## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

## CONTENTS

## The Economy in 1966

National Income and Product in 1966
National Income and Product Tables14
Prices-Finance-Employment ..... 17
The Balance of Payments ..... 24

Sources and Uses of Funds of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Firms, 1965

Personal Income by States, Third Quarter 19662732

## CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

General
S1-S24

Industry S24-S40

Subject Index (Inside Back Cover)
U.S. Department of Commerce

John T. Connor / Secretary
William H. Shaw / Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs

Office of Business Economics
George Jaszi / Director
Morris R. Goldman Louis J. Paradiso Associate Directors
Murray F. Foss / Editor
Leo V. Barry, Jr. / Statistics Editor
Billy Jo Hurley / Graphics

## SIAFF CONTRIHUTORS'TO'THISISSUU'

National Income and Product:

| Mabel A. Smith | Lawrence V. Seeborg |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gencvieve B. Wimsatt | George M. Cobren |
| Dorothea S. Jones | Charles A. Waite |
| Prices-Finance-Employment: |  |
| David R. Hull, Jr. | Lawrence V. Sceborch |
| Donald A. King |  |
| The Balance of Payments: |  |
| Evelyn M. Parrish |  |
| Sources and Uses of Funds Abroad: |  |
| Samuel Pizer | Smith W. Allnut, Ill |
| Frederick Cutler |  |

Subscription prices, including weekly statistical supplements, are $\$ 6$ a year for domestic and $\$ 9.75$ for foreign mailing. Single issue 45 cents.

Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents and send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD OFFICES

Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101
Gis. Courthonse Ih. 247-0311.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Loussac-Sogn DIdg. 272-6331.
Atlanta, Cat. 30303
75 Forsyth St. NW. 526-6000.
Baltimore, Md. 21202
305 I.S. Customhouse PI. 2-8460.
Birmingham, Ala. 35205
908 S. 20h St. Ph. 325-3327.
Boston, Mase. 02203
JFK Federal Bldg. CA 3-2312.
Buffalo, N.Y. 14203
117 Ellicott St. Ph. 812-3208.
Charleston, S.C. 29403 334 Meeting St
Ph. 747-4171.
Charleston, W. Va. 25301 500 Quarrier Si. Ph. 343-6196. Digitized for FRASER

Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001
6022 U.S. Federal BIdg. Ph. 634-5920.
Chicago, III. 60604 1.486 New Federal Bldg. Ph. 353-4400.

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 $550 \mathrm{Main} \mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{t}}$ Ph. $684-2944$
Cleveland, Ohio 44101 F. 6th St, and Superior Ave. Ph. 241-7900.
Dallas, Tex. 75202
1114 Commerce St . KI $0-3287$.
Henver, Colo. 80202 16407 Fed. Bldg., 20 th \& Stout Sts Ph. 297-32.16.

Des Moines, Iowa 50309
Des Moines, Lowa 1216 Paramount $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{h}$.
$12 h .28$.
Ph. $28 \mathrm{f}-4222$.

Detroit, Mieh. 48226 145 Federal Bldg. Ph. 226-6088
Greensboro, N.C. 27402 412 U.S. Post Office Blatg. Ph. 275-9111.
Hartford, Conn. 06103 18 Asylum St. Ph. 244-3530.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 202 International Savings JJJg. 1'h. 588-977.

Houston, Tex. 77002 515 Rusk Ave. Ph. 228-0611.
Jacksonville, Fla. 32202 208 Ianra St. Ph. 354-7111.
Kansas City, Mo. 64106 911 Walnut St. FR 4-3141.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
1031 S. Sroadway [h. $688-2833$

Memphis, Tenn. 38103
345 Federal Office BIdg. 34.5 Federal Office Bldg.
Ph. $534-3214$. Ph. 531-3214.
Miami, Fla. 33130
il SW. First Ave. Ph. $350-5267$.
Milwauker, Wis. 53203 238 W. Wisconsin Ave. BR 2-8600.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55401 Minneapolis, Minn. 35401
306 Federal $B l d g$. Ph. 334-2133.
New Orleans, La. 70130 610 South St. Ph. 527-6546.
New York, N. Y. 10001 Empire State Bldg. LO 3-33:7.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107 1015 Chestuat St. Ph. 597-2850.
Phoenix, Ariz. 85025 230 N. First Ave, Ph. 261-3285.
Pittshurgh, Pa. 15222 ittshurgh, Pa. 15222
1000 Liberty Ave. Ph. 644-2850.

Portland, Oreg. 97204 217 Old U.S. Courthouse Bldg. Ph. 226-3361.
Reno, Nev. 89502 Keno, Nev. 89502
300 Booth St. Ph. 781-5203.
Richmond, Va. 23240 2105 Federal Bldg. Ph. 619-3611 2105 Federal Bldg. Pl St. Louis, Mo. 63103
2511 Federal Bldg. MA 2-1243. 2511 Federal Bldg. MA 2-12
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
125 South State St. Ph. $524-5116$. 125 South State St. Ph. 524-51
San Francisco, Calif. 94102 450 Golden Gate Ave. Ph. 556-5864.
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00907 60. Condado Ave. Ph. 723-4640.

Savannah, Ga. 31402
avannah, Ca. 31402
235 U.S. Courthouse and P.O. Bldg. Ph. 232-4321.
Seattle, Wash. 9810 s Beattle, Wash. 98104 809 Federal Office BWg. Ph. 583-5615.

## The Economy in 1966

A
N imposing array of achievements marked the performance of the American economy in 1966. The sixth year of rising demand brought new records in production and sales, employment, payrolls, and profits. A total of 74 million

persons were at work, and the unemployment rate fell below 4 percent to its lowest level since 1953. The rise in output made provision for the expanding requirements of the war in Vietnam and at the same time permitted an improvement in living standards and progress toward the objectives of many new social programs.

These accomplishments put a considerable strain on the Nation's resources. Pressures on the labor market were especially strong as the size of the Armed Forces was increased by more than a half million men over the year while the demand for workers continued to rise. Unemployment rates, although still high for those with little skill and training, were very low for those with experience, and labor shortages were common for several types of skilled workers in various parts of the country. Even though businessmen made record outlays for expanding and modernizing their plant and equipment facilities, the rise in demand brought capacity utilization to rates not seen in more than a decade, backlogs were built up, and delivery times were lengthened. Through much of the year, business turned to foreign sources to meet some of its additional needs for materials and equipment-a development that had an unfavorable influence on the balance of payments.

The pressure of demand on available resources led to larger price increases than in any other year of the current expansion and, indeed, since the midfifties. Last year's tight labor market brought increases in wage rates well in excess of the rise in productivity so
that unit labor costs, which had risen remarkably little in about 5 years, advanced noticeably. The price rise was aggravated by temporarily unfavorable supply conditions for a number of important agricultural commodities that caused farm prices and food prices at wholesale and retail levels to rise more than they had in several years. All told, the price increase in final markets from 1965 to 1966 was almost double the average of the preceding 5 years.

## Government restraints on demand

For the first year since the expansion started, Government authorities adopted measures to restrain demand. Some restraint became effective at the very beginning of the year in the form of higher social security taxes-the result of legislation passed some time ago. New tax measures adopted early in the year included graduated withholding of personal income taxes, accelerated payment of corporate income taxes and the partial restoration of previously enacted cuts in excise taxes. Later in the year, tax incentives to investment in new plant and equipment were eliminated. But monetary policy was the major weapon employed in 1966 to hold down demand and prices. With credit demands extremely high-particularly those by business to finance rising plant and equipment programs and working capital needs-and with monetary policy directed toward restraint, interest rates rose to their highest levels in several decades. These increases and the resulting diversion
of funds from the housing industry to more lucrative investments brought the rate of housing starts in the final quarter of 1966 to its lowest point since the early postwar period. Other types of investment were also adversely affected by tight money in 1966 but apparently not nearly so much as housing.
Tight money helped the Nation's balance of payments problem last year. It served to stem the net outflow of capital and thereby offset in part the decline in the export surplus.

## Expansion slows after early 1966

Although demand and prices rose sharply and unemployment fell considerably from 1965 to 1966, the pattern of change during 1966 tells another story. The expansion in demand that became especially noticeable in the summer of 1965 continued only through the first quarter of 1966 ; subsequently, demand grew much less rapidly, more nearly in line with the capabilities of the economy. There was little change in the unemployment rate after the early months of the year. Price increases in final markets slowed down only slightly in the second half, but prices in wholesale industrial markets changed little after midyear and actually declined after midsummer for farm products and processed foods. Moreover, the worst of the credit stringency appeared to be over after mid-September, and a distinct easing was evident in money markets in December.

A major part-though not all-of the slowdown in demand and production after the first quarter was clearly attributable to the deep cuts that were made in outlays for construction generally and housing in particular. In real terms, the decline in construction from the first to the fourth quarter of 1966 offset one-third of the rise in GNP other than construction over the same period.

## Yearend Position

In spite of the continued decline in construction activity, GNP increased approximately $\$ 14$ billion in the fourth
quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 759$ billion, according to preliminary data. With prices rising 0.8 percent from the summer quarter, the increase in the physical volume of output came to about 1 percent.
As in the summer months, government purchases continued to be a major stimulus to the rise in production. Spending for national defense rose $\$ 31 / 2$ billion, bringing the total increase in defense spending during the second half of 1966 to $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. Although Federal nondefense purchases were unchanged, the steady long-term rise in State and local purchases continued.
Fourth quarter patterns of gross private domestic investment were mixed. In addition to a $\$ 3$ billion decrease in residential construction, investment in nonresidential structures eased slightly, but outlays for producers' durable equipment advanced again. The rate of inventory accumulation showed a considerable step-up on the basis of figures that are still incomplete. Inventory investment in the fourth quarter was $\$ 41 / 2$ billion above the $\$ 10$ billion annual rate in the third and was the largest since the second quarter of 1951.

There were signs that the extended decline in net exports had come to a halt as exports increased more than imports. These estimates are also based on incomplete statistics.

Personal consumption expenditures continued to advance in the closing months of the year, but most of the increase was in spending for services. Expenditures for durable goods showed little change from the third quarter rate as auto sales failed to improve after the introduction of the 1967 models. Outlays for nondurable goods rose only $\$ 0.6$ billion, as compared with a $\$ 21 / 2$ billion increase during the preceding period, but the strong uptrend in spending for services was extended with a $\$ 4$ billion rise.

## December developments

Output expanded throughout the quarter but at a slower rate in December than earlier in the fall. Personal income rose $\$ 3$ billion over November, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, after increases of about $\$ 4 / 4$ billion in the preceding 2 months; the smaller
gain in December was attributable in part to a sharp decrease in dividend payments that reflected smaller yearend extras by a number of large companies. Increases in wages, particularly in manufacturing, were not as large as in recent months.
Payroll employment showed a sizable increase of about 250,000 persons in December as a result of gains in all major industries, but hours of work were cut back rather sharply in manufacturing for both durable and nondurable goods. Rates of pay continued to rise.
The Federal Reserve index of manufacturing production was unchanged for the second month in a row as a dip in durable goods output was offset by a rise in nondurables. Steel production fell considerably, extending the decline in progress since midsummer. The output of consumer appliances apparently decreased; auto production was about unchanged, and the output of business and defense equipment combined rose further.

Wholesale prices of industrial commodities remained stable in December; however, increases were announced in early January for copper, aluminum ingot, and steel tubing, among other items. Prices of farm products and processed foods declined less than seasonally in the final month of 1966.
A moderate easing in monetary policy was evident as 1966 came to a close. The money supply and time deposits at commercial banks each increased about $\$ 1$ billion in December, seasonally adjusted, and loans and investment advanced $\$ 2.3$ billion, for the largest gain since June. Financing costs generally edged down as the month progressed.

## Outlook

Although a number of crosscurrents were evident toward the end of the year, the chances seem good that the expansion will continue in 1967. However, the rise in real GNP is likely to be more moderate than the substantial increase from 1965 to 1966. On the basis of the President's State of the Union message and subsequent statements, Govern-
(Continued on page 26)

# National Income and Product in 1966 



THE sixth year of economic expansion saw GNP rise $\$ 58$ billion, or $81 / 2$ percent, to reach a record total of $\$ 740$ billion in 1966. The increase in constant dollars was $51 / 2$ percent, somewhat less than the 6 percent advance from 1964 to 1965 but well above the 3.9 percent average annual rate of increase from 1948 to 1966. Pressure on capacity was more severe


## Percent Changes in Real GNP

- Total rose $51 / 2$ percent last year
- The main stimulus came from nonresidential investment and Federal purchases, chiefly military

than it had been in more than a decade; costs rose, and with farm and food prices sharply higher than in the preceding year, the average level of prices as measured by the GNP deflator rose 3 percent over 1965-the largest increase since 1957.

There were striking differences in the rate of expansion within the year. The rise in output and demandwhich had accelerated in the second half of 1965 , when the military program for Vietnam was stepped up-was extremely rapid through the first quarter of 1966. The second quarter witnessed a rather abrupt slackening that gave way to a faster rate of expansion in the third and fourth quarters, above the second quarter rate but well below the pace in the second half of 1965 and early 1966.

The changing tempo of the advance may be summarized as follows: The annual rate of increase in real GNP was 7 percent from the second quarter of 1965 to the first quarter of 1966 ; it then slowed to 2 percent in the second quarter and accelerated to 4 percent over the next two quarters.

Except for declines in residential construction and net exports, all major categories of GNP contributed to last year's advance. Most of the stimulus to rising output for the year as a whole came from the large increases in Federal Government expenditures for the war and in business outlays for new plant and equipment. Housing outlays decreased very sharply in the second half of the year and were the principal factor holding down the

Revised annual data on GNP by Major Industries, 1947-64, are available upon request to the Office of Business Economics. A forthcoming article in the Survey will present and discuss these data and also provide information for 1965 and possibly 1966.
growth of output from the second to the fourth quarter. With housing excluded, both real GNP and real final sales rose at a 6 percent annual rate over this period.

Rising consumer income brought an increase in consumption expenditures from 1965 to 1966 that was even sharper than the advance in the 2 preceding years. However, consumer prices also rose considerably. In real terms, the relative gain in personal consumption, although substantial, was less than in 1964 and 1965; a much smaller rise in durable goods outlays accounted for last year's slower growth.

Gross private domestic investment accounted for a larger proportion of total output in 1966 than in any other year since 1956, despite the decline in residential construction throughout the year and a drop in nonresidential construction in the second half. For the full year, nonresidential construction and producers' durable equipment rose considerably. The rate of inventory accumulation also increased over 1965 ,
and late in the year，there were signs that，for the first time since the ex－ pansion began in early 1961，stocks were becoming somewhat high in rela－ tion to output．

In last year＇s tight supply situation， business turned increasingly to foreign sources，and with imports of automo－ biles and other consumer goods also up，total imports showed an excep－ tionally large rise．Exports advanced but less than imports，so that net exports declined for the second succes－ sive year．In 1966，net exports were at their lowest since 1960 ．

Heavy defense purchases last year accounted for most of the rise in Federal outlays from 1965 to 1966 and were the dominant stimulus to rising activity in the second half of the year． Federal nondefense purchases changed little from 1965，but State and local pur－ chases continued their long－term growth．

Last year＇s rise in output was re－ flected in income advances that were widespread among the various indus－ tries and factor shares．National in－ come rose $\$ 51$ billion or 9 percent over 1965．With employment and rates of pay up considerably，private and government payrolls showed their larg－ est increases since the Korean war． Payroll costs were raised further by the advance in social security taxes，and total employee compensation rose $\$ 40$ billion or 10 percent for the year，after increasing about 7 percent in 1964 and 1965.

Profits rose to a new peak in 1966 but dipped after the early part of the year as output grew less rapidly and unit labor costs rose．

## Personal Income，Consump－ tion，and Saving

Another large increase in personal income accompanied the continued strong advance in economic activity in 1966．Personal income increased $\$ 45$ billion or $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent over 1965 to reach a total of $\$ 580$ billion in 1966. The flow of income reflected essentially the large rise in earnings from current production；although transfer payments increased almost $\$ 5$ billion，mainly because of increases in social security benefits and the start of medicare，
personal contributions for social in－ surance rose almost as much－$\$ 4.4$ billion．Disposable personal income－ income available for spending or saving after payment of personal taxes－ totaled $\$ 505$ billion，up $\$ 36$ billion，or $73 / 4$ percent，from 1965.

Consumers spent $\$ 465$ billion for goods and services in 1966－an in－ crease of $\$ 34$ billion over 1965 and the same relative increase as in dis－ posable income．This was the largest


80
70

60
Durable Goods Expenditures

50

40
川川いいいいいいいいいいいいいいいい $\begin{array}{llll}1959 & 1961 & 1963 & 1965\end{array}$ Constont 1958 s Seasonally Adiusted of Annual Rates
US．Department of Commerce，Office of Business Economics
rise in personal consumption expendi－ tures，in both absolute and percentage terms，in the past 15 years．Sharp increases of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent occurred in 1955 and 1965，when automobile pur－ chases were exceptionally heavy，but auto purchases did not contribute significantly to last year＇s rise．

However，a large part of the 1966 advance in consumer expenditures re－ flected higher prices．As measured by the implicit deflator for personal con－ sumption expenditures，the increase of 2.8 percent in consumer prices in 1966 was double the advance in 1965．After allowance for the price rise，the physical volume of consumer goods and services purchased in 1966 rose 5 percent，as compared with 6 percent gains in both 1965 and 1964.

Consumer expenditures for non－ durable goods and services registered striking advances in 1966．Each was up more than 8 percent over 1965－ by far the largest increases since the early 1950＇s；the gains from 1964 to 1965 were $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent for nondurable goods and 7 percent for services． Higher prices in 1966 accounted for more than two－fifths of the current dollar rise for each of these groups． The physical volume of nondurable goods purchases rose $41 / 2$ percent，the same as in 1965．Purchases of services in constant dollars were up nearly 5 percent over 1965，about the same per－ centage rise as in the preceding 3 years．

Auto sales were reduced from the record 1965 rate．As a result，total durable goods spending in 1966 rose only 5 percent，the smallest gain in any year since 1961 ．The physical volume of durable goods purchases，however， was up $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1966，reflecting some further moderate reduction in average prices of autos and of appliances as compared with 1965 ．Some price increases were posted in the latter part of the year．

## Quarterly pattern

The quarterly increases in consumer expenditures in 1966 showed consider－ able irregularity．The first quarter gain of around $\$ 10$ billion，at a season－ ally adjusted annual rate，matched the strong advance in the fourth quarter of 1965．In the second quarter，however， expenditures rose only $\$ 4 / 2 / 2$ billion；they
then accelerated to a $\$ 10$ billion rate in the third quarter, only to fall back again to a $\$ 41 / 2$ billion rate in the fourth. The constant dollar pattern also showed large gains in the first and third quarters and little change in the second and fourth.
It is still not entirely clear why consumption expenditures slowed down so much in the second quarter. It is significant that there was a decrease in spending for durable goods, particularly automobiles, that was reversed in the following quarter, and it is possible that these shifts in auto purchases reflected changing consumer reactions to the publicity over automobile safety. Also, consumer behavior in the second quarter may have reflected a delayed reaction to the increases in social security taxes at the start of the year. In addition, however, the large final settlements on 1965 tax liabilities before mid-April and the start of graduated withholding of personal income taxes in May limited the rise in disposable income. With earnings from production also growing less rapidly, disposable personal income in the second quarter recorded its smallest quarterly rise in 3 years. The third quarter witnessed a rebound in disposable income that continued through the end of the year.
The quarterly increases in nondurable
goods expenditures were progressively smaller throughout 1966-dropping from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 5$ billion in the first quarter to less than a billion in the fourth. After price correction, a slowdown was evident only in the final quarter. In contrast, expenditures for consumer services showed gains of $\$ 3$ billion in the first quarter and $\$ 4$ billion in each of the next three quarters, with the constant dollar changes smaller and less regular. After a high first quarter, durable goods expenditures fell $\$ 3$ billion in the second quarter but recovered and held close to their first quarter 1966 rate in the final quarter of the year. The constant dollar data show a similar pattern except for a slight dip at the end of the year.

Among the major expenditure groups, the largest increases in 1966 -more than 11 percent-occurred in clothing and shoes and in furniture and household equipment (chart 4). Consumer outlays for transportation, including services associated with the use of the automobile, were up 9 percent. Expenditures for food and beverages, household operation services, and gasoline and oil each advanced between 6 and 7 percent in 1966. The amount spent for food increased steadily throughout the year, reflecting, to a large extent, an advance in food prices
of more than $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent over 1965. Higher prices also accounted for most of the increase in gasoline expenditures last year.

Spending for automobiles and parts, which had shown the sharpest gain among the major expenditure groups in 1965, was only slightly higher in 1966. The total of 9.0 million new cars sold last year- $81 / 3$ million domestically produced and 650,000 importedwas surpassed only by the record 9.3 million unit sales of 1965 . Car sales moved erratically during the year. They were exceptionally high in the first quarter, the 9.7 million annual rate exceeding even the record sales in the first quarter of 1965 . They fell to an $8 \frac{1}{2}$ million rate in the second quarter but came back to a 9 million rate in both the third and fourth quarters. The lower rate of auto sales after the first quarter may have re-flected-in addition to the factors mentioned earlier-the impact of rising draft calls through the year.

## Per capita spending

Although there is no completely satisfactory measure of the change in the living standard of the people as a whole, an approximate measure may be obtained by viewing the growth of purchasing power and spending on a per capita basis. Disposable personal

Personal Consumption Expenditures - Total and Selected Groups

income averaged $\$ 2,567$ per person in 1966, and consumer expenditures, $\$ 2,360$. Each rose $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent from 1965 , or a little more than $31 / 2$ percent after allowance for the price rise. Although these increases in real terms were sizable, they fell short of the gains in real per capita income and spending achieved in each of the preceding 2 years, when the effects of the tax cuts were especially important. It is significant, moreover that real per capita disposable income rose only $13 / 4$ percent from the fourth quarter of 1965 to the corresponding period in 1966.

