7B.-Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV' |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | $\begin{aligned} & 968.9 \\ & 381.3 \end{aligned}$ | 1,036.0 | 958.6 | 1,011.4 | 1,016.0 | 1,033.2 | 1,038.9 | 1,056.0 |
| Federal.. |  | 402.9 | 367.5 | 406.4 | 399.0 | 406.0 | 402.7 | 404.0 |
| National defense.. | 298.0 | 302.2 | 296.1 | 300.5 | 298.7 | 301.3 | 307.8 | 301.2 |
| Durable goods... | 83.9 | 81.9 | 83.7 | 85.1 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 84.5 | 77.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 10.9 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| Services.... | 196.1 | 202.5 | 194.7 | 197.4 | 198.8 | 200.5 | 205.4 | 205.4 |
| Compensation of employees ... | 113.2 | 119.8 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 119.1 | 119.4 | 120.0 | 120.6 |
| Military.... | 76.0 | 79.3 | 76.2 | 76.2 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 79.3 | 79.6 |
| Civilian. | 37.2 | 40.5 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Other services... | 82.9 | 82.8 | 81.7 | 83.6 | 79.8 | 81.2 | 85.4 | 84.8 |
| Structures......... | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Nondefense.. | 83.3 | 100.7 | 71.4 | 105.9 | 100.4 | 104.7 | 94.9 | 102.8 |
| Durable goods. | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Nondurable goods. | -8.2 | 2.5 | -19.8 | 11.0 | 3.8 | 5.9 | -3.1 | 3.6 |
| Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change.................... | -15.6 | -4.4 | -25.9 | 4.1 | -3.8 | -1.0 | -10.0 | -2.8 |
| Other nondurables.................... | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| Services ..... | 80.0 | 86.0 | 79.7 | 83.6 | 84.9 | 86.6 | 86.0 | 86.5 |
| Compensation of employees ....... | 46.1 | 49.9 | 46.8 | 47.1 | 49.2 | 49.7 | 50.1 | 50.5 |
| Other services ... | 33.9 | 36.2 | 32.9 | 36.5 | 35.7 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 36.1 |
| Structures........... | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.8 |
| State and local... | 587.6 | 633.1 | 591.0 | 604.9 | 617.0 | 627.2 | 636.2 | 652.0 |
| Durable goods.. | 29.4 | 32.8 | 29.8 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 33.1 | 34.1 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 46.9 | 52.6 | 47.5 | 48.3 | 50.6 | 52.4 | 52.7 | 54.5 |
| Services ..................................... | 442.1 | 475.5 | 446.0 | 453.9 | 463.2 | 471.3 | 479.3 | 488.0 |
| Compensation of employees ....... | 346.5 | 371.0 | 349.4 | 355.5 | 361.8 | 367.9 | 373.9 | 380.4 |
| Other services ........... | 95.6 | 104.5 | 96.6 | 98.4 | 101.4 | 103.5 | 105.4 | 107.7 |
| Structures......... | 69.3 | 72.3 | 67.7 | 72.2 | 71.6 | 71.1 | 71.0 | 75.4 |

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Receipts ........ |  | 746.4 | 706.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 716.5 \\ & 177.5 \end{aligned}$ | 732.6 | 742.6 | 750.3 | .......... |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts... | 173.7 | 188.1 | 174.5 |  | 181.5 | 187.5 | 190.0 | 193.2 |
| Income taxes...... | 88.5 | 97.4 | 88.6 | 90.3 | 92.9 | 97.6 | 98.7 | 100.4 |
| Nontaxes............. | 70.3 | 74.9 | 70.9 | 72.0 | 73.2 | 74.3 | 75.5 | 76.7 |
| Other.... | 14.8 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 16.1 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals........ | 26.5 | 24:1 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 22.8 | $\ldots$ |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. $\qquad$ | 336.8 | 358.2 | 339.7 | 344.9 | 349.7 | 355.3 | 362.1 | 365.7 |
| Sales taxes.... | 160.5 | 170.8 | 161.7 | 164.8 | 166.8 | 169.4 | 173.1 | 173.8 |
| Property taxes..... | 131.0 | 140.3 | 132.3 | 134.5 | 136.8 | 139.1 | 141.4 | 143.7 |
| Other................ | 45.2 | 47.1 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 46.1 | 46.7 | 47.5 | 48.1 |
| Contributions for social insurance... | $\begin{array}{r} 53.3 \\ 111.4 \\ 651.9 \end{array}$ | 56.7 119.4 | 53.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 54.6 \\ 112.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55.4 \\ 118.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56.2 \\ 118.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57.1 \\ 118.3 \end{array}$ | 58.1122.1 |
| Federal grants-in-aid..... |  | 119.4 | 111.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditures... |  | 702.2 | 656.2 | 670.8 | 683.8 | 695.1 | 705.5 | 724.3 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | 587.6 | 633.1 | 591.0 | 604.9 | 617.0 | 627.2 | 636.2 | 652.0 |
| Compensation of employees .... | 341.2 | 371.0262.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 349.4 \\ & 241.6 \end{aligned}$ | 355.5 | 361.8 255.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 367.9 \\ & 259.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 373.9 \\ & 262.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380.4 \\ & 271.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other.................................. |  |  |  | 249.5 | 255.1 |  |  |  |
| Transfer payments to persons. | 130.3 | 141.5 | 131.7 | 134.3 | 136.7 | 139.6 | 142.7 | 146.9 |
| Net interest paid .... | $\begin{array}{r} -40.3 \\ 59.9 \\ 100.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -42.7 \\ 65.9 \\ 108.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -40.4 \\ 60.7 \end{array}$ | -41.162.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -41.7 \\ 63.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -42.3 \\ 65.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -43.0 \\ 66.6 \end{array}$ | -43.668.1 |
| Interest paid ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Interest received by government. |  |  | 101.1 | 103.3 | 105.4 | 107.5 | 109.6 | 111.7 |
| Less: Dividends received by government. | 8.3 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | -17.5 | $-20.0$ | -17.6 | -18.5 | -19.0 | -19.8 | -20.4 | -21.0 |
| Subsidies ............... | . 7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises $\qquad$ | 18.3 | 20.8 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 21.7 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. $\qquad$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 <br>  <br>  |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social insurance funds............... | $\begin{array}{r} 71.1 \\ -21.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78.0 \\ -33.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72.1 \\ -22.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73.8 \\ -28.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75.4 \\ -26.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.1 \\ -29.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79.1 \\ -34.3 \end{array}$ | 80.5 |
| Other...................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | $\begin{aligned} & 785.1 \\ & 328.9 \end{aligned}$ | 805.8 | 775.9 | 806.4 | 799.7 | 810.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 805.3 \\ & 336.1 \end{aligned}$ | 807.9 |
| Federal. |  | 336.8 | 319.8 | 343.9 | 335.5 | 343.6 |  | 331.9 |
| National defense .. | 261.5 | 256.5 | 258.8 | 261.6 | 254.4 | 255.8 | 260.1 | 255.6 |
| Durable goods...... | 84.6 | 82.3 | 84.3 | 85.0 | 82.1 | 82.8 | 84.3 | 79.9 |
| Nondurable goods.... | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.5 |
| Services ................... | 156.9 | 155.0 | 155.4 | 156.4 | 153.5 | 153.7 | 156.7 | 156.2 |
| Compensation of employees ........ | 89.1 | 89.7 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 89.8 | 90.0 |
| Military............................... | 60.0 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 |
| Civilian................................ | 29.1 | 30.1 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 30.3 |
| Other services ........................... | 67.8 | 65.4 | 66.8 | 67.3 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 67.0 | 66.2 |
| Structures,................................... | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Nondefense... | 67.4 | 80.3 | 61.0 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 87.8 | 76.0 | 76.3 |
| Durable goods.............................. | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Nondurable goods........................ | -8.7 | 2.3 | -14.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 9.1 | -1.7 | -2.0 |
| Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change. | -15.6 | -3.8 | -20.1 | -2.2 | -3.3 | 3.1 | -7.7 | -7.2 |
| Other nondurables...................... | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Services ..................................... | 64.8 | 66.6 | 64.4 | 67.4 | 66.3 | 67.2 | 66.3 | 66.5 |
| Compensation of employees ........ | 36.1 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.6 |
| Other services .. | 28.7 | 29.4 | 27.7 | 30.5 | 29.4 | 30.2 | 29.0 | 28.9 |
| Structures... | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| State and local.. | 456.2 | 469.0 | 456.1 | 462.5 | 464,2 | 466.7 | 469.2 | 476.0 |
| Durable goods................................. | 26.1 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 28.9 |
| Nondurable goods............................ | 48.6 | 51.1 | 49.0 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 50.7 | 51.4 | 52.1 |
| Services.. | 323.7 | 331.6 | 324.7 | 326.8 | 328.6 | 330.6 | 332.4 | 334.6 |
| Compensation of employees ........ | 250.9 | 255.2 | 251.5 | 25.7 | 253.7 | 254.7 | 255.7 | 256.9 |
| Other services ........................... | 72.8 | 76.3 | 73.2 | 74.1 | 75.0 | 75.8 | 76.7 | 77.8 |
| Structures... | 57.8 | 58.2 | 56.0 | 59.3 | 58.0 | 57.5 | 57.0 | 60.3 |

Table 3.9.-National Defense Purchases of Goods and Services
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| National defense purchases.. | 298.0 | 302.2 | 296.1 | 300.5 | 298.7 | 301.3 | 307.8 | 301.2 |
| Durable goods... | 83.9 | 81.9 | 83.7 | 85.1 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 84.5 | 77.6 |
| Military equipment.. | 72.9 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 74.3 | 72.9 | 72.2 | 74.4 | 68.3 |
| Aircraft...... | 29.3 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 30.5 | 27.7 | 26.0 | 25.6 | 27.5 |
| Missiles ... | 12.4 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.0 |
| Ships.... | 8.4 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 9.8 |
| Vehicles...... | 4.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Electronic equipment.. | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| Other..... | 12.5 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 9.0 |
| Other durable goods....... | 11.0 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.3 |
| Nondurable goods. | 10.9 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| Petroleum products.... | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Ammunition ... | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Other nondurable goods.......... | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Services........................... | 196.1 | 202.5 | 194.7 | 197.4 | 198.8 | 200.5 | 205.4 | 205.4 |
| Compensation of employees ....... | $\begin{array}{r} 113.2 \\ 76.0 \end{array}$ | 119.8 | 113.0 | 113.7 | 119.1 | 119.4 | 120.0 | 120.679.6 |
| Military........................ |  | 79.3 | 76.2 | 76.2 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 79.3 |  |
| Civilian........ | 37.282.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & 82.8 \end{aligned}$ | 36.9 | 37.6 | 40.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.4 \\ & 81.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.7 \\ & 85.4 \end{aligned}$ | 41.0 |
| Other services ...... |  |  | 81.7 | 83.6 | 79.8 |  |  |  |
| Contractual research and development. | $\begin{aligned} & 30.7 \\ & 23.8 \end{aligned}$ | 30.8 | 30.3 | 31.4 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 31.2 | 32.0 |
| Installation support ${ }^{\text {²,.................... }}$ |  | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 22.3 | 22.8 | $25: 2$ | 23.9 |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$... | $\begin{array}{r}8.9 \\ 11.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.9 \\ 11.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.5 \\ 11.9 \end{array}$ | $9.1$ | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$. |  |  |  |  | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
| Transportation of materiel............... | 3.74.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0 | 4.13.9 |
| Travel of persons............ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |
| Other............. |  | -. 1 | -. 3 | . 1 | 0 | -. 2 | -. 6 | . 4 |
| Structures... | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Military facilities ............................ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.12.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | 4.32.5 | 4.32.5 |
| Other....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV' |
| Receipts from foreigners ${ }^{1}$........ | 547.7 | 625.3 | 556.8 | 579.7 | 605.6 | 626.1 | 628.5 | 641.0 |
| Exports of goods and services ${ }^{1}$.. | 547.7 | 625.3 | 556.8 | 579.7 | 605.6 | 626.1 | 628.5 | 641.0 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{2}$..... | 322.0 | 369.5 | 327.5 | 341.0 | 358.7 | 372.1 | 370.4 | 376.8 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$... | 206.8 | 240.9 | 208.5 | 221.3 | 231.4 | 239.1 | 246.0 | 247.2 |
| Nondurable goods.... | 115.2 | 128.5 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 127.2 | 133.0 | -124.4 | 129.6 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$................................... | 225.7 | 255.8 | 229.3 | 238.6 | 246.9 | 254.0 | 258.1 | 264.2 |
| Factor income ${ }^{34}$.. | 116.7 | 136.0 | 118.1 | 125.5 | 131.9 | 136.2 | 134.5 | 141.6 |
| Other ${ }^{5}$................ | 108.9 | 119.8 | 111.2 | 113.2 | 115.1 | 117.8 | 123.6 | 122.6 |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net). $\qquad$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments to foreigners ${ }^{6}$........ | 547.7 | 625.3 | 556.8 | 579.7 | 605.6 | 626.1 | 628.5 | 641.0 |
| Imports of goods and services ${ }^{6}$............. | 621.3 | 673.0 | 623.0 | 650.5 | 659.6 | 676.6 | 673.6 | 682.2 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{2}$. | 449.0 | 480.0 | 448.8 | 468.8 | 469.8 | 480.0 | 482.2 | 487.9 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$. | 294.5 | 309.8 | 294.0 | 312.6 | 309.6 | 308.0 | 309.8 | 311.7 |
| Nondurable goods... | 154.5 | 170.2 | 154.8 | 156.3 | 160.3 | 172.0 | 172.4 | 176.1 |
| Services ${ }^{6}$............ | 172.3 | 193.0 | 174.2 | 181.6 | 189.8 | 196.6 | 191.4 | 194.3 |
| Factor income ${ }^{3}$.... | 83.4 | 101.5 | 85.9 | 91.0 | 97.3 | 105.2 | 101.0 | 102.6 |
| Other ${ }^{7}$.............. | 88.9 | 91.5 | 88.3 | 90.6 | 92.5 | 91.4 | 90.4 | 91.8 |
| Transfer payments (net) ....................... | 14.7 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 20.2 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 15.7 | 19.6 |
| From persons (net) .............. | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| From government (net) ..................... | 12.9 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 18.2 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 17.8 |
| Interest paid by govemment to foreigners. | 29.1 | 33.4 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 32.5 | 34.4 | 33.9 | 32.8 |
| Net foreign investment......................... | -117.5 | -96.5 | -109.9 | -122.0 | -100.3 | -97.5 | -94.8 | -93.6 |

1. See footnote 5 and the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business.
2. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 exclude repairs and alterations of
3. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 exclude repairs and alterations of equipment, which
was reciassified to "other" services.
4. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 exclude noninterest income of banks, which was 5eclassified to "other" services.
5. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 cover many business, professional, and technical services and incorporate improved measurement of telecommunications services and insurance services; incorporate new source data on travel and passenger fares; cover foreign students' expenditures in the United tates; cover repairs and alterations of equipment; and cover noninterest income of banks.
6 Seem 7 and the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business.
6. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 cover many business, professional, and technical services and incorporate improved measurement of telecommunications services and insurance services; incorporate new source data on travel and passenger fares; cover U.S. students' expenditures abroad; cover
repairs and alterations of equipment. repairs and alterations of equipment.

Table 3.10.-National Defense Purchases of Goods and Services in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| National defense purchases ... | 261.5 | 256.5 | 258.8 | 261.6 | 254.4 | 255.8 | 260.1 | 255.6 |
| Durable goods..... | 84.6 | 82.3 | 84.3 | 85.0 | 82.1 | 82.8 | 84.3 | 79.9 |
| Military equipment.... | 70.8 | 69.5 | 70.9 | 71.8 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 71.3 | 67.5 |
| Aircraft ................. | 29.0 | 26.9 | 27.9 | 30.4 | 26.6 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 29.1 |
| Missiles ........ | 13.5 | 14.9 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 14.5 |
| Ships....... | 7.1 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| Vehicles..... | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Electronic equipment.... | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| Other................... | 11.2 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 7.7 |
| Other durable goods ................... | 13.8 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.5 |
| Petroleum products ....... | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 9.0 |
| Ammunition ....... | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Other nondurable goods......... | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Services...................... | 156.9 | 155.0 | 155.4 | 156.4 | 153.5 | 153.7 | 156.7 | 156.2 |
| Compensation of employees ..... | 89.1 | 89.7 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 89.8 | 90.0 |
| Military............................ | 60.0 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 |
| Civilian..... | 29.1 | 30.1 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 30.3 |
| Other services .......... | 67.8 | 65.4 | 66.8 | 67.3 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 67.0 | 66.2 |
| Contractual research and development. | 25.518.2 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 24.4 | 24.1 | 24.9 | 25.417.3 |
| Installation support '..... |  | 17.3 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 7.4 | 16.9 | 18.3 |  |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$..... | 7.68.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.3 \\ 8.5 \end{array}$ | 7.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 8.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $7.5$ | 7.3 | 17.3 7.1 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$. |  |  | 8.9 |  | 8.3 |  | 9.1 | 8.3 |
| Transportation of materiel...... | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 3.5 |
| Travel of persons....................... | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Other..................................... | 0 | -. 1 | -. 2 | . 1 |  | -. 1 | -. 5 | . 3 |
| Structures.............. | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Military facilities ......................... | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.01.7 | 2.91.8 | 3.21.9 | 3.01.9 |
| Other............................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Includes utilities, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments to contractors to operate installations.
2. Includes compenaintenance 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]

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Exports of goods and services ${ }^{1}$...... | 530.1 | 588.9 | 531.9 | 551.4 | 569.7 | 587.5 | 593.1 | 605.4 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{2}$. | 344.3 | 387.4 | 344.1 | 358.6 | 372.5 | 386.9 | 390.6 | 399.6 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$... | 234.0 | 266.0 | 234.2 | 248.0 | 254.0 | 262.8 | 272.3 | 274.8 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 110.4 | 121.5 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 118.5 | 124.1 | 118.3 | 124.9 |
| Services ${ }^{1}$. | 185.8 | 201.5 | 187.8 | 192.8 | 197.2 | 200.6 | 202.5 | 205.7 |
| Factor income ${ }^{3} 4 .$. | 94.7 | 105.6 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 106.1 | 103.9 | 108.4 |
| Other ${ }^{5}$.................................... | 91.1 | 95.9 | 92.5 | 92.8 | 93.2 | 94.5 | 98.6 | 97.4 |
| Imports of goods and services ${ }^{6}$....... | 605.0 | 641.8 | 606.9 | 625.2 | 624.6 | 638.7 | 650.2 | 653.5 |
| Merchandise ${ }^{2}$... | 467.1 | 494.2 | 468.3 | 483.4 | 477.4 | 487.5 | 504.3 | 507.3 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{2}$........................... | 280.8 | 299.9 | 281.8 | 291.3 | 290.7 | 296.1 | 303.8 | 309.0 |
| Nondurable goods........................... | 186.3 | 194.3 | 186.6 | 192.1 | 186.7 | 191.4 | 200.5 | 198.4 |
| Services ${ }^{6}$. | 137.9 | 147.6 | 138.5 | 141.9 | 147.2 | 151.1 | 145.9 | 146.2 |
| Factor income ${ }^{3}$............................ | 66.6 | 77.7 | 68.2 | 71.4 | 75.7 | 80.9 | 76.9 | 77.4 |
| Other ${ }^{1}$...................................... | 71.3 | 69.9 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 71.6 | 70.2 | 69.0 | 68.8 |

1. See footnote 5 and the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business.
2. Estimates beginning, with the first quarter of 1986 exclude repairs and alterations of equipment, which was reclassified to "other" services.
3. Line 6 less line 13 equals rest-of-the-world product as shown in table 1.8.
4. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 exclude noninterest income of banks, which was
reclassified to "other" services. reclassified to "other" service
5. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 cover many business, professional, and technical services and incorporate improved measurement of telecommunications services and insurance services incorporate new soorce data on travel and passenger fares; cover foreign students' expenditures in the United States; cover repairs and alterations of equipment; and cover noninterest income of banks.
6. See footnote 7 and the box on page 21 of the July 89 SURVEY of CURRENT Business.
7. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 cover many business, professional, and technical services and incopporate improved measurement of telecommumications services and insurance services;
incorporate new source data on travel and passenger fares; cover U.S. students' expenditures abroad; cover incorporate new source data on travel and passenger fares; cover U.S. students' expenditures abroad; cover
repairs and alterations of equipment.

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV' |
| Merchandise exports ${ }^{1}$.. | 322.0 | 369.5 | 327.5 | 341.0 | 358.7 | 372.1 | 370.4 | 376.8 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 32.9 | 36.0 | 34.8 | 34.6 <br> 86.4 | 38.692.6 | 37.9 | 32.3 | 35.0 |
| Industrial supplies and materials ................ | 83.0 | 95.8 | 85.2 |  |  | 99.0 | 96.6 | 94.833.6 |
| Durable goods..... | 27.9 | 33.6 | 28.6 | 30.2 | 32.5 | 34.0 | 34.4 |  |
| Nondurable goods... | 55.1 | 62.1 | 56.6 | 56.3 | 60.1 | 65.0 | 62.2 | 61.2 |
| Capital goods, except autos... | 112.4 | 130.6 | 112.9 | 119.7 | 123.4 | 129.3 | 138.3 | 131.635.8 |
| Autos.... | 32.5 | 34.7 | 31.9 | 34.3 | 35.5 | 34.4 | 33.2 |  |
| Consumer goods $\qquad$ <br> Durable goods. $\qquad$ | 24.2 | 32.2 | 24.9 | 26.6 | 29.9 | 32.2 | 32.0 | 34.617.5 |
|  | 11.0 | 16.2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.2 \\ & 14.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 15.916.1 |  |
| Nondurable goods..... | 13.2 | 15.9 |  |  |  |  |  | 17.1 |
| Other ${ }^{1}$ | 37.0 | 25.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 37.8 \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.5 \\ & 24.9 \end{aligned}$ | 38.725.0 | 39.324.9 | 37.924.1 | 45.028.8 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{12}$. | 23.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$. | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 16.2 |
| Merchandise imports ${ }^{\text {'... }}$ | 449.0 | 480.0 | 448.8 | 468.8 | 469.8 | 480.0 | 482.2 | 487.9 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages ... | 24.9 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 25.3 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum. | 76.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods.............. | 76.4 40.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 78.3 \\ & 42.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.3 \\ & 40.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.6 \\ & 44.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.2 \\ & 43.5 \end{aligned}$ | 78.1 42.5 | $\begin{gathered} 77.4 \\ 420 \end{gathered}$ | 77.4 41.9 |
| Nondurable goods..... | $\begin{aligned} & 35.6 \\ & 39.3 \end{aligned}$ | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 35.4 | 35.651.9 |
| Petoleum and products...... |  | 50.3 | 39.1 | 36.9 | 43.4108.7 | 53.8113.9 | 52.2114.1 |  |
| Capital goods, except autos. | 101.887.9 | 113.4 | 102.7 | 107.1 |  |  |  | 51.9 116.7 |
| Autos..... |  | 86.3 | 87.0 | 93.0 | 91.3 | 84.8 | 84.9 | 84.0 |
| Consumer goods | $\begin{aligned} & 96.4 \\ & 52.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103.0 \\ 55.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.5 \\ & 53.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.8 \\ 56.1 \end{array}$ | $98.4$ | 101.255.2 | 104.9 | 107.6 |
| Durable goods.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.9 | 56.750.9 |
| Nondurable goods... | 43.622.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 47.2 \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.5 \\ & 22.5 \end{aligned}$ | 45.6 | 43.7 | 46.0 | 48.0 |  |
| Other ${ }^{1}$............ |  |  |  | 24.4 | 22.7 | 23.1 | 23.8 | 24.9 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{12} \ldots$ | 111.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & 11.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.2 \\ & 11.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.2 \\ & 12.2 \end{aligned}$ | 11.411.4 | 11.5 | 11.911.9 | 12.5 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{3}$. | $\begin{array}{r} 38.1 \\ 283.8 \\ 409.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.3 \\ 328.2 \\ 429.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.7 \\ 287.8 \\ 409.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.2 \\ 301.9 \\ 432.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.1 \\ 315.6 \\ 426.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.4 \\ 328.7 \\ 426.3 \end{array}$ | 38.6331.8430.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 40.2 \\ 336.5 \\ 436.0 \end{array}$ |
| Exports of nonagricultural products.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 exclude repairs and alterations of equipment, which was reclassified to services other than factor income. <br> 2. Because no data are available to distribute exports and imports of "other" merchandise between durable and nondurable goods prior to 1986, or to distribute imports of "other" merchandise for all time periods, estimates were distributed equally. <br> 3. Includes parts of line 2 and line 5. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note-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. Intemational Transactions, 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 EndUse Category in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Merchandise exports ${ }^{1} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 344.3 | 387.4 | 344.1 | 358.6 | 372.5 | 386.9 | 390.6 | 399.6 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 33.1 | 35.2 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 32.2 | 36.3 |
| Industrial supplies and materials ...... | 79.7 | 92.0 | 80.5 | 81.8 | 88.7 | 94.1 | 93.2 | 92.1 |
| Durable goods.... | 26.8 | 32.2 | 27.0 | 28.5 | 31.2 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 32.5 |
| Nondurable goods... | 52.9 | 59.8 | 53.5 | 53.2 | 57.5 | 61.8 | 60.3 | 59.6 |
| Capital goods, except autos.... | 144.3 | 162.4 | 144.6 | 152.4 | 152.7 | 160.4 | 170.5 | 166.0 |
| Autos..... | 28.1 | 29.0 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 29.5 |
| Consumer goods.. | 21.7 | 28.0 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 26.0 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 30.0 |
| Durable goods... | 10.3 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 16.0 |
| Nondurable goods.... | 11.4 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 14.1 |
| Other ${ }^{1}$. | 37.5 | 40.8 | 37.4 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 45.7 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{12}$ | 24.5 | 27.6 | 24.5 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 30.9 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$.. | 13.0 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 14.8 |
| Merchandise imports ${ }^{1 . .}$ | 467.1 | 494.2 | 468.3 | 483.4 | 477.4 | 487.5 | 504.3 | 507.3 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages ... | 22.7 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 25.2 |
| lndustrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum | 73.7 | 72.3 | 72.7 | 75.1 | 72.7 | 71.2 | 72.0 | 73.1 |
| Durable goods........ | 39.5 | 39.5 | 38.3 | 41.1 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 40.3 |
| Nondurable goods... | 34.2 | 32.8 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.9 |
| Petroleum and products...... | 86.2 | 92.3 | 86.4 | 90.3 | 87.9 | 91.6 | 97.4 | 92.0 |
| Capital goods, except autos... | 121.2 | 140.8 | 123.6 | 124.8 | 129.5 | 138.8 | 144.2 | 150.8 |
| Autos.... | 66.4 | 63.7 | 65.7 | 68.8 | 67.4 | 63.2 | 63.0 | 61.1 |
| Consumer goods ... | 78.2 | 81.8 | 78.6 | 81.7 | 78.5 | 80.7 | 83.4 | 84.5 |
| Durable grods... | 44.3 | 46.2 | 44.7 | 46.6 | 45.2 | 45.9 | 47.2 | 46.5 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 33.9 | 35.6 | 33.8 | 35.1 | 33.3 | 34.8 | 36.2 | 38.0 |
| Other ${ }^{1}$. | 18.7 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 20.6 |
| Durabie goods ${ }^{12}$. | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.3 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{2}$... | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.3 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{3}$....... | 37.6 | 39.5 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 37.1 | 40.1 |
| Exports of nonagricultural products ... | 306.7 | 347.9 | 307.9 | 322.3 | 332.4 | 346.2 | 353.5 | 359.6 |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products ...... | 380.9 | 401.9 | 381.9 | 393.1 | 389.5 | 395.9 | 406.9 | 415.3 |

1. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of 1986 exclude repairs and alterations of equipment, which
2. Estimates beginning with the first quarter of
3. Because no data are available to distribute exports and imports of "other" merchandise between durable
and nondurable goods prior to 1986, or to distribute imports of "other" merchandise for all time periods, and nondurable goods prior to 1986, or to distribute imports of "other" merchandise for all time periods, estimates were distributed equally
Nore--Beginning with 1985, the definitions of the end-use categories have been changed. For a
descrition of the new definitions, see the technical notes in "U.S. Imtemational Transaccions, First Quarter description of the new definitions, see the technical notes in "U.S.
1988," SURVEY OF Current Business 68 (June 1988): $34-39$ and 57.

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV' |
| Gross saving . | 642.4 | 701.2 | 669.8 | 647.4 | 693.5 | 695.8 | 709.9 |  |
| Gross private saving.. | 738.6 | 805.4 | 742.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 769.3 \\ & 163.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 792.1 \\ & 205.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 793.7 \\ & 200.7 \end{aligned}$ | 809.7195.1 | 219.2 |
| Personal saving......... | 144.7 | 205.2 | 149.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ | 80.3 | 48.0 | 77.6 | 81.7 | 53.4 | 52.0 | 49.3 | $\ldots$ |
| Undistributed profits... | 58.5 | 37.2 | 61.1 | 60.4 | 55.1 | 40.2 | 29.1 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment.. | $\begin{array}{r} -25.0 \\ 46.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -18.6 \\ 29.4 \end{array}$ | -30.4 | -20.1 | -38.3 | -20.5 | $\begin{aligned} & -6.3 \\ & 26.5 \end{aligned}$ | -9.4 |
| Capital consumption adjustment...... |  |  | 46.9 | 41.5 | 36.6 | 32.3 |  | 22.0 |
| Corporate capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. $\qquad$ | 321.7 | 344.9 | 323.1 | 329.7 | 335.2 | 339.7 | 349.9 | 354.8 |
| Noncorporate capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | $\begin{gathered} 191.9 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 207.4 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 192.1 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 194.4 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 197.8 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 201.3 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Wage accruals less disbursements.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 215.3 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 215.1 0 |
| Government surplus or deficit ( - ), mational income and product accounts. $\qquad$ Federal $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} -96.1 \\ -145.8 \\ 49.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -104.3 \\ & -148.5 \end{aligned}$ | -72.7 | -121.9 | $\begin{array}{r} -98.7 \\ -147.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -97.9 \\ -145.4 \end{array}$ | -9988 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | -122.5 |  |  |  | -144.7 |  |
| State and local. |  | 44.3 | 49.8 | 45.7 | 48.8 | 47.5 | 44.9 |  |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net). | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 632.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 677.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 661.2 \end{gathered}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gross investment.... |  |  |  | 630.8 | 669.3 | 677.5 | 684.3 | 680.0 |
| Gross private domestic investment......... | $\begin{array}{r} 750.3 \\ -117.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 774.3 \\ -96.5 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 771.1 \\ -109.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 752.8 \\ -122.0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 769.6 \\ -100.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 775.0 \\ -97.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 779.1 \\ -94.8 \end{gathered}$ | 773.6-93.6 |
| Net foreign investment................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Statistical discrepancy ....... | -9.6 | -23.4 | -8.6 | -16.6 | -24.1 | -18.3 | -25.5 |  |

Table 5.8.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }$ |
| Change in business inventories. | 30.6 | 28.0 | 44.6 | 18.7 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 29.5 |
| Farm. | -3.6 | 4.9 | 3.1 | -22.2 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 7.5 | -. 4 |
| Nonfarm ... | $\begin{aligned} & 34.2 \\ & 70.6 \end{aligned}$ | 23.1 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 19.1 | 23.6 | 19.8 | 30.0 |
| Change in book value ..... |  | 50.6 | 84.4 | 71.2 | 76.8 | 54.5 | 27.2 | 43.9 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment ${ }^{1 .}$. | -36.4 | -27.5 | -42.8 | -30.4 | -57.8 | -30.9 | -7.3 | -13.9 |
| Manufacturing ............ | 9.18.7.4 | 6.76.8 | 6.67.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.9 \\ & 14.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.510.2 | 9.85.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 14.5 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ | -1.92.0 |
| Durable goods........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods...... |  | $-.1$ | -. 9 | . 3 | -5.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | -4.0 |
| Wholesale trade ........ | 8.9 | 3.6 | 9.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4.6 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | 6.1 | 3.31.9 | 9.54.7 |
| Durable goods....................... | 7.3 | 3.7 | 16.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods................... | 1.6 | -. 1 | -6.3 | 2.3 | -5.9 | -. 9 | 1.4 | 4.8 |
| Merchant wholesalers..... | 6.0 | 4.03.9 | 7.414.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.4 \\ -.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4.1 \\ 1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | .3-.4 | 13.46.7 |
| Durable goods......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods............... | 1.7 | . 1 | -6.7 | 2.6 | -5.8 | -1.3 | . 6 | 6.8 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers............ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -.4 \\ & -.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -.5 \\ & -.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -.4 \\ & -.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | -3.9-2.0-1.9 |
| Durable goods.................... | 1.21.3-.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods........... |  | -. 2 | . | $-.3$ | -. 1 | , | . 8 |  |
| Retail trade......................... | 8.36.1 | $\begin{array}{r}7.0 \\ .1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & 14.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.6 \\ & 11.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ | 3.1-5.4 | -2.0-7.3 | 17.15.7 |
| Durable goods...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive........................... | 3.13.12.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.3 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ | 7.7 <br> 3.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.6 \\ -3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ -1.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -10.6 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | 8.7-2.9 |
| Other............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods......................... | 2.1 | 6.9 | . 9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 11.3 |
| Other................................................ | 7.92.95.0 | 5.81.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.1 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.3 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4.6 \\ -.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4.0 \\ .8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.32.72.7 |
| Durable goods......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods...................... |  | 4.4 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 3.2 |  |

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 business income derived primarily from Internal Revenue Service statistics.