## Personal saving

In 1966, consumers saved a slightly smaller proportion of their after-tax income than in the preceding 2 years. Personal saving rose more than $\$ 1$ billion from 1965 and totaled $\$ 27$ billion in 1966. This represented 5.3 percent of disposable income, a little less than the 5.5 percent rate of 1965 , which was also the average for the period 1961-65.

## Nonresidential Fixed Investment

Investment in producers' durable equipment and in nonresidential construction posted another exceptionally large advance last year. Stimulated by near-capacity rates of operation and by record profits, outlays reached $\$ 79$ billion in 1966, a 14 percent rise over 1965; this compares with a 15 percent rise from 1964 to 1965 . After allowances for higher capital goods costs, the physical volume of investment rose 11 percent in 1966, a smaller advance than in 1965.

For the third successive year, the expansion in business fixed investment outpaced the advance in total output. In real terms, nonresidental fixed investment accounted for 11 percent of GNP-the highest ratio since the early postwar period (chart 6).

The strong demand for plant and equipment during 1966 exerted substantial pressures on the capacities of the industries supplying capital goods. These pressures resulted in sharply rising order backlogs for machinery and equipment producers and in appreciable
cost increases in equipment and construction. Because of these and other developments in the economy, the Administration took two steps in an attempt to moderate business investment. The first was an appeal last spring for voluntary cutbacks in capital spending. The second, proposed in early September, was legislation that suspended from October 10, 1966, to January 1, 1968, the investment tax credit and certain accelerated depreciation procedures on buildings for investment projects not underway as of the earlier date.

The investment climate was apparently most favorable early in the year when demand and output were rising rapidly; at that time, businessmen programed a substantial increase in investment for 1966 -as large as the rise from 1964 to 1965 . However, from the second quarter on, expenditures rose at a declining rate. Businessmen made almost no upward revisions in their earlier projections for the second half of the year, as they had in 1964 and 1965. The slowdown centered in spending for structures, which declined in the second half, after a rise since early 1963. Programs reported by businessmen for the first half of 1967 indicate that investment outlays will continue to rise,
 u.S. Department of Commerce, Ofice of Business Economics 67.1 .5 throughout the year.
but at progressively smaller quarterly rates.

The slowing in the rate of rise in fixed investment was attributable to both supply and demand factors. As was noted above, the high volume of demand put severe strains on capital goods suppliers and resulted in delays in delivery for some types of machinery and equipment. On the other hand, the long duration of the investment expansion eliminated many of the most pressing needs for the modernization and expansion of facilities. The rate of manufacturing capacity utilization, which had risen for 5 years, held steady in the second and third quarters of 1966 and probably fell somewhat in the final quarter. As the growth of output lost some of its earlier momentum, the proportion of facilities classified by manufacturers as inadequate for nearterm needs stabilized, after having risen sharply in recent years. Furthermore, profits and profit margins were lower after the first quarter of the year-a development that reduced the flow of internal funds and probably deflated expectations to some extent. Credit became very stringent during the summer; the cost of money rose further, and, as was noted above, restrictions on the use of the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation were imposed later in the year.
Expenditures for producers' durable equipment rose 15 percent from 1965 to 1966, while spending for structures rose 12 percent. However, movements within 1966 were quite divergent.

Outlays for equipment advanced steadily throughout the year, with virtually all major types of machinery and equipment other than passenger cars and construction machinery sharing in the rise. Although outlays for each type of structure were higher in 1966 than in 1965 , seasonally adjusted total outlays peaked in the first quarter of 1966 and declined in the remaining quarters of the year. Commercial construction fell after the first quarter, and industrial construction after the second. Public utility construction, paced by rising programs of the electric and gas utilities, advanced substantially

## Industrial pattern of investment

Large increases in investment from 1965 to 1966 but at a declining rate of rise throughout 1966 characterized investment in a broad array of industries. In manufacturing, expenditures for new plant and equipment rose onefifth in 1966-the same rate of increase as in 1965. In recent years, the capital spending of durable goods manufacturers has shown greater strength than that of nondurable goods manufacturers; this situation is expected to continue into the first half of this year.

Within manufacturing, the largest increases in expenditures last year were in the industries producing defense and capital goods. Producers of non-automotive transportation equipment almost doubled their 1965 spending, and machinery firms-both electrical and nonelectrical-raised expenditures by nearly a third, as they had in 1965 as well. Paper producers also increased outlays by a third last year-as compared with a fifth in 1965.

The slower rate of increase in manufacturing investment within 1966 was reflected in the carryover-i.e., the

## Nonresidential Fixed Investment

- Rose sharply in 1966
- Increase slowed in second halt as outlays for structures declined


Quarterly, Seasonally Adjusted, at Annual Rates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
amount of expenditures yet to be made on investment projects already underway. The carryover increased $\$ 2 \frac{1 / 4}{4}$ billion from September 1965 to September 1966 , after a rise of $\$ 41 / 2$ billion in the preceding 12 months. Practically all of the increase in 1966 was accounted for by the durable goods group; in the previous period, the nondurable goods group contributed about equally to the advance.

Within the nonmanufacturing sector, each component group spent more than in 1965, but the rates of gain were very different. The nonrail transportation companies and the public utilities, which spent much more than they had anticipated earlier in the year, reported the largest increases in 1966. Outlays by nonrail transportation firms were one-fourth more last year than in 1965, while expenditures by public utilities were nearly a fifth more. The smallest increases in 1966 investment-ranging from 10 percent to 12 percent-occurred among railroad, communications, and commercial companies.

## Inventory Investment

Primed by rising business activity and an expanding defense buildup, business inventory investment remained high throughout 1966. For the year as a whole, inventory accumulation totaled $\$ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, as compared with a rise of $\$ 9$ billion during 1965 . The 1966 inventory accumulation was the largest in current dollars for any postwar year and was matched in constant dollars only in 1951.

All of the 1966 accumulation occurred in the nonfarm business sector, with the greatest gains coming in the second and fourth quarters. Farm inventories declined $\$ 0.3$ billion. As in 1965, the bulk of the rise in stocks during 1966 centered in durable goods manufacturing, where the impact of expanding defense production and rising capital goods demand was most evident.

The relative rise in nonfarm inventories during 1966 was larger than the relative rise in GNP. In real terms, the ratio of nonfarm stocks to GNP was 0.212 at the start of the year and 0.219 at the end. This contrasts
with the 1962-65 period when the ratio slowly declined from 0.216 to 0.212. As chart 7 shows, the yearend 1966 ratio was the highest since mid1961. The long leadtimes for the production of defense and capital goods were important factors in the growing ratio of stocks to output during 1966 , but as the year drew to a close, inventories of other goods, particularly consumer durables and construction materials, began to appear large in relation to sales.

## Accumulation mainly in durables

The book value of total manufacturing and trade inventories rose $\$ 14$ billion during 1966, as compared with an increase of $\$ 10$ billion in 1965. Inventory costs rose in both years, but accounted for more of the 1966 rise in book value. Manufacturers accounted for $\$ 10$ billion of the accumulation in manufacturing and trade stocks last year, while holdings by wholesalers and retailers each rose about $\$ 2$ billion.

Manufacturers of durable goods increased their inventories almost $\$ 8$ billion in 1966, or double the 1965 accumulation. Although the 1966 rise was widespread among industries, producers of defense goods and machinery and equipment contributed about onehalf. The inventory holdings of such producers rose at a relatively stable seasonally adjusted rate during the year. Holdings by other durable goods producers rose somewhat faster in the second half of 1966 than during the first.

Nondurable goods manufacturers added about $\$ 2$ billion to their stocks in 1966 , the result of a steady rate of advance for most major industries. The accumulation in stocks was well above the $\$ 1.1$ billion rise in 1965 .

As output grew over the course of the year, manufacturers' work-inprocess inventories expanded, particularly among products with long production leadtimes. In contrast, additions to manufacturers' holdings of materials and supplies were somewhat more moderate than in most previous periods of inventory building. During the last half of the year, a slight acceleration in the rate of increase became evident in
manufacturers' holdings of stocks of finished goods.

At the end of 1966, durable goods manufacturers held stocks equivalent to about 2.1 months of sales, a ratio about 10 percent higher than at the beginning of the year and the highest since the spring of 1961. In contrast, the ratio in nondurable goods remained relatively stable throughout the year at about 1.3 months of sales, as increases in stocks were generally matched by advances in sales.

## Trade inventories

Retail trade stocks rose in 1966 but at a rate well below that in 1965. Durable goods stocks increased about $\$ 1.6$ billion while nondurable goods stocks rose $\$ 700$ million. At the end of 1966, the stocks of durable goods retailers were the equivalent of about 2 months of sales, up from 1.84 a year earlier, and nondurable goods retail inventories, at about 1.2 months of

## Inventory Investment Rose Further in 1966



sales, were little changed from the end of 1965 .

Stocks of durable goods retailers followed an erratic pattern during the year: They rose at seasonally adjusted annual rates of $\$ 1.4$ billion and $\$ 3.4$ billion in the first two quarters, declined about $\$ 0.7$ billion in the third, and rose again by $\$ 2$ billion in the fourth. Fluctuations in the stocks held by retail automotive dealers were chiefly responsible for the relatively wide swings in retail inventories during the last three quarters of 1966 . As the sales volume in the spring decreased from the exceptionally high winter rate, stocks of new domestic cars reached a record 1.7 million units at midyear. A sharp decline in auto production in the third quarter and a moderate improvement in sales enabled dealers to cut back their stocks in that period. However, inventories began to build up again in the fourth quarter; at yearend, stocks of new cars totaled almost 1.4 million units, about 100,000 more than the year-earlier level.

Inventories of furniture and appliance retailers rose moderately during the last three quarters of the year. Sales of furniture and home furnishings, although well above 1965, changed little during 1966. Sales by appliance stores rose substantially through September but slipped in the final quarter. At yearend, it appeared that stocks of TV and appliances were backing up somewhat.

Merchant wholesalers added $\$ 2$ billion to their stocks in 1966; their sales increase was almost the same, so that the stock-sales ratio rose only nominally. The bulk of the increase in inventories occurred in durable goods.

## Residential Construction

Residential building activity fell dramatically during 1966 as interest rates in the money markets rose rapidly and as funds available to homebuilders and home purchasers were greatly diminished. For the full year, private nonfarm residential investment totaled $\$ 25$ billion, $\$ 2$ billion or 7 percent less than in 1965; after adjustment for
higher construction costs, outlays were off 11 percent. Construction was begun on 1.2 million nonfarm units during the year, 275,000 fewer than in 1965. These annual comparisons mask changes that were much more pronounced within the year.

## Severe decline during the year

Although the credit situation at the beginning of 1966 did not appear favorable for housing, there were few indications of the extremely sharp decline in activity that was to occur, especially after the spring. For almost 2 years, starts had been relatively stable at a seasonally adjusted rate of about 1.5 million units. New household formation was in the neighborhood of 1 million units, and with incomes rising and demolition of old units sizable, replacement demand was strong. Single family starts had leveled out at just under 1 million units. The rental market, overbuilt in the past few years, was regaining its health as the decline in apartment house construction and a strong demand for apartment units caused rental vacancies in the spring of 1966 to drop to a 7 -year low. However, it was not long before starts began to be affected by the tightening in money markets. In the second quarter, they fell to a 1.3 million rate, and in the third quarter, to a rate of 1.05 million. By the closing quarter of the year, starts were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 960,000 units, 35 percent below the first quarter and the lowest rate since World War II. As a result, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of residential investment, which lags behind starts by a few months, fell $\$ 6.7$ billion from the first to the fourth quarter, and constant dollar outlays were off 27 percent. Sales of new single family homes dropped one-third during this same period.
By autumn, however, there were signs that the sharp decline in starts had come to an end. Seasonally adjusted permit authorizations stabilized after September and rose in December, while starts in the last 2 months of the year showed some pickup from their exceptionally low October rate.

The 1966 decline was not limited to any particular section of the country and affected both single family and multifamily units. Starts fell sharply in all sections in the spring of 1966 as mortgage and construction money became scarce; from the first to fourth quarter, the decrease was less than average in the South and greater than average in the North Central region.

Approximately three-quarters of a million single family homes and almost one-half million apartment units were begun during the year; each of these totals represented a decline of about 20 percent from 1965. However, from the first to the fourth quarter, decreases in apartment houses were more severe50 percent as compared with about 37 percent for single family units.

## 

Housing outlays and starts fell sharply in 1966


The flow of savings to mortgage lenders was severely reduced
Billion \$


Mortgage rates rose far above levels in recent years Percent


Note. - Mortgage rate: Federal Home Loan Bank series.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Tight money depresses activity

The serious setback in housing activity during 1966 was caused primarily by developments in money markets that led to shortages of mortgage and construction funds and sharp increases in their cost. (See "Financial Developments," p. 20.) Although rates on mortgages increased, those on competitive types of investments rose sooner and faster, and mortgages became increasingly less attractive to banks and other lending institutions as well as to individuals. The experience of the Nation's savings and loan associations, which in recent years have accounted for 40 percent of all mortgage lending, provides a striking example of the shortage of funds in mortgage markets. Net deposit increases in 1966 in savings and loan associations were only about one-fourth those of the previous year and the lowest in 15 years. Not only did the tight credit situation adversely affect builders needing construction funds but home buyers were deterred by the relatively high interest rates on mortgage loans when they could be obtained. Contract interest rates on conventional loans for the purchase of new homes rose to 6.39 percent in the fourth quarter of 1966 as compared with 5.78 percent in the fourth quarter of 1965.

## Federal action

During 1966, the administration took several steps to ease pressures in the mortgage market and restore it to a more competitive position. Three times during the year, in February, April, and October, increases of one-quarter percent were made in the maximum interest rate payable on FHA-insured mortgages. In September, the Federal National Mortgage Association, a large buyer of federally insured mortgages during the year, received new authorization of $\$ 43 / 4$ billion from Congress for expanded activities. Under this authorization, FNMA in mid-November sold $\$ 550$ million in debentures for enlarged secondary market operations. On November 29, Congress gave a special assistance authorization of $\$ 1 / 4$ billion tor the purchase of loans on lowand moderate-income housing. In early

December, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) released $\$ 500$ million to member savings and loan associations, which were expected to use the funds to purchase conventional home mortgages. In early January of this year, the FHLBB announced that an additional $\$ 1$ billion would be available to member associations. A somewhat less stringent credit situation in the fourth quarter as well as the relief afforded by the measures cited above were important in bringing to a halt the decline in permits and starts late in the year.

## Government Expenditures and Receipts

Government purchases of goods and services in 1966 increased $\$ 17$ billion and accounted for about 29 percent of the total advance in the GNP. The rise in national defense purchases, paced by the rapidly expanding volume of outlays required for the Vietnam conflict, was responsible for $\$ 10$ billion of the government increase; the remainder occurred in nondefense functions, primarily at the State and local level. The 1965-66 increase of $\$ 7$ billion in nondefense spending-Federal and State and local-was about the same as in the 2 preceding years.
The accompanying table summarizes the relationship of total government purchases to GNP in current dollars over the past 5 years:


Both Federal receipts and Federal expenditures on the national income and product account basis showed the largest year-to-year increase in dollar volume since World War II. Expenditures rose almost $\$ 19$ billion, and receipts, $\$ 171 / 2$ billion. In terms of annual totals, the Federal fiscal posi-
tion shifted from a $\$ 11 / 2$ billion surplus in calendar 1965 to near balance in 1966. However, in the second halt of 1966, expenditures-reflecting mainly the continuing rise in the costs of the war and the introduction of medicareoutpaced the increase in tax receipts (which was relatively modest as compared with the rise in the first half of the year). The result was a shift from a surplus in the first half of 1966 to a deficit in the second.

## Upsurge in defense outlays

The increase in Federal Government purchases, from $\$ 67$ billion in 1965 to $\$ 77$ billion last year, was concentrated in Department of Defense military outlays, which showed the largest absolute change since the Korean war.

About two-fifths of the increase occurred in compensation, as the number of persons in the Armed Forces and in the civilian defense establishment grew rapidly. In early 1965, the Armed Forces strength ranged between 2.6 million and 2.7 million, and the United States had about 25,000 men in Vietnam. By the end of 1965, the total had increased to 2.9 million and by yearend 1966, to about 3.4 million, with close to 400,000 in Vietnam. Civilian employment in the Defense Department increased more than 150,000 during 1966.

As the table below shows, the increased size of the Armed Forces is still below the Korean war peak of 3.7 million reached in the spring of 1952. The Korean war buildup, starting from a much lower manpower base than in 1965, exceeded 2 million in less than 2 years. Subsequently, total military strength edged downward although the war continued until mid-1953.

## Buildup of U.S. Armed Forces

(Millions of men: End of month)

## Korean Conflict



The remaining three-fifths of last year's defense increase reflected the higher operating and maintenance costs associated with the war and the rapid manpower buildup; these included outlays for textiles, equipage, fuel, and many other types of soft goods and services. Deliveries of ammunition and major hard goods were also higher. The advance in purchases of hard goods was particularly strong in the second half of last year, especially for aircraft, ordnance, and tactical missiles.

Federal purchases of goods and services for nondefense purposes, although little changed in total, displayed marked shifts in composition. A sharp decline in outlays arising from a reduction in CCC agricultural inventories, brought about as a result of acreage restrictions and strong foreign demand, nearly offset the increases in outlays by other civilian agencies. Spending for the space program, the largest component of nondefense purchases in recent years, showed the smallest increase since the establishment of NASA.

## Other Federal expenditures up

Federal expenditures other than direct outlays for goods and servicesi.e., for transfers, grants, interest, and subsidies-registered an $\$ 81 / 2$ billion advance, more than twice that of the previous year. New programs for education, medicare, and welfare accounted for nearly half of this rise. Interest payments-reflecting principally abnormally high rates-and transfers to persons under existing programs also moved ahead rapidly.

Expenditures under new legislation aiding elementary, secondary, and higher education accounted for well over half of the $\$ 3 \not 1 / 2$ billion rise in Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments. Public assistance grants rose $\$ 1 / 2$ billion and highway aid was up $\$ 1 / 4$ billion.

Medicare transfers, which began at midyear, added about $\$ 1$ billion to total Federal transfers in 1966; medicare payments for hospital and medical services advanced rapidly and at yearend were running at a $\$ 3$ billion annual rate. Retirement benefits under social
security and civilian and military Government pension programs accounted for most of the rest of the $\$ 4$ billion rise in Federal transfer payments. Net interest paid advanced nearly $\$ 1$ billion in 1966, the largest increase recorded in a single year.

## Record rise in Federal receipts

The record rise in Federal receipts of $\$ 17 \frac{1}{2}$ billion can be traced mainly to two factors: (1) the rapid advance in revenue-generating capacity of the Federal tax structure at rising levels of economic activity and (2) the net effect of the new tax legislation spelled out in the Social Security Act of 1965; the Excise Tax Act of 1965; and the Revenue Act of 1966 , which was specifically designed to abate inflationary pressures.

About $\$ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ billion of the $1965-66$ increase was due to the exceptional gains in income, profits, and employment. The additional $\$ 6$ billion was attributable to new tax measures enacted in 1965 and 1966, which, on balance, increased contributions for social insurance and personal taxes and lowered indirect business taxes.

Among the various types of receipts, the largest increase- $\$ 8$ billion-was registered in contributions for social insurance. Three-fourths of this rise occurred as a result of last January's boost in the combined social security employee-employer tax rate from 7.25 percent to 8.4 percent, together with the expansion of maximum earnings subject to tax from $\$ 4,800$, to $\$ 6,600$. A portion of this increase was earmarked for the new hospital insurance trust fund. In July, contributions were further enlarged by the $\$ 3$ per month payments of the 17 million elderly persons who elected to participate in the medical insurance plan. This month (January 1967), social security rates again rose, in line with the long-term schedule of legislative rate increases; the combined tax rate (including the medicare tax) is now 8.8 percent.

## Personal taxes up $\$ 71 / 2$ billion

Rising personal incomes accounted for $\$ 6$ billion of the $\$ 7 \frac{1}{2}$ billion increase in
personal tax and nontax payments. Graduated withholding of income taxes-a key provision of the Revenue Act of 1966-was introduced in May and contributed $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion to the rise over 1965. In 1966, final tax settlements did not exhibit their usual annual increase because settlements in the spring of 1965 were abnormally high. The new provisions increased withholdings for persons whose payments were not large enough to avoid sizable final tax settlements.

Corporate profits tax accruals rose from $\$ 29$ billion in 1965 to $\$ 31 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1966 . The $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion increase reflected a $\$ 6$ billion rise in corporate profits before taxes. The acceleration in corporate payments provided for in

## Annual Changes in Federal Government Expenditures

NATIONAL DEFENSE purchases up sharply due to war in Vietnam

the Revenue Act of 1966 had no effect on tax accruals as measured in the national income and product accounts. Suspension of the investment tax credit, effective in September, had little effect on 1966 corporate tax accruals, but is expected to have some impact on 1967 revenues.

Despite the increased pace of business, indirect business tax and nontax accruals fell $\$ 3 / 4$ billion, a reflection of the diverse impacts of the tax changes in 1965 and in 1966. The excise tax cuts enacted in the Excise Tax Act of 1965 which became effective in June 1965, in December 1965, and January 1966were estimated to have reduced 1966 tax liabilities almost $\$ 21 / 2$ billion below the level of the previous year. However, almost two-thirds of this gross decline was offset by the restoration of auto and telephone excise rates to preJanuary 1966 levels (under the Revenue Act of 1966); by the continued growth in excises, such as those on alcohol and gasoline, not affected by tax cuts; and by the increases in customs duties and nontax receipts.