Table 5.10.-Inventories and Final Sales of Business by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Inventories '....... | 985.3 | 1,004.0 | 1,026.6 | 1,033.9 | 1,041.8 | 1,055.6 |
| Farm.......... | 77.6 | 75.7 | 78.2 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 80.7 |
| Nonfarm................................................................... | 907.7 | 928.3 | 948.4 | 956.5 | 964.3 | 974.9 |
| Durable goods $\qquad$ <br> Nondurable goods $\qquad$ | 535.5 | 549.5 | 561.8 | 564.3 | 568.6 | 572.2 |
|  | 372.2 | 378.7 | 386.6 | 392.2 | 395.7 | 402.8 |
| Manufacturing. | 360.8 | 368.6 | 376.5 | 378.2 | 382.9 | 382.5 |
| Durable goods ........................................................ | 240.5 | 246.9 | 253.2 | 254.0 | 257.9 | 257.5 |
| Nondurable goods ................................................... | 120.4 | 121.7 | 123.4 | 124.1 | 125.0 | 125.0 |
| Wholesale trade... | 215.7 | 218.6 | 221.6 | 223.8 | 225.4 | 228.5 |
| Durable goods... | 138.6 | 140.7 | 142.9 | 145.2 | 146.6 | 148.0 |
| Nondurable goods ............................................... | 77.1 | 77.9 | 78.7 | 78.6 | 78.8 | 80.5 |
| Merchant wholesalers ...... | 188.9 | 191.0 | 193.1 | 195.4 | 196.2 | 200.1 |
| Durable goods.......... | 122.4 | 123.7 | 125.8 | 128.3 | 129.0 | 131.0 |
| Nondurable goods .............................................. | 66.5 | 67.3 | 67.4 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 69.1 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers...................................... | 26.8 | 27.6 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 29.2 | 28.4 |
| Durable goods | 16.2 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.0 |
|  | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 |
| Retail trade. | 218.2 | 223.7 | 229.0 | 231.3 | 231.7 | 238.1 |
| Durable goods ................................................................. | 112.3 | 116.2 | 119.0 | 118.3 | 117.0 | 119.0 |
|  | 56.9 | 59.4 | 62.3 | 61.5 | 59.1 | 61.6 |
| Automotive.....................................--- | 55.4 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 56.8 | 57.9 | 57.4 |
| Nondurable goods ................................................. | 105.9 | 107.4 | 110.0 | 113.0 | 114.7 | 119.1 |
| Other. | 113.0 | 117.4 | 121.2 | 123.3 | 124.4 | 125.9 |
| Final sales ${ }^{2}$ | 345.8 | 354.4 | 360.0 | 366.6 | 371.8 | 374.8 |
| Final sales of goods and structures ${ }^{2}$. | 196.8 | 202.4 | 205.4 | 208.9 | 210.5 | 210.1 |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales .............................................. | 2.85 | 2.83 | 2.85 | 2.82 | 2.80 | 2.82 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales...................................................... | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.63 | 2.61 | 2.59 | 2.60 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. | 4.61 | 4.59 | 4.62 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 4.64 |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 5.9.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry in Constant Dollars


Table 5.11.-Inventories and Final Sales of Business by Industry in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Inventories ${ }^{1}$. | 885.9 | $890.5$ | $896.6$ | $901.4$ | $906.8$ | 913.4 |
| Farm. |  |  | 69.7 | 69.6 | 71.0 | 72.0 |
| Nonfarm.................................................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 814.7 \\ & 469.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 822.7 \\ & 476.7 \end{aligned}$ | 826.9 | 831.8 | 835.8 | 841.4486.4 |
| Durable goods... |  |  | 481.2 | 482.4 | 483.5 |  |
| Nondurable goods ................................................ | 345.1 | 346.0 | 345.7 | 349.4 | 352.4 |  |
| Manufacturing ........................................................ | 324.3212.1112.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 327.3 \\ & 215.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 328.3 \\ & 217.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330.4 \\ & 218.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 333.4 \\ & 220.5 \end{aligned}$ | 332.7220.8 |
| Durable goods ................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11.9 | 110.8 | 111.9 | 112.8 | 111.9 |
| Wholesale trade. <br> Durable goods <br> Nondurable goods | $\begin{array}{r} 193.0 \\ 121.3 \\ 71.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.5 \\ & 121.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192.9 \\ & 122.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194.0 \\ & 123.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194.6 \\ & 123.9 \end{aligned}$ | 196.1124.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71.7 | 70.9 | 70.4 | 70.7 | 71.3 |
| Merchant wholesalers $\qquad$ <br> Durable goods. <br> Nondurable goods $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166.9 \\ & 107.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.0 \\ & 107.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166.5 \\ & 107.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.8 \\ & 109.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167.7 \\ & 109.0 \end{aligned}$ | 170.3110.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59.8 | 60.0 | 59.1 | $58.7$ | 58.7 | 110.3 60.0 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers <br> Durable goods <br> Nondurable goods $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 11.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.5 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.4 \\ & 14.6 \end{aligned}$ | 26.214.4 | 26.914.9 | 25.814.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.4 |
| Retail trade .......................................................... | 190.7 | 193.6 | 195.7 | 196.4 | 196.0 | 199.5 |
| Durable goods... | 98.448.9 | 100.8 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 99.7 | 100.9 |
| Automotive..... |  | 50.6 | 52.8 | 49.2 | 49.849.9 | 51.649.3 |
| Other.. | $\begin{aligned} & 49.5 \\ & 92.3 \end{aligned}$ | 50.3 | 49.5 |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods |  | 92.8 | 93.4 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 98.6 |
| Other. | 106.7 | 108.2 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 111.9 | 113.1 |
| Final sales ${ }^{2}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 288.5 \\ & 177.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 291.9 \\ & 179.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 294.3 \\ & 181.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 296.8 \\ & 182.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 298.6 \\ & 183.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 298.5 \\ & 181.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales of goods and structures ${ }^{2}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales | $\begin{aligned} & 3.07 \\ & 2.82 \end{aligned}$ | 3.052.82 | 3.05 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.04 \\ & 2.80 \end{aligned}$ | 3.04 | 3.062.824.64 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales... |  |  | 2.81 |  | 2.80 |  |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. $\qquad$ | 4.60 | 4.58 | 4.56 | 4.55 | 4.57 |  |
| 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. <br> 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]

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Fixed investment. | $\begin{aligned} & 719.6 \\ & 487.2 \end{aligned}$ | $746.3$ |  | 734.1 | 742.0 | 747.6 | 751.7 | 744.0 |
| Nonresidential... |  |  | 493.2 | 495.8 | 503.1 | 512.5 | 519.6 | 511.2 |
| Structures.... |  | 145.0 | 142.0 | 142.5 | 144.7 | 142 | 146.2 | 146.6 |
| Nonresidential buildings, excluding farm.. | 97.8 | 100.5 | 98.7 | 97.9 | 101.3 |  |  | 100.828.1 |
| Public urilities.. | 26.1 | 28.4 | 26.8 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 101.3 28.3 |  |
| Mining exploration, shafts, and wells. | $\begin{array}{r} 12.0 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.6 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.3 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.0 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | 9.74.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 10.7 \\ 5.9 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 11.95.9 |
| Other................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment .... Information processing and | 346.8 | 366.6 | 351.3 | 353.3 | 358.5 | 370.1 | 373.4 | 364.6 |
| related equipment........... | 114.781.9 | 121.591.6 | 116.983.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 115.1 \\ 87.8 \end{array}$ | 117.8 <br> 92.2 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 122.7 \\ 90.7 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 122.091.6 | 123.491.7 |
| Industrial equipment......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation and related equipment. | $\begin{aligned} & 76.3 \\ & 73.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other......... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74.2 \\ & 79.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.4 \\ & 74.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.7 \\ & 73.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.2 \\ & 76.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.6 \\ & 79.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.8 \\ & 80.1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{82.5}^{67.1}$ |
| Residential... | 232.4 | 234.7 | 233.2 | 238.4 | 238.8 | 235.1 | 232.1 | 232.8 |
| Single-family structures............ | $\begin{array}{r} 110.3 \\ 23.3 \\ 92.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 115.5 \\ 23.8 \\ 95.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 95.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 119.2 \\ 23.4 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ | 121.524.493.1 | 114.825.895 | 112.424.195.6 | 113.522.297.1 |
| Mutitamily structures........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other........................................ |  |  |  | 95.8 | 93.2 | 95.3 | 95.6 |  |

Table 6.3B.-National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | [ ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| National income without capital consumption adjustment $\qquad$ | 3,952.8 | 4,270.8 | 3,985.2 | 4,083.4 | 4,178.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,249.8 \\ & 4,218.9 \end{aligned}$ | $4,4,300.5$ |  |
| Domestic industries... | 3,919.5 | 4,236.3 | 3,953.0 | 4,048.9 | 4,143.9 |  |  |  |
| Private industries.. | 3,352.6 | 3,630.0 | 3,382.0 | 3,470.1 | 3,549,6 | 3,616.8 | 3,656.7 |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries Mining. $\qquad$ | 90.4 | 98.2 37.4 | 88.0 34.8 | 82.5 33.9 | 109.5 35.0 | 102.7 37.2 | 88.7 38.3 |  |
| Construction............................... | 211.2 | 223.3 | 213.2 | 217.4 | 220.5 | 221.6 | 224.3 |  |
| Manufacturing.................... | 788.6 | 819.1 | 789.9 | 816.1 | 817.1 | 818.2 | 823.1 |  |
| Durable goods...................... | 455.0 | 467.9 | 457.4 | 469.2 | 469.9 | ${ }^{466.7}$ | 467.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods..................... | 333.6 | 351.2 | 332.6 | 346.9 | 347.2 | 351.5 | 355.2 |  |
| Transportation and public urilities... | 300.2 | 320.6 | 304.7 | 311.1 | 314.5 | 321.4 | 322.0 |  |
| Transporation... | 131.1 | 140.8 | 138.6 | 134.9 | 137.1 | 140.0 | 142.1 |  |
| Communication. | 83.6 | 88.2 | 84.5 | 85.7 | 87.8 | 90.0 | 87.2 |  |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 85.5 | 91.6 | 86.5 | 90.6 | 89.7 | 91.4 | 92.7 |  |
| Wholesale trade .... | 234.5 | 253.7 | 236.5 | 244.9 | 244.7 | 251.6 | 257.2 |  |
| Retail trade........ | 335.6 | 356.2 | 338.5 | 344.2 | 346.6 | 353.9 | 362.8 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 568.8 | 633.0 | 576.4 | 594.5 | 613.3 | 633.3 | 638.4 |  |
| Services .................................... | 789.0 | 888.4 | 800.0 | 825.5 | 848.3 | 876.9 | 902.1 |  |
| Government and government enterprises. | 566.9 | 606.3 | 571.0 | 578.8 | 594.3 | 602.0 | 610.2 |  |
| Rest of the world ......................... | 33.3 | 34.5 | 32.3 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 31.0 | 33.5 | 39.0 |

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | m | Iv | 1 | 1 | III | IV' |
| Fixed investment. | $\begin{aligned} & 687.9 \\ & 493.8 \\ & 122.2 \end{aligned}$ | 698.5 <br> 509.9 <br> 120.0 | 696.1 | 690.8 | 696.6 | 700.7 | 702.7 | 693.9 |
| Nonresidential. |  |  | 501.0 | 492.7 | 501.0 | 511.4 | 517.9 | 509.4 |
| Structures.... |  |  | 123.0 | 121.4 | 121.1 | 118.1 | 120.4 | 120.4 |
| Nonresidential buildings, excluding farm. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public utilices...... | 22.6 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 76.6 24.0 | 77.7 | 76.6 23.2 |
| Mining exploration, shafts, and wells .............................. | $\begin{array}{r}17.2 \\ 3.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14.04.5 | 17.33.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 15.0 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.9 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.1 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14.2 \\ 4.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15.84.7 |
| Other. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 371.6174.2 | 389.9 | 378.0 | 371.3 | 379.9 | 393.2 | 397.6 | 389.0 |
|  |  | ${ }_{73.7}^{188.5}$ | 178.669.5 | 172.272.0 | $\begin{array}{r}180.3 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{191.5}$ |  |
| Industrial equipment........ | 174.2 68.4 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{189.1} 7$ |  | 193.5 73.0 |
| Transportation and related equipment. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 66.9 \\ & 66.0 \end{aligned}$ | 55.067.4 |
| Other.............................. | $\begin{aligned} & 65.7 \\ & 63.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.9 \\ & 65.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.7 \\ & 63.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.7 \\ & 62.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.7 \\ & 63.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64.8 \\ 65.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Residential...... | $\begin{gathered} 194.1 \\ 96.2 \\ 19.3 \\ 78.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 188.6 \\ 99.4 \\ 18.9 \\ 78.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 195.1 \\ 9.5 \\ 19.1 \\ 19.7 \\ 80.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 198.1 \\ 97.9 \\ 19.2 \\ 80.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199.6 \\ & 98.3 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 77.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 189.3 \\ 99.1 \\ 19.8 \\ 78.4 \end{gathered}$ | 184.887.918.878.0 | 184.588.317.378.9 |
| Single-family structures..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multifamily stuctures ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | V |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. | 328.6 | 299.2 | 330.9 | $340.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316.3 \\ & 269.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307.8 \\ & 264.2 \end{aligned}$ | 295.2 |  |
| Domestic industries. | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 285.0 \\ 35.7 \\ 249.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 252.6 \\ 29.5 \\ 223.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | 285.9 |  |  |  | 249.5 | $\cdots$ |
| Financial...... |  |  | 37.5 | 35.5 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 22.8 |  |
| Nonfinancial.. |  |  | 248.3 | 258.2 | 235.3 | 230.5 | 226.7 |  |
| Rest of the world.............................. | 43.7 | 46.6 | 45.1 | 46.5 | 46.6 | 43.6 | 45.7 |  |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment | 281.8 | 269.9 | 284.1 | 298.7 | 279.7 | 275.5 | 268.7 |  |
| Domestic industrics... | 38.2 | 23.2 | 239.0 | 252.2 | 233.1 | 231.8 | 223.0 |  |
| Financial. | 29.8 | 24.4 | 31.6 | 30.1 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 17.8 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks... | 18.1 | 20.6 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 20.4 |  |
| Other.......... | . 7 | 3.7 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 7.4 | -2.6 |  |
| Nonfinancial.. | 208.4 | 198.9 | 207.3 | 222.1 | 203.9 | 203.2 | 205.2 |  |
| Manufacturing... | 98.4 | 87.3 | 5.1 | 105.5 | 96.5 | 90.3 | . 6 |  |
| Durable goods. | 38.1 | 30.4 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 35.6 | 31.5 | 28.6 |  |
| Primary metal industries ..... | 6.4 | 6.5 |  | 7.4 | 6.5 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 6.7 |  |
| Fabricated metal products........... | 6.1 4.8 | 6.4 <br> 2.2 | 4.8 6.0 | 5.9 2.1 | 7.2 2.0 | 6.7 <br> 2.8 | ${ }_{2} 6.3$ |  |
| Machinery, except electrical......... | 4.8 | 2.2 | 6.0 5.8 | 2.1 6.6 | 2.0.4 | 5.8 | 3.0 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ..... | 2.4 | -. 9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | -1.9 | -2.0 |  |
| Other..... | 13.8 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 |  |
| Nondurable goods.... | 60.3 | 57.0 | 56.8 | 65.7 | 60.9 | 58.8 | 58.0 |  |
| Food and kindred products. | 15.7 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 14.8 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 17.4 | 16.6 | 15.6 | ${ }_{5}^{22.0}$ | 18.5 | 18.1 | 159 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products........ Other | 23.5 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 23.4 |  |
| Transporation and public utilities. | 39.3 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 43.5 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 39.4 |  |
| Whotesale and retail rade .... | 40.1 | 37.0 | 39.2 | 41.8 | 34.1 | 36.9 | 41.9 |  |
| Other....................................... | 30.6 | 34.9 | 32.2 | 31.3 | 31.7 | . 2 | . 4 |  |
| Rest of the world... | 43.7 | 46.6 | 45.1 | 46.5 | 46.6 | 43.6 | 45.7 |  |

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Gross national product ....... |  | 129.6 | 124.9 | $126.2$ | 127.7 | 129.3 | $130.2$ | 131.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures... | 125.9 | 131.8 | 126.6 | $128.1$ | 129.6 | 131.6 | 132.3 | 133.8 |
| Durable goods.. | $\begin{aligned} & 1122.9 \\ & 117.2 \\ & 135.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.1 \\ & 123.8 \\ & 141.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.2 \\ & 118.1 \\ & 136.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.1 \\ & 119.4 \\ & 138.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.7 \\ & 121.0 \\ & 139.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.7 \\ & 124.5 \\ & 141.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.2 \\ & 124.3 \\ & 142.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.9 \\ & 125.6 \\ & 144.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services ................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment... | $\begin{aligned} & 111.3 \\ & 109.0 \\ & 107.1 \\ & 110.2 \\ & 119.5 \end{aligned}$ | 115.6 | 111.5 | 112.7 | 114.1 | 115.2 | 116.1 |  |
| Nonnesidential .. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 113.1 \\ & 112.1 \end{aligned}$ | 109.3 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 112.6 | 113.5 | 114.5 |
| Structures... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107.9 \\ & 110.2 \end{aligned}$ | 109.1 | 110.5 | 111.6 | 112.7 | 113.6 |
| Producers' durable equipment. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112.1 \\ & 113.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 111.5 \\ & 120.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 112.7 \\ 121.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.3 \\ & 123.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.0 \\ & 125.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.1 \\ & 125.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Residential.............................. |  | 124.2 | 119.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports ............ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 111.2 \\ 106.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.5 \\ & 110.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.6 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.3 \\ & 107.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 109.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.6 \\ & 111.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.4 \\ & 109.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.6 \\ & 111.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services.... | 125.1 | 130.9 | 125.9 | 126.9 | 129.4 | 130.5 | 131.4 | 132.5 |
| Federal..... | $\begin{aligned} & 117.9 \\ & 117.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.9 \\ & 122.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 118.7 \\ & 118.3 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.3 \\ & 119.0 \end{aligned}$ | 122.3 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 123.4 |
| National defense. |  |  |  |  | 122.0 | 122.5 | 122.5 | 122.9 |
| Nondefense... | $\begin{aligned} & 118.0 \\ & 130.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.8 \\ & 136.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120.0 \\ & 132.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.0 \\ & 134.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.2 \\ & 136.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.2 \\ & 137.6 \end{aligned}$ | 124.7139.1 |
| State and local. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final sales .... | $\begin{aligned} & 124.0 \\ & 122.2 \end{aligned}$ | 129.5 | 124.8 | 126.1 | 127.6 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 131.2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, food.......... |  | 129.2 | 123.5 | 124.9 | 126.6 | 129.0 | 129.9 | 131.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, energy ....... | $\begin{array}{r} 92.4 \\ 131.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.7 \\ 136.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92.8 \\ 131.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92.9 \\ 133.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94.0 \\ 134.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.6 \\ & 136.1 \end{aligned}$ | 98.2137.2 | $\begin{gathered} 97.8 \\ 138.8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other personal consumption expenditures ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| [Index numbers, 1982 20100] |
| :--- |

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

| LIndex numbers, 1982=100] |
| :--- |

1. Purchases 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 7.4.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product .... |  |  | 121.9 |  |  |  |  | 127.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 124.5 | 130.0 | 125.1 | 126.5 | 128.0 | 129.8 | 130.4 | 131.8 |
| Durable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 110.1 \\ & 116.3 \\ & 134.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.3 \\ & 122.5 \\ & 141.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 117.1 \\ & 135.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} 111.2 \\ 118.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.2 \\ & 120.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.8 \\ & 123.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.4 \\ & 122.9 \end{aligned}$ | 111.7 |
| Nondurable goods.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services... |  |  |  | 137.3 | 139.0 | 140.4 | 141.8 | 143.4 |
| Gross private domestic investment .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment... | 104.6 | 106.9 | 104.4 | 106.3 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.2 |
| Nonresidential... | $\begin{array}{r} 98.7 \\ 114.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.3 \\ & 120.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.4 \\ 115.4 \end{array}$ | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.4 |
| Structures...... |  |  |  | 117.3 | 119.5 | 120.6 | 121.5 | 121.7 |
| Producers' durable equipment.. | $\begin{array}{r} 93.3 \\ 119.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94.0 \\ 124.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92.9 \\ 119,6 \end{array}$ | 95.2 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 93.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 93.7 \\ 126.2 \end{array}$ |
| Residential............................. |  |  |  | 120.4 | 122.1 | 124.2 | 125.6 |  |
| Change in business inventories..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services.................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports. | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.2 \\ & 104.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.1 \\ & 104.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 105.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.6 \\ & 105.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.0 \\ & 103.6 \end{aligned}$ | 105.9104.4 |
| Imports ...................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services... | 123.4 | 128.6 | 123.5 | 125.4 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 129.0 | 130.7 |
| Federal... | $\begin{aligned} & 115.9 \\ & 114.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.6 \\ & 117.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.9 \\ & 114.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.2 \\ & 114.9 \end{aligned}$ | 118.9117.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 118.2 \\ & 117.8 \end{aligned}$ | 119.8118.3 | 121.7117.8 |
| National defense ....................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense... | $\begin{aligned} & 123.6 \\ & 128.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.4 \\ & 135.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.1 \\ & 129.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 130.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.8 \\ & 132.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.2 \\ & 134.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.0 \\ & 135.6 \end{aligned}$ | 134.7137.0 |
| State and local. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1
Table 7.5.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Major Type of Product

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product ......................... | $\begin{aligned} & 121.3 \\ & 121.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.3 \\ & 126.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 121.9 \\ & 121.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.3 \\ & 123.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.5 \\ & 124.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 125.9 \\ & 125.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 126.9 \\ 126.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.9 \\ & 128.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods. | 109.0 | 112.8 | 109.7 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.8 |
| Final sales .............................................. | 109.0 | 112.7 | 109.5 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 113.8 |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods. | 97.7 | 99.6 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 100.0 |
| Final sales.. | 97.4 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 99.6 |
| Change in business inventories... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods......................................... | 120.3 | 125.9 | 121.6 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 126.1 | 126.8 | 127.3 |
| Final sales .............................................. | 120.4 | 126.0 | 121.2 | 123.8 | 123.6 | 125.7 | 126.8 | 127.7 |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services.. | 133.4 | 139.6 | 134.0 | 135.5 | 137.6 | 138.9 | 140.3 | 141.6 |
| Structures. | 118.5 | 123.7 | 118.8 | 120.0 | 121.9 | 123.4 | 124.6 | 125.1 |

Note--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

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product | 121.3 | 126.3 | 121.9 | 123.3 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 126.9 | 127.9 |
| Gross domestic product. | 121.3 | 126.3 | 121.9 | 123.3 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 126.9 | 127.9 |
| Business... | 119.3 | 124.0 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 122.3 | 123.6 | 124.5 | 125.5 |
| Nonfarm.. | 119.6 | 124.3 | 119.9 | 121.6 | 122.5 | 123.8 | 124.8 | 126.0 |
| Nonfarm less housing. | 117.8 | 122.3 | 118.1 | 119.9 | 120.7 | 122.0 | 122.8 | 123.8 |
| Housing.. | 138.3 | 145.7 | 139.0 | 140.8 | 142.0 | 143.3 | 147.6 | 150.0 |
| Fam... | 104.6 | 110.4 | 117.3 | 101.8 | 113.0 | 115.7 | 109.5 | 103.5 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 119.3 | 124.0 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 122.3 | 123.6 | 124.5 | 125.5 |
| Households and institutions. | 137.0 | 143.9 | 137.2 | 139.1 | 141.0 | 142.4 | 144.8 | 147.2 |
| Private households.... | 105.9 | 107.3 | 106.1 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.6 |
| Nonprofit institutions... | 139.1 | 146.3 | 139.3 | 141.3 | 143.2 | 144.7 | 147.3 | 149.8 |
| Government. | 134.5 | 141.5 | 135.1 | 136.4 | 139.5 | 140.9 | 142.1 | 143.4 |
| Federal... | 127.2 | 133.7 | 127.5 | 127.7 | 133.1 | 133.7 | 133.9 | 134.1 |
| State and local | 138.1 | 145.4 | 138.9 | 140.7 | 142.6 | 144.4 | 146.3 | 148.1 |
| Rest of the worid.. | 123.3 | 128.8 | 124.0 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 128.3 | 129.4 | 130.7 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic business product less housing... | 117.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 1988 | 1989 ' | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV' |
| Gross national product ........................... | 121.3 | 126.3 | 121.9 | 123.3 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 126.9 | 127.9 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | 106.9 | 108.6 | 106.7 | 107.4 | 108.0 | 108.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 109.0 \\ & 129.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.1 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Equals: Net national product............................. | 123.2 | 128.8 | 123.9 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 128.3 |  |  |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises. | 123.3 | 131.6 | 125.9 | 124.5 | 126.5 | 129,4 | 135.3 | 135.2 |
| Statistical discrepancy .............................. | $\begin{aligned} & 119.3 \\ & 123.2 \end{aligned}$ | 124.0 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 122.3 | 123.6 | 124.5 |  |
| Equals: National income. |  | 128.5 | 123.7 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 128.1 | 128.8 |  |

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

| Gross national product | 121.3 | 126.3 | 121.9 | 123.3 | 124.5 | 125.9 | 126.9 | 127.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Net exports of goods and services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports ... | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.2 \\ & 104.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.1 \\ & 104.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 105.6 \end{aligned}$ | $106.6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.0 \\ & 103.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.9 \\ & 104.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports... |  |  |  |  |  | $105.9$ |  |  |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases. | 120.9 | 125.8 | 121.3 | 122.8 | 124.2 | 125.5 | 126.2 | 127.4 |
| Plus: Command-basis net exports of goods and services $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Command-basis exports | 102.7 | 104.9 | 102.7 | 104.0 | 105.6 | 105.9 | 103.6 | 104.4104.4 |
| Imports ........................ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 121.2 \end{aligned}$ | 104.9 | 102.7 | 104.0 | 105.6 | 105.9 | 103.6 |  |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product $\qquad$ |  | 126.1 | 121.6 | 123.1 | 124.4 | 125.8 | 126.4 | 127.7 |

Nore.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1.
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 | 125.9 | 131.8 | 126.6 | 128.1 | 129.6 | 131.6 | 132.3 | 133.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods. | 112.9 | 115.1 | 113.2 | 114.1 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 115.2 | 115.9 |
| Motor vehicles and | 118.6 | 120.5 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 120.5 | 120.6 | 120.1 | 120.9 |
| Furniture and household equipment | 103.8 | 105.0 | 104.2 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 104.1 | 105.3 | 105.8 |
| Other............................... | 118.5 | 123.5 | 118.8 | 121.1 | 121.7 | 123.0 | 124.2 | 125.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 117.2 | 123.8 | 118.1 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 124.5 | 124.3 | 125.6 |
| Food. | 122.2 | 129.2 | 123.5 | 124.9 | 126.6 | 129.0 | 129.9 | 131.4 |
| Clothing and shoes | 115.8 | 118.5 | 115.1 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 119.9 | 116.7 | 119.1 |
| Gasoline and oil. | 79.1 | 86.5 | 80.4 | 79.1 | 79.9 | 92.7 | 88.2 | 85.0 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 127.5 | 135.3 | 128.2 | 129.8 | 132.1 | 134.4 | 136.3 | 138.6 |
| Fuel oil and coal | 76.8 | 80.4 | 77.5 | 73.9 | 77.6 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 83.2 |
| Other. | 134.5 | 142.7 | 135.2 | 137.4 | 139.4 | 141.6 | 143.8 | 146.0 |
| Services. | 135.5 | 141.9 | 136.2 | 138.1 | 139.8 | 141.1 | 142.6 | 144.3 |
| Housing. | 136.4 | 142.7 | 137.1 | 138.9 | 140.2 | 141.4 | 143.5 | 145.6 |
| Household operation. | 119.9 | 122.6 | 119.8 | 121.7 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 122.2 | 123.7 |
| Electricity and ga | 112.7 | 115.8 | 112.0 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 114.9 | 117.3 |
| Other, | 127.4 | 129.7 | 127.9 | 128.8 | 129.5 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 130.3 |
| Transportation | 126.6 | 130.5 | 127.6 | 128.5 | 130.4 | 130.5 | 130.0 | 131.2 |
| Medical care .. | 144.5 | 154.5 | 146.0 | 148.5 | 151.3 | 153.5 | 155.7 | 157.6 |
| Other... | 137.9 | 144.1 | 138.2 | 139.9 | 141.5 | 143.4 | 145.0 | 146.3 |

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

| Exports of goods | 111.2 | 114.5 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 114.6 | 114.4 | 114.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merchandise | 104.1 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 106.1 | 106.8 | 105.7 | 105.4 |
| Durable goods | 104.3 | 106.6 | 105.1 | 105.5 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 107.4 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 103.9 | 105.2 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 107.1 | 106.7 | 104.3 | 102.8 |
| Services. | 121.3 | 126.5 | 121.9 | 123.3 | 124.8 | 126.1 | 127.1 | 128.0 |
| Factor income | 124.2 | 129.8 | 124.8 | 126.4 | 127.7 | 129.3 | 130.4 | 131.8 |
| Other | 116.3 | 120.7 | 116.8 | 117.9 | 119.6 | 120.4 | 121.3 | 121.3 |
| Imports of goods and ser | 106.3 | 110.7 | 106.2 | 107.3 | 109.5 | 111.1 | 109.8 | 111.0 |
| Merchandise | 99.5 | 103.2 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 102.5 | 104.5 | 102.1 | 103.1 |
| Durable goods. | 118.0 | 120.2 | 117.8 | 120.5 | 121.0 | 119.9 | 119.5 | 120.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 80.0 | 85.3 | 80.1 | 78.7 | 83.5 | 87.9 | 84.3 | 85.6 |
| Services. | 126.0 | 132.1 | 126.8 | 129.3 | 130.3 | 131.4 | 132.4 | 134.5 |
| Factor income. | 123.3 | 128.8 | 124.0 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 128.4 | 129.5 | 130.8 |
| Other.... | 128.1 | 134.7 | 129.1 | 132.2 | 133.0 | 133.7 | 134.7 | 137.3 |

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

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 * | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Merchandise exports. | 104.1 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 106.1 | 106.8 | 105.7 | 105.4 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 99.6 | 102.1 | 109.0 | 108.3 | 106.8 | 104.6 | 100.3 | 96.4 |
| Industrial supplics and materials. | 104.1 | 104.0 | 105.8 | 105.7 | 104.4 | 105.2 | 103.5 | 102.9 |
| Durable goods.... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 103.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.8 \\ & 105.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.7 \\ & 105.7 \end{aligned}$ | 104.4 | 105.3 | 104.7 | 103.3 |
| Nondurable goods. |  |  |  |  | 104.4 | 105.2 | 103.1 | 102.7 |
| Capital goods, except autos. | 102.6 | 105.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 105.8 \\ & 102.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.7 \\ & 103.4 \end{aligned}$ | 103.7 | 104.7 | 105.4 | 106.2 |
| Autos ... | 115.6 | 119.6 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 118.6115.8 | 118.7 | 120.0 | 121.3116.3 |
| Consumer goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 111.7 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.0 \\ & 110.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.8 \\ & 107.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.1 \\ & 107.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 115.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 116.2 \\ & 109.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 110.1 \\ & 120.3 \end{aligned}$ | 110.7 |  | 116.3 109.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 115.9 \\ & 101.0 \end{aligned}$ | 120.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 107.3 \\ & 115.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.8 \\ & 117.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 119.9 | 121.3 | 121.6 |
| Other... |  | 101.6 | $\begin{gathered} 103.3 \\ 96.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.2 \\ 93.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102.2 \\ 94.2 \end{gathered}$ | 102.8 | 100.0 | 101.393.3 |
| Durable goods.. | 94.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 93.0 \\ 109.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 95.1 | 90.3 |  |
| Nondurable goods. |  |  | 110.2 | 110.5 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 109.8 | 109.4 |
| Merchandise imports. | 99.5 | 103.2 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 102.5 | 104.5 | 102.1 | 103.1 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages.. | 109.9 | 105.1 | 110.3 | 110.6 | 109.9 | 108.9 | 101.6 | 100.6 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 104.1 \end{aligned}$ | 108.2 | 105.2 | 107.4 | 110.1 |  | 107.3 |  |
| petroleum....... |  |  |  |  |  | 109.3 |  | 106.0 |
| Durable goods.... |  | 107.2 | 105.2 | 107.4 | 110.0 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 104.0108.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 104.0 | 109.2 | 105.1 | 107.4 | 110.1 | 109.6 |  |  |
| Petroleum and products....... | 115.3 | 116.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 45.2 \\ 114.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.8 \\ 118.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.4 \\ 117.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.7 \\ 116.3 \end{array}$ | 53.5 | 56.4116.0 |
| Capital goods, except autos.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autos. | $\begin{aligned} & 132.4 \\ & 123.1 \end{aligned}$ | 135.5125.8 | 132.4 | 135.2 | 135.5 | 134.3 | 116.5 | 116.0 137.5 |
| Consumer goods. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 122.7 \\ & 118.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.4 \\ & 120.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.2 \\ & 121.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125.3 \\ & 120.3 \end{aligned}$ | 125.6 | 126.9121.9 |
| Durable goods... | $\begin{aligned} & 119.2 \\ & 128.7 \end{aligned}$ | 121.0 |  |  |  |  | 120.7 |  |
| Nondurable goods.... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 132.5 \\ & 121.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 119.2 \end{aligned}$ | 129.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 121.0 \\ & 131.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.3 \\ & 132.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 134.0 |
| Other... | $\begin{aligned} & 128.7 \\ & 119.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 121.7 | 122.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 121.5 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ | 120.7120.7 | 121.0121.0121.0 |
| Durable goods.. | $\begin{aligned} & 119.2 \\ & 119.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.4 \\ & 121.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.2 \\ & 119.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 121.7 \\ 121.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.5 \\ & 122.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods.... |  |  |  |  |  | 121.5 | 120.7 |  |

Table 7.17.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for National Defense Purchases of Goods and Services, 1982 Weights

|  | 1988 | 1989 r | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV' |
| National defense purchases .... | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 117.9 \\ 109.3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $122.5$ | 118.3 | 119.0 | 122.0 | 122.5 | 122.5 | 122.9 |
| Durable goods. |  |  | 109.6 | 110.1 | 112.2 | 111.5 | 111.1 | 110.6 |
| Military equipment $\qquad$ <br> Aircraft. <br> Missile | 110.8 | 112.6 | 111. | 11.4 | 113.8 | 112.8106.6 | 112.2 | 111.6104.3 |
|  |  | 116.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missiles ... | 1106.9 |  | 117.4 | 118.1 <br> 127 <br> 9 |  | 119.7 | 114.4132.3 | 113.6132.6 |
| Ships... | 125.6 <br> 89.8 | 131. | 126.6 90.6 |  | 118.7 130.2 |  |  |  |
| Vehicles.................. | 89.8108.1 | 111.1116.4 | 90.6108.1 |  | ${ }^{130.2}$ | 131.5 | 132.3 | 132.6 94.2 11.4 |
| Electronic equipment..... |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 113.9 \\ 103.9 \end{array}$ | 110.6 | ${ }_{111.0}$ | 111.3 116.6 | 111.4 117.8 1 |
| Other durable goods... | 112.4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 116.4 \\ 105.6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 112.3 \\ 103.0 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | 105.0 | 105.5 | 105.8 | 117.8 106.2 |
| Nondurable goods.. | , 4 | 75.4 | 75.7 | 74.7 | 74.9 | 76.7 | 74.4 | 75.6 |
| Petroleum products. | 58.2 | 58.8 | 60.6 | 58.7 | 58.5 | 60.9 | 57.2 | 58.4 |
| Ammunition........... | 98.9 | 102.3 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 101.1 | 102.1 | 102.4 | 103.6 |
| Other nondurable goods... | 115.5 | 119.0 | 115.7 | 117.8 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 118.8 | 120.5 |
| Services................................................... | 125.8 | 131.5 | 126.0 | 126.9 | 130.5 | 131.3 | 131.8 | 132.4 |
| Compensation of employees Military | 1227.2 <br> 1126.7 <br> 128 <br> 12 | 133.6 <br> 133.0 | 127.5 <br> 127.1 <br> 1 | 127.7127.3128.3 | 133.1 | 1133.5 | 133.7 | 134.0133.4135.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 123.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 134.8 \\ & 127.5 \\ & 1274 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | 128.2123.2 | 128.3 | 134.1 | 134.9 | 135.1 | ${ }_{129.3}^{135.1}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 122.1 <br> 132.8 | 122.2132.81 | 125.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 128.1 \\ & 125.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Contractual research and development........... Installation support ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.3 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ | 124.7 <br> 136.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 120.9 \\ & 131.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 125.9 139.1 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 117.6 \\ 156.5 \\ 94.6 \end{array}$ | 125.8 <br> 97.6 <br> 1.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 111.7 \\ & 152.6 \\ & 93.4 \\ & \hline 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132.8 \\ 119.2 \\ 161.2 \\ 99.0 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 132.8 \\ 119.9 \\ 157.9 \\ 99.8 \\ 111.9 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 135.0 \\ 121.1 \\ 155.6 \\ 97.5 \\ 111.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 137.6 \\ 12.8 \\ 157.0 \\ 96.5 \\ 111.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 123.3121.796.4113.0 |
| Personnel suppor ${ }^{3}$... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation of matericl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 107.2 | 111.9 | 108.5 | 108.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Structures $\qquad$ <br> Military facilities $\qquad$ <br> Other. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.2 \\ & 125.3 \\ & 122.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.6 \\ & 135.6 \\ & 130.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.8 \\ & 124.5 \\ & 122.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.8 \\ & 132.3 \\ & 123.6 \end{aligned}$ | 130.8 <br> 132.5 <br> 128.4 | 132.1 <br> 133.2 <br> 130.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 134.2 \\ & 135.8 \\ & 131.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 3 7 . 3} \\ & 140.8 \\ & 132.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

Table 7.16.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type, 1982 Weights

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 ${ }^{\prime}$ | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services $\qquad$ | 125.1 | 130.9 | $125.9$ | $126.9$ | $129.4$ | 130.5 | 131.4 | 132.5 |
| Federal. |  | $122.9$ | $118.7$ | $119.3$ | $122.3$ | $122.7$ | $123.0$ | 123.4 |
| National defense | 117.9 | 122.5 | 118.3 | 119.0 | 122.0 | 122.5 | 122.5 | 122.9 |
| Durable goods.. | 109.3 | 111.4 | 109.6 | 110.1 | 112.2 | 111.5 | 111.1 | 110.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 73.9 | 75.4 | 75.7 | 74.7 | 74.9 | 76.7 | 74.4 | 75.6 |
| Services.. | 125.8 | 131.5 | 126.0 | 126.9 | 130.5 | 131.3 | 131.8 | 132.4 |
| Compensation of employees. | 127.2 | 133.6 | 127.5 | 127.7 | 133.1 | 133.5 | 133.7 | 134.0 |
| Military.... | 126.7 | 133.0 | 127.1 | 127.3 | 132.6 | 132.8 | 133.0 | 133.4 |
| Civilian... | 128.1 | 134.8 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 134.1 | 134.9 | 135.1 | 135.1 |
| Other services. | 123.2 | 127.5 | 123.2 | 125.5 | 125.5 | 127.1 | 128.1 | 129.3 |
| Structures....... | 124.2 | 133.6 | 123.8 | 128.8 | 130.8 | 132.1 | 134.2 | 137.3 |
| Nondefense. | 118.0 | 123.8 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 123.0 | 123.2 | 124.2 | 124.7 |
| Durable goods | 101.6 | 105.3 | 101.7 | 103.3 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 105.3 | 106.3 |
| Nondurable goods. Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other nondurables.................................................. | 98.6 | 104.8 | 98.1 | 99.8 | 103.1 | 104.0 | 105.2 | 106.8 |
| Services ....... | 124.2 | 130.1 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 128.9 | 129.9 | 130.6 | 131.0 |
| Compensation of employees.. | 127.5 | 134.0 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 133.4 | 134.1 | 134.3 | 134.3 |
| Other services ................... | 119.2 | 124.1 | 119.7 | 120.6 | 122.1 | 123.4 | 124.8 | 125.9 |
| Structures... | 115.2 | 120.1 | 115.9 | 116.6 | 118.2 | 119.6 | 120.8 | 121.6 |
| State and local. | 130.4 | 136.9 | 131.2 | 132.6 | 134.7 | 136.2 | 137.6 | 139.1 |
| Durable goods.... | 113.4 | 117.4 | 114.0 | 115.0 | 116.2 | 117.0 | 117.7 | 118.7 |
| Nondurable goods.................. | 97.3 | 103.7 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 101.8 | 104.2 | 103.5 | 105.3 |
| Services ......... | 136.7 | 144.0 | 137.8 | 139.5 | 141.5 | 143.2 | 144.9 | 146.6 |
| Compensation of employees... | 137.8 | 145.5 | 139.0 | 140.8 | 142.7 | 144.5 | 146.4 | 148.2 |
| Other services.... | 131.6 | 137.5 | 132.3 | 133.4 | 135.8 | 137.0 | 137.9 | 139.1 |
| Structures.......................................... | 119.6 | 123.7 | 120.4 | 121.3 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 124.5 |

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


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


1. Percent changes for 1986 and the first quarter of 1986 reflect discontinuities in the series. the detailed prices used in the deflation of GNP, are measures of price change. In calculating changes in hese 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 measures price change between two consecutive periods,
using as weights the composition of GNP in the first period. The implicit price deflator is a byproduct of the
deflation of GNP. It is derived as the ratio of current- to constant-dollar GNP (multiplied by 100). It it the average of GNP. It is derived as the ratio of current- to constant-dollar prices used in the deflation of GNP, but the prices are weighted by the composition of GNP in each period. Consequently, the implicit price deflator reflects not only changes in prices but also
changes in the composition of GNP, and its use as a measure of price change should be avoided

## Reconciliation and Other Special Tables

Table 1.-Revisions in Selected Component Series of the NIPA's, Fourth Quarter of 1989


1. Not at annual rates.

Note--For the fourth quarter of 1989 , the following revised or additional major source data were incorporated: For personal consumption expenditures, revised retail sales for November and December, for nonresidential fixed investment, construction put in place in November (revised) and December, manufacturers', shipments of equipment for November (revised) and December, and partial information on plant and equipment
expenditures for the tuarter for residentali investment, construction put in place for November (revised and December, for change in business inventories, manufacturing and trade inventories for November (revised) and December, for net exports of goods and services, merchandise exports and merchandise imports for November (revised) and December, and partial information on infiows of investment income for the quarter, for
government purchases of goods and services, Federal outlays for December, and State and local construction put in place for November (revised) and December, for wages and salaries, revised employments, average hourly a earnings, and average weekly hours for November and December, and
for GNP prices, detailed merchandise export and import price indexes for December, uni-value indexes for perroteum impors for December, and residential housing prices for the quarter.