## State and local purchases

Purchases of goods and services by State and local governments continued their steady uptrend with an advance of $\$ 6^{3 / 4}$ billion over 1965 .
Outlays for education accounted for roughly half of this rise. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools exceeded $44 \frac{1}{2}$ million, and the number of classroom teachers reached 1.8 million in 1966 ; these totals reflect increases over 1965 of $2 \frac{1}{4}$ percent for pupils and $33 / 4$ percent for teachers. In addition, outlays for adult education, community colleges, and other auxiliary educational programs grew rapidly last year, partly a reflection of expanding Federal financial participation in these areas.

About $\$ 4$ billion of the total increase in State and local purchases was attributable to increased employee compensation and reflected higher pay scales and continued gains in employment. The employment advance in public education (including teachers and adminis-
trative, clerical, and maintenance staff) was considerably larger than in the previous year, accounting for two-thirds of the total. Nonschool employment showed about the same rise as from 1964 to 1965.

Construction outlays rose from $\$ 18$ billion in 1965 to more than $\$ 19$ billion last year. Highway construction accounted for over half of the increase, and school building for most of the remainder. For the first time in several years, other types of State and local construction declined moderately; this

## 

## Annual Changes in Federal Government Receipts

PERSONAL TAX AND NONTAX RECEIPTS bolstered by graduated withholding


SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS show record gain due to OASDI and medicare


INDIRECT BUSINESS TAX AND NONTAX ACCRUALS off because of excise cuts

reflected, in part, the postponement or cancellation of bond issues because of high interest rates.

Expenditures other than purchases of goods and services showed a net increase of about $\$ 2 / 3$ billion from 1965 to 1966 , with transfer payments accounting for the gain.

State and local government receipts advanced more than $\$ 9$ billion or 12 percent in 1966. This compares with a $\$ 51 / 2$ billion, or 8 percent, increase from 1964 to 1965. Expanded Federal grants-in-aid accounted for $\$ 31 / 2$ billion of the rise; greater revenue under already existing taxes and rates accounted for about $\$ 4$ billion; and new taxes or increased tax rates, for over $\$ 1$ billion. The major source of new tax revenue was the retail sales tax. During 1966, three States-New Jersey, Virginia, and Massachusetts-adopted sales taxes; this brought to 42 the number of States that have adopted this type of levy. Property taxes, which constitute close to 90 percent of local tax collections, increased at about the same rate as in 1965.

There were a number of noteworthy developments in the field of local taxation last year. New York State, for example, adopted enabling legislation that permitted the city of New York to levy a graduated personal income tax on residents and a flat rate commuter tax on nonresidents. In Maryland, the legislature took action to permit local governments to levy an income tax ior 1 year; eight States now have income taxes at the local level.

Also of note was the addition of Virginia to the group of States that enable local governments to add their own sales tax to the State levy. Eight States currently allow local governments to make this type of "add-on" sales tax, which is collected by the State. This permits the locality to levy a tax without setting up administrative machinery to collect it.

The continuation of large surpluses in State and local government pension funds, bolstered this year by the high yields on fund investments, once again outweighed the deficits incurred in other government activities. Thus, the combined receipts of State and local
governments exceeded expenditures, as measured in the national income and product accounts, and yielded a surplus for the fifth consecutive year.

## GNP by Type of Product

Durable goods rose more rapidly than any other type of product in 1966. Last year, the military buildup, investment boom, and record demand for consumer durables brought a rise of $113 / 4$ percent in the value of durable goods output, after a $10 \frac{1}{2}$ percent increase the year before. A sharp increase in government payrolls and a sizable advance in consumer expenditures for services were the main factors behind the 9 percent increase in service output over 1965. The production of nondurable goods, which are purchased mainly by consumers, rose $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent or somewhat less than average; structures increased only 3 percent because of the cutback in housing.

After allowance is made for price increases, it appears that the physical volume of construction declined from 1965 to 1966 ; in services, the increase was cut to 5 percent, and in nondurable goods, to approximately 4 percent. Durable goods output, however, rose 10 percent in constant dollars as in current dollars. The rise in the output of durable goods brought their share of real GNP to 23 percent, a figure that exceeded the previous record of 22 percent achieved in 3 other years: 1953, 1955, and 1965.

In terms of constant dollars, durable goods showed a sharp gain in the first quarter and, after a pause in the second, recorded very large increases in the third quarter and a sizable gain in the fourth; a rise in inventory investment was important in the fourth quarter advance. Services rose steadily at a modest pace through the year, but the output of nondurable goods changed little and structures declined steadily after the first quarter. From the first to the fourth quarter, the real volume of structures decreased 12 percent and, as was indicated before, was the major factor accounting for the slower growth in output after the first quarter

## National Income

All industries contributed to last year's $\$ 50$ billion or 9 percent rise in national income; durable goods manufacturing and government accounted for about 41 percent of the dollar advance, although they account for only a third of national income. Among the major industry divisions, the $121 / 4$ percent increase in government was the largest, followed by durable goods, nondurable goods, services, and communications. National income in agriculture rose only 6 percent, after a rise of almost one-fifth the year before.

## Compensation increases sharply

Gains among the various factor shares were also widespread in 1966 . The $\$ 40$ billion rise in employee compensation represented a $10 \frac{1}{2}$ percent advance over 1965; it was a record annual gain on an absolute basis and the largest relative increase since 1951. More than $\$ 26$ billion came from private wages and salaries; the rest was divided between government payrolls, which were up $\$ 8$ billion, and supplements to wages and salaries, which rose $\$ 61 / 2$ billion. The relative increase in employee compensation was larger than the increase in national income; this was the reverse of the pattern from 1964 to 1965 , when compensation gains were relatively less, and from 1962 to 1964 , when they were approximately the same.

Of the $\$ 26$ billion advance in private payrolls, about one-half represented an increase in man-hours from 1965 to 1966, all of which was due to a rise in employment. Although weekly hours of work were very high in manufacturing, the increase from 1965 was small, and in nonmanufacturing, weekly hours of work apparently showed a slight dip on balance.

Last year's tight labor market brought more widespread and sharper increases in rates of pay than in any other year of the present expansion; increases were particularly large in many nonmanufacturing industries, such as construction, wholesale and retail trade, and mining. In manufacturing, advances in straight time average hourly earnings of production
workers (adjusted to exclude shifts in industry mix) rose 3.2 percent, as compared with a rise of 2.6 percent in 1965 and an average increase of about the same size from 1961 to 1964 . A shift toward higher paying industries added about another $1 / 2$ percent to the wage rate advance and an increase in overtime hours added a little more to the rise. On a gross basis, average hourly earnings in manufacturing were up 3.8 percent, as compared with 3.2 percent in 1965.

An increase of more than 400,000 in the average size of the Armed Forces from 1965 to 1966 and a pay hike of $\$ 300$ million were responsible for a


Sparked by a $\$ 25 \frac{1}{2}$ billion rise in private payrolls... 30
 Further increases in Government payrolls, including military ...
20


$\$ 2.5$ billion increase in military payrolls. Government civilian employment rose almost $3 / 4$ million persons, and with pay rates higher, government civilian payrolls increased $\$ 5.7$ billion, mainly at the State and local level.

Supplements to wages and salaries rose very sharply last year. The step-up in social security tax rates, the expansion of the taxable wage base, the introduction of Medicare and the growth of employment brought a $\$ 61 / 2$ billion rise in employer payroll costs over 1965.

## Profits higher

On the basis of data that are still incomplete, it appears that corporate profits before taxes and including the inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) rose to a record $\$ 80$ billion in 1966. The increase of about 8 percent over 1965 was smaller than the average 12 percent advance in 1964 and 1965 as profits declined slightly after the first quarter of 1966.

Book profits, which include inventory gains and losses, were roughly $\$ 2$ billion higher than profits including IVA, because, with last year's large price increases, inventory gains were sizable. Profits after taxes increased to $\$ 48$ billion; the increase of 8 percent from 1965 was approximately half the relative increase in 1965 and 1964. Increases in after-tax profits in 1964 and 1965 were larger partly as a result of the twostage cuts in corporate income taxes from the Revenue Act of 1964.

Although after-tax profits rose more slowly than in 1965, dividends rose by about the same amount as in 1965, and retained earnings felt the main effect of the slower gain in after-tax earnings. Retained earnings were at a new high, but the rise in retained earnings was far below the increase of 19 percent in 1965 and 28 percent in 1964.

## Costs per unit of output

Last year saw a rise in labor costs per unit of real corporate output ${ }^{1}$ that was sharper than the rise in any other year of the current expansion. The expansion has been noteworthy for the com-

[^0]parative stability in unit labor costs; they fell for about a year from early 1961-much as they did in early recovery periods of previous cyclical up-turns-but increased relatively little thereafter as gains in productivity (output per man-hour) almost matched increases in rates of pay (compensation per man-hour). This near-stability was quite different from the experience of the upturns in 1955-57 and 1958-60, when labor costs rose after the early recovery period and cut into profit margins.

It appears that last year's rise in output per man-hour in the private nonfarm economy (corporate data are not available) was close to the increase in 1965 and well below the average of the preceding years of the current expansion. Employee compensation per man-hour rose more sharply this year than in other recent years; the larger increase reflected the rise in social security taxes in the first quarter, a shift to high wage industries, and, as was indicated earlier, greater increases in
(Continued on page 31)

Corporate profits at new record in 1966 but edged down in the second half

## Billion \$

100 PROFITS BEFORE TAX*




## NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES



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

| Gross national product | 631.7 | 681.2 | 739.5 | 686.5 | 704.4 | 721.2 | 732, 3 | 745.3 | 759.1 | 580.0 | 614.4 | 647.7 | 618.2 | 631.2 | 640.5 | 643.5 | 649.9 | 657.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 401.4 | 431.5 | 465.0 | 435.0 | 445.2 | 455.6 | 460.1 | 469.9 | 474.4 | 373.8 | 396.2 | 415.5 | 398.9 | 406.5 | 412.8 | 412.2 | 418.3 | 418. 5 |
| Durable goods | 59.4 | 66.1 | 69.4 | 66.7 | 68.0 | 70.3 | 67.1 | 70.2 | 70.1 | 59.1 | 66.4 | 70.8 | 67.2 | 69.2 | 72.2 | 68.5 | 71.6 | 71.2 |
| Nondurable good | 178.9 | 190.6 | 206.1 | 191.4 | 197.0 | 201.9 | 205.6 | 208. 1 | 208.7 | 170.5 | 178.2 | 185.9 | 178.5 | 182.5 | 184. 1 | 185.8 | 187.1 | 186.5 |
| Services. | 163.1 | 174.8 | 189.5 | 176.9 | 180.2 | 183.4 | 187.4 | 191.5 | 195.6 | 144.2 | 151.6 | 158.7 | 153. 1 | 154.8 | 156.5 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 160.9 |
| Gross private domestic investment._ | 93.0 | 106.6 | 116.5 | 106.7 | 111.9 | 114.5 | 118.5 | 115.0 | 118.0 | 86.5 | 97.8 | 104.3 | 97.9 | 102.2 | 103.5 | 106, 3 | 102.5 | 105.0 |
| Fixed investment | 88.3 | 97.5 | 105.1 | 98.0 | 101.5 | 105.6 | 106.2 | 105. 1 | 103.6 | 81.9 | 89.0 | 93.7 | 89.4 | 91.9 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 93.5 | 91.7 |
| Nonresidential | 60.7 | 69.7 | 79.3 | 70.2 | 73.9 | 77.0 | 78.2 | 80.3 | 81.7 | 57.4 | 64.9 | 72.2 | 65.5 | 68.4 | 70.8 | 71.3 | 73.0 | 73.8 |
| Structures. | 21.0 | 24.9 | 27.9 | 24.4 | 26.8 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 18.9 | 21.7 | 23.5 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 23.2 | 23.0 |
| Producers' durable equipm | 39.7 | 44.8 | 51.4 | 45.8 | 47.1 | 48.5 | 50.3 | 52.6 | 54.1 | 38.5 | 43. 2 | 48.7 | 44.2 | 45.2 | 46. 4 | 47.7 | 49.8 | 50.8 |
| Residential structures. | 27.6 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 27.6 | 28.6 | 28.0 | 24.8 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 24.1 | 21.5 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 20.5 | 17.9 |
| Nonfarm. | 27.0 | 27.2 | 25.3 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 27.4 | 24.3 | 21.3 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 20.0 | 17.4 |
| Farm | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.5 | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | .5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 |
| Change in business inventories | 4.7 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 14.4 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 13.2 |
| Nonfarm | 5.3 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 12. 1 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 14.5 |
| Farm. | -. 6 | 9 | $-.3$ | 1.5 | 1.4 | . 5 | . 2 | $-.5$ | -1.2 | $-.6$ | . 9 | $-.3$ | 1.4 | 1. 3 | 4 | . 2 | $-.5$ | $-1.2$ |
| Net exports of goods and services. | 8.5 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 4,7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Exports. | 37.0 | 39.0 | 42.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 44.6 | 36.4 | 37.3 | 41.3 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 41.8 | 42.9 |
| Imports. | 28.5 | 32.0 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 36.4 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 37.6 | 38.2 |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 128.9 | 136.2 | 153.1 | 137.7 | 141.2 | 145.0 | 149.0 | 156.2 | 161.9 | 111.3 | 114.1 | 123.2 | 115.0 | 116.6 | 118.3 | 120.4 | 124.9 | 128.8 |
|  | 65.2 | 66.8 | 77.0 | 67.5 | 69.8 | 71.9 | 74.0 | 79.0 | 82.5 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 64.1 | 58.3 | 59.3 | 60.4 | 61.9 | 65.5 | 68.2 |
| National defense | 50.0 | 50.1 | 60.0 | 50.7 | 52.5 | 54.6 | 57.1 | 62.0 | 65.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 15.2 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and local | 63.7 | 69.4 | 76.2 | 70.2 | 71.4 | 73.1 | 75.0 | 77.2 | 79.4 | 53.4 | 56.3 | 59.1 | 56.7 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 60.6 |
| Addendum: Implicit price deflator for seasonally adjusted GNP, 1958=100. | 108.9 | 110.9 | 114.2 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 112.6 | 113.8 | 114.7 | 115.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Gross national product | 631.7 | 681.2 | 739.5 | 686.5 | 704.4 | 721.2 | 732.3 | 745.3 | 759.1 | 580.0 | 614,4 | 647.7 | 618.2 | 631.2 | 640.5 | 643.5 | 649.9 | 657.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 627.0 | 672.1 | 728.1 | 677.8 | 694.0 | 712.3 | 720.0 | 735.4 | 744.7 | 575.4 | 605.6 | 637.1 | 609.7 | 621.0 | 632.0 | 631.9 | 640.8 | 643.7 |
| Change in business inventories | 4.7 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 14.4 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 13.2 |
| Groods output | 318.2 | 344. 7 | 376.7 | 347.5 | 358.8 | 366.0 | 371.6 | 379.6 | 389.3 | 307.2 | 328.5 | 351.0 | 330.9 | 341.0 | 344.7 | 346. 7 | 352.8 | 359.7 |
| Final sales | 313.6 | 335.7 | 365.3 | 338.8 | 348.4 | 357.0 | 359.3 | 369.7 | 374.9 | 302.6 | 319.7 | 340.4 | 322.4 | 330.7 | 336.2 | 335.1 | 343.7 | 346.5 |
| Change in business inventories. | 4.7 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 14.4 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 13.2 |
| Durable goods | 125.5 | 138.5 | 154.9 | 141.0 | 142.6 | 147.6 | 149.6 | 158. 1 | 164.0 | 123.1 | 135.5 | 150.9 | 138.3 | 140.3 | 145.4 | 146.0 | 153.7 | 158.4 |
| Final sales. | 122.2 | 132.2 | 145.9 | 134.3 | 137.9 | 141.8 | 140.6 | 148. 7 | 152. 1 | 119.9 | 129.4 | 142.5 | 131.8 | 135. 7 | 139.9 | 137. 6 | 145. 1 | 147.4 |
| Change in business inventories | 3.3 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 11.9 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 11.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 192.7 | 206.3 | 221.8 | 206.5 | 216.2 | 218.4 | 222.0 | 221.4 | 225.3 | 184.1 | 193.0 | 200.1 | 192.6 | 200.6 | 199.4 | 200.8 | 199.0 | 201.3 |
| Final sales | 191.3 | 203.5 | 219.5 | 204.4 | 210.5 | 215. 2 | 218. 7 | 221.0 | 222.8 | 182.7 | 190.3 | 197.9 | 190.6 | 195. 1 | 196.3 | 197.6 | 198.6 | 199.1 |
| Change in business inventories | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | . 5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4 | 2.3 |
| Services | 244.5 | 262.0 | 286.2 | 265.1 | 268.8 | 275.5 | 282.1 | 289.9 | 297.0 | 211.2 | 221.1 | 232.6 | 223.3 | 224.0 | 227.7 | 230.9 | 234.4 | 237.3 |
| Structures | 68.9 | 74.5 | 76. 7 | 73.9 | 76.9 | 79.8 | 78.6 | 75.8 | 72.9 | 61.7 | 64.8 | 64.2 | 64.0 | 66.2 | 68.0 | 66.0 | 62.8 | 60.0 |
| Addendum: Gross auto product | 25.8 | 31.4 | 29.4 | 31.6 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 28.6 | 27.9 | 29.7 | 25.4 | 31.4 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 29.1 | 28.5 | 30.1 |

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

| Gross national product | 631.7 | 681.2 | 739.5 | 686.5 | 704. 4 | 721.2 | 732.3 | 745.3 | 759.1 | 580.0 | 614.4 | 647.7 | 618.2 | 631.2 | 640.5 | 643.5 | 649.9 | 657.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private | 568.7 | 613.4 | 663.3 | 618.2 | 633.8 | 648.4 | 657.6 | 667.7 | 679.3 | 530.8 | 563.5 | 593.5 | 567.2 | 579.4 | 588.0 | 589.9 | 595.1 | 601.2 |
| Business. | 547.4 | 590.8 | 639.3 | 595.3 | 611.2 | 624.9 | 634.0 | 643.5 | 654.8 | 513.3 | 545.4 | 574.8 | 548.9 | 561.6 | 569.4 | 571.4 | 576.2 | 582.2 |
| Nonfarm | 527.0 | 567.1 | 614.5 | 570.6 | 586.6 | 599.3 | 609.0 | 619.1 | 630.5 | 491.2 | 521.7 | 552.2 | 524.6 | 537.5 | 546.4 | 548.4 | 554.5 | 559.4 |
|  | 20.4 | 23.8 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 25.7 | 25.0 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 22.0 | ${ }^{23.8}$ | 22.6 | 24.3 | ${ }_{14}^{24.1}$ | 23.0 | 22.9 | ${ }^{21.7}$ | 22.8 |
| Households and institutions Rest of the world.-......- | 17.3 4.0 | 18.3 4.3 | 19.5 4.5 | 18.7 4.1 | $\begin{array}{r}19.1 \\ 3.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19.1 4.4 | 19.1 4.5 | 19.7 4.6 | 20.0 4.5 | 13.6 3.9 | 14.0 4.1 | 14.4 4.4 | 14.2 4.0 | 14.5 3.3 | 14.3 4.3 | 14.2 4.3 | 14.5 4.4 | 14.6 4.3 |
| General government | 63.0 | 67.8 | 76.2 | 68.3 | 70.6 | 72.8 | 74.7 | 77.6 | 79.9 | 49.2 | 50.9 | 54.2 | 51.1 | 51.8 | 52.5 | 53.6 | 54.8 | 55.8 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad$, Revised.

| 1964 | 1965 | 1966 p | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III. | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

Less: Capital consumption


 Less: Indirect business tax | and nontax liability- | 58.5 | 62.7 | 65.5 | 62.7 | 63.6 | 63.0 | 64.7 | 66.3 | 68.1 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Business transfer pay-ments-

Statistical discrepancy
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government

Equals: National income
Less: Corporate profits and
inventory valuation
Contributions for social
$\begin{aligned} & \text { insurance-........... } \\ & \text { Wage accruals less dis- }\end{aligned}$
bursements..............

Plus: Government transfer payments to persons... Interest paid by gover
ment (net) and by Dividends
Business transfer payments. . . . . .