Table 2.-Reconciliation of Changes in BEA-Derived Compensation Per Hour with BLS Average Hourly Earnings
[Percent change from preceding quarter at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

|  | 1989 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| BEA-derived compensation per hour of all persons in the nonfarm business sector (less housing) ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Less: Contribution of supplements to wages and salaries per hour.. | -. 8 | . 2 | 0 | . 1 |
| Plus: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of persons in housing and in nonprofit institutions. | 0 | . 2 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| Less: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of persons in government enterprises, unpaid family workers, and self-employed. | -. 3 | 0 | 0 | -. 3 |
| Equals: Wages and salaries per hour of all persons in the nonfarm private business sector........................ | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Less conribution of: |  |  |  |  |
| Wages and salaries per hour of nonproduction workers in manufacturing ................................................... | -1.0 | -. 4 | -. 3 | -. 4 |
| BEA adjustment to average hourly earnings ${ }^{2}$......................................................................................... | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Other differences ${ }^{3}$........ | 1.9 | -. 3 | . 1 | 1.1 |
| Equals: BLS average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 |

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

${ }^{P}$ Preliminary.
4.9. The Burcau of Labor Statistics (BLS) estimates of changes in compensation per hour in the nonfarm business sector for the four quarters are
4.9. 5. For a discussion of this adjustment, see page 19 of the July 1988 Survey of Current Business.
3. Includes BEA use of non-BLS data and differences in detailed weighting and seasonal adjustment procedures.

Table 3.-Gross National Product in 1987 Dollars

|  | $1989{ }^{\circ}$ | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1989 |  |  |  |
|  |  | I | II | III' | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| GNP.. | 4,843.3 | 4,801.3 | 4,828.1 | 4,867.6 | 4,876.2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3,192.1 \\ & 455.3 \\ & 1,025.9 \\ & 1,710.9 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 1 5 9 . 5} \\ & 450.0 \\ & 1,024.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,173.6 \\ & 454.8 \\ & 1,018.6 \end{aligned}$ | 3,216.5 | 3,218.9 <br> 488.8 <br> 1029 |
| Durable goods........................... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,700.3 | $1,780.7$ | $1,029.6$ $1,740.5$ |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 733.3 | 738.0 | 734.7 | 731.9 |  |
| Fixed investment.......................... | 706.3 | 710.2 | 709.7 | 788.5 | 728.5 696.8 4826 |
| Nonresidential.. | 138.3 | 482.9 <br> 135.2 <br> 127 | 489.8131.6 | 493.8133.5 | ${ }_{132.7}^{482.6}$ |
| Structures, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 354.029.0 | 227.327.7 | 358.2219.9 | 360.3 | 349.9 |
| Residential. |  |  |  | 214.6 |  |
| Change in business inventories... | 27.0 |  | 25.0 |  | ${ }^{214.2}$ |
| Net exports of goods and services... | $\begin{aligned} & -37.3 \\ & 582.1 \\ & 619.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -44.2 \\ & 565.3 \\ & 609.5 \end{aligned}$ | -38.0 | -37.3585.8623.1 | -29.6596.1625.8 |
| Exports.... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports .................................... |  |  | 619.2 |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | $\begin{aligned} & 955.2 \\ & 37.2 \\ & 284.6 \\ & 94.6 \\ & 576.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 948.1 \\ 377.5 \\ 282.0 \\ 95.6 \end{gathered}$ | 957.8 | 956.5 | 958.4 |
| Federal.. |  |  | 384.3 | 379.9 | 373.8 |
| National defense..... |  |  | 283.8 | 289.8 | 282.6 |
| Nondefense........... |  |  | 100.4 | 90.0 | 91.3 |
| State and local............. |  | 570.6 | 573.5 | 576.6 | 584.5 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic purchases | $4,880.6$$4,816.4$108.2 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 4,845.6 \\ 4,773.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 4,866.1 \\ 4,803.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,904.9 \\ & 4,844.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,905.8 \\ & 4,844.5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 106.6 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 109.6 |
| GNP price index (nixed weighees), 1987=100. |  |  |  |  |  |

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

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
NoTE.-For background information about tables 4 and 5 , see "Alternate Measures of Real GNP" in the August 1989 SURVEY and page 20 of the November 1989 SURVEY.

Table 4.-Gross National Product in 1982 and 1987 Dollars; Annual and Quarterly Percent Changes

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

$\quad$ Revised. (1987-dollar estimates only).
$\rho$ Preliminary.

## Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators

| Index | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 | 1989 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1 | II | III | Iv |
|  | Index (1982=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leading index..... | 145.6 | 144.7 | 145.8 | 144.2 | 144.0 | 144.1 | 144.8 | 145.0 | ${ }^{1} 144.4$ | '144.5 | ${ }^{1} 145.3$ | 145.3 | 145.4 | 144.7 | 144.6 | ${ }^{144.7}$ |
| Coincident index.... | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.8 | 132.5 | 132.8 | 132.6 | 133.9 | 133.5 | 133.0 | ${ }^{1} 33.6$ | ${ }^{133.9}$ | 133.0 | 131.9 | 132.7 | 133.3 | ${ }^{\prime} 133.5$ |
| Lagging index. | 119.3 | 120.1 | 119.3 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 120.1 | 120.1 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 120.2 | ${ }^{120.5}$ | 119.9 | 119.2 | 120.0 | 120.0 | '120.3 |
|  | Percent change from preceding monsh (quarter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leading index...... | $\begin{array}{r} -.3 \\ .2 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$ | -.60.7 | .8.6-.7 | -1.1-.2.8 | -.1.2.2 | .1-.2-.3 | .51.00 | .1-.3-.2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline-.4 \\ -.4 \\ .3 \end{gathered}$ | .1.5..1 | 8.6.2$r .2$ | 0-.7-.5 | .71.02.7 | -.5.6.7 | -.1.50 | $r$ <br> .1 <br> $r .2$ <br>  <br> .2 |
| Coincident index....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lagging index............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Preliminary.
Note,-Quarterly data are averages of monthly figures. Quarterly percent changes are computed from quarterly data.

Long-Term Perspective: January 1970 to January 1990


# Federal Fiscal Programs 

T1 HE fiscal year 1991 budget, like its recent predecessors, calls for reductions from baseline outlays-that is, outlays that would take place without policy changes-to bring the deficit within the mandated limits of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as amended). The outlay reductions-which are not as deep as those in earlier budgets-are to be implemented by program reductions, terminations and recisions, management improvements, and sales of loans and physical assets.

To increase receipts, the budget proposes to lower the capital gains tax (increasing individual income taxes in the short run as taxpayers realize more capital gains), to implement management reforms to improve tax collections, to extend social security and medicare coverage to all State and local government employees (increasing social insurance contributions), to extend the telephone excise tax, and to introduce or increase a variety of feessuch as customs fees and airport and airway fees-to be paid by users and beneficiaries of Federal services.

The budget shows that national defense outlays increase 2.4 percent in 1991. (In real terms, according to the administration, national defense outlays decline 2.1 percent.) Outlays for the procurement of military hardware decline 2.0 percent in 1991, double the decline in 1990 . The largest increase- 15.6 percent-is for the category "atomic energy and other defenserelated activities." Nondefense outlays increase 3.2 percent in 1991. (In real terms, nondefense outlays decline 1.0 percent.) A large increase is proposed in the category of receipts that are a direct offset to outlays-called undistributed offsetting receipts.

## Economic assumptions

According to the Economic Report of the President, the administration's eco-
nomic assumptions are for "continued healthy economic growth and high levels of resource utilization, with inflation low and declining in later years." The report states that "economic policies and developments during 1989, particularly the containment of inflation, have set the stage for continued strong growth."


1. Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical worker
2. Percent of labor force, including armed forces residing in the United States.
3. Insured unemployment under the State regular unemployment
insurance program, excluding recipients of extended benefits, as perinsurance program, excluding recipients of extended
4. Average rate on new issues within a year. The estimates assume, by convention, that interest rates vary with the rate of inflation. Source: The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1991.

Real GNP is forecast to increase 2.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 1989 to the fourth quarter of 1990 and 3.3 percent to the fourth quarter of 1991 (table 1). Real GNP increased 2.7 percent during 1989, or 1.9 percent when adjusted for effects of the drought in late 1988. The Council of Economic Advisers, in describing the outlook for 1990 in the Economic Report, noted that the economy was affected by a number of disruptive events in late 1989. In September, Hurricane Hugo hit South Carolina, and in October, the Loma Prieta earthquake hit northern California. In addition, a strike at a major aircraft manufacturer halted work for most of October and November, and exceptionally cold weather in December may have reduced economic activity. The Council states that estimates indicate that the "strike alone subtracted nearly one-half percentage point from fourth-quarter growth in real GNP." The Council also states that the recovery from these events notwithstanding, "growth is expected to be relatively slow early in 1990 and then is expected to gain momentum later in the year."
The rate of inflation is expected to edge up slightly in 1990: The GNP deflator is forecast to increase 4.2 percent (fourth quarter to fourth quarter), compared with 4.0 percent in 1989. Increases in food and energy prices, which caused much of the fluctuation in the rate of inflation in 1989, are expected to be modest in 1990.
The Council states that "in line with moderate real growth, little change is expected in the rate of capacity utilization and the rate of unemployment. This will reduce upward pressure on prices caused by sectoral capacity bottlenecks and tightening labor markets." The unemployment rate is expected to increase slightly to 5.4 percent by the fourth quarter of 1990. The level of employment is expected to increase 1.2 million for the year,
and the interest rate for 91-day Treasury bills is expected to decline to 6.7 percent.

For 1990, the Council based the real GNP increase (fourth quarter to fourth quarter) on the following assessment. Personal consumption expenditures and nonresidential fixed investment are expected to increase about the same as in 1989-2.4 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. The continued growth in nonresidential fixed investment is expected because "the need for further capacity will continue to stimulate growth in investment, particularly for equipment." Residential investment is expected to increase 5.1 percent, in contrast to a 6.1 -percent decline in 1989. According to the Council, "further declines in interest rates and a rebound from slow housing production in 1989 are expected to stimulate housing construction in 1990. Housing starts are projected to average 1.5 million units at an annual rate by the fourth quarter of 1990." Inventory investment is not expected to add to growth of real GNP in 1990 as it did in 1989. In 1989, inventory investment

Table 2.-Relation of Baseline Budget to the Budget

was largely due to the replenishment of farm stocks following the drought and to the accumulation of motor vehicle inventories, particularly in the fourth quarter; farm inventory investment is expected to be more modest in 1990. According to the Council, "as in 1989, improvements in real net exports are expected to be smaller and more gradual over the near term, relative to the strong gains in 1987 and 1988." Nonetheless, net exports are expected to contribute to real GNP growth. Federal Government purchases of goods and services are expected to decline 2.7 percent, compared with a 3.0 -percent decline in 1989. According to the Council, the 1990 decline reflects "a continued commitment to deficit reduction." State and local government purchases are expected to increase 2.0 percent, slightly slower than in 1989.

## Baseline estimates

Baseline estimates show what receipts and outlays would be without policy change. In concept, they are neither recommended amounts nor forecasts; they are bases with which administration or congressional proposals can be compared. In recent years, administration budgets presented two sets of baseline estimates-those for current services and those required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Control Act of 1985 (as amended and commonly known as Gramm-RudmanHollings or GRH). To alleviate confusion resulting from various baseline estimates, the fiscal year 1991 budget presents a single set of baseline estimates. This baseline conforms to GRH requirements and can be used to determine whether automatic spending reductions are necessary to meet the 1991 deficit target set by GRH. The level of receipts generally assumes that tax changes occur as scheduled under current law, and the level of outlays is generally that needed to maintain ongoing Federal programs and activities in real terms. The estimates are based on the same economic assumptions as those underlying the budget.
Budget receipts are $\$ 13.9$ billion higher than baseline receipts, reflecting the administration proposals to increase receipts, as previously mentioned (table 2). Budget outlays are $\$ 7.7$ billion lower than baseline outlays. This estimate reflects an anomaly to satisfy a GRH requirement to exclude expired programs from the baseline. The baseline, therefore, assumes
that the food stamp program, which is scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 1990, will not be renewed. The budget includes a renewal of the program. After adjusting the baseline to include the food stamp program, budget outlays are $\$ 22.8$ billion lower than baseline outlays; proposed program reductions ( $\$ 25.2$ billion) exceed proposed program increases (\$2.4 billion).
The largest program increase- $\$ 1.4$ billion-is for general science, space, and technology and reflects the administration proposal to increase spending for basic research, the space shuttle program, a space station, and exploration, including a mission to Mars.

The largest program reduction- $\$ 5.5$ billion-is for medicare and reflects proposals to reduce payments for hospital capital costs, medical education, and outpatient services. National defense outlays are reduced $\$ 3.2$ billion by proposals to reduce the number of military personnel, to eliminate weapons systems, and to implement management reforms. Proposals to reduce reliance on price-support payments and to enforce the cap on such payments contribute to the reduction in spending for farm income stabilization. A proposal to eliminate the January 1991 cost-of-living adjustment for Federal retirees and their option to withdraw contributions in a lump sum reduces spending for income security. A number of proposalsincluding the use of competitive bidding to sell certain Federal Communication Commission radio licenses, the sale of parts of various power marketing administrations, and the lease of the naval petroleum reserve-increase undistributed offsetting receipts.

Table 3.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures [Billions of dollars]


## The budget estimates

The budget deficit decreases from $\$ 123.8$ billion in fiscal year 1990 to $\$ 63.1$ billion in fiscal year 1991 (table 3 and chart 1). Of the $\$ 60.7$ billion decrease in the deficit, $\$ 37.3$ billion is the result of an assumed decline in the baseline budget deficit, and $\$ 23.4$ billion is the result of the administration's deficit-reduction proposals.

Receipts increase $\$ 96.7$ billion-or 9.0 percent-in 1991, to $\$ 1,170.2$ billion. Receipts in 1990 are $\$ 1,073.5$ billion, up 8.4 percent from 1989. Administration proposals increase receipts $\$ 13.9$ billion in 1991. The largest increase is $\$ 4.9$ billion as a result of lowering the capital gains tax. Extending social security and medicare coverage to all State and local employees increases receipts $\$ 3.8$ billion, and management reforms increase receipts $\$ 2.5$ billion.
Outlays increase $\$ 36.1$ billion-or 3.0 percent-in 1991, to $\$ 1,233.3$ billion. Outlays in 1990 are $\$ 1,197.2$ billion, up 4.8 percent from 1989. The 1991 increase is the net result of $\$ 51.5$ billion in increases and $\$ 15.4$ billion in decreases. Table 4 shows budget outlays by function: Four functionsnational defense, social security, net interest, and medicare-account for over one-half of the increase in total outlays. The largest increase$\$ 16.3$ billion-is for social security

## Federal Fiscal Position: Surplus or Deficit (-)



CHART 1
Federal sector
BEA has prepared estimates of the Federal sector on the national income and product accounts (NIPA) basis that

Table 5.-Relation of Federal Government Receipts in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Budget

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fiscal year |  |  |
|  | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
| Budget receipts...................................... | 1,142.6 | 1,197.6 | 1,233.3 |
| Less: Coverage differences ..................... | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Plus: Netting differences: |  |  |  |
| Contributions to government employees retirement funds... | 41.7 | 45.0 | 48.3 |
| Other..................................... | 20.1 | 20.1 | 23.9 |
| Timing differences: |  |  |  |
| Corporate income tax............... | -6.8 | -4.7 | -1.9 |
| Federal and State unemployment insurance taxes | .6 | -. 3 | -. 4 |
| Withheld personal income tax and social security contributions.. | 2.5 | -2.3 | 1.4 |
| Excise taxes ................................. | -. 4 | . 6 | . 1 |
| Other....................................... |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous............................. |  |  |  |
| Equals: Federal Government receipts, NIPA's $\qquad$ | 1,046.4 | 1,128.3 | 1,239.3 |

are consistent with the budget estimates (table 3). Estimates of the Federal sector, which are integrated conceptually and statistically with the rest of the NIPA's, differ in several respects from the budget estimates. Unlike those in the budget, these estimates exclude financial transactions, such as loans, and they record several categories of receipts and expenditures on a timing basis different from that of the budget. (For a more detailed discussion of the differences, see Government Transactions, Methodology Paper Series MP-5, listed on the inside back cover.) Table 5 shows the relation between budget receipts and NIPA receipts, and table 6 shows the relation between budget outlays and NIPA expenditures.

Table 6.-Relation of Federal Government Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Budget
[Billions of dollars]


Federal receipts on the NIPA basis are $\$ 1,239.3$ billion in fiscal year 1991, up $\$ 111.0$ billion from 1990 (chart 2). The 1991 increase is the result of an


*Estimates by BEA
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
$\$ 88.7$ billion increase due to higher tax bases and a $\$ 22.3$ billion increase due to tax changes (table 7). The increase due to tax changes is largely accounted for by social security rate and base increases and by proposed legislation. The proposal to reduce the capital gains tax increases personal tax and nontax receipts. Proposed legislation, including permanently extending the telephone excise tax (which expires December 31, 1990) and auctioning certain Federal Communication Commission radio licenses, increases indirect business tax and nontax accruals. The proposal to extend social security and medicare hospital coverage to all State and local government employees increases contributions for social insurance.
Federal expenditures on the NIPA basis are $\$ 1,287.7$ billion in 1991, up $\$ 41.2$ billion from 1990 (charts 3 and 4). Table 8 highlights the major factors that contribute to recent changes in Federal expenditures. The largest increase in 1991- $\$ 15.8$ billion-is for social security, including $\$ 10.2$ billion for cost-of-living adjustments. Within purchases, Federal employee pay raises add $\$ 4.5$ billion, and purchases by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration add $\$ 3.3$ billion; partly offsetting these increases is a $\$ 3.2$ billion decline in purchases of military hardware. Grants-in-aid to State and local governments for public assistance increase $\$ 5.8$ billion. Net interest paid

## Federal Government Expenditures, NIPA Basis


*Estimates by BEA
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
declines $\$ 1.1$ billion, and an increase in the Postal Service surplus more than accounts for the decline in subsidies less the current surplus of government enterprises.

Table 8.-Sources of Change in Federal Government Expenditures, NIPA Basis
[Billions of dollars]


1. Consists of pay raises beginning with January 1989

CHART 4
Changes in Federal Government Expenditures, NIPA Basis

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

Table 10.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures, NIPA Basis
[Billions of dollars; quarters at seasonally adjusted annual rates]


Table 9 shows the relation between national defense outlays in the budget and national defense purchases on the NIPA basis. In 1991, outlays, which are recorded on a checks-issued basis, increase more than purchases, which are recorded on a delivery basis.

Quarterly pattern.-Table 10 shows the major factors that affect the quarterly pattern of receipts and expenditures through fiscal 1991. Receipts re-

Table 9.-Relation of National Defense Purchases in the National Income and Product Accounts to National Defense Outlays in the Budget

flect the pattern of enacted and proposed legislation and the administration's projected quarterly pattern of wages and profits. Expenditures reflect the pattern of proposed legislation and selected other items, mainly pay raises for Federal employees and cost-of-living adjustments in social security and Federal employee retirement benefits.

The Federal deficit, which was virtually flat through 1989, declines sharply in the first quarter of 1990 as receipts increase more than expenditures. The first-quarter increase in receipts- $\$ 65.4$ billion-includes a social security base and tax rate increase and the initial effects of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. Thereafter, the deficit continues to decline steadily as increases in receipts outpace increases in expenditures.

Cyclically adjusted deficit.-Cyclically adjusted receipts, expenditures, and surplus or deficit are estimates of what these measures would be if the economy were moving along a trend GNP path-a path free from cyclical fluctuations-rather than along its actual path. Consequently, cyclical fluctuations in the economy do not affect cyclically adjusted budgets.

As measured using cyclical adjustments based on a 6-percent unemployment rate trend GNP, the Federal sector of the NIPA's was in deficit in cal-
endar year 1988 (table 11). The deficit increased in 1989 but is expected to decline in 1990. In 1990 and 1991, the cyclically adjusted deficit follows a pattern similar to that of the NIPA deficit, although at a higher level. It declines sharply in the first quarter of 1990 and continues to decline steadily through the third quarter of 1991.

Table 11.-Cyclically Adjusted Surplus or Deficit $(-)$, NIPA Basis

|  | Based on 6-percent unemployment rate trend GNP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level | Change |
| Calendar year |  |  |
| 1988 ..................... | -172.5 | -13.0 |
| 1989 ....................................... | -187.3 | -14.8 |
|  | -145.8 | 41.5 |
| Quarters |  |  |
| 1988: |  |  |
| I.......................................... | -173.1 | 5.9 |
| II........................................ | -168.0 | 5.1 |
| III........................................ | -150.8 | 17.2 |
| IV........................................ | -198.1 | -47.3 |
| 1989: |  |  |
| I............................................ | -185.2 | 12.9 |
| II ................................................ | -183.3 | 1.9 |
| III........................................ | -184.3 | -1.0 |
| IV........................................ | -196.5 | -12.2 |
| 1990: |  |  |
| I............................................ | -165.0 | 31.5 |
|  | -155.1 | 9.9 |
| III........................................ | -134.8 | 20.3 |
| IV .......................................... | -128.4 | 6.4 |
| 1991: |  |  |
| I.......................................... | -114.1 | 14.3 |
| III........................................ | $-96.7$ | 17.4 |
| III......................................... | -75.2 | 21.5 |

## Senior Vacancies

BEA invites applications for two senior positions-Associate Director for Regional Economics and Associate Director for International Economics.
The Associate Director for Regional Economics coordinates the work of the Regional Economic Measurement Division and the Regional Economic Analysis Division, prepares analyses of major developments and problems in regional economics, and advises Government officials and consults with public and private groups on matters related to BEA's regional economics program.
The Associate Director for International Economics coordinates the work of the Balance of Payments Division and the International Investment Division, prepares analyses of major developments and problems in international economics, and advises Government officials and consults with public and private groups on matters related to BEA's international economics program.
These are career reserved positions in the Senior Executive Service; the salary range for SES positions currently is $\$ 71,200$ to $\$ 83,600$.
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By DAVID F. SULLIVAN

## State and Local Government Fiscal Position in 1989

THE surplus of State and local governments, as measured on a national income and product accounts (NIPA) basis, was $\$ 44$ billion in $1989, \$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion less than in 1988 (table 1). This deterioration in the overall fiscal position was the net result of a $\$ 7$ billion increase in the surplus of social insurance funds and a $\$ 12^{1 / 2}$ billion increase in the other funds deficit. The fiscal position of State and local governments has deteriorated steadily since 1984: The other funds surplus declined through 1986 and a deficit appeared in 1987. In 1988, the deterioration was the result of a slowing in the pace of personal tax and nontax receipts and a strong increase in expenditures. The continued deterioration in 1989despite a strong rebound in personal tax and nontax receipts-was the result of a decrease in corporate profits tax accruals, a slowing in the pace of indirect business tax and nontax accruals, and another strong increase in expenditures.

## Receipts

State and local government receipts increased $6^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989, $1 / 2$ percentage point less than in 1988 (table 2). General own-source receiptsthat is, receipts excluding contributions for social insurance and Federal grants-in-aid-showed a similar decel-

Table 1.-State and Local Government Receipts, Expenditures, and Surplus or Deficit, NIPA Basis

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Calendar years |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |

Nore-The estimates, for 1988 and 1989 are in table 3.3 in the "Selected NIPA Tables" in this issue; the estimates for 1985-87 are in
table 3.3 in the "National Income and Product Accounts Tables" in the July 1989 SURVEY of CURRENT BUsiness.
eration in 1989. The deceleration in total receipts was more than accounted for by corporate profits tax accruals, which decreased 9 percent in 1989, following a 12-percent increase in 1988. Receipts other than corporate profits taxes increased 7 percent in 1989; they increased $6^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1988 . Personal tax and nontax receipts accelerated sharply in 1989, following a sharp deceleration in 1988. Indirect business tax and nontax accruals and Federal grants-in-aid decelerated in 1989, following accelerations in 1988. Contributions for social insurance increased at about the same rate in 1989 as in 1988.

The decrease in corporate profits tax accruals reflected corporate profits before tax, which decreased 6 percent in 1989, following a 15 -percent increase
in 1988. ${ }^{1}$ In its effect on accruals, the decrease in corporate profits more than offset tax rate increases imposed by several States on corporate profits in 1989.

Personal tax and nontax receipts accelerated; these receipts increased $8^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989 , up from $4^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1988. The acceleration was traceable to income taxes, which increased 10 percent in 1989, up from $2^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1988. The pattern of income taxes

[^3] and Local Tax Revenue.

Table 2.-State and Local Government Receipts, NIPA Basis

|  | Calendar years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |
|  | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
| Receipts.................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 581.8 \\ & 438.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 656.1 \\ & 503.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 701.6 \\ & 537.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 746.4 \\ & 570.4 \end{aligned}$ | 7.6 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts |  | $\begin{array}{r} 140.2 \\ 72.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 151.5 | 165.8 | 173.7 | 188.1 | 8.0 | 9.511.2 | 4.72.6 | 8.310.0 |
| Income taxes ................................... | 77.6 |  | 86.3 | 88.5 | 97.4 | 7.5 |  |  |  |
| Nontaxes ................................................ | 56.211.8 | 61.2 | 65.8 | 70.3 | 74.9 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 |  |  |  |
| Other.............................................. |  | 12.7 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 6.2 |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits tax accruals................. | 20.2 | 22.5 | 23.7 | 26.5 | 24.1 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 12.0 | -9.1 |  |  |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals... | $\begin{aligned} & 278.5 \\ & 131.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 298.5 \\ & 140.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 314.0 \\ & 149.2 \end{aligned}$ | 336.8160.5 | 358.2170.8 | 7.16.9 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 6.46.47.1 |  |  |  |
| Sales taxes........................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property taxes.................................... | 107.140.5 | 114.643.8 | 121.3 | 131.045.2 | 140.3 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 8.03.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Other...................................................... |  |  | 43.5 |  | 47.1 | 8.1 | -. 6 |  | 7.1 |  |  |  |
| Contributions for social insurance... | $\begin{aligned} & 43.2 \\ & 99.7 \end{aligned}$ | 47.1 | 50.0 | 53.3111.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 56.7 \\ 119.4 \end{array}$ | 8.9 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 |  |  |  |
| Federal grants-in-aid ... |  | 106.8 | 102.6 |  |  | 7.1 | -3.9 | 8.5 | 7.2 |  |  |  |
| Addendum-Receipts excluding selected law changes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 581.5 \\ & 438.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 627.7 \\ & 473.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 655.5 \\ & 502.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700.7 \\ & 536.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 743.2 \\ & 567.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | 6.15.8 |  |  |  |
| General own-source receipts ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NoTE.-Estimates of the effect on receipts of law changes are calculated as follows. For changes of which BEA is aware (hence the use of "selected" in the line title in the table), the estimate is of the amount of the change over the 12 -month period after the change is introduced. For personal taxes, the change is introduced when the tax is paid/refunded or when withholding is changed. For indirect business taxes, the change is
introduced to coincide with the transaction affected. The calculations are made by months for personal taxes and nontaxes (because they are used to introduced to coincide with the transaction affected. The calculations are made by months for personal taxes and nontaxes (because they are used to noted. First, aggregation of the monthly or quarterly estimates to calendar years may give results that appear anomalous. For example, a sales tax
imposed for 1 year beginning July 1 would be recorded as follows: (a) For quarters, an increase in receipts by the amount of the 12 -month yield in imposed for 1 year beginning July 1 would be recorded as follows: (a) For quarters, an increase in receipts by the amount of the 12 -month yield in
the third quarter of that year and a decrease by the same amount in the third quarter of the following year, and (b) for calendar years, an increase the third quarter of that year and a decrease by the same amount in the third quarter of the following year, and (b) for calendar years, an ing year,
in receipts by the amount of the 12 -month yield divided by 2 in the year that the increase takes place, no change in receipts in the following yer and a decrease by the amount of the 12 -month yield divided by 2 in the year atter that (i.e., 2 years atter the increase). Second, a law change after
July, which is the beginning of the fiscal year for many States, would have more impact on receipts of the next calendar year than on those of the calendar year in which it occurs.
The effects of tax law changes excluded from receipts to derive the addenda items in the table are the effects of the changes beginning with those introduced in 1984. The 12 -month effects, recorded for calendar years as described above, are cumulated.
continued to reflect both behavioral responses of taxpayers to the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and State and local legislative actions. Beginning in 1986, taxpayers have deferred income to later years to take advantage of lower income tax rates provided by the Tax Reform Act after 1986. This and other behavioral responses to the Tax Reform Act had the largest effect on 1987 income taxes, but also affected 1988 and 1989. The net effect on income taxes of these taxpayer responses was to add an estimated $\$ 3$ billion in $1987, \$^{1 / 2}$ billion in 1988 , and $\$ 1 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ billion in 1989. In addition, State legislation reduced income taxes an estimated $\$ 2^{1 / 2}$ billion in 1988 and $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in 1989. This legislation included actions, particularly in 1988, by a number of States to return all or part of the "windfall" associated with the Tax Reform Act. In the absence of both the taxpayer responses and the legislative actions, income taxes would have increased $8^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1988 and $9^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989.

Indirect business tax and nontax accruals decelerated in 1989; these accruals increased $6{ }^{1 / 2}$ percent, down from $7^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1988. Both sales and property taxes decelerated about 1 percentage point. Sales taxes would have decelerated about $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ percentage points in the absence of legislative actions, which added nearly $\$ 3$ billion to sales taxes in 1989; they had added about $\$ 2^{1 / 2}$ billion in 1988 . In the absence of these actions, sales taxes would have increased $4^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989 and 6 percent in 1988. Other indirect business tax and nontax accruals increased 4 percent in 1989, about the same as in 1988.

Contributions for social insurance increased $6^{1 / 2}$ percent in both 1989 and in 1988, reflecting the steady growth in wages and salaries of State and local government employees. Federal grants-in-aid decelerated in 1989; they increased 7 percent, down from $81 / 2$ percent in 1988. The deceleration was more than accounted for by decreases in 1989 in grants for highways, social services, and community development. In contrast, grants for medicaid, education, mass transit, and some other types of grants increased more than 9 percent in 1989.

## Expenditures

State and local government expenditures increased $7^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989, slightly less than in 1988 (table 3).

Purchases of goods and services and transfer payments to persons, the two largest categories of expenditures, decelerated slightly in 1989.

Purchases of goods and services increased $7^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989, down from 8 percent in 1988. Compensation of employees decelerated slightly, purchases of structures decelerated sharply, and purchases of other goods and services accelerated. The deceleration in purchases of structures was accounted for by highway construction, which decreased $\$^{1 / 2}$ billion, after a $\$ 3$ billion increase in 1988. Construction other than for highways increased $\$ 3^{1 / 2} 2$ billion in 1989; the largest increases were for educational buildings, sewers, and other buildings, such as offices and prisons.
The acceleration in other purchases of goods and services was most marked in purchases of nondurable goods, although purchases of durable goods and of services other than compensation also contributed. Measured in constant (1982) dollars, other purchases increased at about the same rate in

1989 as in 1988 (table 4); purchases of durables decelerated slightly, while purchases of nondurables and of other services increased at about the same rate as in 1988. A sharp acceleration in prices of nondurables was the major reason for the acceleration in currentdollar purchases of nondurables given the steady increase in the constantdollar measure. The fixed-weighted price index for nondurables purchased by State and local governments increased $6^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989, up from $2^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1988, primarily because of a sharp increase in petroleum prices, following a decrease in 1988. The fixed-weighted price indexes for durables and for other services also accelerated in 1989, but not as sharply (see table 7.16 in the "Selected NIPA Tables" in this issue).

Expenditures other than purchases accelerated in 1989; these expenditures increased $7 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ percent in 1989, up from $6^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1988. Transfer payments to persons increased $8^{1 / 2}$ percent in 1989, down from 9 percent in 1988; this slight deceleration was

Table 3.-State and Local Government Expenditures, NIPA Basis

|  | Calendar years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |
|  | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
| Expenditures ............................................. | 516.7 | 563.5 | 604.8 | 651.9 | 702.2 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Purchases of goods and services .............................. | 465.6 | 505.7 | 544.5 | 587.6 | 633.1 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Compensation of employees.................................... | 278.8 | 300.3 | 32.1 | 346.5 | 371.0 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| Structures........................................................... | 53.7 | 60.6 | 64.6 | 69.3 | 72.3 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 4.3 |
| Other.............................................................. | 133.2 | 144.8 | 157.9 | 171.9 | 189.8 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 10.4 |
| Transfer payments to persons................................ | 101.1 | 110.9 | 119.6 | 130.3 | 141.5 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
| Benefits from social insurance funds....................... | 30.3 | 33.9 | 37.3 | 41.0 | 44.8 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| Public assistance ................................................ | 65.1 | 70.7 | 75.6 | 82.1 | 88.8 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| Other............................................................... | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| Net interest paid......................................... | -32.4 | -34.4 | -37.5 | -40.3 | -42.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Interest paid...................................................... | 42.2 | 47.9 | 53.8 | 59.9 | 65.9 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 9.9 |
| Less: Interest received by government...................... | 74.6 | 82.3 | 91.3 | 100.2 | 108.5 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 8.3 |
| Social insurance funds............................ | 35.2 | 39.9 | 45.8 | 52.3 47.9 | 58.4 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 11.6 |
| Other ................................................... | 39.4 | 42.3 | 45.5 | 47.9 | 50.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Less: Dividends received .................................... | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 23.2 | 17.0 |
| Social insurance funds................................ | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 23.0 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 17.0 |
| Other ...................................................... | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | -3.8 | -. 7 | 18.1 | 16.5 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises | -13.1 | -13.2 | -15.1 | -17.5 | -20.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidies................................................... |  | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises....... | 13.8 | 13.9 | 15.8 | 18.3 | 20.8 | . 8 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 13.9 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | ..... | ...... | ..... |

Table 4.-State and Local Government Purchases in Constant Dollars

|  | Calendar years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Billions of 1982 dollars |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |
|  | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
| State and local government purchases.................. | 405.2 | 427.5 | 442.1 | 456.2 | 469.0 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Compensation of employees................................ | 235.0 | 240.8 | 246.0 | 250.9 | 255.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Structures......................................................... | 48.4 | 53.7 | 56.4 | 57.8 | 58.2 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | . 8 |
| Other............................................................... | 121.8 | 132.9 | 139.7 | 147.6 | 155.6 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Addendum: <br> Fixed-weighted price index, total purchases | 115.3 | 119.2 | 124.3 | 130.4 | 136.9 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.0 |

traceable to State and local retirement benefits and medical care transfers. In 1989, interest paid decelerated for the fifth consecutive year; interest received also decelerated, so that the increase in net interest paid was less in 1989 than in 1988.

## Fiscal position

The fiscal position of State and local governments as indicated by the other funds measure deteriorated in 1989; the deficit increased from $\$ 28$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1988 to $\$ 44^{1 / 2}$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1989 (chart 5). ${ }^{2}$ The year began, however, with an improvement in the fiscal position, reflecting a large increase in receipts, specifically in Federal grants-in-aid. The fiscal position deteriorated throughout the rest of the year, ending with a $\$ 10$ billion increase in the other funds deficit in the fourth quarter. The deterioration resulted from increases in expenditures that consistently exceeded increases in receipts. After a $\$ 16$ billion increase in the first quarter, receipts slowed to an average increase of $\$ 9$ billion a quarter; much of the slowing was due to the pattern of corporate taxes, which decreased $\$ 2$ billion a quarter in the last three quarters of the year. In the fourth quarter, Federal grants-in-aid increased $\$ 4$ billion; this increase included a $\$ 1 / 2$ billion increase in disaster relief grants in response to Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake.
Expenditures, on the other hand, increased at an average of nearly $\$ 13^{1 / 2}$ billion throughout the year. A smaller-than-average increase in the third quarter was due to a slight decrease in purchases of structures and to a smaller-than-average increase in purchases of nondurables resulting from a decrease in prices of petroleum products. A large increase in the fourth
2. The quarterly estimates of State and local governments receipts and expenditures for 1989 are shown in table 3.3 of the "Selected NIPA Tables" in this issue of the Survey of Current Business.
quarter was due to a $\$ 4^{1 / 2}$ billion increase in purchases of structures, an increase in prices of petroleum products following the third-quarter decrease, and spending by State and local governments in response to Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake. Purchases of goods and services and transfers to persons increased an estimated $\$ 1$ billion and $\$ 1 / 2$ billion, respectively, in the fourth quarter as a result of these two natural disasters.

## Outlook

A major factor in the outlook for the State and local fiscal position in 1990 will be the pace of economic activity; this discussion assumes year-toyear economic growth of about 2 percent in 1990, less than the nearly 3 percent attained in 1989. General own-

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
source receipts are likely to increase about 7 percent, assuming a modest increase in corporate profits before tax in 1990 that would reverse the decrease in corporate profits tax accruals experienced in 1989 and assuming no further tax legislation. Legislative changes already enacted should reduce personal income taxes about $\$ 1$ billion in 1990 and should increase sales taxes about $\$ 2$ billion. Federal grants-in-aid are likely to increase about 8 percent, reflecting substantial increases in grants for medicaid, aid to families with dependent children, and health care. If contributions for social insurance increase at about the same rate in 1990 as in 1989 , total receipts are likely to increase to about \$795-800 billion.
On the expenditures side, the increase in purchases is likely to be smaller in 1990 than in 1989. Given the deterioration in the fiscal position, State and local governments are likely to curb the growth of expenditures, particularly purchases other than compensation and structures. Purchases of structures, in contrast, are likely to increase more in 1990 than in 1989, despite little change in the level of grants for capital purposes. Another source of funds for purchases of structures, new borrowing by State and local governments; increased in 1989. In addition, State and local government construction will probably include some rebuilding of highways and other structures damaged in the Loma Prieta earthquake. Assuming a 6-percent increase in structures, total purchases would increase about 7 percent. Transfer payments are likely to increase slightly faster in 1990 than in 1989, led by increases in medical care transfers, which are largely financed by Federal grants. Increases in other expenditures similar to those experienced in 1989 would bring total expenditures to about $\$ 750-755$ billion in 1990 .
Accordingly, the NIPA surplus would increase slightly, to about $\$ 45-50$ billion. The social insurance funds surplus is likely to increase to about $\$ 85$ billion, so that the other funds deficit would increase to about $\$ 35-40$ billion.

# A Guide to BEA Statistics on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States 

T1 HE recent surge in foreign direct investment in the United States has caused a great deal of public debate on the magnitude and significance of such investment. Attention is focused on questions such as how much is invested, who is investing from abroad, what industries are most affected, what States receive the most investment, and how are these investments financed. This guide is designed to help those interested in foreign direct investment in the United States understand the data that are collected and published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Its purpose is to explain the types of information collected and clarify the differences in the data sets.

Direct investment implies that a person in one country has a lasting interest in and a degree of influence over the management of a business enterprise in another country. The criteria used to distinguish direct investment from other types of investment are rather arbitrary. In most countries, some percentage of ownership of a foreign company is used. The criterion used in the United States is set forth in the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, which authorizes the collection of the direct investment data by BEA. Under the act, ownership or control of 10 percent or more of an enterprise's voting securities is considered evidence of a lasting interest in or a degree of influence over management sufficient to constitute direct investment. Thus, foreign direct investment in the United States is defined as the ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by one foreign person of 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business

Note.-Much of the material in this article was drawn from methodologies and technical notes by Betty L. Barker, R. David Belli, and Ned G. Howenstine, which appear in other sources.

> Further Information About Direct Investment
> A list of other articles, publications, and diskettes on direct investment is available from BEA. Requests should be sent to International Investment Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, BE-50, Washington, D.C. 20230 .
enterprise or the equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise. Any foreign investment that is not direct investment by this definition is considered portfolio investment. Data on portfolio investment are collected by the Treasury Department and are included, together with BEA's data on direct investment, in the U.S. international transactions accounts and in the U.S. international investment position of the United States, both of which appear in the Survey of Current Business.
BEA's data provide comprehensive and reliable information needed to monitor, assess the impact of, and guide U.S. policy on foreign direct investment in the United States. They give a detailed picture of the levels, growth, origin, and State and industrial distribution of foreign direct investment and of the financial and operating characteristics of the U.S. affiliates. The data are collected under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act by means of mandatory surveys of the U.S. affiliates of foreign companies; they are published in regular articles in the Survey and in supplementary publications. ${ }^{1}$

[^4]
## General Description of Data

BEA collects three broad sets of data: (1) Balance of payments and the direct investment position data, (2) financial and operating data of U.S. affiliates, and (3) establishment and acquisition data. Each of these data sets focuses on a distinct aspect of foreign direct investment in the United States. The balance of payments and direct investment position data track the transactions and positions of both new and existing U.S. affiliates with their foreign parents; the financial and operating data provide a picture of the overall activities of the U.S. affiliates; and the acquisition and establishment data track new direct investments, regardless of whether the invested funds were raised here or abroad.

## Balance of payments and direct investment position data

This set of data covers the U.S. affiliate's transactions and positions with its foreign parent or other members of its foreign parent group. (See box on page 30.) The major items included in the U.S. balance of payments are direct investment capital flows, direct investment income, royalties and license fees, and other services transactions with affiliated foreigners. The foreign direct investment position in the United States is a component of the U.S. international investment position. Balance of payments data are collected in two BEA quarterly surveys and are published in quarterly articles on U.S. international transactions in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Survey of Current Business. The position data are published in the U.S. international investment position article in the June Survey. More detailed tables on capital and income flows and on the position appear in the August Survey.

Direct investment capital flows consist of equity and intercompany debt flows between U.S. affiliates and their foreign parent groups and the foreign parents' share of the reinvested earnings of their U.S. affiliates. They represent the financing supplied to an affiliate by its foreign parent group. As discussed in the box, capital flows can take place between the U.S. affiliate and the foreign parent, the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO), or other members of the foreign parent group.
The direct investment position equals the yearend book value of the foreign parent groups' equity (including retained earnings) in, and net outstanding loans to, their U.S. affiliates. In other words, it is the cumulative value of net capital inflows from foreign direct investors. The position at the end of the current year is equal to the position at the end of the previous year plus net capital inflows and valuation adjustments in the current year. ${ }^{2}$
2. Valuation adjustments primarily reflect differences between transaction values, which are used to record direct investment capital inflows, and book val-

For example, the foreign direct investment position in the United States was $\$ 271.8$ billion at yearend 1987. In 1988, net capital inflows were $\$ 58.4$ billion and net valuation adjustments were a negative $\$ 1.4$ billion. Adding the latter two figures to the 1987 position gives the yearend 1988 position of $\$ 328.9$ billion (table 1).
The direct investment position estimates are carried at book value and are not adjusted to current value. Thus, they largely reflect prices at the time of investment rather than prices of the current period. For a brief discussion of book value, see the section on characteristics of the data.
Direct investment income consists of (1) the foreign parents' shares of the U.S. affiliates' earnings (net of U.S. withholding taxes on distributed earnings) and (2) interest on intercompany
ues on U.S. affiliates' books, which are used to record the position and hence changes in the position. For example, these adjustments include differences between the sales value and the book value of affiliates that are sold by foreign parents and differences between the purchase value and the book value of affiliates that are acquired by foreign parents.

Table 1.-Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Position, Capital, Income, and Other Flows, 1987-88

|  | 1987 | 1988 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position .................................... | 271,788 | 328,850 |
| Capital inflow (outflow)............... | 46,894 | 58,435 |
| Equity capital .......................... | 30,621 | 40,362 |
| Reinvested eamings .................. | 1,481 | 6,560 |
| Intercompany debt..................... | 14,792 | 11,513 |
| Valuation adjustments................... | 4,480 | -1,373 |
| Income ..................................... | 9,500 | 16,748 |
| Earnings ................................ | 5,874 | 11,830 |
| Interest..................................... | 3,626 | 4,918 |
| Royalties and license fees ............. | 843 | 968 |
| Other service charges................... | -616 | -694 |

debt of the U.S. affiliates with their foreign parent groups. Earnings is defined as the foreign parent's share in the net income of the U.S. affiliate, after provision for U.S. income taxes. Interest is defined as interest paid by the U.S. affiliate to the foreign parent group, net of interest received by the U.S. affiliate from the foreign parent group and net of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes.

## Relationships and Transactions of U.S. Affiliates with Their Foreign Parent Groups

In many cases, a U.S. affiliate is only one unit in a global network of corporate affiliations. Thus, a U.S. affiliate may have a foreign parent who, in turn, is owned by a direct investor of a third country or who has affiliates in other countries.

An affiliate's foreign parent is the first person outside the United States in the U.S. affiliate's ownership chain that has a direct investment interest in the affiliate. Its ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) is that person, proceeding up the U.S. affiliate's ownership chain beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person.

The foreign parent group (FPG) consists of (1) the foreign parent, (2) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, that owns more than 50 percent of the person below it, up to and including the UBO, and, (3) any foreign person, proceeding down the ownership chain(s) of each of these members, that is owned more than 50 percent by the person above it. In the U.S. balance of payments, transactions of U.S. affiliates with all members of the FPG, not only transactions with foreign parents, are shown as transactions with "affiliated" foreigners.

The diagram below illustrates relationships and transactions that could occur between a U.S. affiliate and members of the FPG. Company A is a U.S. chemical company owned 50 percent by Company B, a Netherlands finance affiliate, which is owned 100 percent by Company C, a French manufacturing company. No single investor has more than 50 -percent ownership of Company C. Like Company B, Company D, a British company, is owned 100 percent by Company C. Therefore, Company A's foreign parent is Company B; Company A's UBO is Company C. Company A's FPG consists of Companies B, C, and D. Company D is in the FPG because, even though it does not have an ownership interest in the U.S. affiliate, it is owned more than 50 percent by Company C, the UBO.

If Company A receives a loan from Company D, the transaction would be treated as a direct investment transaction in the balance of payments accounts, because Company D is part of the FPG. The flow would be recorded as an intercompany debt inflow from the United Kingdom; repayments by the affiliate would be recorded as outflows to the United Kingdom.

If Company A pays dividends to Company B, the transaction would be recorded as a direct investment income payment between the United States and the Netherlands in the U.S. balance of payments because the dividends are paid directly to the foreign parent (not the UBO). If the Netherlands company (Company B) then passes on the dividend to the French UBO (Company C), this transaction would not be a U.S.-to-foreign transaction; it is a foreign-to-foreign transaction and as such is not recorded in the U.S. balance of payments. (It would, however, be recorded in the balance of payments accounts of France and the Netherlands.)

The direct investment positions of both Company B and Company D are equal to the book value of their cumulative debt or equity transactions with Company A over time and are calculated at yearend. For Company B, the position is equal to its equity (including reinvested earnings) in Company A plus any net outstanding loans by it to Company A. Company D has an investment position with Company A equal to the remaining balance of the loan. The position of Company $\mathbf{C}$ in Company A is zero because it has no direct equity interest in Company $A$ and has made no loans to Company A.


Royalties and license fees are payments by U.S. affiliates to, less receipts by U.S. affiliates from, their foreign parents and other members of the foreign parent groups of fees for the use or purchase of intangible property or rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, franchises, manufacturing rights, and other intangible assets or proprietary rights. Payments and receipts are net of U.S. and foreign withholding taxes.

Other services transactions consist of payments by U.S. affiliates to, less receipts by U.S. affiliates from, their foreign parents and other members of the foreign parent groups of service charges, charges for the use of tangible property, and film and television tape rentals. Service charges consist of fees for services-such as management, professional, or technical services-rendered between U.S. affiliates and their foreign parent groups.

## Financial and operaling data

The primary focus of the financial and operating data is on the overall operations of the U.S. affiliate, not just on the affiliate's transactions or positions with the foreign parent group. The data cover, among other things, U.S. affiliates' balance sheets and income statements, employment and employee compensation, merchandise trade, sources of external financing, and selected data by State (table 2). They cover only nonbank U.S. affiliates. (Selected data for bank affiliates are available from the Federal Reserve System.) The estimates are based on sample data from BEA's Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States or on universe data from BEA's Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States. (The benchmark survey, or census, is BEA's most comprehensive survey and is normally conducted every 5 years.) An annual article in the Survey of Current Business gives a brief description and analysis of the data. Separate publications provide more detailed data. Data are available annually for 1977 forward.

The information collected on the overall operations of U.S. affiliates may be used to analyze the impact of foreign direct investment on the U.S. economy. For example, the information can answer questions such as: How

Table 2.-Selected Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, 1986-87

|  | 1986 | 1987 | Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount | Percent |
| Employment.............................. | Thousands of employees |  |  | 8 |
|  | 2,937.9 | 3,159.7 | 221.8 |  |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |
| Total assets ............................. | 838,039 | 926,042 | 88,003 | 11 |
| Gross property, plant, and equipment $\qquad$ | 320,215 | 346,212 | 25,997 | 8 |
| Manufacturing ' ...................... | n.a. | 124,803 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Commercial property ${ }^{2}$............. | n.a. | 90,886 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Other.................................. | n.a. | 130,523 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Sales...................................... | 672,004 | 731,392 | 59,388 | 9 |
| Goods..................... | n.a. | 621,848 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Services................................. | n.a. | 90,764 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Investment income ................... | n.a. | 18,780 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Net income .............................. | 2,458 | 9,859 | 7,401 | 301 |
| U.S. merchandise exports shipped by affiliates. | 49,560 | 47,929 | -1,631 | -3 |
| U.S. merchandise imports shipped to affiliates.. | 125,732 | 140,617 | 14,885 | 12 |

n.a. Not available.

1. Consists of the gross book value of property, plant, and equipment
used for manufacturing, including petroleum refining.
used for manufacturing, including petroleum refining.
2. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and
3. Consists of the gross book value of all commercial buildings and
associated land owned by the affiliate that is used or operated by the associated land owned by the affiliate that is used or operated include
affiliate or leased or rented to others. Commercial buildings incts, aparmment buildings, office buildings, hotels, motells, and buildings used for wholesale, retail, and services trades, (such as shopping centers,
recreational facilities, department stores, bank buildings, restaurants, recreational facilities, department stores, bank
public garages, and automobile service stations).
many people do foreign-owned companies employ? How much do affiliates spend on plant expansions? What are their assets or sales? To answer these questions, data on the activity of the affiliate as a whole are needed, regardless of the foreign ownership share or the source of financing. Therefore, the data are not adjusted for percentage of foreign ownership. For example, if a French company has a 49 -percent interest in a U.S. affiliate, all of the affiliate's employment is included in the data because all of the employees are affected by the foreign parent's influence or control over the management of the enterprise. (As discussed earlier, a 10-percent-or-more ownership interest is considered evidence that a foreign parent has sufficient influence or control over the management of the enterprise to constitute direct investment.)

In some cases, however, data users may want to focus their analysis on U.S. affiliates in which the foreign parent has a majority ownership share. In response to this need, BEA is developing separate estimates of financial and operating data for majority-owned U.S. affiliates-those owned more than 50 percent by foreigners. These estimates are expected to be available by mid1990.

## Acquisition and establishment data

In the late 1970 's, after an unprecedented surge in foreign direct investment, BEA developed and implemented a survey of new investments that requires a report from every U.S. business that is newly acquired or established by a foreign direct investor. Since 1979, this survey has provided BEA with the information on new investments needed to continually update its universe of foreign direct investment. The survey also provides users with more timely information on new investments than was available previously. The results of the survey are summarized in an annual Survey article, and supplementary tables containing additional detail are available from BEA.

The data from the survey cover (1) existing U.S. business enterprises in which foreign direct investors acquired, directly or through their U.S. affiliates, at least a 10 -percent ownership interest and (2) new U.S. business enterprises established by foreign direct investors. The data do not cover the acquisition of additional equity in an existing U.S. affiliate by the foreign parent, the acquisition of an existing U.S. affiliate from a different foreign investor, or plant expansions by an existing U.S. affiliate. These transactions are not considered new investments because they do not result in U.S. affiliates being added to the direct investment universe; rather, they are considered either a transfer or an expansion of an ongoing investment by foreign direct investors.

The survey provides data on investment outlays, that is, on how much foreign direct investors spend in a given year to acquire or establish new U.S. affiliates. Outlays are the total dollar cost of the equity interests acquired or established. The survey also includes data on the number and type of investments and investors and on selected operating items-total assets, sales, net income, employment, and acres of U.S. land owned-for the new U.S. affiliate.

Outlays are presented by type of investor, that is, the foreign parent or an existing U.S. affiliate of the foreign parent (table 3). In the first case, the foreign parent acquires a direct ownership interest in the U.S. affiliate; in the second case, the foreign parent acquires an indirect ownership interest through its existing U.S. affiliate.

Table 3.-Investment Outlays by Country of Each Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1987-88
[Millions of dollars]

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1987{ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |  |  | $1988{ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | By type of investment |  | By type of investor |  | Total | By type of investment |  | By type of investor |  |
|  |  | Acquisitions | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estab- } \\ \text { lishments } \end{gathered}$ | Foreign direct investors | U.S. affiliates |  | Aequisitions | Estab- lishments | Foreign direct investors | U.S. affiliates |
| All countries .................................... | 40,310 | 33,933 | 6,377 | 11,773 | 28,536 | 65,019 | 60,003 | 5,016 | 16,400 | 48,619 |
| Canada .................................................. | 1,276 | 1,169 | 107 | 409 | 867 | 10,405 | 10,291 | 114 | 752 | 9,653 |
| Europe................................ | 25,517 | 24,003 | 1,514 | 6,634 | 18,884 | 34,157 | 32,641 | 1,516 | 6,958 | 27,199 |
| Of which: | 2,044 |  | 96 | 946 | 1,098 | 3,753 | 3,276 | 477 | 201 | 3,553 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of ................... | 4,664 | 4,318 | 347 | 319 | 4,345 | 1,375 | 1,242 | 133 | 430 | 944 |
| Netherlands ..................................................... | 391 | 204 | 188 | 122 | 269 | 1,937 | 1,837 | 100 | 218 | 1,719 |
| Switzerland ........................................ | 2,085 | 1,926 | 160 | 1,302 | 784 | 2,017 | 1,593 | 424 | 530 | 1,487 |
| United Kingdom.................................... | 15,142 | 14,648 | 494 | 3,300 | 11,842 | 21,520 | 21,371 | 149 | 4,779 | 16,741 |
| Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere. | 1,483 | 1,030 | 454 | 526 | 957 | 106 | 83 | 23 | 86 | 20 |
| Africa..................................................... | (D) | () | (P) | (D) | (D) | 28 | 23 | 5 | 6 | 22 |
| Middie East ....... | 925 | 465 | 460 | 527 | 398 | 1,004 | 933 | 71 | 112 | 892 |
| Asia and Pacific $\qquad$ Of which: | 10,928 | 7,112 | 3,816 | 3,522 | 7,406 | 19,278 | 16,004 | 3,274 | 8,467 | 10,811 |
| Australia........................................... | 2,691 | 2,609 | 82 | 663 | 2,028 | 4,211 | 4,014 | 197 | 255 | 3,956 |
| Japan ................................................. | 7,006 | 3,340 | 3,666 | 2,103 | 4,903 | 14,166 | 11,524 | 2,642 | 7,599 | 6,567 |
| United States ........................................... | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | (D) | (D) | (D) | () | 41 | 29 | 12 | 19 | 22 |
| Addenda: European Communities (12).................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,018 | 6.274 |  |
| European Communities (12) <br> OPEC | 22,895 1,077 | 21,631 592 | 1,264 | 5,112 | 17,783 523 | - $\begin{array}{r}31,175 \\ 1,322\end{array}$ | 30,157 1,250 | 1,018 | 6,274 433 | 24,901 889 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
${ }^{\text {D }}$ Sreliminarys. Less avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

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


## The Sets of Data Compared

## Acquisition and establishment data compared with balance of payments data

The acquisition and establishment data and the balance of payments data provide different measures of the annual growth in foreign direct investment in the United States.

The acquisition and establishment data cover the actual outlays to establish or acquire new U.S. affiliates, regardless of how or by whom the investment was financed. Thus, the outlays may be made by either the foreign parent or an existing U.S. affiliate, and the source of financing may be other than the foreign parent group, such as local borrowing by existing U.S. affiliates. In contrast, the balance of payments data cover only transactions between foreign parent groups and U.S. affiliates. If, for example, a U.S. affiliate of a German chemical manufacturer acquired a U.S. chemical company by borrowing funds in the United States, the borrowed funds would be included in investment outlays but not in capital inflows in the balance of payments because the acquisition did not involve funds from the foreign parent.

Another difference is that direct investment capital flows finance any of the various operations of existing as well as new U.S. affiliates, whereas investment outlays finance only acquisitions and establishments of new U.S. affiliates. For example, if a German chemical manufacturer supplied its U.S. affiliate with funds to expand a plant, the funds would be included in the balance of payments data as a capital inflow, but would not be included in the acquisition and establishment data as an investment outlay because no new affiliate was created.

Direct investment capital flows related to acquisitions or establishments occur if the foreign parent purchases the equity directly or if the foreign parent or another member of the foreign parent group supplies funds to a U.S. affiliate in order to acquire or establish another U.S. business. Even in these cases, the capital flows may not equal total outlays, because the capital flows may have financed only a portion of the total. In any event, this type of inflow cannot be separated from other capital flows between the foreign parent group and its U.S. affiliates.

The acquisition and establishment data do not cover the acquisition of an existing affiliate by one foreign per-
son from another because no new affiliate was created. For example, if a German chemical manufacturer acquired a U.S. chemical company that was already foreign owned, and thus already a U.S. affiliate, the purchase would not be covered in the acquisition and establishment data. This transaction would be included in the balance of payments data only if the new foreign parent group provided funds to another U.S. affiliate to finance the acquisition indirectly. ${ }^{3}$

Finally, the two sets of data are presented differently. The balance of payments data are presented by country of foreign parent and by industry of affiliate. The acquisition and establishment data are presented by country of UBO and by industry of the U.S. business enterprise acquired or established. (See subsections on country and industry classification on pp. 34-35.)

## Financial and operating data compared with balance of payments data

These two sets of data provide different measures of the size of foreign direct investment in the United States. The measures differ mainly because the financial and operating data cover the overall activities of the U.S. affiliate and are not adjusted for percentage of foreign ownership. In contrast, the balance of payments data focus exclusively on the foreign parent group's investment in the affiliate.
The balance of payments data and the financial and operating data are closely related but the terminology used for certain items in the two sets of data can be a source of misunderstanding to users. For example, data users often confuse the direct investment position-a balance-of-paymentsrelated item-with the total assets of the affiliate-a financial and operating item. Total assets of the affiliate cover all assets of the affiliate carried in its balance sheet, regardless of how the assets are financed. The position is the portion of the affiliate's assets that is financed by the foreign parent or other members of the foreign parent group in the form of debt or equity.
3. This transaction would not be included in the balance of payments data if the foreign parent purchased capital stock in the U.S. affiliate from another foreign person, because that would be a foreign-to-foreign transaction. However, if the foreigners are in different countries, offsetting valuation adjustments would be made by BEA to the direct investment position to reduce the position of the seller's country and to increase the position of the purchaser's country.

Table 4.—External Financial Position of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, Transactor by Account, 1987 [Millions of dollars]

|  | Extemal sources of funds |  |  |  |  | Receivables and financial |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Current liabilities and long-term debt |  |  | Owners' equity excluding retainedearnings |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | To banks | $\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { nonbanks } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total | and noncurrent receivables |  |
| An transactors.......... | 783,759 | 608,830 | 130,085 | 478,745 | 174,929 | 272,717 | 226,663 | 46,054 |
| Foreign parent group. Other foreign persons. | 234,689 25,569 523 | $\begin{array}{r}92.520 \\ \hline 24.53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,204 14,155 12 | $\begin{array}{r}89,315 \\ 10,418 \\ \hline 99012\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}142,169 \\ \hline 996\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}24,604 \\ 8,325 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 22,997 <br> 5,825 <br> 188 | 1,607 2,500 |
| U.S. persons................................. | 523,501 | 491,737 | 112,725 | 379,012 | 31,764 | 239,788 | 197,840 | 41,948 |

One way to see the relationship between the direct investment position and total assets of the U.S. affiliate is by examining the composition of external financing of affiliates. Table 4 presents information on the external sources of funds, including funds from the foreign parent group, used by affiliates to finance assets in 1987. Affiliate liabilities and owners' equity are broken down by transactor-that is, by the foreign parent group, unaffiliated foreign persons, or U.S. persons. The values for liabilities and owners' equity of the foreign parent group are roughly equal to the direct investment position. ${ }^{4}$

Two important observations can be made from this table. First, although financing from foreign parent groups is an important source of funds, financing from U.S. sources is even more important. Second, foreign parents account for more than 80 percent of all owners' equity in nonbank U.S. affiliates. Thus, although only a 10 -percent ownership interest in an affiliate qualifies as direct investment, most foreign parents wholly own, or have a majority interest in, their U.S. affiliates.

Another financial and operating data item that is sometimes confused with the position is the gross book value of property, plant, and equipment of affiliates. This item is taken from affiliates' balance sheets and is a measure of their total fixed assets, regardless of how these assets are financed. The direct investment position, as stated earlier, is the cumulative value of financing provided by the foreign parent group, regardless of how the funds are used. Thus, the position
4. The figure for equity and debt investment by the foreign parent group ( $\$ 234.7$ billion) in table 4 does not match the position figure ( $\$ 271.8$ billion), primarily because the former, unlike the latter, does not cover bank affiliates and, for nonbank affiliates, does not include retained earnings or affiliates' receivables due from the foreign parent group. Also, the external financing data are on a fiscal year basis, whereas the position data are on a calendar year basis.
reflects sources of funds, whereas the gross book value of property, plant, and equipment reflects uses of funds.

BEA data on the gross book value of property, plant, and equipment are collected by State. Thus, they provide a measure of the extent of the operations of affiliates in a given State. However, information on the amount of foreign parent financing of affiliate operations in a State, or on how much foreign direct investors spend on property, plant, and equipment in the State, is not collected by BEA.
The financial and operating data are generally presented by country of UBO and the balance of payments data are, as noted earlier, presented by country of foreign parent. The country of foreign parent is often the same as the country of UBO. Exceptions arise when, for certain foreign tax, regulatory, or other purposes, foreign direct investors find it advantageous to hold or finance their direct investments in the United States through third countries. For example, many Canadian UBO's hold their U.S. affiliates through affiliates in the Netherlands for tax reasons. In addition, a significant portion of U.S. affiliate financing, including equity capital, comes from affiliates in Caribbean offshore financial centers.

## Characteristics of the Data

## Data Collection

All foreign direct investments in U.S. business enterprises, including all ownership of real estate other than for personal use, are subject to mandatory reporting to BEA under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (P.L. 94-472, 90 Stat. 2059, 22 U.S.C. 3101-3108, as amended). The data are collected by means of a series of surveys. Table

5 describes the types of information, the data collection procedures, and the publications where the results can be found.

## Confidentiality

Information collected by BEA is protected against unauthorized public disclosure by the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act. The act states that the information collected cannot be published or released in such a manner that the person or company that furnished the information can be specifically identified. The act further specifies that the information collected must be used only for statistical and analytical purposes. Use of an individual company's data for tax, investigative, or regulatory purposes is prohibited.
Confidentiality is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the direct investment data collection system. Confidentiality assures companies that their competitors will not gain an unfair advantage by having access to their data and that the data are gathered for statistical, not regulatory, purposes. If confidentiality were not guaranteed, companies would be less willing to provide accurate information, and the quality of the resulting statistics would suffer.

To ensure confidentiality, data are tested before publication to determine if they should be suppressed (that is, not shown). To avoid disclosing the data of an individual company, a "(D)" is placed in the data cell. The suppression of data in a cell limits analysis by users. However, BEA can do analyses based on individual company data, and it can use individual company data to do special analyses for outside researchers at cost, as long as the results do not disclose proprietary information. The act also permits other Federal agencies to have access to the individual company data if they are designated to perform analytical or statistical functions under the act.

## Valuation of the direct investment position

As noted previously, the direct investment position estimates are carried at book value. Thus, they largely reflect prices at the time of investment rather than prices of the current period. As a result, the foreign direct investment position may be understated in relation to current value.

Book value is used mainly because historical cost is the accepted basis for company accounting records both in the United States and many other countries. Thus, with few exceptions, book values are the only ones readily available to companies required to report in BEA surveys. For those companies that do have current value estimates, the estimates differ from company to company. For example, estimates may represent an "exit" or sale value, which can be based on an independent appraisal of an affiliate or on offers by potential buyers; or an appraisal oriented towards tax or regulatory reporting; or some measure of specific interest to the company itself or to
its shareholders. BEA is investigating the feasibility of using indirect methods to estimate the current value of the foreign direct investment position.

## Country classification

The foreign parent and UBO of a U.S. affiliate are each classified by country. For affiliates with more than one foreign parent or UBO, each foreign parent and UBO is classified separately.
The financial and operating data and the acquisition and establishment data are published primarily by country of UBO because the country of the person that ultimately controls, and
that therefore derives the benefits from owning or controlling, the U.S. affiliate is considered the most important in analyzing these data sets. When a given affiliate has two or more UBO's, the data are shown in the country of the UBO having the largest percentage of ownership in the U.S. affiliate.
The direct investment position and balance of payments data are classified by country of foreign parent rather than by country of UBO. Any transactions with other members of the foreign parent group are assigned to the countries of the other members. This classification is consistent with the U.S. balance of payments methodology, which requires that each trans-

Table 5.-BEA's Foreign Direct Investment Surveys

| Survey title and number | Types of information | Data collection procedures | Survey of Current Business article and related publications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial Report on a Foreign Person's Direct or Indirect Acquisition, Establishment, or Purchase of the Operating Assets of a U.S. Business Enterprise, Including Real Estate (BE13) and Report by a U.S. Person Who Assists or Intervenes in the Acquisition of a U.S. Business Enterprise by, or Who enters into a Joint Venture with, a Foreign Person (BE-14). | Investment outlays by foreign direct investors for the direct or indirect acquisition or establishment of a new U.S. affiliate, and selected operating data of the new U.S. affiliate (total assets, sales, acres of land, net income, and employment). | Mandatory report required when a foreign person or an existing U.S. affiliate establishes or acquires a 10 percent or more voting interest in a U.S. business enterprise and when real estate is purchased other than for personal use. An exemption form is required if the newly acquired or established U.S. affiliate costs less than $\$ 1$ million and does not own more than 200 acres of land. | "U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established by Foreign Direct Investors' in the May Survey of Current Business. Supplementary tables available from BEA for 1980 forward. |
| Transactions of U.S. Affiliate, Except an Unincorporated Bank, with Foreign Parent (BE-605) and Transactions of Banking Branch or Agency with Foreign Parent (BE-606B). | Changes in foreign parents' equity in their U.S. affiliates; intercompany debt transactions between U.S. affiliates and foreign parent groups; foreign parents' share of affiliate net income, distributed earnings, capital gains and losses, reinvested earnings, and interest; royalties and license fees; and other services transactions between U.S. affiliates and their foreign parent groups. | Mandatory quarterly survey of U.S. affiliates, when an affiliate's assets, annual sales, or annual net income exceeds $\$ 20$ million. | Quarterly data on capital, income, and other flows appear in the March, June, September and December Survey articles on U.S. international transactions. Direct investment position data appear in the June SURVEY article on the U.S. international investment position. Detailed tables on the position and related capital, income, and other flows between parents and affiliates appear in the August Survey. |
| Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States (BE15). | U.S. affiliates' balance sheets and income statements; external financial position; property, plant, and equipment; employment and employee compensation; U.S. merchandise trade; and research and development expenditures, including selected data items by State. | Mandatory annual survey of U.S. affiliates, when an affiliate's assets, sales, or net income exceeds $\$ 10$ million. Beginning in 1988, a long form must be filed by affiliates with assets, sales, or net income over $\$ 20$ million, and a short form must be filed by affiliates with assets, sales, or net income are between $\$ 10$ million and $\$ 20$ million. | "Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies," usually in the May Survey. (In 1989, this article was replaced by an article on the 1987 benchmark survey in the July SURVEY (see below); the article will also appear in the July SURVEY in 1990.) More detailed data for 1977-85 appear in separate publications available from BEA by the same title. Revised 1986 data are available from GPO. |
| Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States (BE12). | Complete financial and operating data for each U.S. affiliate of foreign direct investors, including selected items by State, and data on the investment position and transactions between U.S. affiliates and their foreign parent groups. | Mandatory benchmark survey, or census, taken every 5 years of each U.S. affiliate, when the U.S. affiliate's assets, sales, or net income exceeds $\$ 1$ million or when the affiliate owns 200 or more acres of U.S. land. Affiliates below the exemption level must file an exemption claim on which they report the value of their assets, sales, and net income. Affiliates with assets, sales, or net income greater than $\$ 20$ million file a long form; those with assets, sales, or net income exceeds $\$ 1$ million, but for which no one item exceeds $\$ 20$ million, file a short form. | Preliminary data appeared in " $U$.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: 1987 Benchmark Survey Results" in the July 1989 Surver. More detailed data appear in a separate publication available from GPO entitled Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: 1987 Benchmark Survey, Preliminary Results. Final results will be available this summer. |

action be assigned to the foreign country with which it occurred.

## Industry classification

Data can be classified by industry in three ways: Industry of U.S. affiliate, industry of sales, and industry of UBO. The most widely used classification is by industry of U.S. affiliate.

When data are classified by industry of U.S. affiliate, BEA assigns each affiliate the code of the industry that accounts for the largest percentage of the affiliate's sales. The procedure is as follows:
(1) A U.S. affiliate is first classified in the major industry that accounted for the largest percentage of its sales. Major industry groups are (a) agriculture, forestry, and fishing, (b) mining, (c) petroleum, (d) construction, (e) manufacturing, (f) transportation, communication, and public utilities, (g) wholesale trade, (h) retail trade, (i) finance, insurance, and real estate, and (j) services.
(2) Within the major industry group, the U.S. affiliate is classified in the two-digit subindustry in which its sales were largest.
(3) Within this two-digit industry, the U.S. affiliate is classified in the three-digit subindustry in which its sales were largest.
This procedure ensures that the U.S. affiliate is not assigned to a threedigit subindustry that is outside its major industry even if its sales in that subindustry exceed its sales in the largest three-digit subindustry within its major industry.
When classified by industry of affiliate, all data for an affiliate are shown in a single industry, even if the affiliate has activities in several industries. Thus, the distribution of data by industry of affiliate may differ from the distribution that would result if each of the activities of an affiliate were separately classified by industry. For example, U.S. affiliates of many foreign automobile manufacturers are classified in wholesale trade, not in transportation equipment manufacturing, because most of their sales result from the wholesale distribution of im ported cars rather than from sales of cars they manufacture in the United States.
When classified by industry of sales, data in secondary industries are shown in those industries rather than all data being shown in the affiliate's primary
industry. The items that are available by industry of sales are employment and sales. Prior to 1987, these data were only available in benchmark years, but are now available annually.
Classification by industry of UBO is much less detailed than classification by industry of affiliate. Each UBO is assigned to 1 of 17 broad industry categories that is specified by the affiliate.

## Comparisons of Foreign Direct Investment Data With All-U.S.-Business Data

This section provides examples of affiliate data and all-U.S.-business data that are reasonably comparable and that provide an indication of the foreign investment share of the U.S. econ-

Table 6.-Selected Comparisons of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates and All Nonbank U.S. Businesses, 1986-87

|  | 1986 |  | 1987 |  | U.S. affiliates as a percentage of all U.S. businesses |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U.S.affiliates | All U.S. businesses | $\underset{\text { affiliates }}{\text { U.S. }}$ | All U.S. businesses |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1986 | 1987 |
| Employment.................................................................. | Thousands of employees |  |  |  | 3.5 |  |
|  | 2,938 | 84,055 | 3,160 | 86,584 |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. merchandise trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. merchandise exports $\qquad$ <br> U.S. merchandise imports $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.6 \\ 125.7 \end{array}$ | 226.5 365.7 | 47.9 140.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 253.9 \\ & 406.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21.9 \\ & 34.4 \end{aligned}$ | 18.5 34.6 |
| Research and development expenditures............................ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.8 \\ 28.5 \\ 148.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61.7 \\ 379.5 \\ 3,626.0 \end{array}$ | 6.2 | 64.9 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| Expenditures for new plant and equipment......................... |  |  | 31.6 | 389.7 | 7.5 | 8.1 |
| Gross product............................................................................... |  |  | 151.9 | 3,875.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
|  | Millions of acres |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acres of land owned......................................................... | 14 | 2,265.2 | 14 | 2,265.2 | . 6 | . 6 |

Table 7.-Total Assets and Sales of U.S. Affiliates and All U.S. Businesses in Manufacturing, 1986-87

omy. Table 6 shows selected U.S. affiliate and all-U.S.-business data for all industries combined, and table 7 compares total assets and sales of U.S. affiliates and all U.S. businesses in manufacturing. Table 8 lists the sources of the all-U.S.-business data. The data in tables 6 and 7 are included here only to illustrate some of the comparisons that can be made. Additional comparisons may also be possible.

As tables 6 and 7 indicate, the U.S. affiliate share of the total U.S. economy varies according to the measure used. Analyses of several measures and the variations among them can be found in other BEA publications. ${ }^{5}$

It should be noted that, in cases where reasonably comparable U.S. affiliate and all-U.S. data are available, not all measures are available for every industry. For example, for some items, such as assets and sales, comparable U.S. affiliate and all-U.S.-business data are available only for manufacturing. For other items, such as employment, strictly comparable data are available only at the all-industries level. ${ }^{6}$
For a few items, such as the foreign direct investment position, no readily available U.S. counterpart exists. Because the position is the most commonly used measure of direct investment, many users would like to relate it to a comparable figure for all U.S. businesses. However, the position, as explained earlier, is the cumulation of capital flows between U.S. affiliates and members of the foreign parent group, and it is a concept relevant only in a balance of payments context.
Regardless of the measure used, comparisons of the U.S. affiliate and all-U.S.-business data should be made with caution because of definitional and conceptual differences in the data series, such as differences in valuation, industry classification, and coverage.

Valuation.-Comparisons of U.S. affiliate assets and all-U.S.-business data on assets may be affected by the use of book rather than current value. When a company is acquired, whether by foreign or U.S. buyers, its assets are often revalued to reflect the new, gen-

[^5]erally higher value implicit in the acquisition price. Because much of the growth in foreign direct investment in recent years has involved acquisitions, the share of affiliates' assets that has been revalued is probably much higher than that for all U.S. businesses. Thus, affiliates' assets may tend to be overstated relative to assets of all U.S. businesses.
Industry classification.-Comparisons of U.S. affiliate and all-U.S.business data at detailed industry levels are not appropriate when the affiliate data are classified by industry
at the enterprise (company) level and the all-U.S.-business data are classified by industry at the establishment level. For example, when affiliate employment is classified by industry of enterprise but all-U.S.-business employment is classified by industry of establishment, comparisons of the affiliate share of U.S. employment can only be made for broad industry groups, such as petroleum, manufacturing, or wholesale trade.

In benchmark years and in future annual publications, comparisons of employment can be made using data

Table 8.-All-U.S.-Business Data Sources Comparable to Foreign Direct Investment in the United States Data

| Item | All-U.S.-business data source | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment .................... | Table 6.6B, "National Income and Product Accounts Tables," July Survey of Current Business. | Employment of government and government enterprises, banks, and private households must be subtracted from all-U.S. data. FDIUS data are classified by industry of enterprise; all-U.S. data are classified by industry of establishment. Thus, comparisons can only be made for major industries. |
| Employment by industry of sales. | Same as above....................................... | FDIUS data available for 1980 and 1987 and will be available annually for 1988 forward. |
| Manufacturing employment by State. | Employment and Earnings, May 1988, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. |  |
| Total assets..................... | Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. | Comparison is limited to manufacturing because of differences in coverage. |
| Sales ............................. | Same as for total assets. | Same as for total assets. |
| Expenditures for new plant and equipment. | ' Plant and Equipment Expenditures, Third Quarter 1989," Commerce News Release (CB-89-199), December 1989, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. | These data have been collected and published by the Census Bureau since August 1988. Data for years prior to 1987 are available in the June issues of the Survey of Current Business. |
| Gross product............... | Table 6.1, "National Income and Product Accounts Tables," July Survey of Current Business. | All-U.S. data are classified by industry of establishment. Government, banking, and private household figures should be subtracted from all-U.S. data for a closer comparison. FDIUS tables are available from BEA. |
| Merchandise trade............. | Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade (publication FT990), Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. |  |
| Research and development expenditures. | Research and Development in Industry, National Science Foundation. | Although the totals in the two data sets are comparable, industry comparisons are limited because of differences in industry classification. For a given industry, all-U.S. data include R\&D performed by companies in that industry and exclude R\&D performed for companies in that industry by others; FDIUS data include R\&D performed for the companies in that industry by others and exclude R\&D performed by the companies in that industry for others. |
| Acres of land owned......... | Geography Division, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. |  |

FDIUS Foreign direct investment in the United States.
classified by industry of sales. Affiliate employment classified by industry of sales should approximate that classified by industry of establishment (plant) because an affiliate that has an establishment in an industry usually also has sales in the industry.
Another difference in industry classification between affiliate data and all-U.S.-business data is the treatment of the petroleum and coal products industry. In the affiliate data, companies in this industry are classified in petroleum, whereas in the all-U.S.business data, they are classified in manufacturing. However, in this in-
stance, the affiliate data can be easily reclassified to be comparable to the all-U.S.-business data.