Income originating in corporate business.

| business ....--.-.---------.--- | 292.3 | 317.5 | 347.7 | 319.0 | 328.8 | 340.1 | 345.0 | 349.7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compensation of employees.- | 231.4 | 249.0 | 273.8 | 250.5 | 256.8 | 265.9 | 271.1 | 276.5 | 281.8 |
| Wages and salaries.. | 208.5 | 224.1 | 244.1 | 225.4 | 231.2 | 237.2 | 241.8 | 246.4 | 251.0 |
| Supplements. | 22.9 | 24.8 | 29.7 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 30.0 | 30.7 |
| Net interest | $-2.7$ | $-2.5$ | $-2.5$ | -2.4 | -2.4 | -2.4 | -2.5 | -2.5 | -2.5 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 63.6 | 71.0 | 76.4 | 70.9 | 74.4 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 75.7 |  |
| Profits before tax | 64.0 | 72.5 | 78.4 | 71.9 | 76.2 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 78. 5 |  |
| Profits tax liabi | 28.4 | 31.2 | 33.7 | 30.9 | 32.4 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 33.7 |  |
| Profits after tax | 35.6 | 41.3 | 44.7 | 41.0 | 43.7 | 45.4 | 45.2 | 44.7 |  |
| Dividends. | 16.0 | 17.7 | 19.4 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 |  |
| Undistributed profits | 19.6 | 23.6 | 25.3 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 25. 2 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -. 4 | -1.5 | -2.0 | $-1.0$ | $-1.8$ | $-2.8$ | $-2.9$ | -2.8 | 4 |
| Grose product originating in financial institutions. | 15.6 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.3 |  |
| Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations $\qquad$ | 345.3 | 374.6 | 407.4 | 376.5 | 386.7 | 397.7 | 404.0 | 409.8 |  |
| Capital consumption allowances. | 32.9 | 35.3 | 37.8 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 37.5 | 38.1 | 38.7 |
| Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies. | 33.3 | 35.8 | 37.3 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 35.7 | 36.9 | 37.7 | 38.9 |
| Income originating in nonfinancial corporations. | 279.0 | 303.5 | 332.3 | 304.9 | 314.1 | 325.2 | 329.7 | 334.0 |  |
| Compensation of employe | 218.7 | 235.5 | 259.3 | 236.9 | 243.0 | 251.6 | 256.6 | 261.8 | 267.0 |
| Wages and salaries. | 197.3 | 212.3 | 231.5 | 213.5 | 219.0 | 224.8 | 229.1 | 233.7 | 238. 2 |
| Supplements. | 21.4 | 23. 2 | 27.8 | 23.4 | 24.0 | 26.8 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 28.8 |
| Net interest. | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment $\qquad$ | 55. 2 | 62.1 | 66.5 | 61.9 | 64.9 | 67.3 | 66.6 | 65.6 |  |
| Profits before tax | 55.6 | 63.6 | 68.5 | 62.9 | 66.7 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 68.3 |  |
| Profits tax liabilit | 24.3 | 27.5 | 29.6 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 29.5 |  |
| Profits after tax. | 31.3 | 36.1 | 38.9 | 35.8 | 38.2 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 38.8 |  |
| Dividends | 14.6 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 17.9 |  |
| Undistributed profts. | 16.8 | 19.9 | 21.2 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 20.9 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -. 4 | -1.5 | -2.0 | $-1.0$ | $-1.8$ | -2.8 | -2.9 | -2.8 | 4 |
| Addenda: <br> Cash flow, gross of dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All corporations.. | 69.5 | 77.6 | 83.5 | 77.8 | 80.9 | 83.1 | 83.7 | 83.8 |  |
| Nonfinancial corporations | 64.3 | 71.4 | 76.7 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 76.7 | 76.9 | 76.9 |  |
| Cash flow, net of dividends: All corporations. | 53.5 | 59.9 | 64.1 | 59.7 | 61.9 | 63.7 | 64.2 | 64.3 |  |
| Nonfinancial corporations. | 49.7 | 55.2 | 58.9 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.0 |  |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Revised.
${ }^{2}$ Preliminary.


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

| National income | 517.3 | 559.0 | 609.7 | 562.7 | 577.8 | 595.7 | 604.1 | 613.8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compensation of employees. | 365.7 | 392.9 | 433.3 | 395.6 | 406.5 | 419.6 | 427.9 | 438.3 | 447.5 |
| Wages and salari | 333.6 | 358.4 | 392.3 | 360.8 | 370.8 | 380.0 | 387.4 | 396.7 | 405.0 |
| Private | 269.3 | 289.1 | 314.8 | 291.1 | 298.5 | 305.9 | 311.5 | 318.0 | 323.9 |
| Military | 11.7 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 13. 6 | 14. 1 | 15.0 | 15.8 |
| Government civi | 52.6 | 57.1 | 62.8 | 57.7 | 59.3 | 60.4 | 61.8 | 63.7 | 65.2 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries. | 32.0 | 34.5 | 41.0 | 34.8 | 35.7 | 39.6 | 40. 5 | 41.5 | 42.5 |
| Employer contributions for social insurance | 15.4 | 16.0 | 20.2 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 20.8 |
| Other labor income. | 16.6 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 21.7 |
| Employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds. | 13.7 | 15. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other. | 3.0 | 3. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proprietors' income | 51.9 | 55.7 | 57.8 | 56.7 | 57.1 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 57.3 | 57.5 |
| Business and professional --.- | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 |
| Income of unincorporated enterprises | 39.9 | 41.0 | 42.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment $\qquad$ | . 0 | -. 4 | -. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm | 12.0 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 15.2 |
| Rental income of persons . . . . .- | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18. 9 | 19.1 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 66.6 | 74.2 | 79,8 | 74.0 | 76.9 | 80.0 | 79.9 | 79.1 |  |
| Profits before tax | 67.0 | 75.7 | 81.8 | 75.0 | 78.7 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 81.9 |  |
| Profits tax liabilit | 28.4 | 31.2 | 33.7 | 30.9 | 32.4 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 33.7 |  |
| Profits after tax | 38.7 | 44.5 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 46.3 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 48.2 |  |
| Dividends. | 17.3 | 19.2 | 20.9 | 19.5 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 20.7 |
| Undistributed profits | 21.3 | 25.3 | 27.1 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 27.8 | 27.6 | 27.1 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -. 4 | -1.5 | -2.0 | $-1.0$ | -1.8 | -2.8 | $-2.9$ | $-2.8$ | 4 |
| Net interest | 15.5 | 17.8 | 20.0 | 18.1. | 18.7 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 21.0 |

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

| All industries, total | 517.3 | 559.0 | 609.7 | 562.7 | 577.8 | 595.7 | 604.1 | 613.8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fisheries. | 17.7 | 21.0 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 22.6 | 21.6 |  |
| Mining and construction | 32.4 | 34.8 | 37.6 | 34.6 | 35.9 | 37.1 | 37.5 | 37.9 |  |
| Manufacturing - | 155.1 | 170.4 | 188.2 | 170.8 | 176.5 | 184. 4 | 186.7 | 188.6 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 61.5 | 65.6 | 71.7 | 65.6 | 67.5 | 69.8 | 71.0 | 71.5 |  |
| Durable goods. | 93.6 | 104.8 | 116.5 | 105.2 | 108.9 | 114.7 | 115. 7 | 117. I |  |
| Transportation | 21. 4 | 22.9 | 24.8 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 24. 7 |  |
| Communication | 10.5 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12. 5 |  |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 11.1 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12. 7 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 79.1 | 83.6 | 89.3 | 83.9 | 85.9 | 88.0 | 88.4 | 89.6 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 57.1 | 61.0 | 65.4 | 61.5 | 62.9 | 63.7 | 65.0 | 66.0 |  |
| Services. | 58.9 | 63.0 | 68.8 | 64.1 | 65.3 | 66.4 | 67.6 | 69.8 |  |
| Government and government enterprises | 70.0 | 75.2 | 84.4 | 75.7 | 78.5 | 80.7 | 82.7 | 85.8 |  |
| Rest of the world | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 |  |

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


| 1964 | 1965 | $1966{ }^{\text {p }}$ | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IVp |
|  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 9.-Personal Income and Its Disposition (2.1)

| Personal income | 496.0 | 535.1 | 580.4 | 541.9 | 552.8 | 564.6 | 573.5 | 585.2 | 598.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wage and salary disbursements | 333.6 | 358.4 | 392.3 | 360.8 | 370.8 | 380.0 | 387.4 | 396. 7 | 405.0 |
| Commodity-producing |  |  |  | 144.8 | 148.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 134.0 | 115. ${ }^{144}$ | 157.2 | 116.8 | 119.2 | 123.0 | 126.0 | 128.6 | 162.3 |
| Distributive indust | 81.2 | 86.7 | 93.1 | 87.1 | 89.1 | 90.8 | 92.1 | 93.9 | 95.8 |
| Service industries. | 54.1 | 58.1 | 63.5 | 59.2 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 62.5 | 64.4 | 65.8 |
| Government. | 64.3 | 69.2 | 77.4 | 69.7 | 72.3 | 74.1 | 75.9 | 78.8 | 81.0 |
| Other labor incom | 16.6 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 21.7 |
| Proprietors' income | 51.9 | 55.7 | 57.8 | 56.7 | 57.1 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 57.3 | 57.5 |
| Business and profess | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 |
| Farm. | 12.0 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 15.2 |
| Rental income of pers | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.1 |
| Dividends.. | 17.3 | 19.2 | 20.9 | 19.5 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 20.7 |
| Personal interest incom | 34.6 | 38.4 | 42.8 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 42.1 | 43.2 | 44.8 |
| Transfer payments | 36.8 | 39.7 | 44.5 | 42.0 | 40.5 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 44.9 | 47.9 |
| Old-age and survivors insurance benefits. | 16.0 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 21.2 | 23.5 |
| State unemployment insurance benefits. | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Veterans benefits. | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6. 0 | 6. 1 | 6.3 |
| Other- | 12.9 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.4 |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. | 12.5 | 13.2 | 17.6 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 18.5 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments. | 59.4 | 66.0 | 75. 1 | 65.7 | 66.7 | 69.5 | 73.6 | 77.4 | 79.9 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income. | 436.6 | 469.1 | 505. 3 | 476.2 | 486.1 | 495.1 | 499.9 | 507.8 | 518.2 |
| Less: Personal outlay | 412.1 | 443.4 | 478.4 | 447.1 | 457.6 | 468.4 | 473.3 | 483.3 | 488.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 401.4 | 431.5 | 465.0 | 435.0 | 445.2 | 455.6 | 460.1 | 469.9 | 474.4 |
| Interest paid by consumers $\qquad$ | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12. 1 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 13.2 |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners. | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 |
| Equals: Personal saving ........ | 24.5 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 24. 5 | 29.9 |
| Addendum: Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars. | 406.5 | 430.8 | 451.5 | 436.8 | 443.9 | 448.4 | 447.9 | 452.2 | 457.0 |

Table 10.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type (2.3)

| Personal consumption expenditures. | 401.4 | 431.5 | 465.0 | 435.0 | 445.2 | 455.6 | 460.1 | 469.9 | 474.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods | 59.4 | 66.1 | 69.4 | 66.7 | 68.0 | 70.3 | 67.1 | 70.2 | 70.1 |
| Automobiles and parts | 25.8 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 31.4 | 28.5 | 30.1 | 30.0 |
| Furniture and household equipment | 25.1 | 27.1 | 30.1 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 30.7 | 31.0 |
| other-......- | 8.5 | 2.1 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 178.9 | 190.6 | 206.1 | 191.4 | 197.0 | 201.9 | 205.6 | 208.1 | 208.7 |
| Food and beverages | 92.8 | 98.4 | 105.0 | 98.7 | 101.6 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 105.5 | 106.2 |
| Clothing and shoes | 33.6 | 35.9 | 40.0 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 41.1 | 39.9 |
| Gasoline and oil | 14.1 | 15. 1 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 15. 7 | 15.8 | 16. 1 | 16.1 | 16.1 |
| Other.. | 38.4 | 41.1 | 45.1 | 41.4 | 42.3 | 43.3 | 45.0 | 45.4 | 46.6 |
| Services | 163.1 | 174.8 | 189.5 | 176.9 | 180.2 | 183.4 | 187.4 | 191.5 | 195.6 |
| Housing | 59.2 | 63.2 | 67.7 | 63.6 | 64.7 | 66.0 | 67.1 | 68.2 | 69.5 |
| Household oper | 24.3 | 25.6 | 27.2 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 27.1 | 37.6 | 27.8 |
| Transportation | 11.8 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| Other | 67.8 | 73.3 | 80.6 | 74.2 | 75.8 | 77.5 | 79.4 | 81.5 | 83.9 |

Table 11.-Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts (4.1)

| Receipts from foreigners | 37.0 | 39.0 | 42.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 44.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services... | 37.0 | 39.0 | 42.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 44.6 |
| Payments to foreigners | 37.0 | 39.0 | 42.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 44.6 |
| Imports of goods and services... | 28.5 | 32.0 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 39.8 |
| Transfers to foreigners | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Personal. | .6 2.2 | . 2.2 | 2. 3 | .6 2.2 | .6 1.9 | -8.8 | .7 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 2.0 |
| Net foreign investment.. | 5.7 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 |


| - | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | III | IV | I | II | III ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.1, 3.2)

| Federal Goverinment receipts. .- | 115. 1 | 124.9 | 142.4 | 123.8 | 126.9 | 136.0 | 141.0 | 145, 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 48.6 | 54.2 | 61.9 | 53.8 | 54.7 | 57.1 | 60.7 | 63.9 | 65.8 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals. | 26.5 | 29.1 | 31.5 | 28.9 | 30.3 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.6 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals | 16.2 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.5 |
| Contributions for social insurance. | 23.9 | 24.8 | 33.0 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 33.6 | 34.3 |
| Federal Government expenditures. | 118.1 | 123.4 | 142.2 | 126.3 | 127.0 | 133.7 | 137.1 | 145.8 | 152.2 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | 65.2 | 66.8 | 77.0 | 67.5 | 69.8 | 71.9 | 74.0 | 79.0 | 82.5 |
| National defe | 50.0 | 50.1 | 60.0 | 50.7 | 52.5 | 54.6 | 57.1 | 62.0 | 65.5 |
| Other | 15.2 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Transfer paym | 29.9 | 32.4 | 36.5 | 34.8 | 32.8 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 36.9 | 39.1 |
| To persons. | 27.8 | 30.3 | 34.2 | 32.5 | 30.8 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 34.5 | 37.2 |
| To foreigners ( | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments. | 10.4 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| Net interest paid | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 10.0 |
| Subsidies Iess current surplus of government enterprises. - | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts. | -3.0 | 1.6 | . 2 | -2.5 | -. 2 | 2.3 | 3.8 | $-.5$ |  |

Table 13.-State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures

| State and local government receipts | 69.6 | 75.3 | 84.3 | 75.9 | 77.3 | 80.1 | 83.2 | 85.9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 10.8 | 11. 8 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 14.1 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals. | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals | 42.3 | 45.8 | 49.5 | 46.4 | 47.0 | 47.8 | 48.7 | 50.0 | 51.6 |
| Contributions for social insurance | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Federal grants-in-ai | 10.4 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| State and local government expenditures | 67.9 | 73.7 | 81.0 | 74.4 | 75.7 | 77.7 | 79.7 | 82.1 | 84.7 |
| Purchases of goods and services | 63.7 | 69.4 | 76.2 | 70.2 | 71.4 | 73.1 | 75.0 | 77.2 | 79.4 |
| Transfer payments to persons- | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| Net interest paid.-.-.--- | . 7 | . 6 | 5 | . 5 | . 5 | 5 | . 5 | . 5 | 5 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts... | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 |  |

Table 14.-Sources and Uses of Gross Saving (5.1)

| Gross private savi | 101.4 | 109.1 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 113.9 | 112.5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal saving | 24.5 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 24.5 | 29.9 |
| Undistributed corporate profits | 21.3 | 25.3 | 27.1 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 27.8 | 27.6 | 27.1 |  |
| Corporate inventory valuation adjustment | -. 4 | -1.5 |  |  | -1.8 | -2 |  | -2.8 | 4 |
| Corporate capital consumption allowances. | 33.9 | 36.3 | 38.8 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 38.5 | 39.1 | 39.7 |
| Noncorporate capital consumption allowances... | 22.2 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.9 |
| Wage accruals less disburse ments | 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |
| Government surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts | -1.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | -1.0 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 3.3 |  |
| Federal | -3.0 | 1.6 | . 2 | -2.5 | -. 2 | 2.3 | 3.8 | $-.5$ |  |
| State and lo | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 |  |
| Gross investment | 98.7 | 110.7 | 118.4 | 110.9 | 115, 4 | 117.1 | 120, 3 | 116.1 | 120.1 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 93.0 | 106. 6 | 116.5 | 106. 7 | 111.9 |  | 118.5 | 115.0 | 118.0 |
| Net foreign investment | 5.7 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | $2.6$ | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -1.4 | -1.6 | -. 2 | -. 8 | . 4 | -. 8 | -. 9 | . 4 |  |

# Prices-Finance-Cmployment 



## Price Changes

PRICE increases from 1965 to 1966 were far greater than in any other year of the business expansion. The comprehensive GNP deflator rose 3 percent after a rise of 1.8 percent in 1965 and average yearly increases of 1.4 percent from 1961 to 1964 . Wholesale prices increased 3.3 percent, after rising 2 percent in 1965, and consumer prices were up about 3 percent, almost double the rise of the previous year. Early in the year, price advances were widespread and substantial, and nearly all price indexes rose sharply; in the second half, however, the rise in wholesale industrial prices slowed down considerably, and prices of agricultural commodities decreased. In final markets, price advances were still sizable, only slightly less than in the first half.

Developments in late 1965 had raised the possibility of strong price pressures in 1966, since the step-up of the U.S. military program in Vietnam in the summer of 1965 added new demands to an economy already operating at a high rate. Demand pressures became intense in late 1965 and early 1966. The rise in industrial production accelerated and brought the rate of capacity utilization in the first quarter of 1966 to its highest level in more than 10 years. Employment also rose substantially, unemployment fell, and shortages of skilled labor became common. At the same time, farm prices were rising sharply in response to limited supplies of livestock and meats particularly.

As the rate of increase in demand eased after the first quarter, pressures on resources became less severe; new
plant openings allowed further production increases without additional gains in operating rates, and employment growth closely matched the number of new entrants into the labor force. Nevertheless, demand was generally strong throughout the year, especially in industries producing capital goods and military equipment. Some of the pressure on farm prices was lessened as supplies of meat products began to increase after February.

Rising costs were also mportant in last year's price increase. The advance in unit labor costs from 1965 to 1966 was the largest in the 6 years of the business expansion. Although some of this cost increase was absorbed by a reduction in profit margins after the early part of the year, the bulk was passed on in the form of higher prices. For the full year, profit margins were approximately unchanged from 1965.

Federal Government action influenced pricing policies in the private sector to a limited extent. The release from stockpiles of commodities in strong demand, especially metals, eased market pressure for price increases. In addition, the wage-price guideposts, although under severe strain, were probably a factor in limiting price advances. The restoration in March of part of the previously enacted Federal excise tax reduction on new cars and telephone services was accompanied by slightly higher prices for these items.

## Industrial commodities higher

After more than 5 years of near stability, wholesale prices of industrial
commodities advanced in late 1964 and continued to rise until mid-1966; little further increase occurred in the second

## 

## Wholesale Prices

- Rose 3.3 percent from 1965 to 1966
- Industrial prices changed little after mid-1966
- Farm and food products declined after midsummer

half of 1966. For the full year, prices averaged 2.2 percent above 1965 , as compared with a 1.2 percent increase the previous year. The 1966 advance, which was the largest since 1957 , was pervasive, with gains in all of the major group indexes.

The pattern of price change was significantly different from the first to the second half of the year. The seasonally adjusted industrial price index rose from 103.1 percent of the 1957-59 average in December 1965 to 105.3 percent in July. During this 7 -month span, price increases were widespread among all major commodity groups. However, in the remaining months of the year 8 of the 13 group indexes either did not change or declined.

Among the major categories, only the machinery and motive products index showed an uninterrupted rise last year, reflecting mainly the sustained expansion in plant and equipment outlays. Over the 12 -month span, machinery prices increased $31 / 2$ percent, with the largest gains occurring in metalworking, general purpose, and electrical machinery. Prices of trucks and passenger cars rose moderately, especially after the introduction of the 1967 models.
Lumber and plywood prices reacted to the drop that occurred in homebuilding in 1966. Early in the year, the threat of a work stoppage in the lumber industry, coupled with large Government orders and a railroad boxcar shortage, pushed prices upward. After reaching a peak in early spring, the index retreated steadily for the rest of the year, and by December, it had dropped about 5 percent from the earlier high. However, for 1966 as a whole, lumber prices averaged $41 / 2$ percent above 1965 -one of the largest increases among the industrial commodity groups.

Prices of metals showed uneven trends last year. The overall index rose 2 percent in the first half of the year, mainly because nonferrous metals-especially scrap and secondary metals, notably copper-were in strong demand. A 2 percent increase in steel
sheet and strip prices was announced during the summer, and some smaller domestic copper producers raised their prices for primary metal. These increases were partially offset in the metals price index by a decline in primary lead prices and by an easing in copper and steel scrap quotations. As a result, the level of the index did not change much in the second half, and the annual increase was smaller than in 1965.

## Consumer Prices

- The 3 percent rise over 1965 was the largest since 1957
- Food and service prices increased sharply from 1965 to 1966


Two industrial commodities of agricultural origin experienced wide price swings during 1966. A high level of export demand and a short world supply continued to exert upward pressure on domestic prices of hides and skins early in the year. The imposition of export quotas and an improvement in supplies alleviated the situation; after a 7 percent rise in the first 6 months, prices declined $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent after midyear. Prices of manufactured animal teeds, an important and erratic component of the miscellaneous products index, also rose in the first half of the year, but remained high in the second.

## Farm and food prices up sharply

Last year, as in 1965, price changes for farm products and processed foods were extremely large. On a combined basis, wholesale prices of these commodities averaged nearly 7 percent higher than in 1965, bringing the 2 -year increase to 11 percent. The price rise in farm products exceeded that of foods since processors normally absorb part of the higher product costs when prices are rising and regain the decrease in margins after prices begin to decline. Among farm products, price increases last year ranged from an average of less than 1 percent for fresh fruits and vegetables to more than 9 percent for livestock and live poultry; processed foods showed roughly similar changes.

The annual figures obscure a number of dramatic price movements that took place within 1966. Most important, perhaps, was the trend of livestock and meat prices. Livestock prices increased very sharply during the winter but fell in the second quarter; the reversal came about because of a marked rise in slaughtering, especially of hogs, which had been in very short supply. By yearend, livestock and poultry prices were nearly 20 percent under the February peak and were well under year-earlier levels; Chicago market quotations for hogs were about $\$ 22$ (per hundred pounds) as compared with a peak of more than $\$ 30$, and quotations for steers were approximately $\$ 25$ as against a $\$ 29$ peak. Prices of processed meats did not rise as swiftly as livestock prices in the early part of


Prices of most nonfood commodities showed moderate increases
120

110 Apparel
10011111111111111111111111111111
100
$901111111111 \mid 1111111111111111111$

110

100 New Cars

90 1111111111|1111111111|1111111111
Increases in many service prices became more pronounced



1966, and they did not recede as rapidly in the final three quarters of the year.

Developments in dairy product markets were influenced by changes in livestock prices. The high level of beef prices in 1965 and 1966 encouraged dairy farmers to send cows to slaughter; this reduction in herds restricted milk supplies at a time of rising demand and led to a rapid exhaustion of the cold storage stocks of most dairy products. Wholesale prices of dairy products rose 13 percent during the first 8 months of 1966 and eased slightly in the closing months; for the year as a whole, they averaged more than 9 percent above 1965.

In recent years, strong export demand for agricultural products has enabled this country to pare down its stored surpluses of many farm commodities and to balance current production with domestic consumption more closely. Grains, especially wheat, have been heavily exported under both private and Government agreements. In the late spring of 1966 , it appeared that demands for wheat were beginning: to outrun supplies and that a shortage might develop; prices were bid up sharply and the grain price index rose 15 percent from the second to the third quarter. However, a large worldwide crop was harvested last year, and action was taken to increase the domestic wheat acreage allotment for 1967. As a result, grain prices slipped back in the fourth quarter. To a considerable extent, prices of cereal and bakery products reflected the rise in wheat prices; for the year, they averaged 6 percent above the 1965 level.

## Consumer prices

The consumer price index rose nearly 3 percent last year, with the largest gains occurring in foods and services. Nonfood commodity prices showed a moderate increase in 1966 after a very small advance during the previous year. Because of large increases in service prices, there was no significant slowing of the rise in the overall consumer price index after mid-1966; the index rose 1.7 percent from December 1965 to June 1966 and about 1.6 percent from June to December.

Movements of retail food prices in 1966 were not significantly different from wholesale market changes; food prices at retail reached a peak in the early fall and eased a bit in the final 2 months of the year. For 1966 as a whole, they were up 5 percent from the 1965 average.

Retail meat prices-which tend to fluctuate less than wholesale prices, and usually with some timelag-increased moderately in the early part of last year. After remaining relatively high through the second quarter, meat prices declined and by yearend had retreated to about the high level of late 1965. On balance, the full-year increase of 8.6 percent in retail meat prices was approximately the same as the increase in wholesale prices.

The second-half decline in meat prices partially offset the substantial gains reported for other consumer foods. Retail prices of dairy products rose in each quarter of 1966, although at a slower rate of increase as the year came to a close; cereal and bakery product prices followed a similar course. Average prices for dairy items were $61 / 2$ percent above 1965, while cereal prices rose 4.1 percent.

Prices of commodities other than foods showed a mixed picture in 1966.

Table 1.-Changes in Selected Service Price Indexes

| Service | Annual rate of change (percent) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. 1963- <br> Dec. 1965 | Dec. $1965-$ Sept. 1966 |
| Medical care. | 3.1 | 7.5 |
| Physicians' fees. | 3.5 | 8.1 |
| Dentists' fees............ | 2. 2.0 | 4.5 3.5 |
| Daily charges, semiprivate hospital rooms. | 5.7 | 13.9 |
| Hospital operating room charges..-- | 4.5 | 7.9 |
| Transportation. | 3.3 | 6 |
| Auto insurance rates | 9.3 | 1 |
| Parking fees, private and municipal. | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| Local transit fares. | 1.8 | 11.9 |
| Airplane fares, chiefly coach. | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Bus fares, intercity. | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Household (excluding rent). | 1.9 | 5.2 |
| Mortgage interest rates | 0.2 | 12.0 |
| Property taxes. | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Property insurance rates. | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Residential telephone service | $-1.0$ | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Postal charges. | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Rent. | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Other | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| Drycleaning, men's suits and women's dresses | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| Men's haircuts.....-.-.-...---- | 3.8 | 8.3 |
| Beauty shop services | 2.3 | 4.3 |
| Drive-in movie admissions, adult --- | 8.4 | 11.7 |
| Bowling fees, evening-........------- | 0.1 | -2.0 |

Price tags on apparel and a variety of nondurable commodities were generally higher than a year earlier, while prices of new and used cars averaged lower. After allowance for the added features, prices of the 1967 model cars were about unchanged from the year-earlier models.

## Service prices accelerate

The moderate uptrends evident in prices for consumer services prior to 1966 gave way to accelerated advances during the year. This development can be traced in part to the tight labor market, which enabled service workers, a relatively low-paid group showing only small productivity increases, to gain substantial wage increases. Increases in medical service prices after the July 1 introduction of the medicare program were quite marked. The accompanying table of changes in selected service price indexes clearly shows the acceleration in most service prices.

Increases in the major service price indexes were relatively uniform last year. On an annual basis, medical care services showed the largest rise, 5.4 percent, with sizable advances in every component of the index. An increase in public transportation fares in New York City contributed importantly to a 4.2 percent rise in the transportation index. Household services, excluding rent, were up 3.8 percent from 1965, and other services rose 3.9 percent:

## Financial Developments

During 1966, the economy operated at near-capacity rates, and rising aggregate demand put upward pressure on prices. Most of the burden of containing last year's excess demand pressures fell on monetary policy. Some fiscal restraint early in the year resulted from the repeal of selected excise tax cuts, increased social security contributions, and accelerated tax payments. However, with continued excess demand, further action was taken in September when the President presented a fiscal program that called for a 16 -month suspension of both the 7 percent investment tax credit and certain accelerated depreciation options on new buildings and structures and promised to hold
down all lower priority Federal expenditures.

## Restrictive monetary policy

The Federal Reserve System employed a progressively tighter approach to credit restraint during the first 6 months of last year. Although the monetary authorities permitted an expansion in money supply and bank credit at an annual rate not much different from that for the full year 1965, when monetary restraint was mild, tightening emerged as the growth

## 

## Money and Credit Developments

With a tighter monetary policy in 1966, MEMBER BANK BORROWING rose

and the growth in TIME DEPOSITS was reduced


Note. - Member bank borrowings are monthly averages. Bank credit, money supply, and time deposits: Annual data, 1962-66, are changes from beginning to end of year at quarterly rate; half year 1966 data are changes from December 31, 1965 and June 30, 1966 at quarterly rate.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
in credit demands outstripped the pace of monetary expansion, and interest rates rose markedly during the first half.

Around the middle of the year the monetary clamps were tightened considerably; the growth in bank credit slowed down, and the expansion in money supply came to a halt. Open market operations became more restrictive, and in July, the Federal Reserve System raised reserve requirements against time deposits (at member banks with deposits in excess of $\$ 5$ million) by 1 percentage point-a step that was repeated in September.
As the summer progressed, monetary policy utilized a variety of selective instruments in addition to the traditional means. In the face of rapid advances in other competitive rates, the Federal Reserve did not raise the $5 \frac{1}{2}$ interest ceiling on large negotiable certificates of deposits. This decision was directed at reducing the volume of large CD's and restricting thereby the growth in time deposits at commercial banks. In another action, the Federal Reserve System announced that it would review the portfolio activity of borrowing banks to insure that they were cooperating with the System's effort to hold down business loan expansion. Finally, in an attempt to halt the rate war between commercial banks and other depository institutions for time deposits, the Board of Governors imposed a 5 percent interest ceiling payable on such deposits under $\$ 100,000$.
Reflecting stepped-up monetary restraint, total reserves-the base for bank credit expansion-declined $\$ 620$ million, seasonally adjusted, during the summer quarter. This was in marked contrast with the $\$ 740$ million expansion in total reserves during the first half of the year. The net borrowed reserve position of member banks, which averaged $\$ 228$ million during the first 6 months of last year, rose sharply during the third quarter to an average of $\$ 372$ million. The seasonally adjusted money supply, after increasing nearly $\$ 4$ billion during the first half of 1966 , declined $\$ 0.6$ billion in the June to September period. Finally, after rapid growth in the first half of the
year, the expansion in time deposits at commercial banks slowed appreciably after August. This slower growth in time deposits centered in a decline in large certificates of deposits and was an important factor in limiting the expansion of bank credit during the second half of 1966 .

After mid-September, pressures in financial markets subsided somewhat, and over the next 2 months, the Federal Reserve System pursued essentially a holding action. In late November and December, some signs emerged that suggested a slightly less restrictive stance in monetary policy. The Federal Reserve stepped up its purchases of government securities; in December, commercial bank credit posted its largest monthly gain since June, and at the year's end, the review function for the discount window was suspended.

## Bank credit

The growth in total loans and investments at commercial banks accelerated in the first half of 1966 but slackened appreciably during the third and fourth quarters. For the year as a whole, bank credit responded to restrained reserve positions by increasing only $\$ 17.4$ billion, as compared with advances of $\$ 27$ billion and $\$ 21$ billion during 1965 and 1964.

The loan component of bank credit, however, advanced more sharply than total credit. This development was made possible by a $\$ 3.4$ billion reduction in commercial bank holdings of U.S. Government securities. Bank sales of those securities and sharply reduced demands for "other securi-ties"-mostly municipals-had the effect of depressing bond prices and putting additional upward pressures on bond yields. In turn, higher security yields reduced the attractiveness of time and savings deposits for investors and led to last year's heavy "disintermediation"-the process by which funds are diverted from financial institutions and are channeled directly to money or capital markets.

During most of 1966 , the relatively strong advance in loans was concentrated in the business loan component. Business demands for bank funds were particularly strong as expenditures for
plant and equipment and for working capital needs exceeded internally generated funds. Through August, these loans at large commercial banks increased at approximately a 20 percent annual rate but tapered off very sharply during the remainder of the year.

Aside from substantial portfolio selling, commercial banks attempted to accommodate their business customers by heavy borrowing from Federal Reserve Banks, the Federal funds market, and foreign branches; they aggressively competed for time deposits, which carry lower reserve requirements, and they also reallocated credit flows at the expense of nonbusiness users.

## Other financial institutions

Savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks faced liquidity pressures of serious proportions during 1966. Rising bond yields and aggressive commercial bank competition for time deposits resulted in a sharp decline in net savings inflows to these institutions. Even insurance companies, which ordinarily have a highly predictable flow of funds, were subject to serious drains from policy loans and suffered liquidity pressures during much of 1966 .

The sharply reduced flow of investment funds to these institutionswhich are leading lenders in mortgage markets-occasioned the well-publicized credit shortage in home financing. This, in turn, was quickly reflected in the decline in the homebuilding industry.

## Financing costs

Interest rates and bond yields began a strong upward movement in the latter part of 1965 and, with the exception of some moderate easing in March and early April of 1966, climbed steadily higher until mid-September. The rise in rates was particularly pronounced during the summer months as rapidly advancing credit demands pressed against increasingly restrained supplies of loanable funds. By late summer, the situation was further complicated. The credit outlook for
early fall produced a pattern of expectations that probably led to some anticipatory borrowing -a development that helped push rates to levels not seen since the early 1920's. However, the situation changed abruptly in September as a result of several factors: The President announced his fiscal program to help moderate the expansion; the Federal Reserve System turned to more selective controls; some uncertainties about the economic outlook for 1967 emerged; and earlier expectations concerning autumn credit demands did not materialize.

In general, the increase in rates from September 1965 to September 1966 about matched the accumulated advances over the previous $41 / 2$ years. During the fourth quarter, financing costs fell back from their September peaks but held at high levels for the remainder of the year.

## Corporations

The exceptionally strong credit demands and the accompanying pressures in money and credit markets in 1966 were in large part attributable to the corporate sector. Corporations became heavily dependent on external financing, as sharply increased plant and equipment expenditures, rising inventories, and accelerated corporate tax payment schedules exceeded the flow of internal funds (capital consumption allowances and retained earnings).

Corporate profits (after taxes) rose about $\$ 31 / 2$ billion last year, as compared with nearly $\$ 6$ billion in 1965 . Profits rose through the first quarter but leveled off and then declined in the second half. For the year, the increase in dividend payments about equaled that of the year before, but with the smaller increase in after-tax profits, the advance in retained earnings was considerably reduced. Capital consumption allowances continued to rise, and the gain in total internal funds was about one-third less than that recorded in 1965.

While the growth in internal funds slowed, corporate investment in physical assets rose sharply. Nonfinancial corporate business stepped up investment in plant and equipment by $\$ 81 / 2$
billion dollars over the 1965 pace. However, some offset occurred as investment in apartment house construction responded to tight monetary policy by falling nearly $\$ 1$ billion below the year-earlier rate. Inventories rose considerably during 1966 , and for the year, inventory investment was much higher than in 1965.

With investment in physical assets exceeding the flow of internal funds, corporations reduced their holdings of liquid assets, borrowed heavily from banks, and issued a record volume of new bonds.

## Consumers

Last year's rise in consumer mortgage debt on one- to four-family houses was the smallest since the recession of 1960 . With mortgage markets suffering severe pressures from credit shortages, high interest rates, and shifts in credit flows, new home construction and purchases of new and old homes declined sharply.

Consumer installment credit continued to rise in 1966 but at a slower rate than in 1965. Last year's net change in installment credit was about $\$ 6.3$ billion, as compared with $\$ 8$ billion a year earlier. The slower advance in installment credit reflected a lower volume of automobile sales and, in the fourth quarter, some sluggishness in consumer appliance and furnituresales. Both of these developments may have been partly a consequence of the general credit stringency.

Consumers shifted their investments substantially during 1966. Individuals responded to high interest rates and bond yields by a marked relative shift from cash and savings assets to security purchases.

## Governments

As measured on the income and product account basis, the Federal budget was about balanced for the calendar year 1966. A moderately large surplus in the second quarter was eliminated during the second half of last year, as the rise in transfer payments and defense spending accelerated, and advances in revenues slowed.

Along with increased net Treasury borrowings during 1966, heavy security issues by Federal agencies during the year and sales of participation certifi-
cates in the first half of last year contributed to pressures in financial markets.

In the face of higher financing costs, State and local governments curtailed their borrowing activities during 1966. Although for the year as a whole gross proceeds from new securities were little changed from 1965, they exceeded the year-earlier pace during the first half of 1966, but fell short in the second half.

## Labor Market Developments

In 1966, employment rose to a record high, and the unemployment rate fell below 4 percent for the first time since 1953. The 1.9 million expansion in civilian jobs was slightly larger than the increase in 1965 and was greater than any other annual employment advance in the past decade. With the demand for labor generally strong, shortages were reported for certain types of skilled workers. However, unemployment rates for those with little training and skill, although lower than in 1965, remained high.

Total civilian employment reached 74.0 million in 1966 , and the number of unemployed was reduced to 3.0 million. During the year, the Armed Forces were expanded by about 500,000 men, by far the largest increase since the Korean war. As military requirements for the services rose and as the supply of adult men available for new jobs declined, teenagers and adult women contributed heavily to the increase in employment.

The Government's interim goal of reducing unemployment to 4 percent of the civilian labor force was surpassed in 1966, with the unemployment rate falling to 3.8 percent in the first quarter. The rate leveled off at an average of just under 4 percent for the remainder of the year as the expansion in output slowed. After the early months of 1966, unemployment rates for most groups showed little change, but the rate for nonwhites was higher on the average.

## Manufacturing jobs rise most

Employment gains were widespread from 1965 to 1966 , with very large increases in manufacturing and government and sizable advances in most private nonmanufacturing industries.

Construction employment rose slightly over the 1965 average but fell during the year as the volume of construction activity declined. Agricultural employment continued its long-term decrease with a decline considerably greater than in recent years. Government civilian employment rose sharply at both the Federal and the State and local levels.

Manufacturing employment in 1966 advanced but just over 1 million per-sons-the largest annual increase since the first year of the Korean war-to a peacetime peak of over 19 million. Employment in the durable goods sector rose by 0.8 million, reflecting the heavy demand for the production of capital goods and defense products. Gains were made in all major durable goods industries with the exception of lumber and wood products, which were adversely affected by the decline in residential building. However, in the second half of the year, the job situation in automobile manufacturing and the related supplier industries softened somewhat. Nondurable employment showed an upward trend during the year in all but the petroleum, leather, and tobacco industries.

Working hours in manufacturing were extended to their highest levels since World War II as the supply of experienced labor became scarce. The workweek for production workers averaged 41.4 hours, slightly longer than the 1965 average. The workweek was at its peak in the first quarter, when overtime was very high, but dipped slightly thereafter as the pressure of demand eased.

The demand for government workers at all levels was exceptionally strong in 1966. Federal civilian employment, which had changed little from 1962 to 1965, increased 7 percent in 1966. Sizable additions were made by the Defense Department to support the expanded war effort in Vietnam. In an economy move during the fall, the administration requested that most Federal agencies hold employment to July 1966 levels for the rest of the fiscal year. State and local government employment continued its strong upward trend with an increase of 7 percent over 1965.

The average size of the Armed Forces rose from 2.7 million in 1965 to an
average of 3.1 million in 1966 . Changes within 1966 were much more pronounced: From December 1965 to the end of 1966, the total number of uniformed military personnel rose by 510,000 to 3.4 million, not far below the 3.7 million peak of the Korean war.

## Unemployment falls

The unemployment rate fell from 4.6 percent in 1965 to 3.9 percent in 1966. The average number of persons unemployed in 1966-3.0 million-was 500,000 less than in 1965 and lower than in any other year since 1957. Most groups experienced lower unemployment rates than in 1965-both bluecollar and white-collar workers, teenagers and adults, whites and Negroes. Decreases were larger than average for

## Unemployment

- The overall unemployment rate fell below 4 percent last year
- Decreases were widespread
- After the first quarter the overall rate changed little


Data: BLS
67.1.17
married men and blue-collar workers. For the former, the rate fell below 2 percent, to levels not seen since the Korean war. The proportion of persons out of work for 15 weeks or more fell from 22 percent of total unemployment in 1965 to 18 percent last year.

Despite the improvement in 1966, unemployment continued to be a serious problem for the young, inexperienced, and disadvantaged. The teenage unemployment rate in 1966, although at its lowest level in almost a decade, averaged 12 percent. The rate for nonwhites was also the lowest in several years but was still approximately double the rate for whites, and unemployment among Negro teenagers was double or more the rates for white teenagers.

## Labor force shifts

The age and sex composition of the labor force, employment, and unemployment underwent further change in 1966. Teenagers and adult women continued to enlarge their share of the total labor force in 1966, and teenagers increased their relative contribution to new employment in last year's tight labor market. However, teenagers continued to account for a rising proportion of total unemployment, while the adult male share declined.

With the number of adult men in the civilian labor force falling slightly from 1965 to 1966, teenagers and adult women constituted all of the 1.4 million addition to the labor force. These developments reflected special circumstances in 1966-particularly rising military requirements-as well as longer term trends.

For many years, the number of women in the labor force has shown a strong upward trend, mainly because participation rates for adult womenthe ratio of the labor force to the pop-ulation-have been rising. Last year, adult women constituted 33 percent of the civilian labor force; 15 years ago, their proportion was 25 percent. In contrast, the number of adult men entering the labor force over the past several years has been comparatively small mainly because participation rates among adult men are relatively inflexible-most adult men of working
age are in the labor force. In 1966, adult men were 58 percent of the labor force as compared with 66 percent 15 years ago. Of special importance last year was the rise in the Armed Forces, which took several hundred thousand adult men out of the civilian labor force. Finally, in the past 2 years, teenagers have entered the labor force in very large numbers. Because of the baby boom in the early postwar years, the number of teenagers reaching working age rose sharply in 1965 and again in 1966. An average of 635,000 were added to the labor force each year, $31 / 2$ times the 1961-64 average.

Teenagers accounted for a sizable proportion of last year's employment rise, in contrast to the experience earlier in the expansion. From 1961 to 1964 they accounted for a little over 10 percent of the annual increase in employment; the remainder was divided about equally between adult men and women. In 1965, with a large influx into the labor force and widespread employment opportunities, teenage employment increased substantially and accounted for about one-third of the total employment advance. Last year, as many adult men left civilian jobs for the armed services, and as labor demand increased further, teenage employment rose by about 750,000. Teenagers accounted for more than 40 percent of the 1966 employment gain; adult men, for only 12 percent. Employment of adult women registered a substantial advance of more than 800 ,000 , last year, the largest annual increase in more than a decade.

Although the number of teenage jobholders has increased rapidly in recent years, the percentage of teenagers in the ranks of the unemployed has also increased as adult male unemployment has been significantly reduced. In 1962, one-fifth of all unemployed were teenagers. By 1966 , one out of every three unemployed persons was a teenager even though teenagers accounted for only 10 percent of the labor force. This trend points up the difficulty teenagers are experiencing in securing employment in an expanding economy where a premium is placed on skill and experience.

# The Balance of Payments 

I
INTERNATIONAL transactions of the United States in 1966 were adversely affected by the Vietnam conflict and by the high level of domestic demand and capacity utilization. The effects of these adverse factors were offset to some degree, however, by favorable influences arising from credit stringencies in domestic financial markets and from the various voluntary programs to restrain capital outflows.

Foreign business activity in 1966 also had a relatively favorable effect on U.S. international transactions. Mainly because of the sharp recovery in Japan the combined gross national product of industrial areas outside the United States expanded at a slightly faster rate than in 1965. In Western Europe, the growth rate slowed a little as slackened rates in both the United Kingdom and Germany more than offset advances in France and Italy. In Canada, our major export market, the growth rate, although somewhat slower than in 1964 and 1965, was high as compared with most recent years.

The sterling exchange crisis in July and early August also had some impact on certain transactions in goods and services, capital flows, and the composition of our reserves. The pressure on the pound was eased by British measures undertaken to improve their basic international economic position and by financial assistance from the United States and several other countries.