Coverage.-The data for U.S. affiliates can be compared with data for all U.S. businesses at fairly detailed industry levels by using all-U.S.business data classified at the enterprise level. However, differences in coverage between the two data sets may preclude comparisons for some industries. The Census Bureau's Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations
(QFR) contains data on total assets and sales by U.S. manufacturing subindustry. The comparisons made with these all-U.S.-business data are limited to manufacturing because the $Q F R$ data for mining and trade cover only corporations with assets over $\$ 25$ million, whereas the universe estimates for U.S. affiliates cover U.S. business enterprises with assets, sales, or net income over $\$ 1$ million. Also, the exclusion of unincorporated businesses from the QFR mining and trade data means that a significant portion of the all-U.S.-business activity in these industries is missing.

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BEA 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. Most of 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 1990 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 Monday, to include recently available component data that will be incorporated into the next release.
Gross National Product (8:30 a.m.)
-2451
Personal Income and Outlays (10:00 a.m.)
Merchandise Trade, Balance of Payments
Basis or U.S. International
Transactions (10:00 a.m.)
$-2453$
The message summarizes the most recently released 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 1990 release dates.) Selected estimates and articles such as the "Business Situation" and other Survey of Current Business articles are also available. (Other items in this guide that are available through the EBB are marked "EBB" after the title.) The Bulletin Board may be accessed 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

## What's New?

- Business Statistics, 1961-88 (see reference no. 1.6);
- State Personal Income: 1929-87 (see reference no. 6.2);
- Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: 1987 Benchmark Survey, Preliminary Results (see reference no. 10.4);
- Discontinuance of Business Conditions Digest (see box on page 50 ).


# 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 entry begins with a reference number, which consists of a number, a period, and a second number; the first number refers 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
NTIS--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.

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 1989 were "Alternative Measures of Real GNP," "U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: 1987 Benchmark Survey," "County and Metropolitan Area Personal Income, 1985-87," "BEA's Measurement of Computer Output," and "Leading Indicators and the 'Prime Mover' View." "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. 2.0) 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 $\$ 43.00$ (domestic first class); $\$ 6.50$ single issue.
1.5 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.
1.6 Business Statistics, 1961-88 (publication). Monthly or quarterly data for 1985-88 and annual data for 1961-88 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 commodities. An appendix provides data for principal BEA series of the national income and product accounts and of U.S. international transactions. Also contains definitions of terms, sources of data, and methods of compilation. (1990) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00198-4, 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

2.0 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 12.0.)

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 | -0795 |

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 refer-
ence 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 $\$ 25.00$ 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 89-401, price $\$ 100.00$ ( 5 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. 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. 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. Also 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. 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 appeared in the 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. Article appeared in the May 1984 and July 1984 issues of the Survey of Current Business. (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. Article appeared in the June 1984 Survey of Current Business. (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 1989 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 cap-
ital, 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 1989 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 89-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
2.20 Detailed Investment by Industry (computer tape). Annual estimates through 1989 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 89002 , price $\$ 100.00$.
2.21 Detailed Wealth by Industry (computer tape). Annual estimates through 1989 of gross and net stocks, depreciation, and discards for fixed nonresidential private capital owned by each two-digit establishmentbased SIC industry, separately for each detailed NIPA type of equipment and structures. (The Wealth tape in item 2.19 also includes estimates of gross and net stocks, depreciation, and discards for each industry, but only for total equipment, total structures, and the total of equipment and structures.) 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 estimates are in constant-cost and current-cost valuations. Updated annually. Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA NIW 89-003, price $\$ 100.00$.
2.22 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 $\$ 18.00$.
2.23 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

3.0 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 Es. timates (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 $\$ 23.00$ (paper copy), $\$ 8.00$ (microfiche).

## Input-output accounts

4.0 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 mid1990) will be for 1982. Annual tables are prepared using basically the same procedures as used for the bench-
mark tables, but with less comprehensive and less reliable source data. 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:

4.1 Annual 85-Industry Input-Output Tables Based on the 1977 Benchmark Input-Output Study: 1985 Summary Input-Output Tables (computer tape, diskette, and printout). Five tables: (1) Use table, (2) make table, (3) commodity-by-commodity 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 90-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IED 90-401, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered separately for \$20.00: please specify diskette A for tables 1, 2, and 3 or diskette B for tables 4 and 5.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 90-201, price $\$ 55.00$.
4.2 Annual 85-Industry Input-Output Tables Based on the 1977 Benchmark Input-Output Study: 1984 Summary Input-Output Tables (computer tape, diskette, and printout). Five tables: (1) Use table, (2) make table, (3) commodity-by-commodity 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 89-002, price $\$ 100.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IED 89-402, price $\$ 40.00$ (two diskettes). (Diskettes can be ordered separately for \$20.00: please specify diskette A for tables 1, 2, and 3 or diskette B for tables 4 and 5.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 89-202, price $\$ 55.00$.
4.3 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 separately
for $\$ 20.00$ : please specify diskette A for tables 1,2 , and 3, or diskette $\mathbf{B}$ for tables 4 and 5.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 89-201, price $\$ 55.00$.
4.4 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 separately for $\$ 20.00$ : please specify diskette A for tables 1,2 , and 3 or diskette $B$ for tables 4 and 5.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 88-201, price $\$ 55.00$.
4.5 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 separately for $\$ 20.00$ : please specify diskette A for tables 1,2 , and 3 or diskette B for tables 4 and 5.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 87-218, price $\$ 55.00$.
4.6 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 separately for $\$ 20.00$ : please specify diskette A for tables 1,2 , and 3 or diskette $B$ for tables 4 and 5.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 87-212, price $\$ 55.00$.
4.7 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 $\$ 5.00$.
4.81977 (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 separately for $\$ 20.00$ : please specify diskette A for tables 1,2 , and 3 or diskette B for tables 4 and 5.)
Printout-Accession No. BEA IED 87-206, price $\$ 55.00$.

## 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

6.0 Current quarterly State personal income estimates are reported in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Survey of Current Business. The annual estimates of State and local area personal income for a given year are subject to successive refinement. Preliminary annual State estimates, based on the current quarterly series, are released 4 months after the close of the reference year and published in the April Survey of Current Business. Revised annual estimates based on more reliable source data are published in the August Survey. These estimates are subsequently revised to incorporate newly available information used to prepare the current local area estimates. The revised State estimates, together with the current local area estimates, are published in the following April Survey. The annual estimates emerging from this process are subject to further revision for several succeeding years (the State estimates in April and August and the local area estimates
in April), as additional data become available. The routine revisions of the State estimates for a given year are normally completed with the fourth April release. After that, the estimates will be changed only to incorporate a comprehensive revision in the national income and product accounts-which takes place approximately every 5 years-or to make important improvements to the estimates through the use of additional or more current State and local area data.
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 $\ldots .$. | -0937 |

6.1 Local Area Personal Income, 1982-87 (publication). An annual publication that presents 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, and printout.) (1989) 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-$010-00192-5$, price $\$ 14.00$.
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-$00193-3$, price $\$ 15.00$.

Volume 3. Plains Region. (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota) GPO Stock No. 003-010-00194-1, 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. 003-010-00195-0, price $\$ 17.00$.
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. 003-010-00196-8, price $\$ 15.00$.
6.2 State Personal Income: 1929-87 (publication). Estimates of annual personal income and disposable personal income, total and per capita, for 1929-87 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 1969-88. 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. (1989) Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00197-6, price \$16.00.

## Regional analyses and projections

7.0 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 6.0. 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:

| Long-term regional projections | (202) 523-0971 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mid-term regional projections | -9212 |
| Regional input-output multipliers | -9213 |
| Gross state product by industry | -9180 |

7.1 Gross State Product, Annual Estimates, 1963$86^{1}$ (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

[^6]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 $\$ 23.00$ (paper copy), $\$ 8.00$ (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 NTIS: Accession No. PB86-230216, price $\$ 23.00$ (paper copy), $\$ 8.00$ (microfiche).
7.4 1985 OBERS BEA Regional Projections ${ }^{2}$ (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 $\$ 23.00$ (paper copy), $\$ 8.00$ (microfiche).
Volume 2. Metropolitan Statistical Area Projections to 2035. Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00159-3, price $\$ 12.00$.
2. Updated long-term projections will be published in the summer of 1990.

## 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 $B E A$ 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

9.0 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 10.0.) 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) 5230620. 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 transactions | 661 |

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 method-
ological 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

10.0 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. affiliates 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 (July for 1989 and 1990 issues).
- 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. The most recent improvements are outlined in the Technical Notes section of "U.S. International Transactions, First Quarter, 1989" in the June 1989 Survey.) Information on sales of services by U.S. parents, their foreign affiliates, and the U.S. affiliates of foreign companies is collected as part of the benchmark and annual surveys on their financial structure and operations. BEA has also completed a benchmark survey and is conducting an annual follow-on survey on selected U.S. services transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons.

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:

| reign direct investment in the United |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| States |  |
| International services |  |
| Operations of U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates | -0649 |
| Operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies | -06 |
| U.S. direct investment abroad | 06 |

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.

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies, Revised 1986 Estimates. (1989)
Publication-Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00190-9, price $\$ 3.25$.
Diskette-Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 89-401, price $\$ 20.00$.
Note: The annual survey publication for 1987 has been replaced by the publication for the 1987 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. (See reference no. 10.4.)
10.2 Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Direct Investment Position and Related Capital and Income Flows, 1980-88 (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 Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, 1987 Benchmark Survey, Preliminary Results (publication, diskette). The preliminary results of BEA's 1987 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States. (Final results will be available in the summer of 1990.) Contains information on the financial structure and operations of the nonbank U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors in 1987. 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 industry of sales and by State. (1989)

Publication-Available from GPO. Stock No. 003-010-00188-7, price $\$ 5.00$.
Diskette-Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 89-402, price $\$ 20.00$.
10.5 U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established by Foreign Direct Investors, Supplementary Tables (tables, diskette). The results of BEA's survey of new foreign direct investments in the United States. Summary tables appeared in the May 1989 Survey of Current Business article. This set of 21 supplementary tables contains additional detail for 1987 and 1988 on the number of investments and investors, investment outlays, and selected operating data of the U.S. business enterprises acquired or established. Comparable tables for 1980--86 are also available. (1989) Available from ESA/BEA:

1987-88:
Tables_Accession No. BEA IID 89-105, price $\$ 10.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IID 89-405, price $\$ 20.00$.
1980-86:
Tables_Accession No. BEA IID 89-106, price $\$ 18.00$.
Diskette-Accession No. BEA IID 89-406, price $\$ 20.00$.
10.6 Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Gross Product of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, 1977-87 (tables) Presents, by industry of U.S. affiliate and by country of ultimate beneficial owner, estimates of U.S. affiliates' gross product. (1989) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 89-107, price $\$ 10.00$.
10.7 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.
U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates, Preliminary 1987 Estimates. (1989)
Publication-Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00191-7, price $\$ 4.25$.
Diskette-Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 89-404, price $\$ 20.00$.
U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates, Revised 1986 Estimates. (1989)
Publication-Available from GPO: Stock No. 003-010-00189-5, price $\$ 4.25$.
Diskette-Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 89-403, price $\$ 20.00$.
10.8 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 esti-
mates by country and industry of foreign affiliate. (1987) Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 86150, price $\$ 5.00$
10.9 U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, Country by Industry Estimates, 1950-88 (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 $\$ 100.00$.
10.10 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 18,000 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 NTIS: Accession No. PB 86-169117, price $\$ 45.00$ (paper copy), $\$ 8.00$ (microfiche).
Computer tape-Available from ESA/BEA: Accession No. BEA IID 86-001, price $\$ 100.00$.
10.11 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 appeared in the October 1988 Survey of Current Business. (1988) Available upon request from the International Investment Division.

## 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

11.0 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. 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 through the EBB (see reference no. 1.2). Diskettes and

## Business Conditions Digest To Be Discontinued

As the SURVEY went to press, decisions on a reprogramming at BEA were finalized. As part of the reprogramming, BEA plans to discontinue publication of Business Conditions Digest and to put a scaleddown presentation of its business cycle indicators in the SURVEY OF Current Business. The Survey presentation, which will begin in the April issue, will include data for over 250 series and charts for about 130 series that are widely used in analyzing current cyclical developments. For information on the effects of the reprogramming on the availability of the products and services listed in this section, write or call the Business Outlook Division, BE-52, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone (202) 523-0800.
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 (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).
11.5 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 $\$ 23.00$ (paper copy), $\$ 8.00$ (microfiche).

## Environmental estimates

12.0 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 June 1989. 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 ................... |

### 12.1 BEA Reports: Pollution Abatement and Con-

 trol 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.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 $\$ 35.00$.

## CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

The statistics here update series published in Business Statistics：1986，a statistical supplement to the Survey of Current Business．That volume （available from the Superintendent of Documents for $\$ 16.00$ ，stock no．003－010－00181－0）provides a description of each series，references to sources of earlier figures，and historical data as follows：For all series，monthly or quarterly， 1983 through 1986，annually，1961－86；for selected series，monthly or quarterly，1961－86（where available）．

The sources of the series are given in Business Statistics：1986；they appear in the main methodological note for each series，and are also listed alphabetically on pages 145－146．Series originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely．Series from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers，and are subject to their copyrights．

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below， data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics：$1986$ | Annual |  | $\frac{1988}{\text { Dec. }}$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan， | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． |
| GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted，at annual rates： <br> Total personal income．． $\qquad$ bil．\＄． | 3，777．6 | 4，064．5 | 4，206．3 | 4，273．1 | 4，319．5 | 4，360．7 | 4，387．1 | 4，396．3 | 4，417．5 | 4，443．7 | 4，456．9 | 4，467．1 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ， 501.8 | ${ }^{4} 4.543 .9$ | r4，566．6 | 4，602．5 |
| Wage and salary disbursements， total $\qquad$ do | 2，249．4 | 2，429．0 | 2，516．7 | 2，545．4 | 2，557．3 | 2，579．4 | 2，601．3 | 2，603．5 | 2，621．7 | 2，644．7 | 2，651．0 | 2，668．4 | ＇2，693．4 | ＇2，694．7 | ${ }^{\text {r2，711．5 }}$ | 2，727．7 |
| Commodity－producing industries， total． $\qquad$ do | 649.9 | 696.3 | 714.0 | 720．6 | 724.3 | 734.8 | 732.5 | 732.6 | 736．1 | 739.2 | 744.2 | 744.6 | 751.9 | r748．9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 748.5$ | 747.7 |
| Manufacturing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．． | 490.3 | 524.0 | 536.4 | 541.4 | 544.0 | 553.5 | 548.6 | 549.0 | 552.0 | 553.4 | 556.9 | 556.8 | 563.1 | 5557.7 | 「557．9 | 555.8 |
| Distributive industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 531.9 | 571.9 | 590.6 | 597.3 | 598.1 | 601.0 | 610.0 | 609.1 | 613.3 | 620.2 | 615.6 | 622.5 | ${ }^{\prime} 628.0$ | ${ }^{6} 628.9$ | ${ }^{\text {＇635．5 }}$ | 642.5 |
| Service industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 648.3 | 714.4 | 753.6 | 762.8 | 767.9 | 774.5 | 787.5 | 788.3 | 796.6 | 807.3 | 810.9 | 818.9 | r828．7 | r880．0 | r838．3 | 843.5 |
| Govt．and govt．enterprises．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 419.2 | 446.5 | 458.5 | 464.6 | 467.0 | 469.2 | 471.2 | 473.6 | 475.7 | 478.0 | 480.2 | 482.4 | 「484．9 | ${ }^{4} 487.0$ | 489.1 | 494.0 |
| Other labor，income ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 212.8 | 228.9 | 238.2 | 239.7 | 241.3 | 242.9 | 244.4 | 246.0 | 247.5 | 249.1 | 250.7 | 252.2 | 253.8 | 255.3 | 256.9 | 258.5 |
|  | 41.6 | 39.8 | 29.4 | 48.0 | 65.9 | 63.0 | 56.4 | 54.3 | 43.2 | 38.8 | 36.5 | 32.9 | 40.0 | 39.8 | ${ }^{\text {r38．6 }}$ | 39.2 |
| Nonfarm ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 270.0 | 288.0 | 297.4 | 299.6 | 300.6 | 300.8 | 304.6 | 303.5 | 304.6 | 306.3 | 308.0 | 307.4 | 306.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 313.6$ | 315.7 | 318.6 |
| Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 8.4 | －1．6 | ＇－8．2 | r9．8 | ${ }^{r} 11.7$ | 13.3 |
| Dividends．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 92.0 | 102.2 | 106.9 | 108.4 | 109．4 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 116.4 | 117.2 |
| Personal interest income ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 523.2 | 571.1 | 606.4 | 616.5 | 628.9 | 641.5 | 648.4 | 655.2 | 661.8 | 665.0 | 667.9 | 670.4 | 674.9 | 679.5 | 684.0 | 688.2 |
| Transfer payments ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 548.2 | 584.7 | 595.6 | 610.7 | 614.2 | 624.2 | 623.9 | 625.5 | 630.9 | 632.6 | 636.4 | 640.2 | 644.6 | ${ }^{\text {r } 653.1 ~}$ | r650．9 | 667.5 |
| Less：Personal contributions for social insurance．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 172.9 | 194.9 | 200.1 | 209.0 | 209.8 | 211.3 | 212.6 | 212.7 | 213.8 | 214.8 | 215.2 | 216.3 | r217．8 | r217．9 | r218．9 | 227.7 |
| Total nonfarm income．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 3，714．7 | 4，008．7 | 4，155．9 | 4，204．0 | 4，232．4 | 4，276．5 | 4，309．4 | 4，320．5 | 4，352．6 | 4，383．1 | 4，398．6 | 4，412．4 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ， 4440.0 | ${ }^{\text {＇4，482．3 }}$ | ${ }^{4,506.2}$ | 4，541．6 |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME † |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted，at annual rates： <br> Total personal income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，777．6 | 4，064．5 | 4，206．3 | 4，273．1 | 4，319．5 | 4，360．7 | 4，387．1 | 4，396．3 | 4，417．5 | 4，443．7 | 4，456．9 | 4，467．1 | ${ }^{4}, 501.8$ | ${ }^{\prime} 4,543.9$ | ＇4，566．6 | 4，602．5 |
| Total personal income．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．bil．\＄． <br> payments tax and nontax <br> payments． $\qquad$ do ．． | 571.7 | 586.6 | 600.9 | 631.2 | 621.7 | 631.9 | 668.4 | 649.1 | 640.2 | 645.2 | 648.3 | 653.8 | r660．4 | ${ }^{\text {r } 663.1}$ | r668．5 | 667.9 |
| Equals：Disposable personal income．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 3，205．9 | 3，477．8 | 3，605．4 | 3，641．9 | 3，697．8 | 3，728．8． | 3，718．7 | 3，747．2 | 3，777．2 | 3，798．5 | 3，808．6 | 3，813．4 | r3，841．4 | －3，880．7 | r3，898．1 | 3，934．6 |
| Less：Personal outlays．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，104．1 | 3，333．1 | $3,444.2$ | $3,467.3$ | 3，487．1． | $3,496.9$ | 3，534．4 | 3，547．9． | 3，558．6 | 3，588．7 | 3，624．8 | 3，621．6 | ${ }^{3} 3,632.4$ | r3，646．5 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ， 6883.8 | 3，703．1 |
| Less．Personal consumption expenditures．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，010．8 | 3，235．1 | 3，343．3 | 3，365．6 | 3，384．7 | 3，394．0 | 3，432．1 | 3，445．0 | 3，455．4 | 3，485．3 | 3，521．2 | 3，517．8 | ＇3，528．1 | ＇3，541．6 | ${ }^{2} 3,578.3$ | 3，598．2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 421.0 | 455.2 | 482.4 | 473.1 | 464.2 | $461.8 \mid$ | 477.4 | 466.5 | 469.1 | 478.4 | 498.9 | 480.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4780.4$ | ${ }^{7} 467.9$ | ${ }^{4} 469.18$ | 493.4 |
| Nondurable goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 998.1 | 1，052．3 | 1，074．6 | 1，093．8 | 1，098．6 | 1，102．5 | 1，112．9 | 1，126．7 | 1，125．0 | 1，130．0 | 1，129．7 | 1，134．6 | ${ }^{r} 1,135.2$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,140.4$ | ${ }^{r} 1,152.8$ | 1，155．3 |
| Services <br> Interest paid by consumers to business | 1，591．7 | 1，727，6 | 1，786．3 | 1，798．7 | 1，821．9 | 1，829．6 | 1，841，8 | 1，851．9 | 1，861．3 | 1，877．0 | 1，892．6 | 1，902．3 | ${ }^{1}$ 1，922．6 | ${ }^{r} 1,933.3$ | ＇1，956．4 | ，1，949．6 |
|  | 92.1 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 101.9 | 101.7 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 102.5 | ${ }^{\prime} 103.2$ | ${ }^{\prime} 103.8$ | 103.2 |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners（net） $\qquad$ do ．．． | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.7$ | ${ }^{1} 1.7$ | 1.7 |
| Equals：personal saving do$\qquad$ Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income § | 101.8 | 144.7 | 161.2 | 174.6 | 210.7 | 231.9 | 184.3 | 199.4 | 218.6 | 209.8 | 183.7 | 191.8 | r209．1 | r234．2 | ${ }^{2} 214.3$ | 231.5 |
|  | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | ＇5．5 | ＇5．7 | 5.8 |  |
| Disposable personal income in constant（1982） dollars ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．bil．\＄． | 2，676．6 | 2，793．2 | 2，841．0 | 2，852．9 | 2，891．9 | 2，900．0 | 2，874．0 | 2，884．1 | 2，904．5 | 2，913．4 | 2，924．0 | 2.920 .1 | ${ }^{\prime 2,922.6}$ | r2，942．1 | ＇2，950．8 | 2，948．1 |
| Personal consumption expenditures in constant（1982）dollars． | 2，513．7 | 2，598．4 | 2，634．5 | 2，636．5 | 2，647．0 | 2，639．6 | 2，652．4 | 2，651．5 |  | 2，673．3 | 2，703．3 | 2，693．8 | ＇2，684．2 | ＇2，685．0 | ＇2，708．7 | 2，696．0 |
| constant（1982）dollars ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，589．6 | － 413.6 | 2，634．5 | 2，636．5 | 2，647． 41 | 2，6317．1 | － 430.5 | －421．3 | 2，657． | ＋429．8 | 2447．1 | 432.5 | ${ }^{2} 422.5$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 418．6 | ${ }^{2} 418.8$ | 438.0 |
| Nondurable goods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 890.4 | 904.5 | 907.0 | 915.7 | 918.1 | 911.3 | 906.3 | 911.7 | 911.2 | 916.2 | 922.5 | 923.6 | 「917．0 | r918．2 | ＇929．5 | 910.1 |
| Services． <br> Implicit price deflator for personal consumption | 1，233．7 | 1，280．2 | 1，295．5 | 1，297．1 | 1，311．7 | 1，311．2 | 1，315．7 | 1，318．4 | 1，322．9 | 1，327．3 | 1，383．8 | 1，337．7 | ${ }^{1} 1,344.7$ | ${ }^{r} 1,348.2$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,360.4$ | 1，347．9 |
| Implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．index， $1982=100 \ldots$ | 119.8 | 124.5 | 126.9 | 127.7 | 127.9 | 128.6 | 129.4 | 129.9 | 130.0 | 130.4 | 130.3 | 130.6 | 131.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 131.9$ | ${ }^{\prime} 132.1$ | 133.5 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\diamond$ <br> Federal Reserve Board Index of Quantity Output <br> Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total index ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1977＝100 ．． | 129.8 | 137.2 | 136.4 | 137.1 | 140.1 | 139.5 | 140.9. | 140.2 | 144.9 | 140.0 | 146.4 | 147.1 | 144.8 | ${ }^{\text {r141．7 }}$ | ${ }^{p} 138.4$ | ${ }^{\text {c }} 136.9$ |
| By industry groupings： | 104.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining and utilities $\qquad$ do ．．．． |  | 107.5 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 111.1 | 106.6 | 104.5 | 102.3 | 106.2 | 106.9 | 109.8 | 108.7 | ${ }^{1} 106.6$ | 107.5 | ${ }^{1} 10.6$ | ${ }^{\prime} 109.2$ |
| Manufacturing． | 134.7 | 142.7 | 141.4 | 142.2 | 145.6 | 145.8 | 147.7 | 147.3 ｜ | 152.2 | 146.2 | 153.3 | 154.2 | 152.0 | ${ }^{1} 148.2$ | ${ }^{p} 143.7$ | ${ }^{\prime} 142.1$ |
| Nondurable manufactures ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Durable manufactures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 136.8133.1 | 143.9 | 141.1 | 141.6 | 145.0 | 145.6 | 148.0 | 147.8 | 154.5 | 151.3 | 158.3 | 158.6 | ${ }^{r} 157.7$ | 152.1 | ${ }^{1} 146.1$ | ${ }^{1} 145.4$ |
|  |  | 141.9 | 141.6 | 142.7 | 146.0 | 145.9 | 147.5 | 146.9 | 150.5 | 142.6 | 149.8 | 151.1 | r147．9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 145.4$ | ＂141．9 | ${ }^{\text {c139．7 }}$ |
| Seasonally Adjusted | 133.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total index ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 129.8 | 137.2 | 140.4 | 140.8 | 140.5 | 140.7 | 141.7 | 141.6 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 142.5 | 142.3 | 141.8 | ${ }^{\prime} 142.2$ | ${ }^{p} 142.5$ | ${ }^{1} 140.9$ |
| By market groupings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Final products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 138.3 | 145.9 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 150.0 | 150.5 | 151.6 | 151.7 | 152.5 | 151.8 | 152.5 | 152.4 | 151.5 | 152.3 | ${ }^{\prime} 153.5$ | ${ }^{\text {c } 151.3}$ |
|  | 138.8 | 144.3 133.9 | 147.7 | 148.2 | 148.6 | 148.9 | 150.2139.5 | 150.4139.2 | 139.9 | 138.7 | 139.3 | $150.8$ | ${ }^{149.4}$ | r140．5 | $\begin{aligned} & 151.5 \\ & p_{141} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 148.8 \\ \\ \\ 138.2 \end{array}$ |
| Final products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． Consumer goods ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． |  | 133.9 | 138.2 | 138.5 | 138.7 | 138.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 139.0 | ${ }^{r} 140.2$ |  |  |  |


| Untess otherwise stated in footnotes pelow, data through 1988 and <br>  | Units | Annual |  | $1988$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | nec. | Jan. |


| GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\bigcirc$-Continued <br> Seasonally Adjusted-Continued <br> By market groupings-Continued Final products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable consumer goods..... 1977=100... | 120.2 | 125.3 | 131.9 | 131.5 | 131.6 | 130.1 | 132.2 | 131.2 | 130.8 | 127.3 | 128.7 | 127.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 127.9$ | ${ }^{r} 127.4$ | ${ }^{2} 128.5$ | -119.7 |
| Automotive products........ ..........do | 118.5 | 124.9 | 134.5 | 132.5 | 131.6 | 128.9 | 131.7 | 128.6 | 125.6 | 120.2 | 122.3 | 120.6 | ${ }^{1} 119.2$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 120.3$ | "123.6 | '99.5 |
| Autos and trucks, consumer......do... | 115.1 | 122.7 | 138.0 | 135.6 | 133.1 | 128.3 | 131.7 | 127.4 | 123.3 | 114.6 | 119.3 | 117.1 | 113.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 114.7$ | ${ }^{2} 118.3$ | ${ }^{7} 78.5$ |
| Autos, consumer......... ...........do .... | 90.7 | 93.4 | 105.1 | 99.6 | 96.0 | 95.0 | 98.8 | 96.0 | 91.4 | 81.2 | 86.4 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 84.3 | ${ }^{p} 84.2$ | ${ }^{5} 56.1$ |
| Trucks, consumer....... .........., do .... | 160.5 | 177.0 | 199.1 | 202.3 | 201.9 | 190.0 | 192.8 | 185.5 | 182.5 | 176.7 | 180.5 | 162.4 | 153.3 | 171.2 | ${ }^{p} 181.7$ | ${ }^{120.2}$ |
| Home goods....................... ..........do | 121.6 | 125.6 | 130.0 | 130.7 | 131.6 | 131.1 | 132.6 | 133.3 | 134.8 | 132.7 | 133.5 | 133.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 134.4$ | ${ }^{r} 132.8$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 132.2$ | ${ }^{\text {P135.0 }}$ |
| Nondurable consumer goods............do | 130.6 | 137.1 | 140.5 | 141.1 | 141.4 | 141.4 | 142.2 | 142.1 | 143.3 | 142.8 | 143.2 | 143.1 | r144.7 | ${ }^{\prime} 145.3$ | ${ }^{\text {P1 }} 146.1$ | 145.1 |
| Consumer staples........................do .... Consumer foods and | 137.4 | 144.9 | 148.9 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 149.9 | 150.7 | 150.7 | 151.9 | 151.4 | 152.0 | 151.8 | ${ }^{15} 15.8$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 154.8$ | "156.0 | '154.7 |
| tobacco..................... ..........do | 136.3 | 140.9 | 144.5 | 144.8 | 144.3 | 143.3 | 144.7 | 144.7 | 145.7 | 144.2 | 145.6 | 145.9 | r147.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 149.1$ | ${ }^{p} 149.3$ |  |
| Nonfood staples.............. ...........do .... | 138.5 | 149.1 | 153.6 | 154.2 | 155.4 | 156.9 | 156.9 | 156.9 | 158.4 | 158.9 | 158.7 | 157.9 | 160.0 | ${ }^{r} 160.7$ | ${ }^{p} 162.9$ | ${ }^{1} 160.2$ |
| Equipment.........................................do .... | 148.9 | 158.2 | 160.4 | 161.1 | 161.6 | 162.8 | 164.3 | 165.4 | 166.1 | 165.5 | 166.8 | 166.5 | ${ }^{1} 161.7$ | r163.2 | ${ }^{p} 164.9$ | -162.9 |
| equipment ......................... ...........do .... | 153.6 | 168.3 | 166.2 | 167.1 | 167.9 | 168.9 | 170.3 | 171.5 | 172.0 | 171.3 | 172.5 | 172.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 167.1$. | ${ }^{5} 168.6$ | ${ }^{p} 170.6$ | '168.3 |
| Business equipment .......................do .... Construction, mining, | 144.5 | 157.6 | 162.6 | 163.8 | 165.0 | 166.3 | 167.8 | 169.1 | 169.6 | 168.5 | 169.9 | 169.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 164.8$ | ${ }^{\prime} 166.6$ | ${ }^{1} 168.8$ | '165.9 |
| and farm................... ..........do .... | 62.2 | 71.9 | 74.6 | 74.3 | 75.6 | 76.9 | 77.6 | 76.3 | 74.8 | 73.0 | 72.1 | 74.7 | 75.2 | ${ }^{7} 75.4$ | $p 76.4$ | '77.5 |
| Manufacturing............... ...........do .... | 117.9 | 131.3 | 137.0 | 136.3 | 137.8 | 138.6 | 139.7 | 140.9 | 142.8 | 143.8 | 143.5 | 143.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 142.0$ | ${ }^{r} 141.8$ | ${ }^{1} 141.6$ | ${ }^{1} 142.1$ |
| Power ........................... ...........do .... | 82.6 | 89.4 | 91.8 | 92.8 | 92.7 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 92.5 | 92.8 | 94.2 | 93.8 | r94.8 | r95.1 | P94.7 | -95.0 |
| Commercial .................... ...........do .... | 226.5 | 245.2 | 248.9 | 252.4 | 254.3 | 257.6 | 260.1 | 263.2 | 264.5 | 263.8 | 265.6 | 265.1 | r259.3 | '262.4 | ${ }^{2} 263.4$ | ${ }^{2} 261.3$ |
| Transit .......................... ..........do .... | 108.4 | 115.1 | 124.9 | 125.7 | 125.2 | 123.9 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 124.8 | 120.1 | 124.4 | 122.2 | 107.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 111.2$ | ${ }^{\nu} 121.5$ | ${ }^{-107.4}$ |
| Defense and space equipment.......do.... | 188.9 | 185.8 | 180.5 | 180.0 | 179.3 | 178.7 | 179.9 | 180.7 | 181.1 | 182.0 | 182.7 | 182.1 | 176.0 | ${ }^{r} 176.6$ | ${ }^{p} 177.7$ | ${ }^{2} 177.7$ |
| Intermediate products............... ..........do .... | 143.4 | 151.5 | 155.0 | 156.6 | 155.1 | 156.1 | 156.5 | 156.3 | 157.0 | 157.5 | 157.5 | 157.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 158.6$ | r159.5 | ${ }^{\nu} 160.3$ | ${ }^{1} 159.9$ |
| Construction supplies .............. ...........do | 131.5 | 138.6 | 141.4 | 142.3 | 139.5 | 139.3 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 141.2 | 142.2 | 141.5 | 140.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 142.6$ | 143.9 | ${ }^{p} 143.7$ | ${ }^{1} 144.0$ |
| Business supplies.................... ..........do | 153.5 | 162.5 | 166.7 | 168.8 | 168.4 | 170.4 | 170.4 | 170.0 | 170.4 | 170.6 | 171.2 | 172.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 172.3$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 172.8$ | ${ }^{p} 174.4$ |  |
| Materials..................................... ...........do .... | 118.2 | 125.2 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 127.4 | 127.3 | 128.2 | 127.9 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 128.8 | 128.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 128.7$ | ${ }^{r} 128.4$ | ${ }^{p} 127.6$ | ${ }^{1} 126.6$ |
| Durable goods materials............. ..........do .... | 125.0 | 135.4 | 139.0 | 139.4 | 138.6 | 137.9 | 139.0 | 138.7 | 139.4 | 139.9 | 140.9 | 140.4 | 139.2 | r138.8 | ${ }^{p} 137.5$ | ${ }^{1} 136.6$ |
| Nondurable goods materials....... ...........do .... | 125.9 | 132.0 | 136.3 | 137.1 | 185.9 | 136.0 | 137.1 | 136.8 | 137.3 | 138.5 | 138.3 | 136.7 | ${ }^{\text {r } 138.4 ~}$ | ${ }^{1} 138.0$ | ${ }^{1} 137.5$ | ${ }^{\prime} 137.4$ |
| Energy materials....................... ..........do .... | 99.8 | 101.5 | 102.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 101.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 100.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 101.7$ | r101.9 | ${ }^{\text {P } 101.7}$ | ${ }^{\text {P } 100.0 ~}$ |
| By industry groupings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining and utilities ....................... ...........do .... | 104.3 | 107.5 | 108.9 | 107.2 | 106.8 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 107.2 | 106.3 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 107.7 | 108.6 | ${ }^{r} 10878$ | ${ }^{p} 110.1$ | ${ }^{\text {'106.5 }}$ |
| Mining.................................... ...........do .... | 100.7 | 103.4 | 104.9 | 103.0 | 100.9 | 101.5 | 102.4 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 102.1 | 102.4 | 103.5 | ${ }^{\text {r } 104.4}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 104.5 ~}$ | ${ }^{p} 102.4$ | '104.6 |
| Metal mining .......................... ...........do .... | 77.6 | 93.2 | 111.9 | 106.9 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 94.0 | 101.2 | 106.2 | 103.7 | 104.3 <br> 144.2 | '104.0 | 104.4 |  |  |
| Coal .................................. ..........do .... | 131.8 | 137.9 | 155.1 | 144.7 | 134.7 | 137.7 | 145.5 | 137.1 | 129.2 | 130.2 | 135.4 | 144.2 | 144.4 | 144.4 | ${ }^{p} 138.3$ | 153.3 |
| Oil and gas extraction \# ........ ..........do .... | 92.7 | 92.9 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 89.1 | 90.5 | 90.6 | 90.8 | 90.3 | 90.0 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 90.9$ | 91.2 | P99.7 |  |
| Crude oil............................ ...........do .... | 100.3 | 98.5 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 92.9 | 91.6 | 94.7 | 92.2 | 91.9 | 90.7 | 91.5 | ${ }^{2} 90.9$ | r91.3 | p90.0 |  |
| Natural gas....................... ..........do .... Stone and earth minerals...... .......do ... | 85.5 | 86.6 | 87.0 | 84.8 | 89.0 | 88.6 | 86.3 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 86.4 | r90.4 | 91.0 | P89.6 |  |
| Stone and earth minerals....... ..........do .... | 128.2 | 139.9 | 149.4 | 150.8 | 142.5 | 143.5 | 144.5 | 146.6 | 150.2 | 152.1 | 151.5 | 148.8 | ${ }^{\prime} 151.8$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 151.1$ | ${ }^{p} 153.6$ |  |
| Utilities .................................... ..........do .... | 110.3 . | 114.3 | 115.4 | 114.0 | 116.5 | 117.5 | 117.1 | 115.6 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 113.3 | 114.5 | ${ }^{\prime} 115.6$ | 115.5 | ${ }^{p} 122.8$ | ${ }^{1} 109.6$ |
| Electric ................................. ..........do .... | 126.6 | 132.0 | 132.9 | 131.0 | 135.3 | 137.0 | 137.1 | 135.8 | 134.6 | 134.9 | 134.2 | 135.5 | ${ }^{1} 136.8$ | ${ }^{1} 136.6$ | ${ }^{p} 145.0$ | ¢129.6 |
| Manufacturing.............................. ..........do .... | 134.7 | 142.7 | 146.3 | 147.2 | 146.8 | 147.0 | 148.0 | 148.1 | 148.7 | 148.5 | 149.2 | 148.8 | 148.0 | r 148.5 | ${ }^{p} 148.6$ | ${ }^{\circ} 147.2$ |
| Nondurable manufactures............ ........................ | 136.8 | 143.9 | 147.1 | 148.5 | 148.1 | 148.6 | 149.6 | 149.5 | 150.5 | 150.8 | 151.1 | 151.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 152.4$ | 152.7 | ${ }^{p} 152.4$ | ${ }^{\text {c } 152.7}$ |
| Foods..................................... ...........do .... | 137.8 | 142.7 | 145.8 | 146.6 | 146.3 | 145.4 | 146.6 | 147.2 | 147.9 | 147.3 | 148.3 | 148.8 | ${ }^{\text {r } 150.3}$ | r151.6 | ${ }^{p} 151.7$ |  |
| Tobacco products .................... ...........do .... | 103.5 | 105.2 | 107.0 | 105.0 | 104.7 | 101.5 | 109.2 | 105.9 | 104.2 | 97.1 | 99.9 | 97.3 | 99.2 |  |  |  |
| Textile mill products ............... ...........do .... | 115.9 | 116.2 | 117.9 | 120.2 | 119.4 | 119.7 | 122.5 | 123.6 | 123.8 | 123.5 | 123.2 | 123.2 | ${ }^{r} 123.5$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 121.5$ | ${ }^{p} 122.3$ |  |
| Apparel products.................... ...........do .... | 107.4 | 109.1 | 108.8 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 109.9 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.9 | 111.4 | 111.1 | 111.2 | ${ }^{5} 110.0$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 109.3}$ | ${ }^{p} 108.2$ |  |
| Paper and products................. ...........do .... | 144.4 | 150.3 | 151.7 | 153.8 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 150.7 | 150.1 | 150.2 | 152.4 | 152.8 | 153.4 | ${ }^{\text {r } 155.5}$ | r153.5 | ${ }^{p} 154.1$ |  |
| Printing and publishing........... ..........do .... | 172.1 | 184.2 | 188.0 | 193.0 | 194.6 | 198.5 | 200.1 | 199.0 | 200.5 | 199.9 | 200.6 | 203.1 | >204.8 | r206.8 | P207.7 | ${ }^{\text {c } 209.0 ~}$ |
| Chemicals and products........... ..........do .... | 140.2 | 151.9 | 158.1 | 159.0 | 158.5 | 159.2 | 159.3 | 158.2 | 159.9 | 162.2 | 161.5 | 159.3 | '161.3 | ${ }^{2} 162.1$ | ${ }^{p} 161.6$ |  |
| Petroleum products................ ..........do .... | 93.5 | 96.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 98.3 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 98.1 | r98.2 | ${ }^{p} 95.5$ | '99.0 |
| Rubber and plastics products. ...........do .... | 163.6 | 174.4 | 177.5 | 175.9 | 175.0 | 176.4 | 178.0 | 180.5 | 182.3 | 182.3 | 183.6 | 184.2 | ${ }^{186.0}$ | r185.2 | ${ }^{2} 184.1$ |  |
| Leather and products .............. ..........do .... | 60.0 | 59.5 | 60.2 | 62.9 | 62.9 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 60.3 | 60.5 | 60.8 | 60.2 | 60.4 | ${ }^{6} 60.0$ | 57.5 | ${ }^{8} 55.6$ |  |
| Durable manufactures ............... ...........do | 133.1 | 141.9 | 145.7 | 146.2 | 145.9 | 145.8 | 146.9 | 147.1 | 147.4 | 146.8 | 147.8 | 147.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 144.9$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 145.5$ | ${ }^{p} 145.9$ | ${ }^{1} 143.3$ |
| Lumber and products .............. ...........do .... | 130.3 | 137.3 | 143.0 | 139.9 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 135.1 | 135.5 | 137.2 | 136.9 | 136.5 | 135.7 | ${ }^{137.4}$ | 138.9 | ${ }^{p} 139.0$ |  |
| Furniture and fixtures ............ ...........do .... | 152.8 | 162.1 | 165.4 | 166.3 | 164.8 | 165.8 | 168.0 | 170.2 | 170.8 | 169.0 | 168.0 | 167.6 | ${ }^{1} 167.5$ | ${ }^{1} 167.9$ | ${ }^{2} 168.5$ |  |
| Clay, glass, and stone products............do.... | 119.1 | 122.6 | 125.1 | 126.6 | 125.4 | 125.5 | 124.7 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 122.9 | 123.9 | 123.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 123.6$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 124.3$ | ${ }^{p} 123.6$ |  |
| Primary metals...................... ..........do .... | 81.3 | 89.2 | 90.0 | 93.2 | 91.1 | 88.4 | 90.1 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 89.2 | 90.3 | 89.2 | ${ }^{8} 89.0$ | 85.1 | ${ }^{P} 83.0$ | '84.8 |
| Iron and steel...................... ..........do ... | 70.6 | 78.1 | 77.6 | 82.2 | 79.1 | 75.9 | 77.0 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 75.4 | 75.9 | 75.4 | 76.4 | r72.0 | ${ }^{p} 70.2$ |  |
| Nonferrous metals............... ...........do .... | 101.6 | 110.2 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 112.0 | 114.9 | 113.7 | 114.6 | 115.2 | 117.4 | 115.2 | ${ } 112.8$ | '109.8 | ${ }^{1} 107.1$ |  |
| Fabricated metal products ...... ...........do .... | 111.0 | 120.9 | 125.1 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 123.8 | 123.1 | 124.8 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 125.5 | 124.4 | ${ }^{1} 124.1$ | ${ }^{r} 125.4$ | ${ }^{1} 124.7$ | ${ }^{1} 123.4$ |
| Nonelectrical machinery ......... ...........do .... | 152.7 | 170.8 | 177.8 | 178.7 | 180.8 | 183.0 | 184.7 | 186.5 | 187.5 | 186.7 | 187.8 | 188.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 184.1$ | ${ }^{1} 187.5$ | ${ }^{1} 188.2$ | ${ }^{1} 186.6$ |
| Electrical machinery .............. ...........do | 172.3 | 180.1 | 180.9 | 180.9 | 181.7 | 181.6 | 182.2 | 181.6 | 181.9 | 181.4 | 183.7 | 182.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 182.2$ | ${ }^{\prime} 181.3$ | ${ }^{\prime} 180.9$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{c}} 181.9$ |
| Transportation equipment....... ...........do .... | 129.2 | 132.1 | 136.8 | 136.7 | 136.4 | 134.8 | 136.4 | 135.5 | 134.2 | 131.3 | 133.2 | 131.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 123.9$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 125.1$ | ${ }^{\prime} 128.6$ | -115.1 |
| Motor vehicles and parts ..... ...........do .... Instruments..................... .......do ... | 111.8 | 117.2 | 125.5 | 124.9 | 123.4 | 120.4 | 122.0 | 119.7 | 116.4 | 110.4 | 114.2 | 112.7 | 110.1 | ${ }^{r} 110.4$ | ${ }_{p 110.7}$ | 887.0 .1616 |
| Instruments ............................ ...........do ... | 143.9 | 154.3 | 159.1 | 161.0 | 161.3 | 161.8 | 163.0 | 164.3 | 165.7 | 166.0 | 164.1 | 163.1 | '162.5 | '161.9 | ${ }^{p} 160.8$ | ${ }^{\prime} 161.6$ |
| BUSINESS SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mfg. and trade sales (unadj), total + ..........mil. \$.. | 5,394,437 | 5,829,069 | 533,442 | 466,290 | 475,439 | 527,377 | 510,744 | 530,722 | 539,496 | 484,836 | 532,799 | 531,921 | 530,642 | '524,579 | 544,977 |  |
| Mfg. and trade sales (seas. adj.), total : do ... | ${ }^{1} 5,394,437$ | 5,829,069 | 「507,081 | '511,811 | 507,328 | 507,555 | 517,745 | 518,088 | 515,695 | 511,144 | 526,290 | 522,760 | 519,975 | r522,289 | 522,528 |  |
| Manufacturing, total ..................... ..........do | 12,390,045 | 12,611,589 | 230,827 | 231,485 | 228,353 | 228,048 | 234,042 | 233,071 | 231,236 | 225,922 | 238,150 | 233,562 | 231,995 | r232,826 | 231,759 |  |
| Durable goods industries ............ .................... | 1,263,492 | 1,388,211 | 124,175 | 123,578 | 120,924 | 120,432 | 123,331 | 122,962 | 121,720 | 117,114 | 128,347 | 124,393 | 121,840 | ${ }^{\text {r123,209 }}$ | 122,098 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries ...... ..........do .... | 1,126,553 | 1,223,378 | 106,652 | 107,907 | 107,429 | 107,616 | 110,711 | 110,109 | 109,516 | 108,808 | 109,803 | 109,169 | 110,155 | ${ }^{1} 109,617$ | 109,661 |  |
| Retail trade, total ......................... ...........do .... | 1,521,417 | ${ }^{1} 1,629,150$ | ${ }^{-1} 39,356$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 139,970 ~}$ | 139,428. | 139,516 | 141,413 | 142,543 | 142,500 | 143,555 | 144,860 | 145,293 | 143,426 | r144,387 | 144,058 |  |
| Durable goods stores .................. ...........do .... | 572,489 | 628,543 | 「54,448 | ${ }^{5} 53,607$ | 53,071. | 52,886 | 53,901 | 54,139 | 54,016 | 54,653 | 55,876 | 55,861 | 53,980 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 54,067$ | 52,924 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores............. ..........do .... | 948,928 | 1,000,607 | r84,908 | r86,363 | 86,357 | 86,630 | 87,512 | 88,404 | 88,484 | 88,902 | 88,984 | 89,432 | 89,446 | '90,320 | 91,134 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers, total .......... ...........do .... | ${ }^{1} 1,482,975$ | ${ }^{\text {' } 1,588,330}$ | ${ }^{2} 136,898$ | 140,356 | 139,547 | 139,991 | 142,290 | 142,474 | 141,959 | 141,667 | 143,280 | 143,905 | 144,554 | ${ }^{\prime} 145,076$ | 146,711 |  |
| Durable goods establishments .... ...........do .... | 725,683 | 782,744 | ${ }^{688,591}$ | 70,302 | 69,343 | 68,796 | 69,345 | 70,293 | 69,147 | 70,220 | 71,228 | 71,543 | 71,598 | '72,575 | 72,610 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments...........do .... | 757,292 | 805,586 | ${ }^{\text {r68,307 }}$ | 70,054 | 70,204 | 71,195 | 72,945 | 72,181 | 72,812 | 71,447 | 72,052 | 72,362 | 72,956 | ${ }^{\text {r } 72,501 ~}$ | 74,101 |  |
| Mfg . and trade sales in constant (1982) <br> dollars (seas. adj.), total § $\qquad$ |  |  | 465.8 | 465.0 | 460.2 | 457.6 | 464.8 | 463.5 | 462.2 | 458.1 | 472.5 | 468.9 | 464.7 | 467.4 |  |  |
| Manufacturing............................. ..........do .... |  |  | 215.7 | 212.4 | 209.1 | 207.6 | 212.1 | 210.6 | 209.3 | 204.7 | 215.4 | 211.4 | 209.2 | 210.1 |  |  |
| Retail trade ................................. ..........do .... |  |  | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 126.9 | 127.8 | 129.6 | 129.8 | 127.5 | 127.6 |  |  |
| Merchant wholesalers .................... ...........do .. |  |  | 123.3 | 125.7 | 124.8 | 124.2 | 126.3 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 125.6 | 127.6 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 129.7 | ......... |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statisfics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | $\begin{gathered} 1988 \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1990 \\ & \hline \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |


| GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUSINESS INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mfg . and trade inventories, book value (non-LIFO basis), end of period, (unadjusted), total it. $\qquad$ mil. \$. | 690,458 | 743,191 | 743,191 | 753,085 | 763,793 | 770,121 | 777,354 | 780,377 | 779,755 | 783,708 | 782,573 | 785,213 | 804,080 | -810,792 | 784,204 |  |
| Mfg . and trade inventories, book value (non-LIFO basis), end of period, <br> (seas. adj.), total $\ddagger$ <br> 700.761 <br> 753,718 <br>  753,299 <br> 759,803  <br> 763,051 <br> 765,504 <br> 771,340 <br> $778,093 \quad 780,802$ <br> 787,584 <br> 790,368 <br> 790,572 <br> 793,157 <br> r797,046 <br> 795,196 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing, total ..................... ..........do ... | 331,132 | 354,163 | 354,163 | 357,458 | 359,056 | 361,130 | 363,458 | 365,055 | 366,492 | 370,803 | 371,489 | 370,890 | 371.712 | -372,813 | ${ }^{371.468}$ |  |
| Durable goods industries $\qquad$ do Nondurable goods industries $\qquad$ do .. | 216,598 | 238,666 120,497 | 233,666 120,497 | 236,810 120,648 | 238,165 120,891 | 239,330 121,800 | 240,486 | 241,689 123,366 | 242,295 124,197 | 245,813 | 246,378 125,111 | 245,621 125,269 | $\begin{aligned} & 246,427 \\ & 125,285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 217,610 \\ r 125,203 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 246,470 \\ & 124,998 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Retail trade, total .......................... ...........do | 206,981 | 221,242 | r220,510 | 222,584 | 224,185 | 224,693 | 226,656 | 230,423 | 231,762 | 232,831 | 235,350 | 236,791 | 235,326 | r237,246 | 237,030 |  |
| Durable goods stores ................... ...............do.... | 106,271 | 114,994 | r114,248 | 115,704 | 116,169 | 115,993 | 117,093 | 118,835 | 119,542 | 119,864 | 121,782 | 123,030 | 120,422 | r120,830 | 119,387 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores............. ..............do .... | 100,710 | 106,248 | ${ }^{1} 106,262$ | 106,880 | 108,016 | 108,700 | 109,563 | 111,588 | 112,220 | 112,967 | 113,568 | 113,761 | 114,904 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116,416$ | 117,643 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers, total ........... ...........do | 162,648 | 178,313 | r178,626 | 179,761 | 179,810 | 179,681 | 181,226 | 182,615 | 182,548 | 183,950 | 188,529 | 182,891 | 186,119 | ${ }^{1} 186,987$ | 186,698 |  |
| Durable goods establishments .... ...........do | 106,482 | 115,743 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116,075$ | 117,255 | 117,932 | 117,424 | 119,069 | 120,481 | 120,231 | 122,142 | 121,520 | 120,614 | 122,351 | ${ }^{1} 22,876$ | 122,718 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments..........do | 56,166 | 62,570 | r62,551 | 62,506 | 61,878 | 62,257 | 62,157 | 62,184 | 62,317 | 61,808 | 62,009 | 62,277 | 63,768 | ${ }^{6} 64,111$ | 63,980 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing............................... ..........do ... |  |  | 327.3 | 328.8 | 328.3 | 328.3 | 329.1 | 329.6 | 330.4 | 333.5 | 334.4 196.1 | 333.4 196.0 | 333.5 -1975 | $\begin{array}{r}r 334.2 \\ .1996 \\ \hline 178\end{array}$ | 332.7 1995 |  |
| Retail trade .................................. .................... Merchant wholesalers................... .........do. |  |  | 193.6 167.0 | 194.8 167.4 | 195.5 | 195.7 166.5 | 194.9 | 195.6 167.8 | 196.4 167.8 | 194.7 168.8 | 196.1 168.6 | 196.0 167.7 | r197.5 170.2 | ${ }^{\text {r } 199.6}$ | 199.5 |  |
| BUSINESS INVENTORY-SALES RATIOS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing and trade, total $\ddagger$. |  |  | 1.49 | 1.48 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.54 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1,53 | ${ }^{1} 1.53$ | 1.52 |  |
| Manufacturing, total .................... ..........do |  |  | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.64 | 1.56 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |  |
| Durable goods industries ............ ...........do |  |  | 1.88 | 1.92 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 2.10 | 1.92 | 1.97 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.02 |  |
| Materials and supplies ............ ..........do |  |  | . 57 | . 54 | . 55 | . 56 | . 54 | .54 | . 55 | . 58 | . 53 | . 54 | . 56 | . 55 | 55 |  |
| Work in process...................... ..........do |  |  | 87 | 88 | .91 | 93 | . 92 | . 93 | 94 | .99 | 91 | .93 | 95 | 95 | 96 |  |
| Finished goods ....................... ..........do |  |  | 48 | . 50 | . 51 | . 50 | .49 | . 49 | 50 | . 53 | 48 | . 50 | 51 | 51 | 50 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries ...... ...........do |  |  | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 |  |
| Materials and supplies ............ ...........do |  |  | . 44 | . 44 | .44 | . 44 | . 42 | . 42 | . 43 | . 43 | . 43 | . 43 | . 42 | .43 | 43 |  |
| Work in process <br> Finished goods |  |  | . 18 | . 18 | . 51 | . 19 | . 19 | .18 | . 19 | . 19 | 19 | . 19 | . 19 | 19 | 19 |  |
| Retail trade, total .......................... ...........do |  |  | [1.58 | 1.59 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.62 | 1.63 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.63 | . 64 | 1.64 | 1.65 |  |
| Durable goods stores .................. ............do |  |  | '2.10 | '2.16 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.17 | 2.19 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.26 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores............. ...........do |  |  | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.29 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers, total .......... ...........do |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1.30$ | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.29 | ${ }^{1} 1.29$ | 1.27 |  |
| Durable goods establishments .... ...........do |  |  | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.69 | 1.71 | ${ }^{1} .69$ | 1.69 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments..........do |  |  | . 92 | 89 | 88 | . 87 | . 85 | 86 | . 86 | 87 | . 86 | 86 | . 87 | . 88 | 86 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing.............................. ............do |  |  | 1.52 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.63 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.59 |  |
| Retail trade ................................. ..........do |  |  | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.55 | 1.56 | 1.56 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers ................... ...........do.. |  |  | 1.36 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.33 | ${ }^{1} 1.33$ | 1.31 |  |
| INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments (not seas. adj), total......... ........mil. \$.. | 2,390,045 | 2,611,589 | 226,032 | 212,037 | 229,134 | 238,698 | 235,253 | 233,725 | 245,779 | 207,794 | 233,026 | 247,693 | 238,230 | '231,320 | 228,887 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total ..... ............do .... | 1,263,492 | 1,388,211 | 122,482 | 110,887 | 121,870 | 128,704 | 125,254 | 124,193 | 131,766 | 104,423 | 122,298 | 132,337 | 125,350 | ${ }^{r} 122,261$ | 122,206 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .. ............do.... | 62,142 | 64,044 | 4,815 | 4,849 | 5,064 | 5,221 | 5,709 | 5,556 | 5,915 | 5,034 | 5,725 12120 | 5,715 | 5,900 12059 | r 5,414 11271 | 4,653 10 |  |
| Primary metals. $\qquad$ do .... | 117,092 50,812 | 142,196 | 11,796 | 12,181 | 12,905 | 13,075 | 12,940 | 12,537 | 12,955 | 11,040 | 12,120 | 12,210 | 12,059 | '11,271 | 10,123 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel mills do <br> Fabricated metal products $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do | 50,812 135,005 | 60,950 | 4,836 11732 | 5,068 | 5,198 | 5,365 | 5,391 | 5,239 | 5,208 | 4,464 | 4,863 | 4,841 | $4,890$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,586 \\ r 12696 \end{array}$ | 4,135 12800 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical........ .............do .... | 216,605 | 247,152 | 23,686 | 18,612 | 21,421 | -24,125 | ${ }_{22,010}$ | -11,972 | $\stackrel{14,744}{ }$ | 19,405 | -20,950 | 24,436 | 21,561 | r21,345 | 23,942 |  |
| Electrical machinery .................. ..........do .... | 210,695 | 227,136 | 20,728 | 17,642 | 19,078 | 20,808 | 19,558 | 19,324 | 21,282 | 17,369 | 19,854 | 22,314 | 20,098 | -20,365 | 21,659 |  |
| Transportation equipment .......... ..........do .... | 323,026 | 351,927 | 31,993 | 29,190 | 32,477 | 32,811 | 32,854 | 32,534 | 31,883 | 22,072 | 31,128 | 33,365 | 31,212 | -31,955 | 31,429 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts........ ...........do .... | 197,049 | 219,257 | 18,020 | 20,158 | 21,778 | 20,518 | 21,739 | 21,266 | 19,246 | 11,728 | 19,455 | 19,962 | 20,121 | ${ }^{2} 20,636$ | 16,242 |  |
| Instruments and related products...........do.... | 66,805 | 72,456 | 6,523 | 5,830 | 6,138 | 6,535 | 6,085 | 6,387 | 6,949 | 5,918 | 6,134 | 7,055 | 6,659 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,456 ~}$ | 6,964 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total............do .... | 1,126,553 | 1,223,378 | 103,550 | 101,150 | 107,264 | 109,994 | 109,999 | 109,532 | 114,013 | 103,371 | 110,728 | 115,356 | 112,880 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 109,059$ | 106,681 |  |
| Food and kindred products ........ ...........do .... | 324,996 | 356,804 | 30,719 | 29,650 | 31,572 | 32,928 | 31,613 | 32,421 | 33,322 | 30,693 | 32,654 | 34,416 | 33,791 | '32,689 | 32,682 |  |
| Tobacco products...................... ...........do .... | 19,935 | 22,240 | $\stackrel{2,455}{5}$ | 1,218 | 1,574 | 2,392 | 1,733 | 2,267 | 2,399 | 1,300 | 1,886 | 2,331 | $\stackrel{2,111}{5}$ | 2,363 | 2,527 |  |
| Textile mill products.................. ..........do .... | 57,481 | 59,774 | 5,118 | 4,742 | 5,397 | 5,615 | 5,236 | 5,268 | 5,747 | 4,531 | 5,607 | 5,754 | 5,657 | r5,428 | 4,624 |  |
| Paper and allied products .......... ...........do .... | 110,252 | 124,187 | 10,528 | 10,822 | 11,036 | 11,098 | 11,001 | 10,787 | 11,387 | 10,439 | 10,949 | 11,091 | 11,046 | ${ }^{1} 10,641$ | 10,106 |  |
| Chemical and allied products ..... ...........do.... | 212,705 | 240,476 | 20,397 | 20,853 | 21,483 | 21,960 | 22,413 | 21,739 | 22,463 | 20,213 | 21,099 | 21,837 | 20,566 | ${ }^{2} 20,202$ | 20,770 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products..... ............do .... | 124,528 | 124,218 | 10,363 | 10,044 | 10,162 | 10,611 | 12,094 | 11,933 | 12,331 | 11,905 | 11,495 | 12,076 | 12,103 | ${ }^{1} 11,545$ | 12,140 |  |
| Shipments (seas. adj.), total .............. ..................... | 80,510 | 91,089 | 7,518 | 7,885 | 8,200 | 8,162 | 8,466 | 8,516 | 8,683 | 7,194 | 8,127 | 8,249 | 7,954 | 7,322 | 7,010 |  |
| Shipments (seas. adj.), By industry group: |  |  | 230,827 | 231,485 | 228,353 | 228,048 | 234,042 | 233,071 | 231,236 | 225,922 | 238,150 | 233,562 | 231,995 | r232,826 | 231,759 |  |
| By industry group: ${ }_{\text {Durable goods industries, } \text { total \# ...........do... }}$ |  |  | 124,175 | 123,578 | 120,924 | 120,432 | 123,331 | 122,962 | 121,720 | 117,114 | 128,347 | 124,393 | 121,840 | r123,209 | 122,098 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.............do... |  |  | 5,549 | 5,575 | 5,356 | 5.150 | 5,451 | 5,404 | 5,466 | 5,287 | 5,451 | 5,328 | 5,515 | -5,431 | 5,336 |  |
| Primary metals..................... ..........do .... |  |  | 12,861 | 12,869 | 12,553 | 12,377 | 12,486 | 12,250 | 12,179 | 12,100 | 12,215 | 11,978 | 11,819 | ${ }^{11} 1499$ | 10,950 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel mills ... ...........do .... |  |  | 5,201 | 5,222 | 5,080 | 5,103 | 5,128 | 5,048 | 4,858 | 4,867 | 4,973 | 4,863 | 4,845 | 4,765 | 4,422 |  |
| Fabricated metal products ...... ...........do ... |  |  | 12,865 | 13,198 | 13,044 | 13,135 | 13,269 | 13,370 | 13,327 | 13,392 | 14,060 | 13,939 | 13,983 | ${ }^{1} 14,114$ | 14,084 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical... ............do ... |  |  | 21,642 | 21,491 | 21,939 | 21.948 | 22,054 | 22,253 | 22,558 | 21,586 | 22,842 | 22,245 | 21,985 | ${ }^{2} 22,355$ | 21,956 |  |
| Electrical machinery .............. ..........do .... |  |  | 19,953 | 19,794 | 19,225 | 19,541 | 20,299 | 19,952 | 19,839 | 19,564 | 20,064 | 20,312 | 19,930 | ${ }^{\text {r } 19,994 ~}$ | 20,634 |  |
| Transportation equipment...... ............do.... |  |  | 32,521 20,948 | 31,834 20,850 | 30,698 19,700 | 30,298 18,941 | 31,489 20,146 | 31,177 19805 | 30,003 | 27,096 | -35,295 | 32,167 <br> 19 <br> 129 | 29,819 | r31,142 $r 1989$ | 30,624 18,661 |  |
| Instruments and $\begin{aligned} & \text { products. }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 20,948 | 20,850 | 19,700 | 18,941 | 20,146 | 19,805 | 18,154 | 15,752 | 22,598 | 19,239 | 18,518 | r19,829 | 18,661 |  |
|  |  |  | 6,342 | 6,408 | 6,259 | 6,200 | 6,308 | 6,439 | 6,393 | 6,264 | 6,344 | 6,549 | 6,595 | 6,564 | 6,736 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total \#.....do ... |  |  | 106,652 | 107,907 | 107,429 | 107,616 | 110,711 | 110,109 | 109,516 | 108,808 | 109,803 | 109,169 | 110,155 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 109,617$ | 109,661 |  |
| Food and kindred products ..... .................... |  |  | 30,995 | 31.720 | 31,842 | 32,364 | 32,283 | 32,470 | 32,245 | 31,730 | 32,968 | 32,258 | 32,882 | r32,858 | 33,052 |  |
| Textile mill products ................ ..............do ...... |  |  | 1,957 5,397 | 1,878 5,520 | 1,819 5,458 | 2,003 | 2,104 | 2,083 | 1,893 5,311 | 1,792 5,254 | 1,961 | ${ }_{5,216}^{2,008}$ | 2,323 5,311 | re, | 2,014 4,943 |  |
| Paper and allied products ....... ...........do..... |  |  | 10,956 | 10,938 | 10,802 | 10,896 | 10,927 | 10,900 | 10,906 | 10,846 | 10,885 | 10,857 | 10,976 | ${ }^{1} 11,007$ | 10,567 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products............do... |  |  | 21,110 | 21,327 | 21,021 | 20,862 | 21,497 | 21,478 | 21,457 | 21,820 | 21,455 | 20,877. | 21,166 | r21,266 | 21,445 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products.. ..............do . |  |  | 10,237 | 10,384 | 10,786 | 11,090 | 12,306 | 11,934 | 11,986 | 11,522 | 10,992 | 11,902 | 11,924 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11,492$ | 12,080 |  |
| Rubber and plastics products. ...........do .... |  |  | 8,318 | 8,568 | 7,986 | 7,875 | 8,174 | 8,310 | 8,072 | 8,021 | 8,246 | 7,943 | 7,556 | r7,512 | 7,598 |  |

[^7]

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statisics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | $\frac{1988}{\text { Dec. }}$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |



COMMODITY PRICES

| COMMODITY PRICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices received, all farm products...... $1910-14=100$. | ${ }_{5} 579$ | ${ }^{6} 633$ | 660 | '683 | 678 | 82 | r674 | ${ }^{7} 779$ | 671 | 73. | 61 | 656 | '662 | 672 | ${ }^{6} 681$ | 700 |
| Crops \# ....). | ${ }^{\text {r }} 460$ | ${ }^{2} 547$ | ${ }^{5} 884$ | ${ }^{6} 68$ | r598 | r594 | ${ }^{6} 688$ | ${ }^{7} 610$ | ${ }^{\text {'592 }}$ | ${ }^{5} 592$ | r554 | '547 | ${ }^{5} 552$ | ${ }^{5} 55$ | '551 | 585 |
| Commercial vegetables.............. .............do... | ${ }^{\text {r } 726}$ | ${ }^{7} 716$ | ${ }^{5} 718$ | r940 | r853 | ${ }^{7} 765$ | ${ }^{2} 871$ | ${ }_{7778}$ | ${ }^{7} 755$ | 835 | ${ }^{\text {r } 698}$ | ${ }^{6} 663$ | ${ }^{\prime} 714$ | '691 | ${ }^{-742}$ | 1,245 |
|  | - 503 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 485 \\ \\ \hline 78\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | ${ }_{r}{ }^{462}$ |  | $r_{469}$ 4 436 | $\xrightarrow{\text { r } 436}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 492}$ | ${ }^{r_{4} 488}$ | - 5 | - | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { r540 } \\ 378 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { '555 } \\ \hline 771 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | '552 | r519 | 508 374 |
| Food grains ................................ .................do..... | 282 | 378 | ${ }^{\text {r } 433}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 440$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 442}$ | 445 | 442 | ${ }_{r}{ }_{441}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4} 46$ | 421 | 417 | 416 | 418 | 411 | ${ }^{4} 420$ | 374 424 |
| Fruit......................................... .............do.... | ${ }^{6} 67$ | ${ }^{6} 683$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 00$ | ${ }^{\prime} 678$ | r686 | $r_{641}$ | ${ }_{667}$ | 751 | ${ }^{7} 74$ | r658 | r675 | ${ }^{1736}$ | r771 | r771 | r673 | 609 |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1,289$ | ${ }^{1,336}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,260$ | $r_{1,242}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,232$ | $r_{1,227}$ | ${ }^{1,230}$ | ${ }^{1}, 230$ | $r 1,230$ | ${ }^{1,392}$ | ${ }_{1} 1,377$ | ${ }^{1,441}$ | ${ }^{1,416}$ | ${ }^{1,398}$ | ${ }^{2}, 400$ | 1,398 |
| Livestock and products \# .............. ............do.... | 703 | 721 | 739 | 762 | 762 | 773 | 742 | 752 | 754 | 757 | 773 | 769 | 778 | 794 | r817 | 880 |
| Dairy products......................... .............do.... | ${ }_{921}^{764}$ | 746 949 | ${ }_{939}^{826}$ | 820 983 | 801 992 |  |  |  | 752 <br> 972 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meat anmals ....................................................................................................... | ${ }_{244}^{921}$ | 949 269 | 939 288 | 983 294 | 992 292 | 991 343 | 997 316 | ${ }^{966}$ | ${ }_{328}^{972}$ | 980 314 | ${ }_{316}^{996}$ | 968 316 | 998 293 | 988 306 | 1,017 <br> 309 | ${ }^{1,018}$ |
| Prices paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production items ...............................do-. | 849 | 908 |  | '949. |  |  | '959. |  |  | r959 |  |  | 955 |  |  | 974 |
| All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index)....... $1910-14=100$. | 1,110 | ${ }^{r} 1,165$ |  | 1,207. |  |  | 1,220. |  |  | r1,227. |  |  | ${ }^{r} 1,224$ |  |  | 1,241 |
| Parity ratio §..........................................do.... | 52 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 56. | 55 | r55 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 56 |
| CONSUMER PRICES $\diamond$ <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL ITEMS, WAGE EARNERS AND <br> CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W) $\ldots 1982-84=100$ | 112.5 | 117.0 | 19.2 | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.9 |
| all items, all urban consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (CPI-U)............................................ $1982-84=100$. | 113.6 | 118.3 | 120.5 | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 127.4 |
| All items less shelter...............................do | 111.6 |  | 118.1 | 118.7 | 119.2 |  | 121.0 |  | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 123.5 | 125.0 |
| All items less food................... ............do.... | 113.6 | 118.3 | 120.4 | 120.8 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 12.9 | 123.5 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 124.8 | 125.4 | 125.6 | 125.8 | 126.7 |
| All items less medical care .....................do.... | 112.6 | 117.0 | 119.1 | 119.7 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 121.7 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 122.9 | 123.0 | 123.4 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 125.7 |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |




| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oet. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |


| CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REAL ESTATE $<$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage applications for new home construction: FHA applications................................thous. units. Seasonally adjusted annual rates.................do .... | 165.3 | 104.9 | 7.2 | 6.4 86 | 7.3 91 | 9.9 92 | 8.3 92 | 12.4 132 | 12.2 138 10 | 9.9 128 | 12.5 142 10 | 10.4 132 1 | 10.9 151 | 9.5 | 7.6 115 | 9.0 113 |
| Requests for VA appraisals ........... ................do.... Seasonally adjusted annual rates................ | 193.4 | 149.8 | 7.7 190 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.0 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | 9.6 | 13.7 135 | 9.1 102 | 9.5 103 | 10.4 110 |  | 10.2 | 9.0 111 | 10.4 145 | 9.5 |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount...... ...........mil. \$... | 81,880,51 | 42,577.16 | 3,501.38 | 4,629.29 | 3,508.80 | 3,189.10 | 3,064.37 | 3,166.56 | 3,773.70 | 3,059.58 | $3,511.30$ | 4,325.96 | 4,790.37 | '5,332.30 | $3,541.91$ | 4,428.43 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions, end of <br> period $\qquad$ mil. \$. | 133,054 | 152,777 | 152,777 | 1,23.99 | 158,267 | 163,779 | 165,630 | 164,268 | 161,870 | 159,648 | 156,293 | 151,101 | 148,745 | 145,337 | 141,794 | 138,108 |
| New mortgage loans of SAIF-insured institutions, estimated total ©... ............mil. \$. By purpose of loan: | 253,407 | 240,297 | 21,677 | 15,522 | ${ }^{2} 13,778$ | 18,541 | 16,112 | 16,124 | 15,772 | 13,218 | '16,533 | '15,692. | ${ }^{\prime} 15,683$ | 14,318. |  |  |
| Home construction..................... ..............do .... | 28,413 | 29,555 | 2,705 | 1,971 | 2,796 | 2,503 | 2,267 | 2,397 | 2,426 | 2,039 | 2,335 | 1,957 | 1,808 | 1,666 |  |  |
| Home purchase.......................... .............do .... | 190,750 | 176,403 | 15,273 | 11,458 | ${ }^{2} 10,343$ | 13,768 | 12,125 | 11,822 | 11,404 | 9,837 | 12,776 | ${ }^{1} 12,380$ | ${ }^{r} 13,462$ | 11,661. |  |  |
| All other purposes ..................... ...............do.... | 34,245 | 34,383 | 3,700 | 2,093 | ${ }^{2} 1,640$ | 2,269 | 1,719 | 1,904 | 1,943 | 1,342 | 1,421 | ${ }^{1} 1,354$ | ${ }^{1} 1,182$ | 991. | ............ |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|c|}{DOMESTIC TRADE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Magazine advertising (Leading National Advertisers): \\
Cost, total \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) mil. \$.
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Apparel and accessories. Automotive inc accessone} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Automotive, incl. accessories ...... ...............do Building materials \(\qquad\) ................} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Drugs and toiletries................... .............do ..} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Foods, soft drinks, confectionery} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Beer, wine, liquors ....................} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Houshold equip., supplies, furnishings \(\qquad\) do} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Industrial materials} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Soaps, cleansers, etc \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) do.. Smoking materials \(\qquad\) do.}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline All other..................................... ........................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Classified.......................................................................... \& 10,691 \& 11,771 \& \& \& 2,810 \& \& \& 3,072 \& \& \& 7,104 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline National ........................................ ............................ \& 3,494 \& 3,586 \& \& \& 895. \& \& \& 745 \& \& \& 753 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Retail ....................................... ........................ \& 15,227 \& 15,840 \& \& \& 3,612 \& \& \& 4,502 \& \& \& 3,972 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{16}{|l|}{WHOLESALE TRADE \(\dagger\)} \& \\
\hline Durable goods establishments....... ......................
Nondurable goods establishments. ........... \& 725,683
757,292 \& 782,744
805,586 \& 67,261
69,338 \& 63,265
68,521 \& 62,003
65,411 \& 72,946 \& 68,014
69,553 \& 73,231
75,601 \& 72,803
73,859 \& 66,904
67,508 \& 74,373
74,539 \& 71,887
70,231 \& 77,042
75,150 \& r73,599
773,219 \& 68,842
72,714 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{Merchant wholesalers inventories, book value (non-LIFO basis),} \\
\hline Durable goods establishments........ ..............do .... \& 105,145 \& 114,176 \& 114,176 \& 115,885 \& 117,512 \& 117,890 \& 120,185 \& 121,145 \& 121,043 \& 123,080 \& 121,019 \& 120,951 \& 122,504 \& r122,334 \& 120,593 \& \\
\hline Nondurable goods establishments. ...............do .... \& 57,819 \& 64,708 \& 64,708 \& 65,169 \& 63,969 \& 63,356 \& 62,120 \& 59,969 \& 61,303 \& 59,691 \& 59,341 \& 60,974 \& 65,046 \& \({ }^{1} 65,648\) \& 65,952 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{RETAIL TRADE \(\ddagger\)} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
All retail stores: \\
Estimated sales (unadj), total ........ ............mil. \$..
\end{tabular} \& 1,521,417 \& 1,629,150 \& 170,811 \& 122,467 \& 118,891 \& 139,759 \& 137,924 \& 148,165 \& 147,055 \& 142,630 \& 150,861 \& 142,110 \& 140,220 \& '146,441 \& r174,534 \& \({ }^{1} 130,030\) \\
\hline Durable goods stores \# \(\qquad\) .do... Building materials, hardware, garden \& 572,489 \& 628,543 \& 59,847 \& 46,036 \& 45,146 \& 58,784 \& 53,754 \& 58,971 \& 58,702 \& 55,307 \& 59,946 \& 55,181 \& 51,934 \& '52,284 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 57,621\) \& \({ }^{1} 48,654\) \\
\hline supply, and mobile home dealers......mil. S.. \& 81,549 \& 88,894 \& 7,255 \& 5,880 \& 5,491 \& 6,774 \& 7,865 \& 9,069 \& 8,737 \& 8,187 \& 8,564 \& 7,813 \& 7,923 \& r7,319 \& \({ }^{\text {r 6,674 }}\) \& \({ }^{1} 5,893\) \\
\hline Automotive dealers................ ..............do .... \& 334,429 \& 369,028 \& 28,613 \& 27,233 \& 27,201 \& 33,262 \& 32,491 \& 35,242 \& 35,016 \& 32,874 \& 36,042 \& 32,859 \& 29,571 \& '28,275 \& -26,281 \& \({ }^{1} 28,988\) \\
\hline Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment ..................... ...............do .... \& 84,562 \& 92,952 \& 11,130 \& 7,505 \& 7,054 \& 7,840 \& 7,596 \& 8,089 \& 8,308 \& 7,962 \& 8,489 \& 8,116 \& 8,154 \& r9,015 \& \({ }^{\text {r11,211 }}\) \& \({ }^{17,736}\) \\
\hline Nondurable goods stores............. ..............do .... \& 948,928 \& 1,000,607 \& 110,964 \& 76,431 \& 73,745 \& 85,975 \& 84,170 \& 89,194 \& 88,353 \& 87,323 \& 90,915 \& 86,929 \& 88,286 \& r94,157 \& [116,913 \& '81,376 \\
\hline General merch. group stores... ..............do.... \& 176,023 \& 183,783 \& 29,944 \& 10,954 \& 11,025 \& 14,587 \& 14,657 \& 15,489 \& 15,219 \& 14,166 \& 15,908 \& 14,931 \& 15,832 \& r20,124 \& \({ }^{\text {r30,921 }}\) \& \({ }^{1} 11,668\) \\
\hline  \& 314,605 \& 331,892 \& 30,888 \& 27,204 \& 26,125 \& 29,459 \& 28,373 \& 30,281 \& 30,388 \& 30,794 \& 30,651 \& 29,881 \& 29,191 \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{29,721}\) \& r32,960
\(r 9,366\) \& 128,773
19,104 \\
\hline Gasoline service stations......... ..............do.... \& 98,680 \& 101,916 \& 8,499 \& 7,985 \& 7,649 \& 8,599 \& 9,113 \& 9,859 \& 9,819 \& 28,952 \& 9,707 \& 9,072 \& 9,329 \& '9,012 \& 9,366 \& \({ }^{19,104}\) \\
\hline Apparel and accessory stores.. ...............do.... \& -77,998 \& 82,028 \& 12,026 \& 5,480 \& 5,103 \& 6,992 \& 6,774 \& 7,056 \& 6,834 \& 9,887 \& 7,786 \& 7,247 \& 7,248 \& r
\(r\)
\(r 13,361\) \& r12,378
\(r 13799\) \& \\
\hline Eating and drinking places ..... ..............do .... \& 147,717
54,958
18,48 \& 157,504
58,729 \& \(\begin{array}{r}13,792 \\ 6,498 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 12,497
4,898
1 \& 11,885
4,778
1 \& 13,567
5,223
1, \& 13,648
4,814
1,5 \& \(\begin{array}{r}14,153 \\ 5,178 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 14,456
5,054
1 \& 14,627
4,956
1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}14,850 \\ 5,187 \\ \hline 1,67\end{array}\) \& 13,913
5,055
1 \& 13,961
5,172
1,562 \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \\ r 6,948 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1