The increase in military expenditures abroad, together with a rise in merchandise imports that was more than double the relative increase in GNP
in this country, considerably exceeded gains in exports of goods and services. Thus the export surplus in 1966 decreased nearly $\$ 1.5$ billion from $\$ 7.0$ billion in 1965 .

Part of the adverse movement in goods and services was offset by improvements in capital transactions. Outflows of U.S. private capital are estimated to have declined about $\$ 0.5$ billion from $\$ 3.5$ billion in 1965 (after omission of the reinvestment of funds borrowed abroad by U.S. corporations). Tight domestic credit supplies, together with cooperation of financial and nonfinancial business organizations under the voluntary balance of payments programs, led to a reduction in direct investment abroad and to further liquidation of outstanding bank claims.

Inflows of foreign capital (other than liquid funds and funds borrowed abroad by U.S. corporations) which was attracted by higher interest rates, probably increased over $\$ 1$ billion in 1966. This rise was mainly from large sales of nonguaranteed U.S. Government agency bonds and of long-term time deposit certificates to foreign official agencies and to international organizations. These assets are relatively new in international transactions and are close in liquidity and quality to those ordinarily included in the measurement of the balance on the liquidity basis. (These assets acquired by foreign official agencies are included in the measurement of the balance on the official reserve transactions basis.)

## Change in balances

The seasonally adjusted balance on the liquidity basis, which is measured
by changes in U.S. official reserve assets and in liquid liabilities to all foreign residents and international organizations, was adverse by $\$ 0.9$ billion for the first 9 months of 1966 . Over half of that amount occurred in the first quarter; in the second and third quarters, there was substantial improvement. In the fourth quarter, however, the balance worsened again, and for the year as a whole, it may be somewhat higher than the $\$ 1.3$ billion deficit recorded for 1965. The deterioration would be greater if the nearliquid dollar assets acquired by foreigners were combined with their liquid dollar assets and included as part of the balance.

On the official reserve transactions basis-measured by the changes in U.S. reserve assets and in liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies-the United States had a seasonally adjusted surplus of $\$ 0.5$ billion during the first 9 months of 1966 as compared with a $\$ 1.3$ billion deficit in 1965. The balance was unfavorable in the first and second quarters, but moved into a substantial surplus in the third quarter. This reflected mainly a temporary shift in dollar holdings from foreign official to foreign private ac-counts-a result of the British exchange crisis and the strong efforts of U.S. banks to attract dollar deposits through their foreign branches. In the first 2 months of the fourth quarter the balance measured on this basis again reverted to a deficit.
U.S. official reserve assets for the year 1966 decreased $\$ 568$ million, about half the 1965 decline. Gold holdings decreased $\$ 571$ million and the gold
tranche position in the International Monetary Fund fell $\$ 537$ million. These losses were partly offset by an increase of $\$ 540$ million in holdings of foreign currencies, chiefly sterling.

## Goods and services

Last year's rise in merchandise exports partly offset the unfavorable impact of increased merchandise imports abroad. The merchandise balance deteriorated about $\$ 1$ billion from 1965 to 1966. The low point was probably reached in the third quarter, since some improvement occurred in the first 2 months of the fourth quarter.

Total U.S. exports rose about 12 percent in 1966 from the $\$ 26.3$ billion recorded in 1965. This rise was roughly

## 

International Transactions of the United States

in line with what could have been expected in view of changes in industrial activity abroad, foreign earnings from earlier U.S. imports, and the effect of high U.S. capacity utilization on exports. After a small initial rise in the first quarter, exports advanced more strongly in the third quarter and the upswing apparently extended into the fourth quarter.

A rise of nearly 20 percent in shipments to Canada reflected the continued high rate of growth and the resultant strains on domestic supplies in Canada, as well as increased automotive deliveries under the U.S.-Canadian automotive agreement. Exports to Japan and to Western Europe rose about 10 percent. The increase in shipments to Canada and Japan continued throughout 1966, but exports to Western Europe did not rise much beyond the high level of the fourth quarter of 1965.

After little change from 1964 to 1965, exports to less developed areas also rose nearly 10 percent in 1966 . Improved export earnings through trade with the United States and other industrial areas during 1965 and 1966 contributed to the increased demand for U.S. exports in those areas last year-a development that may extend into 1967.

The growth in U.S. domestic de-mand-particularly for capital equipment and consumer goods-and the lengthening of domestic delivery schedules because of capacity limitations probably had an adverse effect on last year's exports. It is clear, however, that these conditions contributed to the substantial increases in imports during most of 1966 .

Imports expanded at increasing rates through the third quarter of the year, but some slowing appears to have occurred in the fourth quarter. For the year as a whole, imports may have advanced nearly 20 percent from $\$ 21.5$ billion in 1965 . This increase was considerably higher than might have been expected on the basis of historical relationships with percentage changes in GNP.

Military expenditures abroad advanced about $\$ 800$ million in 1966 from $\$ 2.9$ billion in 1965 . Nearly all of the
increase can be attributed to Vietnam operations. Exports under military sales contracts rose less than $\$ 100$ million.

Travel expenditures abroad increased roughly $\$ 250$ million, which was about the average annual amount of growth in recent years. Receipts from foreign travelers in the United States, on the other hand, exceeded their average trend, so that the gap on travel expenditures did not widen as much in 1966 as in earlier years.

Investment income received from abroad apparently rose less in 1966 than in 1965 , mainly because the advance in income on direct investment was considerably below the long run trend. This retardation resulted from the inclusion of special dividends in the 1965 receipts, from the negative effects in 1966 of higher tax payments to oilproducing countries and from sluggish business activity in some foreign industrial areas. Increased income receipts on other investment reflected both higher interest rates, and receipt of interest on the British loan that had not been paid in the 2 preceding years. However, incomes paid to foreigners

## Changes in U.S. Official Reserve Assets and U.S. Liquid Liabilities


also rose in 1966 because of higher interest rates, and the net balance on income receipts therefore probably changed very little.

## Capital outflows

The decline in U.S. private capital outflows reflected a decrease in direct investment financed by U.S. funds and in net purchases of foreign securities, and a speedup in liquidations by U.S. banks of their foreign assets. However, the large repatriation of funds held by U.S. corporations with foreigners other than their own affiliates-a 1965 development that took place in response to the appeal by the Government, and contributed importantly to the improvement of the balance of payments in that year-could not be repeated in 1966.
U.S. direct investment abroad in 1966 was probably less than $\$ 3$ billion (net of funds obtained from foreign sources) as compared with $\$ 3.3$ billion in 1965.

Funds borrowed abroad by U.S. corporations especially to finance their foreign investments amounted to about $\$ 600$ million in 1966 , as compared with roughly $\$ 200$ million in 1965 . These borrowings were undertaken for the first time in 1965 in order to reduce outflows of U.S. funds under the voluntary program. About $\$ 350$ million to $\$ 400$ million of these funds may
have been used for direct foreign investments in 1966 (as compared with about $\$ 60$ million in 1965), and the remainder was added by U.S. corporations to their foreign banks deposits or other relatively liquid assets.

Purchases of newly issued foreign securities may have been about the same as in 1965 (including $\$ 150$ million of Canadian securities deferred from 1965 to 1966), but redemptions and liquidation of other foreign securities were probably larger in 1966.

## Outlook

Current indications suggest that growth rates in the United States and other industrial areas will be somewhat lower in 1967 than in 1966. Growth in Japan, France, and Italy may continue at recent rates or increase slightly, but in Germany, the rate may remain about as low as in 1966, and in the United Kingdom there may be little or no further growth in 1967. Canada is likely to follow the U.S. pattern.

A deceleration in the U.S. growth rate in 1967 should bring a substantial slackening in the rate of increase in merchandise imports, so that even if exports do not expand as much as in 1966, there may be some improvement in the trade balance.

Toward the close of the year, the stringent credit conditions that prevailed in the spring and summer months
in domestic capital markets eased noticeably. This change in the monetary climate potentially could give rise to unfavorable trends in net capital flows. However, restraints on U.S. investment abroad will continue in 1967 with the extension of the voluntary balance of payments program announced on December 12, 1966. The 1967 program continues the approach of the 1965 program and proposes new ceilings for net changes in U.S. private assets abroad.

Under the Commerce Department program, corporations have been requested to limit direct investment capital transactions in developed countries in 1966 and 1967 to an annual average of no more than 120 percent of the 1962-64 annual average and to make additional favorable contributions to other international transactions.

The Federal Reserve Board's 1967 program for commercial banks suggests that there be no increase in the current ceiling of 109 percent of the claims outstanding at the end of 1964 and that no more than 10 percent of the $\$ 1.2$ billion leeway under the ceiling be utilized for nonexport credits to developed countries. For nonbank financial institutions, the program permits an increase of 5 percent in outstanding foreign assets from October 1, 1966, through December 31, 1967.

## The Economy in 1966

(Continued from page 2)

ment defense purchases are expected to show sizable increases through at least the first half of 1967 , and they are likely to be the main factor in the advance. It is also reasonable to anticipate an extension of the upward trend in State and local government purchases.

The less stringent credit situation that was apparent late in 1966 provided a little relief to the hard-pressed housing industry, and a further easing could be expected to bring a turnaround in residential construction outlays by this spring. A sizable backlog has built up for housing because the cutback at the end of last summer was so severe that starts fell below the rate required for
new household formation; moreover, since last spring, the rate of starts made no allowance for replacement demand.

The OBE-SEC plant and equipment survey published in December indicated a small advance in business capital expenditures through mid-1967, and current indications point to little if any growth beyond that. Net exports could show some improvement mainly because, with domestic demand less pressing, the sharp expansion in imports is likely to slow down, as it apparently did in the fourth quarter.

Inventories pose a problem because they were high in relation to output or sales at yearend, and the (preliminary)
fourth quarter rate of investment reflected some involuntary accumulation that requires correction.

A rise in income will bring further advances in consumer spending; the rise in expenditures will probably be moderated somewhat by sluggishness in automobile sales.

Prices are likely to rise further in final markets but less than they did from 1965 to 1966 , partly because food prices are not likely to repeat their 1966 advance. Although an easing of pressure on resources will tend to hold down price increases, a rise in employee compensation in excess of the growth in productivity is a likely prospect.

# Sources and Uses of Funds of Foreiǵn Aifiliates of U.S. Firms, 1965 

THIS report updates the information collected annually by the Office of Business Economics on the flows of funds of foreign affiliates of U.S. firms. ${ }^{1}$ These flows are related to those in the capital and income data in the balance of payments accounts, but there are differences in coverage and concept that are discussed in the concluding note on methods. In general, we are concerned here with an overview of the financial development of the foreign affiliateschanges in various types of assets they hold and in the principal sources of financing-and not merely the flows between the foreign affiliates and their parent companies. This view of operations is especially pertinent now because of the formulation of the Commerce Department program of voluntary restraint, which is aimed at promoting the use of foreign rather than U.S.-source funds to finance the growth of the foreign affiliates.

Tables 1 and 2 give data for the three industries most important for foreign operations-mining and smelting, petroleum, and manufacturing-and for principal geographic areas. The industries not covered account for less than 10 percent of total foreign capital expenditures by affiliates (table 1, page 30, Survey of Current Business, September 1966). However, it is now necessaly to give more attention to the flows connected with the special foreign financing affiliates organized to meet the needs of the Commerce program.

## Financing requirements in 1965

Flows of funds connected with foreign affiliates have risen to meet the needs

[^1]of their fast-growing investment base and sales. From 1963 to 1965, there was a 50 percent increase in funds required (after deduction of income distributions)-from $\$ 7.6$ billion to

## Sources and Uses of Funds of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies'


$\$ 11.3$ billion. Most of the increase$\$ 2.5$ billion-occurred in 1965, when plant and equipment expenditures rose $\$ 1.3$ billion in the three industries under discussion, and the accumulation of current and "other" assets increased about the same amount.

Developments in plant and equipment expenditures abroad were discussed in detail in the September 1966 Survey (pp. 30 ff.). Briefly, this analysis indicated that the major increase from 1964 to 1965 was in manufacturing operations, especially in Europe, with smaller, but significant, gains in mining and petroleum investments. Projections made early last year for 1966 indicated a further $\$ 1.5$ billion step-up in capital expenditures for these industries, though a resurvey now being tabulated suggests that the actual 1966 increase may have been somewhat smaller. In any case, the dimensions and difficulties of financing were considerably greater last year than in 1965.

Year-to-year changes in the amounts invested in inventories and accounts receivable have been irregular, and in 1965 a particularly large increase of $\$ 0.8$ billion occurred. This rise was associated with larger sales, but it also probably reflected some demand on these firms to build up their accounts receivable as the rising cost of financing put pressure on their customers, who ordinarily would find it more difficult than the U.S. affiliates to obtain external financing. Some of the increases in borrowing abroad seem to be directly related to the large additions to receivables.

Changes in the "other" asset category
shown in table 1 cannot be interpreted with any precision because no details are obtained in the basic reports and because this category contains unidentified balancing items. The major shift in 1965 was reported for Middle East petroleum affiliates, and part of this is known to reflect loans to affiliates in other areas.

## Internal financing

Through 1964, the foreign affiliates provided more than half of the financing they required from internal sourcesretained earnings and depreciation charges. However, the proportion of internal financing had been dropping, from 58 percent in 1962 to 54 percent in 1963 and 51 percent in 1964. In

1965, despite an absolute increase of $\$ 460$ million to about $\$ 4.9$ billion, internal sources provided only 43 percent of the financing required.
Total earnings of the affiliates continued to rise in 1965, though at a somewhat reduced rate, but distribution of income rose nearly as much, so that retained earnings advanced less than $\$ 100$ million to about $\$ 1.5$ billion. Depreciation charges (including a small amount of depletion in the natural resource industries) rose about $\$ 0.4$ billion in 1965, about the same amount as in 1964. The rise in these internal sources combined fell far short of meeting the additional $\$ 2.5$ billion of financing required in 1965.

## External financing

The main burden of supplying added investment funds in 1965 fell on financing from U.S. sources-mainly parent companies but also bank loans and sales in the United States of securities of the foreign affiliates. In 1965, this flow reached $\$ 2.5$ billion-up more than $\$ 1.0$ billion from the 1964 amount-and accounted for 22 percent of all sources of funds.
The largest increase in U.S.-source financing from 1964 to 1965 was recorded by manufacturing affiliates, particularly for investments in Canada, Europe (especially in France and Germany), and Latin America (especially

Table 1.-Sources and Uses of Funds of Direct Foreign Investments by Area and Selected Industry, 1963-65
(Millions of dollars)
sources of funds

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Area and industry} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Sources} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Net income} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Funds from United States} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Funds obtained abroad} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Depreciation and
depletion} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Unidentifed sources} \\
\hline \& 1963 \& 1964 r \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{All areas, total Mining and smelting Petroleum Manufacturing.} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
10,397 \\
4,875 \\
4,682 \\
4,880
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
11,976 \\
1,903 \\
4,387 \\
6,996
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
14,761 \\
1,1616 . \\
5,161 \\
8,184
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,262 \\
\& 493 \\
\& 1,453 \\
\& 1,816
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,645 \\
660 \\
1,872 \\
2,113
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,985 \\
\& 738 \\
\& 1,891 \\
\& 2,356
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
1,393 \\
{ }_{41}^{789} \\
\\
563
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,422 \\
\& 24 \\
\& 684 \\
\& 762
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,490 \\
\begin{array}{r}
129 \\
1,399
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,056 \\
102 \\
660 \\
1,294
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,743 \\
598 \\
1,983 \\
1,973
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,578 \\
\begin{array}{r}
260 \\
881 \\
2,437
\end{array}
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,590 \\
\& 239 \\
\& 1,123
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,012
1,269
1,56} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,390
1278
1,247
1} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{154
16
77
61} \& \multirow{3}{*}{18
145
145} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,228 \& 1,587 \& 1,865 \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Canada, total Mining and smelting Petroleum Manufacturing} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,338 \\
747 \\
743 \\
1,248
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathbf{2 , 5 7 6} \\
\& \begin{array}{c}
504 \\
603 \\
1,469
\end{array} \\
\& \hline, 46
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
3,398 \\
\begin{array}{c}
564 \\
782 \\
2,052
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,055 \\
187 \\
245 \\
623
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1,223 \\
208 \\
248 \\
667
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,250 \\
320 \\
225 \\
705
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
192 \\
-244 \\
\hline 148 \\
68
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
125 \\
14 \\
37 \\
74
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 633 \\
\& 323 \\
\& 323 \\
\& 378
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
3222 \\
90 \\
90 \\
152
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 388 \\
\& 56 \\
\& 102 \\
\& 230
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
581 \\
80 \\
60 \\
441
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{759
114
250} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
752 \\
116 \\
200 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}842 \\ 122 \\ 237 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
-10 \\
10 \\
10
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{88
10
16
62} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{92
10
10
45} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{395}\) \& 436 \& 483 \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Latin America, total Mining and smelting Petroleum Manufacturing} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1,909 \\
364 \\
886 \\
659
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,282 \\
337 \\
855 \\
1,090
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,673 \\
399 \\
930
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 980 \\
\& 234 \\
\& 545 \\
\& 501
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1,100 \\
278 \\
536 \\
286
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{1 , 1 7 9} \\
301 \\
531 \\
347
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
206 \\
14 \\
34 \\
158
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}20 \\ -72 \\ -63 \\ \hline 155 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}120 \\ 5 \\ -85 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}517 \\ 31 \\ 48 \\ 4 \\ \hline 88\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 603 \\
\& 200 \\
\& 125 \\
\& 458
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
577 \\
\\
100 \\
351 \\
\hline 125
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{639
98
350
191} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
634 \\
107 \\
310 \\
\hline 10
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}26 \\ 10 \\ 41 \\ -25 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6
2
24
24} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{79
2
40
37} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 1,344 \& \& \& \& \& \& 285 \& -200 \& 478 \& \& \& \& 217 \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Europe, total \\
Mining and smelting. Petroleum Manufacturing \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,300 \\
\& 12 \\
\& 1,068 \\
\& 2,220
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,930 \\
10 \\
983 \\
2,937
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,690 \\
19 \\
1,040
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
802 \\
4 \\
69 \\
69 \\
79
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
881 \\
3 \\
8 \\
870
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
943 \\
-50 \\
-980 \\
\hline 986
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
577 \\
\begin{array}{c}
731 \\
331 \\
239
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 765 \\
\& 380 \\
\& 380 \\
\& 383
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 931 \\
\& 13 \\
\& \begin{array}{c}
395 \\
535
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,086 \\
-1 \\
395 \\
692
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1,199 \\
\left(+{ }^{(293}\right. \\
897 \\
897
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,508 \\
385 \\
1,122
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 810 \\
\& 2 \\
\& 237 \\
\& 537 \\
\& 571
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,025 \\
550 \\
250
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,227 \\
59 \\
\hline 9
\end{array}
\]} \& 25 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\stackrel{\left({ }^{6}\right)_{52}^{69}}{17} \mid
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{81

21
24
56} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 36 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 770 \& ${ }_{932}$ \& -11 \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Other areas, total Mining and smelting Manutam $\qquad$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,850 \\
& 152 \\
& 1,945 \\
& \hline 753
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,188 \\
& 242 \\
& 1,946 \\
& 1,000
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,000 \\
& 244 \\
& 2,499 \\
& 1,157
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,425 \\
& 1,08 \\
& 1,064 \\
& 2963
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,441 \\
& 1,71 \\
& 1,800 \\
& 290
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,613 \\
& 110 \\
& 1,185 \\
& 1818
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
418 \\
44 \\
276 \\
98
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
512 \\
32 \\
330 \\
\hline 150
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 748 \\
& 122 \\
& 145 \\
& 174
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 528 \\
& 18 \\
& 280 \\
& 250
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6485 \\
& 195 \\
& 368
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 886 \\
& 355 \\
& 315 \\
& 415
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 444 \\
& 22 \\
& 285 \\
& 137
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 596 \\
& 50 \\
& 356 \\
& 190
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 687 \\
& 44 \\
& 420 \\
& 233
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
(*) \\
\left(\begin{array}{r}
35 \\
50 \\
5
\end{array}\right)
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-9 \\
4 \\
-15 \\
-15
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{66

3
3
49
19} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{19}{|c|}{USES Of FUNDS} <br>
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{rea and industry} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total use} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Property, plant, and equipment} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Inventories} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Receivables} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{assets ${ }^{2}$} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Income paid out} <br>
\hline \& 1963 \& 1964 r \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| All areas, total |
| :--- |
| Mining and smelting |
| Petroleum |
| Manufacturing |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10,397 \\
8,85 \\
4,642 \\
4,880
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
11,976 \\
1,903 \\
4,987 \\
6,496
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
14,761 \\
1,46 \\
5,461 \\
5,164 \\
8,184
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,538 \\
& \hline, 398 \\
& 1,889 \\
& 2,251
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{5 , 5 4 3}, 543 \\
& 2,403 \\
& 2,073
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{6 , 8 4 2} \\
& 682 \\
& 2,267 \\
& 3,267
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 744 \\
& -3 \\
& 119 \\
& 628
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,245 \\
& \\
& \hline 89 \\
& 1,143 \\
& 1,13
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,500 \\
100 \\
1820 \\
1.328
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,218 \\
\hline 45 \\
439 \\
\hline 734
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,068 \\
73 \\
154 \\
841
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,599 \\
& 1,5399 \\
& 1,1497 \\
& 1,149
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,136 \\
81 \\
\hline 48 \\
457
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 865 \\
& \hline 156 \\
& 156 \\
& 553
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,298 \\
144 \\
520 \\
634 \\
634
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,761 \\
& 354 \\
& 1,697 \\
& \hline, 691
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 3,255 |
| :--- |
| 388 |
| 1,915 |
| 952 |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3,514

437
4, 895
1,182} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Canada, total - . . \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
2,338 \\
747 \\
1,43 \\
1,448
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,576 \\
504 \\
603 \\
1,469
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,398 \\
564 \\
782 \\
2,052
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,105 \\
195 \\
375 \\
535
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,376 \\
220 \\
385 \\
771
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,720 \\
265 \\
503 \\
952
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
122 \\
-12 \\
24 \\
214
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
233 \\
-15 \\
543
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
343 \\
54 \\
54 \\
274
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
293 \\
19 \\
59 \\
515
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
183 \\
39 \\
56 \\
88
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
417 \\
24 \\
50 \\
343
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
407 \\
60 \\
187 \\
180
\end{gathered}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 96 \\ 27 \\ 89 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{278

57
74

147} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{r}
41 <br>
\hline 85 <br>
118 <br>
208

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

640 <br>
$\begin{array}{l}64 \\
164 \\
140 \\
336\end{array}$ <br>
\hline 18
\end{tabular}} <br>

\hline Mining and smelting- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1640 \\
& 130
\end{aligned}
$$} \& <br>

\hline $\xrightarrow{\text { Petranuacturing }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Latin America, total 1- \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
1,909 \\
884 \\
886 \\
659
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,282 \\
337 \\
855 \\
1,090
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,673 \\
999 \\
1,344 \\
1,340
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 724 \\
& 109 \\
& 307 \\
& 307
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 863 \\
& 123 \\
& 327 \\
& 413
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 913 \\
& 160 \\
& 307 \\
& 446
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
135 \\
5 \\
15 \\
115
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
183 \\
9 \\
-21 \\
\hline 195
\end{array}
$$

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

\left.$$
\begin{gathered}
435 \\
30 \\
35 \\
05
\end{gathered}
$$ \right\rvert\,

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
108 \\
10 \\
10 \\
88
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
313 \\
11 \\
40 \\
262
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
330 \\
12 \\
43 \\
275
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 92 \\
& 16 \\
& 10 \\
& 75
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
138 \\
24 \\
-11 \\
125
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
181 \\
22 \\
25 \\
124
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
850 \\
2424 \\
535 \\
73
\end{gathered}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}785 \\ \hline 170 \\ 520 \\ 95 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{814

175
520
119} <br>
\hline Metroleum Mmeting \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufacturing-..-. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Europe, total \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,300 \\
& 12 \\
& 1,068 \\
& 2,220
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,930 \\
10 \\
983 \\
2,937
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,690 \\
& 19 \\
& 1,040 \\
& 3,631
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,754 \\
5 \\
1,642
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,976 \\
3 \\
1,645 \\
1,328
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,481 \\
5 \\
603 \\
1,873
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{gathered}
342 \\
4 . \\
60 \\
608
\end{gathered}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
576 \\
1 \\
65 \\
510
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \& 496 \& \& 600 \& ${ }^{307}$ \& 448 \& 503 \& \& \& 632 <br>

\hline Petroleum \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{|c}
3 \\
10
\end{array}
$$ \& \& ${ }_{38}^{2}$ \& $16{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{155}$ \& ${ }_{170}$ \& 231 \& 66 \& ${ }_{6}^{4}$ \& 35 <br>

\hline Manufacturing \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 350 \& 367 \& 437 \& 152 \& 278 \& 271 \& 328 \& 454 \& 539 <br>
\hline her areas, total- -- \& 2,850 \& 3,188 \& 4,000 \& ${ }_{99}^{955}$ \& 1,328 \& 1,728 \& 145 \& 253
18 \& 256 \& 321 \& 165 \& 252 \& 330 \& \& $\begin{array}{r}336 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,099 \& 1,375 \& 1, 428 <br>
\hline Mining and smelting. \& 2,152 \& ${ }^{1} 1242$ \& ${ }_{5}^{4} 4$ \& 89
565 \& ${ }^{117}$ \& ${ }_{854}$ \& 5
20 \& 18
40 \& ${ }_{20}^{13}$ \& 15
225 \& ${ }_{20}^{21}$ \& \& \& -36 \& 64
190
19 \& 38
960 \& \& 1,200 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Manutacturing }}$ \& 1,945 \& 1,900 \& 2, 1,157 \& ${ }_{301}^{565}$ \& 495 \& 882
622 \& 120 \& 195 \& 223 \& 225
81 \& 124 \& ${ }_{92} 14$ \& 150 \& ${ }_{61}{ }_{6}$ \& ${ }_{82}$ \& 101 \& ${ }^{1} 125$ \& ${ }^{138}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{*}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. $\quad$ Revised.

[^2]in Argentina and Mexico). Mining operations required U.S. financing notably for new projects in Australia.

The petroleum industry reported a large increase in U.S.-source financing in 1965 over 1964, but this is a somewhat ambiguous situation. Over $\$ 0.2$ billion of the increase was for Middle East affiliates, though some of the funds were then transferred to other affiliates. However, a sizable part of these funds can be just as well considered earnings retained abroad, since they originate from the sales proceeds of the foreign producing branches. These proceeds are often accounted for as received by the U.S. head office and then retransferred abroad as needed for current or capital outlays.

The outflow of U.S. capital in 1965 would have been greater if not for a jump of $\$ 850$ million in the use of external financing obtained from foreign sources. The total of $\$ 3.6$ billion of foreign financing used in 1965 still represented the same proportion of total financial requirements as in 1964about 32 percent. Manufacturing affiliates used $\$ 0.5$ billion more of external foreign financing than in 1964, and petroleum affiliates raised an additional $\$ 0.3$ billion.

Most of the increase in external foreign financing in 1965-over $\$ 0.6$ billion-was in borrowing from foreign financial institutions. Manufacturing affiliates accounted for all of the increase, which showed up primarily in European operations. The increase in other types of liabilities abroad was not much greater than in 1964 , as a sizable increase in the petroleum industry was offset by a drop in the growth of liabilities of manufacturing concerns. Financing through the sale of equity securities of the foreign affiliates dropped off from the unusually large 1964 total, with only an insignificant amount reported for petroleum affiliates.

A distribution of foreign borrowing by type is given in table 2 , but separate data on long-term financing is available only for 1965. It can be seen that there was an increase of about $\$ 0.1$ billion
in funds obtained from foreign affiliates, connected mainly with the petroleum industry. This represents primarily the use of funds borrowed abroad in 1965 by foreign financing affiliates specially organized to meet the recommendations of the Commerce Department voluntary program.

Reports sent to the Department in connection with the voluntary program contain figures on long-term borrowing abroad by toreign affiliates. These include the $\$ 0.1$ billion mentioned above and also indicate that other long-term financing by foreign affiliates rose from $\$ 0.4$ billion in 1964 to $\$ 0.8$ billion in
1965. In table 2, the 1965 figure is shown as $\$ 1.1$ billion, made up of nearly $\$ 0.7$ billion of long-term borrowing from foreign financial institutions, $\$ 150 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion in other long-term debt, and $\$ 0.3$ billion in sales of equity securities. The difference may reflect the broader coverage of the statistics in table 2, which include an allowance for nonreporting companies, or differences in definition. In particular, table 2 includes considerably more equity financing than is reportable under the program.

In any event, the program reports suggest that a large part of the increase

Table 2.-Financing of Affiliates from External Sources Abroad, Area and Type of Financing, by Industry, 1963-65
(Millions of dollars)

| Area and type of financing | All industries, total |  |  | Mining and smelting |  |  | Petroleum |  |  | Manufacturing |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
| All areas, total | 2,056 | 2, 343 | 3, 578 | 102 | 172 | 260 | 660 | 598 | 881 | 1,294 | 1,973 | 2,437 |
| Funds from foreign affiliates.- | 18 | 124 | 225 | 18 | -8 |  | -90 | 49 | 175 | 90 | 83 | 50 |
| Borrowing from financial institutions, total. | 404 | 698 | 1,331 | 12 | -4 | 59 | 212 | 201 | 116 | 180 | 501 | 1,156 |
| Long-term...--...-- | NSS | NSS | 678 | NSS | NSS | 45 | NSS | NSS | 80 | NSS | NSS | 553 |
| Short-term. | NSS | NSS | 653 | NSS | NSS | 14 | NSS | NSS | 36 | NSS | NSS | 603 |
| Other increases in foreign liabilities, total | 1,300 | 1,485 | 1,749 | 62 | 154 | 158 | 389 | 208 | 580 | 849 | 1,123 | 1,011 |
| Long-term-.-.-- | NSS | NSS | 153 | NSS | NSS | 30 | NSS | NSS | 34 | NSS | NSS | 89 |
| Short-term | NSS | NSS | 1,596 | NSS | NSS | 128 | NSS | NSS | 546 | NSS | NSS | 922 |
| Issues of equity securities ----- | 334 | 436 | 273 | 10 | 30 | 43 | 149 | 140 | 10 | 175 | 266 | 220 |
| Canada, total | 322 | 388 | 581 | 80 | 56 | 80 | 90 | 102 | 60 | 152 | 230 | 441 |
| Funds from foreign affiliates .- | -18 | -3 | 31 |  | -6 | 1 | -30 | 8 | 10 | 12 | -5 | 20 |
| Borrowing from financial institutions, total | 40 | 70 | 95 | (*) | -2 | 9 | 50 | 16 | -15 | -10 | 56 | 101 |
| Long-term........-.......-.-- | NSS | NSS | 17 | NSS | NSS | 7 | NSS | NSS | -15 | NSS | NSS | 25 |
| Short-term....---.-.-.-...-- | NSS | NSS | 78 | NSS | NSS | 2 | NSS | NSS | (*) | NSS | NSS | 76 |
| Other increases in foreign liabilities, total. | 235 | 245 | 380 | 75 | 54 | 60 | 35 | 28 | 60 | 125 | 163 | 260 |
| Long-term....... | NSS | NSS | 34 | NSS | NSS | 4 | NSS | NSS | 17 | NSS | NSS | 13 |
| Short-term. | NSS | NSS | 346 | NSS | NSS | 56 | NSS | NSS | 43 | NSS | NSS | 247 |
| Issues of equity se | 65 | 76 | 75 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 35 | 50 | 5 | 25 | 16 | 60 |
| Latin America, tota | 120 | 517 | 603 | 5 | 31 | 20 | -85 | 8 | 125 | 200 | 478 | 458 |
| Funds from foreign affiliates . | -75 | 7 | 43 | 2 | -2 | -7 | -80 | 34 | 30 | 3 | -25 | 20 |
| Borrowing from financial institutions, total... | 20 | 118 | 183 | - 3 | (*) | 5 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 15 | 115 | 158 |
| Long-term.--- | NSS | NSS | 67 | NSS | NSS | 2 | NSS | NSS | 8 | NSS | NSS | 57 |
| Short-term. | NSS | NSS | 116 | NSS | NSS | 3 | NSS | NSS | 12 | NSS | NSS | 101 |
| Other increases in foreign liabilities, total. | 126 | 317 | 339 | -5 | 29 | 21 | -6 | -30 | 73 | 137 | 318 | 245 |
| Long-term------ | NSS | NSS | 31 | NSS | NSS | 5 | NSS | NSS | 3 | NSS | NSS | 23 |
| Short-term | NSS | NSS | 308 | NSS | NSS | 16 | NSS | NSS | 70 | NSS | NSS | 222 |
| Issues of equity securi | 49 | 75 | 38 | 5 | 4 | 1 | -1 |  | 2 | 45 | 70 | 35 |
| Europe, total | 1,086 | 1,190 | 1,508 | -1 | (*) | 5 | 395 | 293 | 381 | 692 | 897 | 1,122 |
| Funds from foreign affiliates. - | 100 | 154 | 104 |  | (*) | 1 | 50 | 67 | 138 | 50 | 87 | -35 |
| Borrowing from inancial institutions, total. | 174 | 297 | 789 | -1 | (*) | (*) | 60 | 57 | 57 | 115 | 240 | 732 |
| Long-term.- | NSS | NSS | 452 | NSS | NSS | (*) | NSS | NSS | 93 | NSS | NSS | 359 |
| Short-term------------ | NSS | NSS | 337 | NSS | NSS | (*) | NSS | NSS | -36 | NSS | NSS | 373 |
| Other increases in foreign liabilities, total | 672 | 545 | 531 | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{4}$ | 220 | 100 | 182 | 452 | 445 | 345 |
| Long-term.-..- | NSS | NSS | 45 | NSS | NSS | (*) | NSS | NSS | 15 | NSS | NSS | 30 |
| Short-term | NSS | NSS | 486 | NSS | NSS | 4 | NSS | NSS | 167 | NSS | NSS | 315 |
| Issues of equity securities .-..- | 140 | 194 | 84 | (*) |  |  | 65 | 69 | 4 | 75 | 125 | 80 |
| Other areas, tot | 528 | 648 | 886 | 18 | 85 | 155 | 260 | 195 | 315 | 250 | 368 | 416 |
| Funds from foreign affiliates. | 11 | -34 | 47 | 16 | (*) | 5 | -30 | -60 | -3 | 25 | 26 | 45 |
| Borrowing from financial institutions, total | 170 | 213 | 264 | 10 | -2 | 45 | 100 | 125 | 54 | 60 | 90 | 165 |
| Long-term.......----- | NSS | NSS | 142 | NSS | NSS | 36 | NSS | NSS | -6 | NSS | NSS | 112 |
| Short-term. | NSS | NSS | 122 | NSS | NSS | 9 | NSS | NSS | 60 | NSS | NSS | 53 |
| Other increases in foreign liabilities, total | 267 | 378 | 499 | -8 | 71 | 73 | 140 | 110 | 265 | 135 | 197 | 161 |
| Long-term.-.- | NSS | NSS | 43 | NSS | NSS | 21 | NSS | NSS | -1 | NSS | NSS | 23 |
| Short-term. | NSS | NSS | 456 | NSS | NSS | 52 | NSS | NSS | 266 | NSS | NSS | 138 |
| Issues of equity securities | 80 | 91 | 76 |  | 16 | 32 | 50 | 20 | -1 | 30 | 55 | 45 |

[^3]NSS Not separately shown.
in borrowing by foreign affiliates in 1965, as shown in table 2, was probably in long-term form. Further use of foreign financial sources was made through the issuance of debt securities of specially organized U.S.-incorporated financing affiliates. These affiliates placed about $\$ 0.2$ billion of their securities abroad in 1965, but used only about one-third of the proceeds for direct investment in that year. Counting both the $\$ 850$ million increase in foreign financing shown in table 2 and the $\$ 0.2$ billion raised by U.S.-incorporated affiliates, there was apparently an increase of about $\$ 1.0$ billion in the use of foreign capital sources in 1965.

Information on the financing of foreign affiliates in 1966 is still quite incomplete. Early in the year, reports under the voluntary program indicated that companies planned a further rise in long-term financing abroad, but only by about $\$ 0.4$ billion. In fact, company reports for the first 9 months of last year indicate that the increase from 1965 to 1966 was somewhat larger than anticipated, but considerably under the 1964-65 increase. If financ-
ing requirements in 1966 grew as much as they did in 1965, the affiliates would have needed either further recourse to short-term borrowing abroad or a larger amount of U.S.-source funds. However, data on direct-investment capital outflows through September did not reflect such an increase.

There may be some easing this year in the demand for funds by foreign affiliates, and some easing in foreign financial markets. It does not seem likely that plant and equipment expenditures by the affiliates abroad will rise markedly over the 1966 level, and some slackening of business in several major foreign countries could result in a reduction in working capital needs. An easier credit situation abroad would facilitate foreign financing. Of course, a slower rise in production could also lead to lower earnings, but probably not by enough to be offsetting. Such an outcome would help to meet the objectives of the Commerce voluntary program, which aims at an investment flow (including retained earnings) to the developed and oil-producing countries under the program of not more

Table 3.-Reported Sample Data and Estimated Universe Totals for Sources and Uses of Funds of Direct Foreign Investments, Selected Industries, 1965

| (Millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SOURCES OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total sources | Net income | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Funds } \\ & \text { from U.S. } \end{aligned}$ | Funds obtained abroad | Depreciation and depletion | Unidentified sources |
| Selected industries, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reported | 12,445 | 4,092 | $\stackrel{2}{2,253}$ | 3,122 | 2,736 | 242 |
| Total estimated universe | 14, 861 | 4,985 | 2,490 | 3,318 | 3,390 | 318 |
| Mining and smelting : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reported...-.--- | 1,158 | 581 | 104 | 234 | 226 | 12 |
| Total estimated universe. | 1,416 | 738 | 124 | 260 | 278 | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reported Total estimated universe | 4,747 5,161 | 1,827 1,891 | ${ }_{997}^{903}$ | 802 881 | 1,097 1,247 | 117 |
| Manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reported Total estimated universe | 6,540 | 1,683 | 1,245 | 2,087 | 1,413 | 112 |
|  | 8,184 | 2,356 | 1,369 | 2,437 | 1,885 | 157 |
|  | USES OF FUNDS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total uses | Property plant and equipment | Inventories | Receivables | Other assets | Income paid out |
| Selected industries, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reported -........- | 12,445 14,761 | 5,679 | 1,204 | 1,291 | 1,138 | 3,133 |
| Total estimated universe. | 14,761 | 6,842 | 1,508 | 1,599 | 1,298 | 3,514 |
| Mining and smelting : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total estimated universe | 1,158 1,416 | 568 | 83 100 | ${ }_{53}$ | 144 | ${ }_{437}$ |
| Petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reported -........-- | 4,747 5,161 | $\stackrel{2,040}{2,267}$ | ${ }_{80}^{62}$ | 349 399 | 440 | 1,855 |
| Manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,540 | 3,075 | 1,058 | 903 | 579 | 926 |
| Total estimated universe | 8, 184 | 3,893 | 1,328 | 1,147 | 634 | 1,182 |

than 240 percent of the 1962-64 annual average for 1966 and 1967 combined.

## Methodological Note

The basic data used in this article were supplied by about 500 U.S. firms reporting for about 4,800 foreign affiliates on Form BE-133, "Sources and Uses of Funds of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad." Most firms completed the reports in the early summer of 1966, giving data on the sources and utilization of funds of their foreign affiliates, sales of the affiliates for 1965, and projections of plant and equipment expenditures for 1966 and 1967. The coverage in these reports has been gradually expanded in recent years. Table 3 shows data tabulated from the reports received and the estimated universe totals for the major component series.

The benchmark data for this series were provided by a complete survey covering the year 1957, published in 1960 as "U.S. Business Investments in Foreign Countries."

## Plant and equipment

For the three major industriesmining, petroleum, and manufactur-ing--estimates for plant and equipment expenditures were made by linking each country-industry cell back to the last year for which the estimate was considered final and then supplementing the indicated percentage changes with data reported on separate schedules for newly established enterprises and with information from other relevant sources. For manufacturing affiliates, the stratification was carried to a two-digit SIC level. Data for other industries (agriculture, public utilities, communications and transportation, trade, finance, and service industries) were expanded on a similar basis, but no attempt was made to obtain a sample large enough to warrant derivation of country data. Detailed data for plant and equipment expenditures were last published in the September 1966 Survey of Current Business.

## Other sources and uses of funds

Universe estimates for sources and uses of funds of foreign affiliates were
computed from the sample returns only for the three major industries for which the sample coverage was adequate and was based on 1957 benchmarks. Certain items-net income, funds from the United States, income paid out, and retained earnings-are related to data reported by a much larger group of companies filing quarterly reports (Forms BE-577 and BE-578) required for the compilation of the balance of payments accounts. The relationship is illustrated in table 4.

The data classified under "Funds from United States" in table 1 include the financing of foreign affiliates of U.S. firms from U.S. sources other than parent companies and include sales of new securities to the public. These other sources are primarily the borrowing or repayment of funds from or to U.S. financial institutions, both private and Government, and the extension of credit by U.S. suppliers. However, a significant part of net capital flows, as reported for balance of payments purposes, consists of funds spent by parent companies for the acquisition of foreign business firms or minority interests. Since the amounts involved do not go to the foreign affiliates but rather to stockholders of the affiliates, they are not part of the financial flows entering an analysis of sources and uses of funds of the affiliates themselves.

Data on net income, as well as on income paid out and retained income, are taken on a total basis in the sources and uses statement; that is, no allowance is made for foreign minority interests or creditors. In the balance of payments statistics, however, only the U.S. share in the ownership of the foreign enterprises is used. This difference is shown in table 4. There are other variations between the two series of data. In particular, net income in the sources of funds statement is reported after depletion charges, but it is given in balance of payments accounts before such charges. This difference affects only the data for the mining and petroleum industries. Differences are also caused by a number of accounting and statistical problems, including foreign exchange losses, different effective rates used in conversion to U.S. dollar accounts, and differences in accounting periods.

Table 4.-Reconciliation of Data on Capital Flows and Earnings, by Industry, 1965

|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Total, } \\ \text { speci- } \\ \text { fifed } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Min- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { smelt- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Petroleum | Manu factur ing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data as given in balance of payments accounts: |  |  |  |  |
| Net capital outflows for direct investments. | 2,605 | 98 | 1,013 | 1,494 |
| U.S. share in undistributed subsidiary earnings. | 1,068 | 124 | 52 | 892 |
| Total addition to investment | 3,673 | 222 | 1,065 | 2,386 |
| Add: |  |  |  |  |
| Undistributed earnings of minority interests.. | 206 | 106 | -50 | 150 |
| U.S. financing not included in directinvestment outflow | 232 | 34 | 88 | 110 |
|  | 4,111 | 362 | 1,103 | 2,646 |
| Purchases of existing enterprises and minority interests. | 275 |  | 7 | 268 |
|  | 3,836 | 362 | 1,096 | 2,378 |
| Data as given in sources and uses of funds accounts: |  |  |  |  |
| Funds from United |  |  |  |  |
| States-....... | 2,490 | ${ }_{301}^{124}$ | 997 -4 | 1,369 1,174 |
| Residual ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,961 \\ +125 \end{array}$ | 425 +63 | $\begin{array}{r} 993 \\ -103 \end{array}$ | $2,543$ |

1 The residual represents the extent to which there is an unreconciled difference in the increase in U.S. investments in the foreign aftiliates in 1905 as estimated with the data and procedures used for the balance of payments, on the one hand, and for the sources and uses of funds, on the other.