12,764
$\mathbf{5}, 378$ <br>
\hline Liquor stores ........................... ..............do .... \& 19,458 \& 19,143 \& 2,303 \& 1,425 \& 1,335 \& 1,499 \& 1,509 \& 1,645 \& 1,675 \& 1,725 \& 1,674 \& 1,610 \& 1,552 \& 1,617 \& 2,268 \& <br>
\hline Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total ... ..............do... \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 139,356$ \& r139,970 \& 139,428 \& 139,516 \& 141,413 \& 142,543 \& 142,500 \& 143,555 \& 144,860 \& 145,293 \& 143,426 \& '144,387 \& ${ }^{1} 144,058$ \& ${ }^{1} 146,392$ <br>
\hline Durable goods stores \# .............. .............do. \& \& \& '54,448 \& '53,607 \& 53,071 \& 52,886 \& 53,901 \& 54,139 \& 54,016 \& 54,653 \& 55,876 \& 55,861 \& 53,980 \& '54,067 \& ${ }^{5} 52,924$ \& ${ }^{1} 54,999$ <br>
\hline Bldg. materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers \#.......mil. \$. \& \& \& ${ }^{7} 7,785$ \& r7,721 \& 7,483 \& 7,228 \& 7,481 \& 7,611 \& 7,593 \& 7,605 \& 7,731 \& 7,583 \& 7,481 \& '7,530 \& r7,340 \& ${ }^{17} 7507$ <br>
\hline Building materials and supply stores... $\qquad$ do ... \& \& \& ${ }^{\cdot} 5,620$ \& r5,656 \& 5,409 \& 5,190 \& 5,351 \& 5,402 \& 5,384 \& 5,325 \& 5,395 \& 5,291 \& 5,306 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 5.310$ \& 5,195 \& <br>
\hline Hardware stores ................... .................do.... \& \& \& ${ }^{\cdot} 1,184$ \& r1,172 \& 1,149 \& 1,117 \& 1,139 \& 1,204 \& 1,193 \& 1,208 \& 1,215 \& 1,221 \& 1,210 \& r1,201 \& 1,165 \& <br>
\hline Automotive dealers................ ..............do \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 32,080$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,010$ \& 30,643 \& 30,787 \& 31,407 \& 31,172 \& 31,165 \& 31,851 \& 32,724 \& 32,972 \& 31,173 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 31,092$, \& r30,290 \& ${ }^{1} 31,918$ <br>
\hline Motor vehicle and miscellaneous auto dealers..................... ................do \& \& \& r29,615 \& r28,529 \& 28,174 \& 28,273 \& 28,868 \& 28,573 \& 28,599 \& 29,268 \& 30,116 \& 30,280 \& 28,520 \& '28,362 \& '27,555 \& '29,112 <br>
\hline Auto and home supply stores. $\qquad$ \& \& \& '2,465 \& r2,481 \& 2,469 \& 2,514 \& 2,539 \& 2,599 \& 2,566 \& 2,583, \& 2,608 \& 2,692 \& 2,653 \& r2,730 \& 2,735 \& <br>
\hline Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment \# $\qquad$ do \& \& \& '7,994 \& r8,293 \& 8,287 \& 8,195 \& 8,329 \& 8,366 \& 8,412 \& 8,238 \& 8,365 \& 8,319 \& 8,380 \& r8,404 \& '8,167 \& 18,327 <br>
\hline Furniture, home furnishings stores $\qquad$ do... \& \& \& '3,969 \& 「4,187 \& 4,031 \& 3,929 \& 3,994 \& 3,948 \& 3,910 \& 3,894 \& 3,967 \& 3,883 \& 3,914 \& ${ }^{\text {r }}$, 077 \& 3,820 \& <br>
\hline Household appliance, radio, and TV stores ...................... ................do \& \& \& '3,453 \& r3,574 \& 3,665 \& 3,697 \& 3,768 \& 3,853 \& 3,928 \& 3,762 \& 3,791 \& 3,802 \& 3,828 \& r3,681 \& 3,716 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown inBusiness Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | $1988$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Jan. }}{1990}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | v. | Dec. |  |



| LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOR FORCE AND POPULATION <br> Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, persons 16 <br> years of age and over $\qquad$ thous. | 184,490 | 186,322 | 187,098 | 187,340 | 187,461 | 187,581 | 187,708 | 187,854 | 187.995 | 188,149 | 188,286 | 188,428 | 188,580 | 188,721 | 188,865 | 188,990 |
| Labor force © ............................... ..............do ... | 121,602 | 123,378 | 123,816 | 123,791 | 123,590 | 123,907 | 124,260 | 124,869 | 127,235 | 127,904 | 127,132 | 125,530 | 126,125 | 126,368 | 125,698 | 124,990 |
| Resident Armed Forces ............... ..............do .... | 1,737 | 1,709 | 1,696 | 1,696 | 1,684 | 1,684 | 1,684 | 1,673 | 1,666 | 1,666 | 1,688 | 1.702 | 1,709 | 1,704 | 1,700 | 1,697 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population.................do.... | 182,753 | 184,613 | 185,402 | 185,644 | 185,777 | 185,897 | 186,024 | 186,181 | 186,329 | 186,483 | 186,598 | 186,726 | 186,871 | 187,017 | 187,165 | 187,293 |
| Civilian labor force, total .............. ...............do .... | 119,865 | 121,669 | 122,120 | 122,095 | 121,906 | 122,223 | 122,576 | 123,196 | 125,569 | 126,238 | 125,444 | 123,828 | 124,416 | 124,664 | 123,998 | 123,293 |
| Employed .................................. ..............do .... | 112,440 | 114,968 | 115,978 | 114,786 | 115,023 | 115,844 | 116,347 | 117,039 | 118.719 | 119,502 | 119,092 | 117,498 | 118,194 | 118,168 | 117,698 | 116,037 |
| Unemployed ................................. ..............do ... | 7,425 | 6,701 | 6,142 | 7,309 | 6,883 | 6,378 | 6,229 | 6,156 | 6,850 | 6,736 | 6,352 | 6,330 | 6,222 | 6,495 | 6,300 | 7,256 |
| Seasonally Adjusted $\diamond$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force, total ...........................do . |  |  | 122,650 | 123,265 | 123,117 | 123,245 | 123,615 | 123,551 | 124,111 | 124,013 | 124,070 | 124,023 | 124,148 | 124,488 | 124,546 | 124,397 |
| Participation rate $\dagger$.............. ........percent.. | 65.6 | 65.9 | 66.2 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 11766 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 66.4 117,863 |
| Employed, total. thous Employment-population ratio * percent | 61.5 | 62.3 | 116,141 62.6 | 116,640 62.8 | 116,757 62.8 | 117,047 63.0 | 117,084 62.9 | 117,132 62.9 | 117,542 63.1 | 117.436 <br> 63.0 | 117,550 63.0 | 117,419 62.9 | 117,585 62.9 | 117,836 63.0 | 117,888 63.0 | 117,863 62.9 |
| Agriculture ........................... ..........thous | 3,208 | 3,169 | 3,192 | 3,268 | 3,196 | 3,185 | 3,144 | 3,137 | 3,138 | 3,217 | 3,275 | 3,219 | 3,197 | 3,160 | 3,197 | 3,134 |
| Nonagriculture........................ ..............do ... | 109,232 | 111,800 | 112,949 | 113,372 | 113,561 | 113,862 | 113,940 | 113,995 | 114,404 | 114,219 | 114,275 | 114,200 | 114,388 | .114,676 | 114,691 | 114,728 |
| Unemployed, total..................... .............do . |  |  | 6,509 | 6,625 | 6,360 | 6,198 | 6,531 | 6,419 | 6,569 | 6,577 | 6,520 | 6,604 | 6,563 | 6,652 | 6,658 | 6,585 |
| Long term, 15 weeks and over. $\qquad$ do... $\qquad$ | 1,983 | 1,610 | 1,476 | 1,499 | 1,300 | 1,385 | 1,391 | 1,331 | 1,295 | 1,461 | 1,338 | 1,359 | 1,378 | 1,422 | 1,362 | 1,430 |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Sta'tistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |






| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1986 andmethodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics： 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． |




| 気笑哭象象 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { 芯 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No 黄 } \\ & \text { Ano } \\ & \text { Anter } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 08 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & \text { y } \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { 第 } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 点 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $$ | cin |  | N00080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 尔 |

FINANCE


See footnotes at end of tables．

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 andmethodological notes are as shown in methodological notes are as showBusiness Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotesbelow, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown | Unis | nual |  | 1988 | 1889 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 199 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | may | June | July | AuF. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | ${ }^{\text {Jall }}$ |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1990}{\text { Jan. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |



FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

| Value of exports |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, total @ Seasonally adjusted $\uparrow$ | ........mil. \$ .. |
| Western Europe * .......................... |  |
| European Economic Community ${ }^{*}$...........do |  |
| Belgium and Luxembourg *.................do |  |
|  |  |
| Federal Republic of Germany.......................................................................... |  |
|  |  |
| Netherlands * ......................... ...........do ... |  |
| United Kingdom................... | .do .... |
| Eastern Europe * Union of Soviet Socialist Re. |  |
|  |  |


| 254,121.9 | 322,426.4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 69,717.7 | 87,857.7 |
| $60,575.0$ | 75,755.3 |
| $\xrightarrow{6,189.4}$ | ${ }_{9}^{7} 9146.5$ |
| 11,747.7 | 14,347.6 |
| 5,529.7 | 6,775.4 |
| 8,216.7 | 10,116.5 |
| 14,113.9 | 18,364.4 |
| 2,199.5 | 3,649.6 |
| 1,479.8 | 2,768.9 |


|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| $28,982.1$ | $27,294.6$ | $27,963.5$ | $33,130.8$ |
| $28,863.8$ | $28,980.1$ | $28,839.1$ | $30,064.5$ |
| $8,239.5$ | $7,330.7$ | $7,688.7$ | $9,606.4$ |
| $7,019.6$ | $6,417.6$ | $6,801.2$ | $8,223.3$ |
| 648.0 | 660.9 | 616.9 | 761.8 |
| 899.9 | 927.8 | 846.5 | $1,051.0$ |
| $1,293.0$ | $1,185.7$ | $1,415.1$ | $1,529.2$ |
| 644.8 | 578.1 | 574.5 | 680.0 |
| $1,018.8$ | 839.2 | 848.4 | $1,123.2$ |
| $1,633.7$ | $1,406.3$ | $1,602.3$ | $2,137.9$ |
| 363.7 | 459.0 | 523.5 | 706.9 |
| .272 .8 | 373.9 | 461.9 | 623.0 |


$\qquad$

|  | 79,969 | $81,641]$ | 81,925 | 82,797 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| Indexes |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise: |  |
| Unit value © | $\ldots . .1977=100 .$. |
| Quantity ....................................... ...............do ... |  |
| Value..... | do .... |
| General imports: |  |
| Unit value © ............................... ..............do |  |
| Quantity ................................................................. |  |
|  |  |
| Shipping Weight and Value |  |
| Waterborne trade: |  |
| Exports (incl reexports): |  |
| Shipping weight.......................thous. met. tons. <br> Value.............................................. |  |
|  |  |
| General imports: |  |
| Shipping weight thous. met tons. Value |  |







TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION



TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION-Conti |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMMUNICATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\rangle$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues \# ................ .........mil. S. $_{\text {Station }}$ | 74,657 31,669 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tolls, message ........................................do.... | 9,171. | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Operating expenses (excluding taxes i..........do..... | 50,384 13,370 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{-\cdots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Access lines ........................................mil.\| |  |  | , | - | , | ............ | , | .............. |  |  | $\cdots$ | ............ |  | ${ }^{\text {and.......... }}$ | $\cdots$ |  |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 198 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phenolic resins....................thous. met. tons. | ${ }^{2} 769.8$ | 765.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polyethylene and copolymers........ .-.......do.... | ${ }^{17} 7881.8$ | 18,479.6 | 2,156.1 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 2,004.6$ |  |  | 1,898.4 |  |  | 1,913.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Polypropylene. $\qquad$ do <br> Polystyrene and copolymers | $13,164.8$ 23 2 | ${ }^{1} 3,291.6$ | 764.8 |  |  | ${ }^{9} 759.7$ |  |  | 789.8 |  |  | 707.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Polyvinyl chloride and copolymers............do..... | ${ }^{1} 3,782.0$ | ${ }^{1} 3,895.5$ | 1,058.5 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,093.2$ |  |  | 1,081.5 |  |  | 1,056.5 |  |  |  |  |
| PAINTS, Varnish, ind lacquer $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total shipments ............................. ......mil. §.. | 10,167.6 | 10,716.1 | 751.5 | 820.5 | 841.3 |  | 985.7 | 1,072.7 | 1,091.5 | 965.9 | 1,114.4 | 1,019.7 | 995.9 | 934.9 |  |  |
| Architectural coatings................. .........do.... Product coatings (OEM) |  |  | -281.2 |  | 317.7 <br> 359.3 |  | 399.1 <br> 372.6 |  |  | 431.0 319.8 | 484.2 381.6 |  | 399.0 399.5 | 361.1 361.6 | 298.3 308.8 |  |
| Special purpose coatings ............... ..........do.... | 2,139.7 | 2,281.1 | 155.5 | 166.6 | 164.4 | 196.0 | 213.9 | 226.2 | 233.5 | 215.1 | 248.7 | 224.5 | 217.4 | 212.1 | 165.3 |  |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

[^8]


See footnotes at end of tables.


| SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S-21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anum | ${ }^{1988}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1990}$ |
| ${ }^{1987}{ }^{1988}$ | Dee. | Jan. | reb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jone | ${ }^{\text {Jub }}$ | Aug. | spen. | oct. | No. | Dee | , |




| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |


| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Cont. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Cont. Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, raw and refined................ .metric tons.. | 560,592 | 877,365 | 615,552 | 5.24,230 | 36,168 | 27,170 | 27,387 | 22,806 | 33,808 | 18,350 | 45,586 | 50,385 | 51,657 | 45,619 | 28,927 |  |
| Imports, raw and refined..........thous. met. tons .. | 1,157 | 1,213 | 134 | ${ }^{5} 104$ | 112 | 152 | 84 | 126 | 149 | 181 | 226 | 106 | 97 | 119 | 85 |  |
| Producer Price Indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw tcane) ................................. ... $1982=100 .$. | 110.3 | ${ }^{4} 111.9$ | 112.0 | 111.0 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 113.8 | 115.4 | 118.3 | 118.3 | '118.8 | 117.8 | 118.2 | 117.2 | 119.3 |
| Refined ....................................... .............do .... | 106.4 | ${ }^{\text {'108.9 }}$ | 113.7 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 115.8 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 119.6 | 118.6 | ${ }^{\prime} 120.4$ | 120.6 | 119.8 | 121.5 | 122.3 |
| Tea, imports ................................... .metric tons.. | 77,390 | 90,143 | 7,959 | ${ }^{3} 6,610$ | 5,966 | 8,290 | 7,170 | 7,193 | 7,124 | 7,394 | 6,790 | 7,070 | 7,634 | 6,964 | 7,053 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ............. ..........mil. lb.. <br> Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers | ${ }^{1} 1,189$ | ${ }^{\text {' }} 1,370$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6} 1,414$ |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of period $\qquad$ do.... | 4,480 | 4,020 | 4,020 |  |  | 3,825 |  |  | 3,514 |  |  | 3,637. |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stems ....... .metric tons.. | 193,178 | 216,481 | 20,588 | ${ }^{\text {s } 25,916 ~}$ | 25,393 | 22,177 | 19,356 | 14,701 | 11,696 | 6,990 | 10,684 | 17,729 | 18,025 | 32,072 | 19,644 |  |
| Imports, incl. scrap and stems ....... ..............do .... | 222,197 | 196,429 | 5,248 | ${ }^{5} 14,603$ | 11,507 | 12,411 | 19,382 | 16,202 | 11,032 | 20,427 | 18,418 | 11,553 | 15,234 | 13,351 | 16,164 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): Tax-exempt............................millions.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-exempt ................................................................ | 111,199 577,008 | $\begin{aligned} & 132,953 \\ & 543,378 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,158 \\ & 39,548 \end{aligned}$ | 10,947 46,915 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,702 \\ & 41,936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,419 \\ & 51,723 \end{aligned}$ | 9,502 44,351 | 12,800 52,858 | 13,027 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,668 \\ & 26,757 \end{aligned}$ | 14,395 | 12,151 <br> 44,44 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,888 \\ & 48,177 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Cigars (large), taxable ................ ...............do .... | 2,676 | 2,430 | 189 | 164 | 164 | 209 | 174 | 24.1 | 246 | 158 | 220 | 208 | 202 |  |  |  |
| Exports, cigarettes ........................ .............do .... | 100,246 | 118,499 | 11,146 | 58,661 | 2,187 | 1,731 | 9,129 | 1,248 | 1,701 | 772 | 3,046 | 2,220 | 2,672 | 2,760 | 5,629 |  |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS


LUMBER AND PRODUCTS

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES \# |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Forest Products Association: Production, total.......................mil. bd. ft.. | ${ }^{2} 49,395$ | ${ }^{2} 49,576$ | 3,641 | 3,849 | 3,311 | 3.758 |  | 4.025 |  | 3,677 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardwoods...........................................do... | ${ }^{2} 11,160$ | 211,446 | 690 | 768 | ${ }^{713}$ | 687 | 829 | 864 | 799 | 671 |  |  |  | -........... |  |  |
| Softwoods ................................. ............do.... | 238,235 | 238,130 | 2,951 | 3,081 | 2,598 | 3,071 | 2,944 | 3,161 | 3,474 | 3,006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total .......................................do.... | ${ }^{2} 49,761$ | ${ }^{2} 49,134$ | 3,649 | 3,914. | 3,417 | 3,877 | 3,846 | 4,163 | 4,420 | 3,754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 211,460 238301 | 211,163 237971 | ${ }_{2}^{6654}$ | \% 781 | ${ }_{2} 743$ | -826 | -874 | 1937 3 326 | 891 3 3 | 752 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,183 1412 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Softwoods........................................................... | 4,800 | 4,999 | 4,999 | 4,896 | 4,818 | 4,837 | 4,810 | 4,740 | 4,746 | 4,748 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products......... ............. do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products...........thous. $\mathrm{m}^{3}$.. | 35,912 | 33,547 | 2,190 | ${ }^{5} 6,026$ | 5,036 | 5,868 | 5,405 | 5,432 | 5,301 | 4,205 | 6,479 | 5,146 | 5,766 | 5,778 | 3,913 |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: <br> Orders, new $\qquad$ mil. bd. ft.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period ..................do ... | 10,548 | 10,636 | ${ }_{636}^{956}$ | 694 | 617 | 659 | 626 | 592 | 583 | 565 | 540 | 583 | ${ }_{527}$ | 506 | 501 |  |
| Production .................................. ............do.... | 10,354 | 10,029 | 836 | 834 | 621 | 797 | 759 | 793 | 948 | 778 | 806 | 815 | 949 | 754 | 766 | ............ |
| Shipments..................................do.... | $10,445$ | ${ }^{9,943} \mid$ | 868 876 | ${ }_{842}$ | 684 779 | ${ }_{741}^{835}$ | 730 | 748 | 740 | 780 | ${ }_{735}^{825}$ | ${ }_{740}$ | 783 | 828 | 809 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products..... ....thous. $\mathrm{m}^{3}$.. | 1,614 | 2,202 | 201 | ${ }^{5} 206$ | ${ }^{196}$ | 227 | 267 | 186 | 211 | 144 | 245 | 200 | 186 | 241 | 472 |  |
|  | 1,326 | 1,860 | ${ }_{177}^{24}$ | ${ }_{5} 5156$ | ${ }_{173}^{28}$ | 28 199 | 239 | 162 163 | 24 187 | 134 | ${ }_{213}^{38}$ | 172 | 158 | 220 | 436 |  |
| Producer Price Index, Douglas fir, dressed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125.1 | 135.7 | 133.6 | 135.9 | 140.7 | 142.0 | 154.3 | 159.9 | 163.0 | 167.1 | 162.8 | '160.7 | 158.1 | 138.0 | 138.5 | 140 |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 andmethodological notes are as shown in | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1789 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | ${ }^{1988}$ | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 19,96 and odological notes are as showBusinks STATITICS: 19885 | Units | Annual |  | $1988$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Jan. }}{\substack{\text { Jan }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dece. |  |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | ${ }^{1988}$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | \% | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | $1988$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |



PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Buginess Statistics: 1986 | Annual |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1988 \\ & \hline \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1991 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS $\ddagger$ - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline................................. ...............do.... | 2,639.1 | 2,694.8 | 228.3 | 209.4 | 199.1 | 230.8 | 215.4 | 230.7 | 234.9 | 227.7 | 240.2 | 217.6 | 225.6 | 221.5. |  | ............. |
| Kerosene ................................ ........................ | 34.5 | ${ }^{2,} 35.2$ | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 . | 2.8 | 3.1 . |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil .................... ..............do .... | 1,086.4 | 1,142.5 | 110.4 | 102.2 | 95.5 | 106.3 | 89.2 | 91.7 | 89.9 | 80.3 | 92.1 | 87.2 | 96.0 | 99.5 |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil...................... .............do.... | 461.5 | 504.3 | 54.4 | 49.5 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 42.6 | 34.2 | 35.5 | 39.9 | 34.2 | 29.1 | 39.5 | 37.4 |  |  |
| Jet fuel .................................. ..............do .... | 505.5 | 530.2 | 47.8 | 46.2 | 42.8 | 45.8 | 41.2 | 41,2 | 44.6 | 44.1 | 45.8 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 45.5. |  |  |
| Lubricants............................... ..............do.... | 58.7 | 56.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.4 |  |  |
| Asphalt ................................ ..............do.... | 170.3 | 171.2 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 15.5 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 24.9 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 12.0 |  |  |
| Liquefied petroleum gases ...... ..............do .... | 588.3 | 606.1 | 62.3 | 63.6 | 57.1 | 56.2 | 45.2 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 44.4 | 46.9 | 52.6 | 49.3 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period, total ............. ..............do .... | 1,607.5 | 1,597.2 | 1,597.2 | 1,619.5 | 1,601.6 | 1,569.5 | 1,595.9 | 1,622.4 | 1,607.7. | 1,647.9 | 1,654.4 | 1,669.6 | 1,663.4 | 1,670.3. |  |  |
| Crude petroleum........................ ...............do.... | 889.6 | 889.9 | 889.9 | 894.8 | 896.6 | 892.5 | 907.4 | 915.7 | 902.8 | 906.4 | 916.2 | 912.2 | 914.4 | 930.7. |  |  |
| Strategic petroleum reserve.... ..............do .... Unfinished oils, natural gaso- | 540.6 | 559.5 | 559.5 | 561.5 | 563.9 | 566.2 | 568.0 | 570.4 | 571.7 | 574.4 | 575.4 | 577.1 | 578.3 | 579.5. |  |  |
| line, etc.................................. .............do .... | 138.3 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 151.8 | 154.8 | 156.2 | 158.0 | 163.0 | 160.3 | 157.5 | 155.7 | 158.8 | 162.4 | 159.7. |  |  |
| Refined products......................... .............do..... | 579.5 | 561.6 | 561.6 | 572.9 | 550.1 | 520.7 | 530.5 | 543.8 | 544.7 | 584.0 | 582.5 | 598.6 | 586.6 | 580.0. |  |  |
| Refined petroleum products:Gasoline (incl. aviation): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................................... | $2,506.2$ 191.1 | $2,555.2$ 192.0 | 227.2 192.0 | 215.6 207.8 | 186.7 205.7 | 205.7 191.1 | 205.2 | 215.8 185.8 | 219.6 180.4 | 228.9 192.2 | 184.2 | 218.9 | 218.1 | 2127.7. |  |  |
| Prices, regular grade (excl. aviation): <br> Producer Price Index............... .... $1982=100$.. | 59.5 | ${ }^{2} 58.2$ | 55.1 | 55.3 | 57.4 | 60.6 | 74.5 | 80.1 | 78.0 | 74.7 | 64.7 | 67.1 | 67.3 | 63.6 | 61.5 | 69.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 897 | . 900 | . 885 | . 876 | . 886 | . 907 | 1.047 | 1.098 | 1.093 | 1.075 | 1.034 | 1.007 | 1.001 | . 975 | . 961 | 1.006 |
| Unleaded ............................. .............do .... | . 948 | . 946 | . 930 | . 918 | . 926 | . 940 | 1.065 | 1.119 | 1.114 | 1.092 | 1.057 | 1.029 | 1.027 | . 999 | 980 | 1.042 |
| Aviation gasoline: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ............................... .......mil. bbl .. | 9.1 | 9.3 | . 8 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 6 | . 9 | 9 | 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 | 8. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................ .............do .... | 28.7. | 28.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8. |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period | 8.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 |  |  |
|  | 54.1 | ${ }^{2} 51.6$ | 50.4 | 54.6 | 54.3 | 55.7 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 55.4 | 54.7 | 55.5 | 58.1 | 60.9 | 64.0 | 64.6 | 76.2 |
| Distillate fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .................................. .......mil. bbl .. | 996.6 | 1,046.3 | 95.1 | 92.2 | 78.4 | 84.1 | 83.6 | 85.2 | 84.3 | 88.2 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 90.1 | 92.3 |  |  |
| Imports ........................................ ................do ... | 93.2 | 110.4 | 12.7 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 10.4 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.9 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period ................. ..............do .... | 134.5 | 123.5 | 123.5 | 120.3 | 107.5 | 96.6 | 98.4 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 115.4 | 116.1 | 122.2 | 121.4 | 119.4 |  |  |
| Producer Price Index (middle distillate) ................................. .... $1982=100$ | 55.5 | ${ }^{2} 49.5$ | 50.6 | 54.9 | 54.0 | 57.3 | 61.5 | 57.5 | 53.3 | 52.7 | 53.5 | 59.3 | 64.0 | 64.4 | 68.1 | 85.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................. .......mil. bbl .. | 323.2 | 338.7 | 33.1 | 29.4 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 27.1 | 28.9 | 28.5 | 26.6 | 27.91 | 25.6 | 31.0 | 32.3 |  |  |
| Imports ..................................... .............do .... | 206.1 | 235.9 | 30.2 | 27.2 | 24.2 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 17.8 | 16.1 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period .................. .............do.... | 47.4 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 42.4 | 40.2 | 42.6 | 44.8 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 49.5 | 51.4 | 52.5 |  |  |
| Producer Price Index.................. ... $1982=100$.. | 53.1 | ${ }^{2} 41.1$ | 40.0 | 42.1 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 47.3 | 49.4 | 51.2 | 49.4 | 48.1 | 46.8 | 48.2 | 49.2 | 52.0 | 57.4 |
| Jet fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................. .......mil. bbl .. | 490.1 | 501.3 | 45.8 | 46.6 | 39.4 | 43.3 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 40.5 | 43.7 | 44.6 | 43.3 | 46.6 | 45.4 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period .................. ...............do.... | 49.9 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 44.5 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 47.4 | 48.3 | 48.6 | 50.4 | 51.5 |  |  |
| Lubricants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................ ..............do .... | 60.9 | 62.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period ................. ..............do .... | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................................ .............do .... | 158.4 | 162.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 14.7 | 11.4 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period ................. ..............do .... | 18.8. | 20.8 | 20.8 | 25.6 | 29.1 | 32.6 | 33.1 | 32.4 | 30.6 | 27.9 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 17.8 | 18.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At refineries (L.R.G.).............. .................do.... | 163.7 | 182.6 | 14.7 | 16.3 | 13.9 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 13.2 |  |  |
| Stocks (at plants and refineries)........................ | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 87.0 | 77.5 | 75.0 | 83.8 | 97.2 | 105.2 | 117.7 | 126.2 | 126.4 | 118.8 | 109.5 |  |  |

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1986 | Units | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | J990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | 1988 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. |  |

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued

|  |  | PULP | , PAP | , | PAP | R | DU | -Con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS <br> Paper and board: <br> Production (API): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.....................................thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{7} 74,318$ | ${ }^{17} 76,604$ | 6,296 | ${ }^{6,582}$ | ${ }^{5}, 9885$ | 6,638 | 6,191 | 6,424. | 6,326 | ${ }^{6}, 326$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,615}$ | $\stackrel{76,284}{ }$ | ${ }^{76,616}$ | 6,372 | ${ }^{6.140}$ |  |
|  | 37,442 | ${ }^{3} \times 18,306$ | 3,155 | 3,285 | 2,996 | 3,290 | 3,150 | 3,266 | 3,222 | 3,259 | r3,312 | ${ }_{r 3,116}$ | -3,247 | $\xrightarrow[3,142]{ }$ | 3,066 | ............ |
| Producer Price Indexes: <br> Paperboard ................................ .... $1982=100$. <br> Building paper and boar $\qquad$ | 118.1 | 133.2 113 | 136.5 113.3 | 137.7 112.9 | 138.7 118.8 | 140.4 114.2 | 142.3 115.1 | 1142.5 | 141.0 115.8 | 139.5 116.4 | 1140.0 | ${ }^{1} 139.7$ ${ }_{116.3}$ | 140.0 | 139.7 117.0 | 139.6 117.0 | 138.8 |
| Selected types of paper (API); |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groundwood paper: <br> Orders, new..... $\qquad$ thous. sh. ton | '1,542 | ,654 | 177 | 140 | 127 | 163 | 134 | 154 | 149 | 151 | 168 | 177 | 152 | 29 | 50 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period ... ............do.. | ${ }_{1} 166$ | 208 | 208 | 182 | 180 | 204 | 178 | 186 | 199 | 191 | $\stackrel{168}{217}$ | 17 | 212 | 196 | 211 |  |
| Shipments ............................ -...........do.... | '1,498 | ${ }^{1,624}$ | 125 | 148 | 138 | 147 | 149 | 151 | 139 | 148 | 153 | 152 | 167 | 153 | 123 |  |
| Coated papers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new $\qquad$ | 17,066 708 | 7,412 751 | 570 751 | 588 678 | 561 696 | ${ }^{599} 701$ | ${ }_{605}^{505}$ | 613 <br> 698 | 636 737 | 650 824 872 | $\xrightarrow{7659}$ | ${ }_{-}^{633}$ | ${ }^{5667}$ | ${ }_{832}^{552}$ | 585 882 585 | . |
| Shipments.............................. .................. | 6,860 | 7,359 | 573 | 633 | 550 | 604 | 544 | 580 | 580 | 572 | ${ }^{6} 65$ | ${ }^{6} 11$ | 653 | 616 | 585 |  |
| Uncoated free sheet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new .......................... .................... | , ${ }_{\text {, }}^{111,173}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 111,2988$ | 989 948 | ${ }_{976}^{931}$ | 884 | 1,015 | 870 92 | ${ }_{8}^{864}$ | 916 | 868 | r1,017 | '950 | ${ }_{9}^{995}$ | 967 | 914 |  |
| Unbleached kraft papers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 | 216 |  |
|  | 2,840 5,301 | , | 258 | 466 | ${ }_{437}$ | 503 | 451 | 474 | 429 | 2 | 484 | 473 | 489 | 474 | 460 |  |
| Newsprint: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.......................thous. metric tons.. Shipments from mill ........................ | 9,669 | 9,969 | 809 <br> 874 | 850 763 |  | 806 |  |  |  |  | 887 |  | 847 853 | 787 816 | 748 |  |
| Shipments from mills................. ..................... | $\begin{array}{r}9,757 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 9,8671 | 874 <br> 291 | 763 <br> 378 | 731 425 | ${ }_{418}^{814}$ | 785 446 | 851 434 | 821 <br> 412 | 775 | 817 | 830 407 | 401 | ${ }_{372}$ | 304 |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .........................................do.... | 5,300 | 5,427 | 464 | 460 | 404 |  | 449 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 483 |  |
| Shipments from mills.... | 5,310 | 5,415 | 475 | 437 | 412 | 462 | 442 | 462 | 452 | 472 | 469 | 470 | 478 | 481 | 480 |  |
| Inventory, end of period ............. .............do... |  |  | 48 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 67 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated consumption, all users 0 . | 12,322 |  | 1,037 | 963 | 934 | 1,052 | 1,057 | 1,044 | 988 | 955 | 1,002 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,098$ | 1,069 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Usbishers' stocks, end of period \# } \\ & \text { thous. metric tons. .. } \end{aligned}$ | ,900 | 932 | 933 | ${ }_{936}$ | 925 | 889 | 850 | 1,044 838 | 829 | 843 | 848 | 24 | 93 | 758 | 766 |  |
| Imports...............................................do ... | 8,142 | 794 | 489 | 782 | 569 | 673 | 612 | 673 | 600 | 37 | 714 | 618 | 667 | 628 | 605 |  |
|  | 2.3 | 127.6 | 126.6 | 126.5 | 126.0 | 126.6 | 126.5 | 123.2 | 122.0 | 121.3 | 120.7 | ${ }^{120.4}$ | 118.8 | 118.6 | 117.8 | 117.9 |
| Paper products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber shipments.................mil. sq. ft. surf. area.. | 297,827 | 1,788,044 | -23,551 | 26,444 | 24,086 | 26,755 | 26,367 | 26,734 | 26,391 | 24,550 | 27,709 | 25,354 | 28,961 | 25,183 | 23,131 |  |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubber: |  |
| Consumption. $\qquad$ thous. metric tons. Stocks, end of period do |  |
|  |  |
| Imports, incl. latex and guayule.... .............do .... |  |
| U.S. Import Price Index $\dagger . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . . .1985=100 ~ . . ~$ |  |
| Synthetic rubber: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. metric tons .. <br> Consumption $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks, end of period ...................... .............do.... |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census)................. ..............do .... |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |
| Pneumatic casings: <br> Production. $\qquad$ thous.. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks, end of period ..................... ..............do ... |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census).................. ..............do .... |  |
| Inner tubes: <br> Exports (Bu. of Census). $\qquad$ do... |  |
|  |  |


| ${ }_{7}^{775.82}$ | ${ }_{6}^{858.28}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 757.60 | 82 |
| 115.7 | 147.7 |
| 2,184.12 | 2,334.72 |
| 2,017.31 | 2,016.85 |
| 229.72 | 279.28 |
| 429.40 | 459.98 |
| '202,978 | '211,351 |
| 255,220 | 264,811 |
| ${ }_{186,406}$ | 189,212 |
| 8,056 | 12,666 |
| 34,388 | 33,191 |
| 9,580 | 16,149 |
| 1,518 | 1,712 |



| ${ }^{65.10}$ | 82.70 | 72.22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 86.21 | 86.16 |  |
| 63.78 | 77.86 | 67.05 |
| 179.59 | 178.65 | 186.21 |
| 165.41 | 167.88 | 172.60 |
| 303.67 | 308.66 | 314.14 |
| 51.30 | 43.71 | 48.21 |
| 18,312 | 14,835 | 18,288 |
| 24,558 | 19,927 | 23,955 |
| 5,130 | - ${ }^{3,174}$ | ${ }^{4,969}$ |
| ${ }_{1}^{1,231}$ | 1,198 | 1,497 |
| 42,695 | 42,596 | 41,902 |
| 1,295 | 1,602 | 2.112 |
| 137 | 133 | 181 |



See footnotes at end of tables.


| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PORTLAND CEMENT <br> Shipments, finished cement......................thous. bbl.. <br> CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS <br> Shipments: | '481,160 | ${ }^{1} 477,958$ | 32,505 | 27,176 | 23,133 | 33,782 | 39,261 | 44,585 | 47,085 | 43,782 | 51,782 | 45,282 | 49,298 | 40,234 | 26,303 | $\cdots$ |
| Brick, unglazed (common and face) mil. standard brick .. | '7,272.9 | '6,930.0 | ${ }^{4} 458.7$ | 500.4 | 429.9 | 554.8 | 569.2 | 636.6 | 625.9 | 587.4 | 690.2 | 593.0 | 634.5 | 537.1 | 366.5 |  |
| Structural tile, except facing........thous. sh. tor | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | 4.7 | 4.7 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified... ...........do... | ${ }^{320.6}$ | r300.9 | ${ }^{13.5}$ | 18.4 | 14.3 | 21.4. | 24.8 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 22.4 | 20.6 | 17.1 |  |
|  | 478.9 | ${ }^{4} 470.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 20.4 | 39.3 | . 4 | 46.6 | 41.5 | 46.2 | 46.9 | 38.8 | 48.8 | 42.6 | 44.5 | 39.2 | 34.8 |  |
| Producer Price Index, brick and structural clay tile $\quad 12 / 84=100$ | 108.2 | 110.9 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 111.9 | 111.6 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 111.8 | ${ }^{112.0}$ | 111.8 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 112.8 |
| glass and glass products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flat glass, mfrs,' shipments.............. .......thous. \$..1 | 1,457,587 | 1,484,949 | 383,612 |  |  | 418,513 |  |  | 403,583. |  |  | 386,300. |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 285,030 | 284,473 | 17,458 | 22,237 | 22,352 | 25,482 | 23,837 | 25,784 | 25,175 | 24,311 | 25,837 | 21,837 | 25,258 | '20,963 | 17,238 |  |
| Shipments, total $\dagger$ N.................................do .... | 281,636 | 280,439 | 20,189 | 21,944 | 20,936 | 24,178 | 24,831 | 25,561 | 26,442 | 23,425 | 26,010 | 22,101 | 23,363 | '20,688 | 19,649 |  |
|  | 27,252 | 22,100 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,334 |  | 2,025 | 2,394. |  |  |  | 1,385 |  |
|  | 62,434 | 63,551 | 4,531 | 4,528 | 4,304 | 5,201 | 6,114 | 6,250 | 6,499 | 6,040 | 6,288 | 5,061 | 5,242 | 4,727 | 4,164 |  |
|  | 88,382 | 86,491 | 6,403 1,719 | 7, 7 | 6,767 1,883 | 2, $\begin{aligned} & 7,113 \\ & 2,11\end{aligned}$ | 7,940 2,154 | 2,3918 | 8,299 2,59 | 2,775 | 7,971 2,222 | 6,749 1,971 | 7,029 2,187 | 6,460 $r 1,964$ | 6,353 2,036 |  |
| Wide-mouth containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and dairy products......... ............do ... | 62,673 | 66,675 | 4,908 | 5,635 | 5,402 | 6,351 | 5,810 | 5,621 | 5,885 | 4,779 | 6,390 | 5,481 | 6,272 | 5,480. | 4,981 | .... |
| Narrow-neck and wide-mouth containers: Medicinal and toilet................ ................do .... | 14,167 | 13,980 | 1,343 | 727 | 796 | 768 | 752 | 878 | 755 | 555 | 719 | 702 | 777 | 55 | 643 |  |
|  | 1,371 | 57 | 152 | 100 | 116 | 126 | 122 | 79 | 83 | 53 | 86 | 71 | 89 | 65 | 87 |  |
|  | 41,926 | 42,296 | 42,296 | 42,807 | 44,078 | 49,628 | 44,423 | 44,862 | 43,866 | 44,409 | 44,186 | 43,820 | 44,590 | $\cdot 45,243$ | 42,312 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1} 15,612 \\ & 17,592 \end{aligned}$ | 116,390 <br> 117,274 | 1,460 1,330 | 1,090 | 1,160 1,300 | 1,130 1,570 | 1,100 1,450 | 1,110 1,320 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,210 \\ & 1,430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,310 \\ & 1,400 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1,360} 1,490$ | 1,410 |  | 1,890 1,900 |  |  |
| Imports, crude gypsum ...................... ..............do | 9717 | 19,679 | 875 |  |  | 758 | 915 | 913 | 78 | 731 | 838 | 820 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of gypsum products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uncalcined............................... .............do.... | ${ }^{4} 6,324$ | ${ }^{5} 5,375$ | 564 | 365 | 380 | 418 | 413 | 431 | 433 | 281 | 477 | 461 | 458 | 430 |  | $\cdots$ |
| Calcined: |  | 150 |  | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building plasters, total <br> (incl. Keene's cement) $\qquad$ | ${ }^{1} 280$ | 235 | 16 | ${ }_{4} 31$. | 29 | 31 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  |
| Board products, total.................... .....mil. sq. ft.. | '20,507 | 120,563 | 1,641 | 1,700 | 1,644 | 1,874 | 1,698 | 1,744 | 1,773 | 1,669 | 1,953 | 1,722 | 1,918 | 1,700 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Veneer base . . . , | ${ }^{1} 479$ | 472 | 37 | 40 | 39 | 42 | 48 | 47 | 40 | 35 | ${ }_{24}^{44}$ | 39 | ${ }_{26}^{41}$ | 37 |  | $\cdots$ |
| Gypsum sheathing .................... .............do ... | ${ }^{1} 313$ | ${ }^{1} 311$ | 30 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 26 | 23 |  |  |
| Regular gypsum board............... .............do .... | ${ }^{1} 13,920$ | ${ }^{1} 13,888$ | 1,005 | 1,027 | 1,010 | 1,134 | 997 | 1,036 | 1,061 | 984 | 1,167 | 1,039 | 1,144 | 1,036 |  |  |
| Type X gypsum board............... ............do.... | ${ }^{14,489}$ | ${ }^{4} 4,583$ | 453 | 484 | 460 | 542 | 500 | 507 | 520 | 501 | 569 | 499 | 560 | 488 |  |  |
| Predecorated wallboard .............. ...............do.... $5 / 15$ mobile home board ............. ................. Wo | $\begin{array}{r}1128 \\ 1598 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \hline 162 \\ \hline 165 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 53 | 10 61 | -9 51 | 10 62 | 9 67 | 10 62 68 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9 59 59 | 10 73 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 60 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 <br> 78 <br> 8 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 58 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Water/moisture resistant board..............do..... | ${ }^{1557}$ | ${ }^{1} 550$ | 53 | 56 | 55 | 61 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 64 | 54 | 63 | 55 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |


| TEXTILE PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FABRIC <br> Woven fabric, finishing plants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (finished fabric)..............mil. linear yd. Cotton. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories held at end of period.. ..............do... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton.........................................do.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Backlog of finishing orders ........... ............do.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton <br> Manmade fiber and silk fabrics $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cotton and manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings $\diamond$.......................thous. running bales Crop estimate............thous. net weight bales $\S$. | 14,359 14,60 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,985 \\ & 15,412 \end{aligned}$ | 14,277 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90. | 382 | 981 | 5,806 | 10,357 | ${ }^{11,52,238}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| period \#.......................thous. running bales. | (13,722 | ${ }_{16,062}^{16,062}$ | 16,062 16.062 | 14,809 14.809 | 13,705 <br> 13,705 <br> 1 | ${ }_{12,349}^{12,39}$ | 10,683 | 9,951 | 8,580 8,580 | 6,985. | 17,382 17,382 | 16,195 <br> 16.195 | ${ }_{15,157}^{15,157}$ | ${ }_{13,917}^{13,917}$ | $r_{12,803}{ }_{12}{ }^{2} 803$ | ${ }^{11,302} 11,302$ |
| On farms and in transit.......... .............do.... | 2,525 | 1,957 | 1,957 | 1.081 | 1,026 | ${ }^{1293}$ | 707 | 1,076 | 1,219 | 450 | 11,807 | 111,147 | 7,227 | 28815 | ${ }^{1} 1,457$ | 1,090 |
| Public storage and compresses..............do... Consuming establishments | 10,555 | 13,524 | 13,524 | 13,141 | 12,048 | 10,734 | 9,353 6 | 8,249 | 6,760 601 | 5,929 6 | 4,975 <br> 600 | 4,4588 | 7,378. | 10,558 |  | ${ }_{9}^{9,552}$ |
| Consuming establishments...... .............do ... | 642 |  |  |  |  | 622 | 623 |  | 601 | 606 | 600. |  | 552 , | 544 |  |  |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes <br> below, data through 1986 and methodological notes are as shown in <br> Business Statistics: : 986 | Annual |  | 1988 | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1990}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 | Dee. | Jan. | Fel, | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. |  |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| APPAREL-Continued <br> Men's apparel cuttings: t |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits....................................thous. units.. | ${ }_{18,323}^{12,296}$ | ${ }_{17435}^{13,43}$ | ${ }^{3} 51558$ |  |  | 4,103. |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3,6269}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trousers, slacks, jeans, pants, etc... ..............do.... |  |  | 94,252 |  |  | 110,884 |  |  | 124,710 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shirts, dress and sport..................thous. doz.. | 83,756 308,982 | 88,338 322,124 | 21,662 25,120 | 29,503 | 29,183 | 127,348 <br> 29,277 | 31,136 | 25.296 | 129,44 <br> 28.485 <br> 28 | 30,745 | 28,992 | 27,930 | 34,710 | 30,943 | 27,492 | $\ldots$ |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| aerospace vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Orders, new (net), total..................... ............mil. \$. <br> U.S. Government | ${ }^{3} 121,224$ | ${ }^{3} 147,128$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \begin{array}{c} 366,264 \\ \\ \\ 117,434 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{3} 67,850 \\ \\ 143,421 \end{array} .$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales (net), receipts, or billings, |  | ${ }^{3} 113548$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Government.....................................do... | ${ }^{3} 68,632$ | ${ }^{368,104}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Backlog of orders, end of period \# ... ..............do.... | ${ }^{3} 158,650$ | ${ }^{3} 191,518$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uiscraft Government.................... .....).......do.... | ${ }^{3} 929,4391$ | ${ }^{392} 3894$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft (complete) and parts ........ ............do.... | ${ }^{3} 64,494$ | ${ }^{3} 878.865$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engines (aircraft) and parts......................do .... | ${ }^{3} 15,521$ | ${ }^{3} 23,415$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and parts...............mil. \$. $^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }^{3} 30,544$ | ${ }^{3} 29,078$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other related operations (conversions, modi. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fications), products, services....... .........mil. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }^{3} 16,930$ | ${ }^{3} 17,895$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft (complete): <br> Shipments. | 12,491.7 | 16,019.9 | 1,476.2 |  | 1,016.2 | 1,597.2 |  | 1,394.3 |  |  |  |  |  | r1,080.2 |  |  |
| Exports, commercial.................. ...........do.... | 7,380 | 9,971 |  | ${ }^{4} 620$ |  | 1,320 | 1,241 | 1,104 | 1,117 | 1,378 | 1,020 | 1,836 | 1,322 | 485 | 1,161 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES (NEW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger cars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales (from U.S. plants): Total...................ans.a..........thous.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -672 |  |  |  | 576 | 618 | 535 |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Domestic...........................................do.... | ${ }^{5} 6,487$ | 6,487 | 533 | ${ }^{5} 570$ | 544 | 585 | 584 | 618 | 559 | 248 | 499 | 523 | -568 | 482 | 401 |  |
| Retail sales, total, not seas adj ..................do .... | 10,278 | 10,639 | 882 | 721 | 754 | 887 | 912 | 973 | 899 | 849 | 977 | 840 | 750 | 686 | 655 | 754 |
| Domestics §....................... ...........do.... | 77 | 7,539 | 617 | 512 |  | 642 | 667 | 710 | 641 | 603 | 685 | ${ }_{6}^{610}$ | 524 | 474 | 456 | 546 |
| Imports § | 3,197 | 3,099 | 265 | 209 9 | 201 | 246 | 245 | 262 | ${ }_{928}^{258}$ | 245 | 291 | 230 | 226 88 | $\begin{array}{r}213 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 199 | ¢208 |
| Domestics $\delta$. at annual rate.. <br> Domestics § $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do... |  |  | 11.4 | 9.9 7.1 |  |  |  | 10.3 7.5 | 99.8 <br> 97.0 | 10.2 7.5 | $\begin{array}{r}11.4 \\ 8.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 8.5 6.0 | 8.5 |  |
| Imports §..............................................do... |  |  | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | ${ }_{9} 2.9$ | 2.8 | ${ }_{3.1}$ | 2.8 | ${ }_{2.7}$ | ${ }_{2.5}^{6.5}$ | ${ }_{2.4}^{6.5}$ | ${ }^{2} .7$ |
| Retail inventories, domestics, end of period; § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not seasonally adjusted.............. ...........thous. <br> Seasonally adjusted. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,680 \\ & 1,701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,601 \\ & 1,619 \end{aligned}$ | 1,601 1,619 | 1,736 | 1,810 1,667 | 1,838 1,690 | 1,836 1,702 | 1,844 1,709 | ${ }^{1,845}$ | 1,565 | 1,450 1,578 | 1,439 | 1,550 | -1,658 | 1,669 81,686 | 1,464 |
| Inventory-retail sales ratio, domestics 8 .............. | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | ${ }^{3} .0$ | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Exports (BuCensus), total.............. .............do .... | 627.65 | 765.12 | 58.24 | ${ }^{4} 55.68$ | 71.74 | 82.94 | 80.16 | 71.37 | 62.74 | 39.04 | 48.34 | 57.88 | 68.81 | 67.31 | 63.72 |  |
| To Canada................................do... | 561.88 | 616.18 | 40.61 | ${ }^{4} 40.14$ |  | 65.69 <br>  <br>  <br> 747 | 58.73 | 52.26 | ${ }^{49.67}$ | ${ }_{2}^{26.87}$ |  | 48.08 | 47.87 |  | 40.30 |  |
| Imports (ITC), complete units......... .-............do.... | 4,589.0 | 4,450.2 | 415.7 | ${ }^{4} 324.8$ | 372.6 | 374.7 | 356.4 | 352.8 | 3399.1 | 298.4 | ${ }_{79}^{279.0}$ | 293.3 | 352.1 | 355.8 |  |  |
| Tom Canada, tolat.................. .............do |  | 1,191.4 |  | 8. | 112.4 | 99.9 | 102.1 | 109.5 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 7.6 | 98.4 | 103.2 | 110.0 |  |  |
| Registrations $\diamond$, total new vehicles...............do.... Imports, including domestically | ${ }^{2} 10,166$ | '10,480 | 896 | 733 | 722 | 833 | 843 | 885 | 0 | 830 | 80 | 956 | 800 | 666 | 694 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trucks and buses: <br> Factory sales (from U.S. plants): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total..................................................do ... | ${ }^{63,821}$ | 4,121 | 327 | 365 | 373 | 401 | 365 | r389 | 383 | 220 | 347 | 316 | 300 | 314 | 289 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Domestic............................... .............do.... | ${ }^{6} 3,509$ | 3,795 | 303 | 338 | 343 | 366 | 334 | r361 | 358 | 205 | 328 | 289 | 275 | 290 | 265 |  |
| Retail sales, domestics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, not seasonally adjusted.... ..............do.... | 4,088.4 | 4,544.5 | 359.2 | 326.8 | 337.7 | 405.2 | 398.9 | 421.8 | 389.4 | 389.9 | 410.3 | 382.5 | 326.4 | 326.8 | 321.5 | 373.0 |
| 0.10,000 lbs. GVW ..............................do... | 3,786.1 | 4,195.1 | 329.0 | 300.1 | 313.1 | 375.6 | 368.6 | 391.2 | 359.1 | 361.7 | 382.1 | ${ }^{357.5}$ | 297.6 288 | 304.1 | 296.7 | 349.7 |
| 10,001 lbs. GVW and over ...... ..............do ... | 302.3 | 348.7 | 30.1 | 26.7 | 24.6 | 29.5 | 30.3 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 25.5 | 28.8 | 22.7 | 24.9 |  |
| Total, seasonally adjusted $0-10.0 .1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . d o ~$ do |  |  | ${ }_{3426}^{372.1}$ | 381.6 | 365.2 336.6 | 349.2 3927 | 397.0 369 | 362.6 3340 | 9351.9 9324 9 | 379.6 3516 | 432.8 4041 | 411.5 385.9 | 344.4 316.4 3 | 336.6 <br> 311.5 | ${ }_{3}^{347.3}$ | ${ }_{385.0}^{412.0}$ |
| 10,001 lbs. GVW and over...... ..................... |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}39.4 \\ 29.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{32.2}$ | ${ }^{3856.6}$ | 326.5 | ${ }_{27}{ }^{26}$ | 334.0 28.6 | ${ }_{927.6}$ | 381.6 28.0 | 28.7 | ${ }_{25.6}$ | ${ }_{28.2}$ | 25.1 | 25.0 | 27.0 |
| Retail inventories, domestics, end of period: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not seasanally adjusted............ .-.)....thous.. | 967.9 | 999.3 | 999.3 | 1,093.7 | $1,170.5$ | 1,197.1 | 1,208.9 | 1,225.2 | 1,252.3 | 1,114.4 | 1,107.8 | ${ }^{1,078.8}$ | 1,102.6 | 1,146.8 | 1,134.9 | 1,035.4 |
| Seasonally adjusted................................do.... | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,015.4}$ | 1,041.6 | 1,041.6 | ${ }_{4}^{1,0678}$ | ${ }^{1}, 1,101.5$ | '1,118.7 | ${ }^{1} 1,129.8$ | ${ }^{1} 1,158.0$ | ${ }^{1} 1,200.5$ | ${ }^{1,2122.3} 1$ | '1,209.8 | ${ }^{1} 1,177.2$ | 1,147.2. | r1,158.8 |  |  |
| Exports (BuCensus).............................do ... | 229.27 | 246.92 | 17.91 | ${ }^{4} 19.23$ | 21.60 | 23.35 | 18.73 | 17.69 | 15.36 | 10.66 | 15.64 | 21.15 | 17.15 | 15.01 | 15.71 |  |
| imports (BuCensus), including separate chassis and bodies. $\qquad$ do.... | 1,378.19 | 1,155.66 | 107.89 | ${ }^{1} 103.34$ | 101.92 | 103.61 | 76.34 | 89.64 | 88.30 | 74.85 | 69.06 | 70.58 | 88.20 | 81.70 | 79.64 |  |
| Registrations $\diamond$, new vehicles, excluding buses not produced on truck chassis... ...........thous . | ,964 | 211 | 445 | 371 | 374 | 428 | 427 | 446 | 477 | 430 | 441 | 3 | 423 | 71 | 388 |  |
| Truck trailers and chassis, complete (excludes detachables), shipments .............. ........number . | 180,142 | 186,483 | 15,436 | 14.141 | 14,223 | 16,247 | 16,395 | 15,234 | 15,034 | 11,427 | 15.850 | 13,302 | 3,378 | 11,981 | ${ }_{8}^{11,974}$ |  |
| Van type ........................................................ | 135,380 |  | 11,161 | 10,137 | 10,559 | 11,746 | 11,854 | 10,764 | 11,002 | 7,950 | 11,868 | 9,881 | 9,697 |  |  |  |
| Trailer chassis (detachable), sold separately $\qquad$ do | 23,014 | 37,729 | 2,645 | ${ }^{11} 1789$ | 1,857 | 2,180 | 2,183 | 3,047 | 2,613 | 1,016 | 1,309 | 1,557 | 1,527 | 1,182 | 637 |  |
| RAILROAD EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (new), for domestic use; all railroads and private car lines (excludes rebuilt cars and cars for export): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments.............................. ...... number .. | 13,645 | ${ }^{22,524}$ | 7,864. |  |  | 7,286 |  |  | $7,838$. |  |  | 6,821. |  |  | 7.697 |  |
|  | 13,645 | 22,5871 | 7,864 <br> 8,044 |  |  | 7,286 |  |  | 7,838 5,649 |  |  | 6,117 |  |  | 7,672 8,221 | $\cdots$ |
| Equipment manufacturers ......... ..............do.... | 18,504 | 28,871 | 8,044 |  |  | 11,040 |  |  | 5,649. |  |  | 6,117 |  |  | 8,196 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of period.....................do.... | 6,736 | 15,953 | 15.953 |  |  | 19,707 |  |  | 16,398. |  |  | 15,694. |  |  | 16,691 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers ........ .............do.... | 6,736 | 15,953 | 15,953 |  |  | 19,707 |  |  | 16,398 |  |  | 15,694. |  |  | 16,691 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned, end of period........ ...........thous Capacity (carrying), total, end of month | 49 | 25 | 725 | 23 | 721 | 721 | 15 | ${ }^{14}$ | 12 | 10 | 707 | 03 | 698 | 694 | 688 | $\cdots$ |
| Average per car.......................................tons.. | $\begin{aligned} & 63.63 \\ & 85.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.46 \\ & 86.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.46 \\ & 86.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.34 \\ & 8616 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.19 \\ & 86.24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.26 \\ & 86.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.81 \\ & 86.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61.77 \\ 8659 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.57 \\ & 86.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.45 \\ & 86.55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.20 \\ & 86.611 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.93 \\ & 86.65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.54 \\ & 86.71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.24 \\ & 86.82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.73 \\ & 86.87 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ |

See footnotes at end of tables.

## FOOTNOTES FOR PAGES S-1 THROUGH S-32

## General Notes for all Pages:

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

## Page S-1

$\dagger$ Revised series. See Tables 2.6-2.9 in the July 1989 SURVEY for revised estimates for 1985-88.
$\ddagger$ 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 $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-2$.

## Page S-2

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
$\bigcirc$ 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 p. 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.
F 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 $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-3$.

## 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.
$\dagger$ In the Feb, and July issues of the SURVEY each year, data for the most recent six to eight years are subject to revise and are available upon request
$\diamond$ See note " $\dagger$ " 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 $1982=100$. 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 $1982-84=100$. 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. 1990 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1985 and are available upon request.

## Page S-7

1. Computed from cumulative valuation total
2. Index as of Feb. 1, 1990: building, 395.9; construction, 435.2.
3. Beginning Dec. 1988, series has been discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.
\# Includes data for itemis not shown separately.
§ Data for Dec. 1988, and Mar., June, Aug., and Nov. 1989 are for five weeks; other months four weeks.
$\bigcirc$ Effective Feb. 1990 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted housing starts have been revised back to 1987. These revisions are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective May 1989 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted building permits have been revised back to 1987. Effective May 1988 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted building permits have been revised back to Jan. 1986. These revisions are available upon request.

## Address requests for data to:

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

Washington, D.C. 20230
@ Effective July 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1985. In addition to the normal revisions to the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data, some total components have been revised back to 1975 due to revised data for the "Telecommunications" category. See note "*" for this page. Effective July 1988 SURVEY, 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 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1975 and are available upon request.

* The "Telephone and telegraph" category has been renamed "Telecommunications" and now includes estimates for television cable construction. Data were revised back to 1975.
$\dagger \dagger$ Effective Nov. 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1980 and are available upon request.
@@ Effective Feb. 1990 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted manufacturers' shipments of mobile homes have been revised back to 1987.


## Page S-8

1. Advance estimate.
2. Beginning with Feb. 1989 data, associations in conservatorship are excluded.
$\diamond$ Home mortgage rates (conventional first mortgages) are under money and interest rates 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 closed mortgage loans of thrift institutions insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF)-FSLIC-insured institutions prior to Sept. 1989. Historical data back to 1976 are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective April 1989 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 1983. Revised data and a summary of changes appear in the report. Revised Monthly Wholesale
Trade Sales and Inventories BW-13-88S, available from the Bureau of the Census, WashTrade Sales and I
ington, DC 20233.
$\ddagger$ Effective April 1989 SURVEY, retail trade data have been revised. Estimates of retail sales and inventories have been revised back to January 1983. A revision in 1988 revised some series back to 1978. Revised data and a summary of changes appear in the report Revised Monthly Retail Sales and Inventories BR88-R, available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, 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 1990 SURVEY, the seasonally adjusted labor force series have been revised back to January 1985. The January 1990 issue of Employment and Earnings 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 1985-89 revision period will appear in the February 1990 issue of Employment and Earnings.
$\dagger$ The participation rate is the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force. The employment-population ratio is civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years and over.
@ Data include resident armed forces.
$@$ Data include resident
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger "$ for p. S- 8 .

## Page S-10

$\diamond$ See note " $\diamond$ " for p. S-9.
§ Effective with the June 1988 and 1989 issues of the SURVEY, data have been revised, respectively, back thru April 1986 and 1987 (not seasonally adjusted) and January 1983 and 1984 (seasonally adjusted) to reflect new benchmarks and seasonally adjustments factors. The June issue of Employment and Earnings (for both years) contains a detailed discussion of the effects of these 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"§" 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 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.
$\ddagger$ Earnings in 1977 dollars reflect changes in purchasing power since 1977 by dividing by Consumer Price Index. Effective Feb. 1990 SURVEY, this series has been revised back to 1985 to reflect new seasonal factors for the CPI-W. Revised data are available upon request.
§§ Wages as of Feb. 1, 1990; Common, \$18.10; Skilled, \$23.71.
$\dagger$ Excludes farm, household, and Federal workers.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ 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. Loans for the combined FLBs, FLBAs, FICBs, and PCAs for the third and fourth quarter 1988, and first quarter 1989, in millions are: $\$ 42,849, \$ 41,438$ and $\$ 40,337$ respectively.
5. Effective Feb. 28, 1989, there was a break in the series due to the enlargement of the panel of reporting dealers to 17 and of reporting direct issuers to 36 . End of month figures on the old basis are as follows: All issuers, 481,734; financial companies, 373,717; dealer placed, 172,330; directly placed, 201,387; and nonfinancial companies, 108,017 .
$\dagger$ 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 Oct. 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised from 1984 forward. 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 domesticallychartered banks
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ 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.
@ Average weekly insured unemployment for 12 -month period divided by average monthly covered employment (lagging 4 full quarters for annual figure and 2 full quarters for monthly figure).
** Effective Oct. 1989 SURVEY, loans by loan type are provided by the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation.


## 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 Aug. 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised to reflect new benchmark adjustments. In addition, data for 1984 forward include a number of institutions excluded from earlier data. Effective Apr. 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised to reflect new benchmark and seasonal adjustments. These revisions are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective with May 1989 SURVEY, the consumer installment credit series have been revised from 1986 through 1988 to reflect more complete data for most lender groups and new seasonal factors. Effective Apr. 1988 SURVEY, the consumer installment credit series have been revised back to Jan. 1980 to reflect newly available historical information and to incorporate new scasonal factors. These revisions are available upon request.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Excludes loans to commercial banks in the U.S.
$\ddagger$ Rates on the commercial paper placed for firms whose bond rating is Aa or the equivalent.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Courtesy of Metals Week.
@@ Average effective rate
@ Revised for periods between October 1986 and April 1987. During this interval, 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.
2. Beginning Jan. 1989, the primary public offering statistics have been discontinued by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
$\dagger$ Effective Feb. 1990 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.
(a) 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.
§ Effective with the Mar. 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1986 and are available upon request. Effective Apr. 1988 SURVEY, 1987 data have been revised. Revisions for Jan. 1987: long-term, 7,486; short-term, 372.

## Page S-16

1. The railroad average was discontinued by Moody's on July 13, 1989. Therefore, the July average reflects only eight working days.
@ See note "4" for p. S-19 regarding the new commodity classification systems introduced Jan. 1989. Effective with the July 1989 SURVEY, seas. adj. data have been revised back to Jan. 1987 and unadj. exports and imports back to Jan. 1988. 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.

* Series added to the S-pages in May 1989.


## Page S-17

1. Beginning with Jan. 1989 data, undocumented exports to Canada are now included, resulting in a break with Dec. 1988 data.
2. Beginning Jan. 1989, buses are excluded from "Motor vehicles and parts" and included in "Other manufactured goods," resulting in a break with Dec. 1988 data.
@ See note "@" for p. S-16
$\dagger$ See note "t" for p. S-16.
\# Includes data not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Data include undocumented exports to Canada, which are based on official Canadian import totals.

* Series added to the S-pages in May 1989.


## Page S-18

1. Reported annual total; quarterly or monthly revisions are not available.
2. For month shown.
3. Beginning Aug. 1989, the export and import indexes have been discontinued by the Census Bureau.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Total revenues, expenses, and income for all groups of carriers also reflect nonscheduled service.
$\ddagger$ 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.
@ Changes in these unit value indexes may reflect changes in quality or product mix as well as price changes.
†t Effective with the Dec. 1989 SURVEY, data for 1981-88 have been revised and are available upon request.

## Page S-19

1. Reported annual total; monthly or quarterly revisions are not available.
2. Less than 500 metric tons.
3. Figure suppressed because it did not meet Census publication standards.
4. Effective with the Apr. and May 1989 issues of the SURVEY, most foreign trade series in the "S-Pages" have been converted to metric units. Also, beginning with 1989 data, merchandise trade data are based upon two new commodity classification systems; the International Harmonized System and, Revision 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification and, as a result, data may not be directly comparable to 1988 and earlier years.
5. Effective with the July 1989 SURVEY, data are shown in metric tons.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\S$ Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.
$\ddagger$ Effective with the Jan. 1990 SURVEY, revisions for 1987-88 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. See also note 4 for this page.
3. See note 4 for p. S-19.
4. Effective with the July 1989 SURVEY, data are shown in metric tons.
§ Data are not wholly comparable from year to year because of changes from one classification to another.
$\diamond$ As of the Nov. 1989 SURVEY, revisions are available upon request.
@ Includes less than 500 electric generation customers not shown separately.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Apr. 1989 SURVEY, revisions back to 1983 are available upon request.
$\ddagger$ Effective with the Jan. 1990 SURVEY, revisions for $1987-88$ are available upon request.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Effective with the Dec. 1989 SURVEY, revisions for 1987-88 are available upon request.
Page S-21
5. Previous year's crop. New crop is not reported until Sept. (crop year: Sept. 1-Aug. 31). 2. Crop estimate for the year. See also note 13 for this page.
6. Stocks as of June 1.
7. Stocks as of June 1 and represents previous year's crop; new crop not reported until

June (beginning of new crop year).
5. Crop estimate for 1989
6. 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. See also note 13 for this page.
7. Stocks as of Dec. 1.
8. See note "§" for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
9. Prices are no longer available.
10. Based on quotations for fewer than 12 months.
11. See note 4 for p. S-19.
12. Series has been discontinued.
13. Effective with the May 1989 SURVEY, data have been converted to metric units.
§ Excludes pearl barley
@ 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 " $\dagger$ " for this page
4. See note " $\ddagger$ " for this page
5. Series has been discontinued
6. See note 4 for p. S-19.
$\ddagger$ 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.
$\dagger$ Effective with the release of Ist 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 Qir. 1975, are available upon request.

## Page S-23

1. Crop estimate for the year
2. Reported annual total; revisions not distributed to the months.
3. Data suppressed because they did not meet Census publication standards.
4. See note " $\S$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
5. See note 4 for p. S-19.
6. Crop estimate for 1989 .
\# Totals include data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Effective Nov. 1989 SURVEY, data have been revised for 1987 and 1988. Effective Oct. 1988 SURVEY, data have been revised for 1986.

## Page S-24

1. Reported annual total; monthly revisions are 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.
4. See note 4 for $p$. S-19
5. Effective with the July 1989 SURVEY, data have been converted to metric 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. Reported annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
2. For month shown.
3. Effective with Jan. 1989, import data are for consumption; earlier periods of data are general imports. See also note 4 for $p$. S-19 regarding the introduction of new classification systems.
4. Prior to the July 1989 SURVEY, annual and monthly data for 1984-88 for aluminum imports and exports were shown incorrectly in thousands of short tons. Beginning with the July 1989 SURVEY, data for those periods have been converted to thousands of metric tons.
@ Beginning 1987, includes foreign ores.
§ Source: Metals Week.

## Page S-26

1. Reported annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
2. Less than 50 tons.
3. See note 3 for p. S-25.
$\diamond$ Inciudes secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap.
$\ddagger$ Source for monthly data: American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Source for annual data: Bureau of Mines.
\# Includes data not shown separately.

* New series from The Material Handing 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. See note 4 for p . S-19.
3. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
\# Includes 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, 1988, and 1989 issues of the SURVEY, coal production data for 1986, 1987, and 1988, respectively, have been revised. Effective with the May 1988

SURVEY, coal consumption and stocks back through 1986 have been revised. These revisions are available upon request.
t† Effective with the June 1988 and Aug. 1989 issues of the SURVEY, data for 1987 and
1988 respectively, 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 total; revisions not allocated to the months.
2. See note " $\S$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
3. See note 4 for $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-19$.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\dagger$ Except for price data, see note " $\dagger \dagger$ " for p. S-27.
Page S-29
4. Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.
5. See note " $\S$ " for $p$. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988.
6. See note 4 for p. S-19.
$\diamond$ 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 qqtr. 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.
4. Beginning Jan. 1989, sales of industrial plasters are included with building plasters.
5. Jan. 1, 1990 estimate of the 1989 crop.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\Delta$ Cumulative ginnings to the end of month indicated
Bales of 480 lbs.
$\dagger$ Data for 1987 and 1988 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 " $\S$ " for p. S-6 regarding a change to a new reference base in 1988
6. See note 4 for p. S-19.
$\diamond$ 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 tetal includes revisions not distributed to the months.
2. Production of new vehicles (thous. of units) for Jan. 1990: passenger cars, 353; truck and buses, 236.
3. Data are reported on an annual basis only.
4. See note 4 for p. S-19.
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 " $\ddagger$ " for this page.
9. Effective with the July 1988 and 1989 issues of the SURVEY, data have been revised back thru 1985 and 1986, respectively, and are available upon request.
10. Data for jumpers are included with dresses to avoid disclosing information for indiidual companies.
11. Beginning Jan. 1989, 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.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Mar. 1988 SURVEY, retail inventories for trucks and buses have been restated to exclude captive imports (vehicles manufactured overseas by U.S. affiliates). These data are available back through 1966.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for page S-31.

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# 1990 Release Dates for BEA Estimates 

Subject

## Release

Date*

Subject

## Release

 Date*| St | Jan. | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross National Product, 4th quarter 1989 (advance) | Jan. | 6 |
| Personal Income and Outlays, December 1989 | Jan | 9 |
| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, December 1989. | Jan | 31 |
| M | Feb. |  |
| Gross National Product, 4th quarter 1989 (preliminary) |  | 28 |
| Personal Income and Outla | r. |  |
| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, January 1990. | M | 2 |
| Summary of International Transactions, 4th quarter 1989. | Mar. | 3 |
| Gross National Product, 4th quarter 1989 (final) | Mar | 8 |
| Corporate Profits, 4th quarter 1989 | Ma | 28 |
| Personal Income and Outlays, February | Mar. | 29 |
| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, February 1990. | Apr. | 3 |
| State Personal Income, 4th quarter 1989 and Per Capita Personal Income, 1989 (preliminary). | Apr. | 19 |
| Gross National Product, 1st quarter 1990 (adva | Apr. | 27 |
| Corporate Profits, 4th quarter 1989 (revised) | Apr | 27 |
| Personal Income and Outlays, | Apr. | O |
| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, March 1990. | May | 2 |
| Metropolitan Area Personal Income, 1988 | May | 3 |
| Gross National Product, 1st quarter 1990 (preliminary) | May | 24 |
| Corporate Profits, 1st quarter | May | 24 |
| Merchandise Trade (balance of payments basis), 1st quarter 199 | May | 25 |
| Personal Income and Outlays, April 1990. | May | 25 |
| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, April 1990. | May | O |
| Summary of International Transactions, 1st quarter 1990 | June | 12 |
| Gross National Product, 1st quarter 1990 (final). | June | 21 |
| Corporate Profits, 1st quarter 1990 (revised) | June | 21 |
| Personal Income and Outlays, May 1990 | June | 2 |
| Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, May 1990. | June | 27 |

[^9]For information, call (202) 523-0777, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.


[^0]:    1. The regularly featured estimates of real GNP and GNP prices are based on 1982 weights. Alternative measures based on more current weights are shown in tables 3 and 4 on page 18 .
[^1]:    1. An article about the SNA will appear soon in the Survey of Current Business.
[^2]:    1. See the box on page 21 of the July 89 Survey of Current Business.
[^3]:    1. The estimates of 1988 and 1989 corporate profits tax accruals are subject to larger revisions than the other components of receipts; they were prepared by extrapolating the 1987 estimate using NIPA estimates of domestic profits before tax (less Federal Reserve bank profits) as the indicator. The basic source of the 1987 estimate was detailed collections data underlying the Census Bureau's Quarterly Summary of Federal, State,
[^4]:    1. See table 5 on page 34. The data are also available on diskette or magnetic tape, and BEA can prepare additional tabulations at cost, within the limits of available resources.
[^5]:    5. For the most recent analysis, see "U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: 1987 Benchmark Survey Results" in the fJuly 1989 Survey of Current Business.
    6. However, reasonable comparisons below that level can be made using all-U.S. employment data disaggregated by industry of establishment and affiliate data disaggregated by industry of sales. See the subsection on industry classification below and the article cited in footnote 5 for further explanation.
[^6]:    1. Gross state product estimates for 1987 and 1988 will be published in the summer of 1990 .
[^7]:    See footnotes at end of table

[^8]:    

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     $\left.\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ 18.75 \\ 16.94 \\ 14.35 \\ 8.93 \\ 31.70 \\ 423.77 \\ 23.97 \\ \\ 6.45 \\ 370.86 \\ 14.46 \\ \\ 2.33 \\ 2.10 \\ 18.07 \\ 2.50 \\ 6.36 \\ 41.54 \\ 533.86 \\ 18.68 \\ 5.56 \\ 5.3\end{array}\right]$
    
    

[^9]:    * These are target dates and are subject to revision.