The principal remaining items requiring estimation are funds obtained abroad, depreciation charges, inventories, receivables, and "other" assets. These are estimated primarily by computing the year-to-year changes in a matched set of reports for each areaindustry cell. The indicated change is then applied to the latest universe estimate for the previous year. The resulting provisional universe estimate is further adjusted with data from companies that did not report previously and with information obtained from other sources.

## National Income and Product

(Continued from page 13)
rates of pay. The data suggest that the rise in labor costs became more pronounced after the first quarter, when the growth of output slowed.

Profits per unit of corporate output in 1966 were not very different from 1965. With unit labor costs almost stable, unit profits had been rising through the current expansion; they reached a peak in early 1966 and edged
down after the first quarter as unit labor costs rose.

## Farm income up

The income of farm proprietors totaled $\$ 16$ billion last year, an increase of approximately $\$ 1$ billion from 1965. Income peaked in March at an annual rate of $\$ 17.3$ billion and declined to a yearend rate of less than $\$ 15 \frac{1}{2}$ billion.

The high level of prices received by farmers last year was instrumental in bolstering cash receipts from marketings of crops and livestock to a new peak of about $\$ 43$ billion. For the full year, prices received were 7 percent above the 1965 average; crop prices were up more than 1 percent, and livestock and products prices increased 12 percent.

The total volume of farm marketings changed little, on balance, from 1965 to 1966 . Crop marketings were equal to the year-earlier level, despite a sharp reduction in cotton; moderate increases were reported in marketings of food grains and feed crops, and a substantial advance occurred in oil crops, especially soybeans. Marketings of livestock and related products rose nearly 2 percent last year. Meat animal marketings increased $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, after declining in 1965, but this gain was partially offset by the second successive annual reduction in marketings of dairy productswhich were no greater than in 1961.
Direct Government payments to farmers added another $\$ 3.3$ billion to total receipts, and as a result, gross farm income-which also includes nonmoney income-increased about $\$ 41 / 2$ billion from the 1965 total of $\$ 45$ billion. The rise in production last year was less than the increase in gross income because of a shift from inventory accumulation of $\$ 1$ billion in 1965 to little, if any, increase in 1966.
In part, the rise in gross income was offset by higher production expenses. Farmers' expenses for the farm business increased about $\$ 21 / 2$ billion from the $\$ 30.7$ billion total of 1965 , with gains in the cost of production items and sizable advances in farm real estate tax rates and in interest costs. Wage rates showed a larger-than-usual increase, but payrolls did not change much because of a further drop in the number of hired farm workers.

## Personal Income by States, Third Quarter 1966

Personal income rose in all but a handful of States in the third quarter of 1966, with the rate of advance in most
areas conforming roughly to the national rise of 2 percent.

Developments in manufacturing, gov-

Table 1.-Total Personal Income, by States and Regions


[^4]Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
ernment, and agriculture had the most noticeable effects on the geographic income flow. Strong gains in manufacturing activity provided the impetus for the top-ranking gains in Washington (5 percent) and Rhode Island (4 percent), while expansions in Federal payrolls were mainly responsible for the 4 percent increases in Maryland and Virginia. A substantial pickup in mining wages and salaries, together with a smaller but significant upturn in manufacturing, pushed income in West Virginia up at a rate only a little less than that in the top four States.

Declines in farm income reduced the third quarter flow of personal income in the Dakotas, Mississippi, and Wyoming below that in the second. In Indiana, Iowa, Utah, and most States of the Southeast, lower farm income limited the overall income rise.

The slower pace of building activity caused declines in wage and salary dis.bursements in the construction industry in most States outside the Mideast.

## Income changes over the year

From the third quarter of 1965 to the third quarter of 1966, personal income advanced 8 percent in the country as a whole. In only a few States was the rate of change substantially different. Personal income in Washington rose 14 percent over the year, with aircraft production the major factor.
In another six States, income rose 10 percent from the third quarter of 1965 to the third of 1966. Manufacturing increases, ranging from one-sixth to one-fourth, were the dominant influence in Vermont, Connecticut, and Arizona. In Maryland, North Carolina, and Louisiana, advances in government payrolls and farm income were major factors. Gains in mining payrolls reinforced the income rise in Louisiana and Arizona.

In contrast, income in South Dakota declined slightly over the 12 -month span, while increases in Idaho, Wyoming, and Nevada were small, ranging from 2 to 4 percent. In all except Nevada, the relative income lag reflected declines in farm income. The small rise in Nevada's important service industries caused that State's small relative increase in total income.

## CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

The statistics here update series published in the $196 \overline{5}$ edition of Business Sratisrics, biemnial statistical supplement to the Sunver




 to revised annual data are available upon request.

Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

|  | 1963 | 196.4 | 1965 | 1963 | 1964 |  |  |  | 1965 |  |  |  | 1966 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Ammal total |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV:1 |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT $\dagger$ <br> Gross national product, total $\dagger$ $\qquad$ bil. \$. | 590.5 | 631.7 | 681.2 | 605.8 | 616.8 | 627.7 | 637.9 | 644.2 | 660.8 | 672.9 | 686.5 | 704. 4 | 721.2 | 732.3 | r 745.3 | 759.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total.... do | 375.0 | 401.4 | 431.5 | 381.5 | 391.1 | 398.0 | 407.5 | 408.8 | 418.9 | 426.8 | 435.0 | 445.2 | 455.6 | 460.1 | 469.9 | 474.4 |
| Durable goods, total 9 .-.-.--------------.- do | 53.9 | 59.4 | 66.1 | 55.6 | 57.6 | 59.8 | 61.1 | 58.9 | 65.1 | 64.4 | 66.7 | 68.0 | 70.3 | 67.1 | 70.2 | 70.1 |
| Automobiles and parts...-.-.-.-.-.-.-....... do | 24.3 | 25.8 | 29.8 | 24. 9 | 25.3 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 24.6 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 31.4 | 28.5 | 30.1 | 30.0 |
| Furniture and household equipment..... do...- | 22.2 | 25.1 | 27.1 | 23.1 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 30.7 | 31.0 |
|  | 168.6 | 178.9 | 190.6 | 169.6 | 174.9 | 176.5 | 181.7 | 182.4 | 184.5 | 189.4 | 191.4 | 197.0 | 201.9 | 205.6 | 208.1 | 208.7 |
| Clothing and shoes.................-.-.-.-- do. | 30.6 | 33.6 | 35.9 | 30.7 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 41. 1 | 39.9 |
| Food and beverages......-.-.....-........- do...- | 88.2 | 92.8 | 98.4 | 88.6 | 90.7 | 92.1 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 95.4 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 101.6 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 105.5 | 106. 16 |
|  | 13.5 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16. 1 |
|  | 152.4 | 163.1 | 174.8 | 156.3 | 158.7 | 161.6 | 164.7 | 167.5 | 169.3 | 173.0 | 176.9 | 180.2 | 183.4 | 187.4 | 191.5 | 195.6 |
| Household operation | 23.1 | 24.3 | 25.6 | 23.3 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 26.5 66.0 | 27.1 | 27.6 68.2 | 97.8 69.5 |
|  | 55.4 | 59.2 | 63.2 | 56.8 | 57.7 | 58.7 | 59.6 | 60.7 | 61.6 | 62.7 | 63.6 | 64.7 | 66.0 13.5 | 67.1 | 68.2 14.2 | 69.5 14.5 |
|  | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| Gross private domestic investment, total.---do | 87.1 | 93.0 | 106.6 | 92.9 | 90.2 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 97.4 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 106.7 | 111.9 | 114.5 | 118.5 | 115.0 | 118.0 |
| Fixed investment.-.-.-.-.-.-...-.-............ do | 81.3 | 88.3 | 97.5 | 84.7 | 86.6 | 87.6 | 88.9 | 90.0 | 94.4 | 96.0 | 98.0 | 101.5 | 105.6 | 106.2 | 105.1 | 103.6 |
|  | 54.3 | 60.7 | 69.7 | 56.8 | 58.1 | 59.7 | 61.7 | 63.3 | 66.7 | 67.9 | 70.2 | 73.9 | 77.0 | 78.2 | 80.3 | 81.7 |
|  | 19.5 | 21.0 | 24.9 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.8 | 23.6 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 26.8 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.6 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 34.8 | 39.7 | 44.8 | 36.8 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 45.8 | 47.1 | 48.5 | 50.3 | 52.6 | 54.1 |
| Residential structures....-.................do | 27.0 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 27.7 97 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.6 97.0 | $\stackrel{28.6}{ } 9$ | 28.0 27.4 | 24.8 24.3 | 21.9 |
|  | 26.4 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 26.2 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 27.0 10.4 | 28.0 8.9 | 27.4 | 24.3 9.9 | 21.3 14.4 |
| Change in business inventories.............. do | 5.9 5.1 | 4.7 5.3 | 9.1 8.1 | 8.1 7.0 | 3.5 3.6 | 4. 2 5.1 | 3.6 4.6 | 7.4 | 9.5 9.4 | 7.6 6.7 | 8.7 7.2 | 10.4 9.0 | 8.9 8.5 | 12.3 | 9.9 10.4 | 14.4 15.6 |
| Net exports of goods and services.-.-.------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 5.9 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4. 8 |
|  | 32.3 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 35.1 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 44. ${ }^{\text {i }}$ |
|  | 26.4 | 28.5 | 32.0 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 28.7 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 39.8 |
| Govt. purchases of goods and services, total _do | 122.5 | 128.9 | 136.2 | 124.3 | 126.5 | 130.1 | 129.5 | 129.4 | 131.6 | 134.3 | 137.7 | 141.2 | 145.0 | 149.0 | +156.9 | 161.9 |
|  | 64.2 | 65.2 | 66.8 | 64.4 | 64.9 | 66.6 | 65.1 | 64.1 | 64.4 | 65.6 | 67.5 | 69.8 | 71.9 | 74.0 | - 79.0 | 8.5 |
|  | 50.8 | 50.0 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 50.1 | 51.6 | 49.8 | 48.5 | 48.2 | 49.1 | 50.7 | 52.5 | 54.6 | 57.1 | +62.0 | 65.5 |
|  | 58.2 | 63.7 | 69.4 | 59.8 | 61.6 | 63.4 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 67.3 | 68.7 | 70.2 | 71.4 | 73.1 | 75.0 | 77.2 | 79.4 |
| By major type of product: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 720.0 | r 735.4 | 744.7 |
| Final sales, total................-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. - do. | 584.6 292.7 | 627.0 313.6 | 672.1 335.7 | 597.7 298.1 | 613.3 307.1 | 623.5 311.4 | 634.4 <br> 318.8 | 636.8 316.9 | 651.4 324.3 | 665.3 331.2 | 677.8 338.8 | 694.0 348.4 | 712.3 357.0 | 759.3 359 | 735.4 +369.7 | 374.9 |
|  | 113.3 | 122.2 | 132.2 | 117.3 | 119.6 | 122.4 | 125.0 | 122.0 | 127.7 | 128.8 | 134.3 | 137.9 | 141.8 | 140. 6 | r 148.7 | 152. 1 |
| Nondurable goods..........................do. | 179.4 | 191.3 | 203.5 | 180.8 | 187.5 | 189.0 | 193.8 | 195.0 | 196.6 | 202.4 | 204.4 | 210.5 | 215.2 | 218.7 | 221.0 | 20.3 8 |
|  | 226.2 | 244.5 | 262.0 | 232.2 | 237.3 | 242.7 | 247.1 | 251.1 | 254. 3 | 259.8 | 265.1 | 268.8 | 275.5 | 282. 1 | 289.9 | 297.0 |
| Structures | 65.7 | 68.9 | 74.5 | 67.4 | 68.8 | 69.4 | 68.5 | 68.8 | 72.7 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 76.9 | 79.8 | 78.6 | 75.8 | 72.9 |
| Change in business inventories.- .-........ do | 5.9 | 4.7 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 14.4 |
|  | 2.8 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4. 4 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6. 7 | 4.7 | 5. 8 | 9.0 3.3 | 9. 5 | 11.9 2.4 |
|  | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 5 | . 8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | . 5 | 2.4 |
| GNP in constant (1958) dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 551.0 | 580.0 | 614.4 | 562.1 | 569.7 | 578.1 | 585.0 | 587.2 | 600.3 | 607.8 | 618.2 | 631.2 | 640.5 | 643.5 | r 649.9 | 657.1 |
| Personal consumption | 353.3 | 373.8 | 396.2 | 357.7 | 365.7 | 371.0 | 379.5 | 378.9 | 387.1 | 392.2 | 398.9 | 406.5 | 412.8 | 412.2 | 418.3 | 418.5 |
| Durable goods ...............-....-.-............. do | 53.7 | 59.1 | 66.4 | 55.3 | 57.2 | 59.5 | 60.9 | 58.8 | 64.8 | 64.2 | 67.2 | 69.2 | 72.2 | 68.5 | 71.6 | 71. ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | 162.2 | 170.5 | 178.2 | 162.4 | 167.2 | 168.4 | 173.3 | 173.1 | 174.2 | 177.6 | 178.5 | 182.5 | 184. 1 | 185.8 | 187. 1 | 186. 5 |
| Services. | 137.4 | 144.2 | 151.6 | 140.0 | 141.2 | 143. 1 | 145.3 | 146.9 | 148.1 | 150.4 | 153.1 | 154.8 | 156.5 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 160.9 |
| Gross private domestic | 82.5 | 86.5 | 97.8 | 87.7 | 84.6 | 85.6 | 85.7 | 90.2 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 97.9 | 102.2 | 103.5 | 106. 3 | 102.5 | 105.0 |
|  | 76.7 | 81.9 | 89.0 | 79.7 | 81.2 | 81.6 | 82.2 | 82.8 | 86.6 | 88.0 | 89.4 | 91.9 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 93.5 | 91.7 |
| Nonresidential | 51.9 | 57.4 | 64.9 | 54.3 | 55.5 | 56.6 | 58.2 | 59.2 | 62.3 | 63.4 | 65.5 | 68.4 | 70.8 | 71.3 | 73.9 | 73. 8 |
|  | 24.8 | 24.6 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 25.7 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 20.5 | 17. 3. |
| Change in business inventories.............. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 5.8 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 13.2 |
| Net exports of goods and se | 5.6 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4. 7 |
| Govt purchases of goods and services, total . do. | 109.6 | 111.3 | 114.1 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 113.3 | 111.3 | 110. 1 | 111.5 | 113.2 | 115.0 | 116.6 | 118.3 | 120.4 | -124.9 | 128.8 |
|  | 59.5 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 58.7 | 58.2 | 59.7 | 57.4 | 56.1 | 56.2 | 57.3 | 58.3 | 59.3 | 60.4 | 61.9 | -65. 5 | 68.1 |
|  | 50.1 | 53.4 | 56.3 | 50.9 | 52.0 | 53.6 | 53.9 | 54.0 | 55.3 | 55.9 | 56.7 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 58.5 | 59.4 |  |

shown in this column appear on pp. 14-16 of this issue of the SURVEY. $\dagger$ Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised (see p. 11 ff.
of the July 1966 issue of the SURVEY); revisions prior to May 1965 for personal income appent
on p. 18 ff. of the July 1966 issue of the SURvey. of Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1963 | 1964 | 196\% | 1964 |  |  |  | 1965 |  |  |  | 1966 |  |  |  | 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | 1 | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV. | I |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Quarterly Series-Continued

## NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT-Con

Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates


DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME $\dagger$ Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rate Personal income Less: Personal tax and nontax payments. Equals: Disposable personal income Equals: Personal saving

NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS ${ }^{\circ}$

## Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted

(Credits +; debits ~
Exports of goods and services (excl. transiers under Military grants)--......................... Military sales. Other services
Imports of goods and services.
Merchandise, adjusted, excl. military Military expenditures.
Income on foreign investments in the $U . S$
Unilateral transfers, net (excl. military grants)
Transactions in U.S. private assets, net; increase
Transactions in U.S. Govt. assets, excl. official
reserve assets; increase $(-)$
Transactions in U.S. official reserve assets, net
Transactions in foreign assets in the U.S., net (U.S.
liabilities); increase ( + ) .-.............................. do 8
other assets
Unrecorded transactions
Balance on liquidity basis-increase in -
reserve assets and decrease in liquid liabilities to
all foreigners; decrease (-) ................... mil. \$
crease in U.S. official reserve assets and decrease in
liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign


- Revised. pPreliminary. a See note ${ }^{1}$ on D . S-1.

Estimates for Oct.-Dec 1966 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business

- Estimates for Jan.-Mar. 1967 based on anticipated capital expenditures of business Anticipated expenditures for the year 1966 are as follows (in bil. 8): All industries, 60.56 ; manu facturing, total, 27.01 ; durable goods industries, 14.04; nondurable goods industries, 12.96 mining, 1.47 ; railroad, 1.94; transportation, 3.48 ; public utilities, 8.31 ; commercial and othe


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Monthly Series

| PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: $\dagger$ <br> Total personal income.................................. \$.- | 496.0 | 535.1 | 553.2 | 558.2 | 560.2 | 564.7 | 569.0 | 570.5 | 573.0 | 577.2 | 580.0 | 585.4 | 590.0 | 594.4 | - 598.5 | 601.5 |
| Wage and salary disbursements, total.-.do | 333.6 | 358.4 | 371.4 | 374.1 | 376.8 | 380.1 | 382.9 | 384.7 | 387.0 | 390.5 | 393.7 | 397.0 | 399.5 | 402.3 | -405. 1 | 407.4 |
| Commodity-producing industries, total do | 134.0 | 144.3 | 149.2 | 150.7 | 152.1 | 153.9 | 155.4 | 156.0 | 156.8 | 158.1 | 158. 2 | 159.8 | 160.7 | 161.5 | -162.4 | 163.0 |
| Manufacturing-....................... | !07.2 | 115.5 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 121.8 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 125. 2 | 125. 9 | 127.0 | 127.1 | 128.9 | 129.6 | 130.7 | -131.4 | 131.6 |
| Distributive industries | 81.2 | 86.7 | 89.2 | 89.7 | 90.1 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 93.6 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 95.1 | r 95.8 | 96.3 |
| Service industrie | 54.1 | 58.1 | 60.6 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 61.2 | 61.7 | 62.0 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 64.9 | 65.4 | 65.8 | 66.2 |
| Government. | ${ }^{64.3}$ | 69.2 | 72.4 | 72.9 | 73.6 | 74.1 | 74.5 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.6 | 78.0 | 78.8 | 79.5 | 80.2 | 81.0 | 81.9 |
| Other labor income | 16.6 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.9 |
| Proprietors' income: <br> Business and professiona | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.4 |
| Farm... | 12.0 | 15. 1 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 55.5 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.4 |
| Rental income of persons......-...........do | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.2 |
|  | 17.3 | 19.2 | 30.2 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 21.0 41.0 | 20.9 41.4 | 21.0 41.8 | 21.2 42.1 | 21.1 42.3 | 21.1 42.6 | 21.0 43.1 | 21.2 43.8 4 | 21.2 44.3 4 | -21.2 | 19.8 |
| Personal interest income-.-...-.-.-...-.-. - do | 34.6 36.8 | 389.7 | 39.7 40.3 | 40.0 41.4 | 40.5 42.3 | 41.0 42.6 | 41.4 42.9 | 41.8 42.6 | ${ }_{42.5}^{42.1}$ | 42.3 43.2 | 42.6 43.5 | 43.1 45.1 | 43.8 46.0 | 44.3 47.2 | 44.8 47.8 | 45.3 48.8 |
| Less personal contributions for social insurance $\begin{gathered}\text { bil. } \$ . .\end{gathered}$ | 12.5 | 3.2 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17. | 7.2 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.9 |
| rotal nonagricultural income................do | 479.7 | 515.6 | 532.6 | 537.2 | 538.8 | 543.0 | 547.0 | 549.1 | 551.9 | 556.5 | 559.8 | 565.4 | 570.1 | 574.6 | \% 578.6 | 581.4 |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments (48 States), total $\ddagger \ldots \ldots$................. | 39,115 | 41,639 | 4,578 | 3,836 | 3,702 | 3,010 | 3,158 | 2,878 | 2,793 | 3,154 | 3,408 | 4,460 | 5,053 | 5,810 | 4,868 | - |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total ...do | 36,946 | 39, 187 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 494$ | 3,782 | 3,636 | 2,843 | 2,984 | 2,759 | 2,753 | 3,124 | 3, 279 | 3,515 | 4,089 | 5,324 | 4.784 |  |
| Crops .-.and products total | 17,136 19,810 | 17,334 | 2.428 2,066 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } 775 \\ 2,007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,693 | 955 1,888 | 217 2,167 | $\begin{array}{r}752 \\ 2,007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 727 2,026 | 1,139 | 1,409 | 133418 | 1,889 2,200 | 2,960 2,364 | $\stackrel{2}{2,638}$ |  |
| Livestock and products, totalo Dairy products............ | 19,810 5,022 | 21,853 5,070 | ${ }^{2,066} 414$ | 2, 0074 | 1,943 | 1,888 | 2, ${ }^{167}$ | ${ }^{2,007}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,068 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,990 \\ \hline 171\end{array}$ | 1, 869 | ${ }_{-}^{2,164}$ | ${ }^{2}$, 465 | 2, 364 | 2, 468 |  |
|  | 11, 126 | 12,943 | 1,293 | 1,203 | 1,172 | 1,150 | 1,329 | 1,189 | 1,186 | 1,177 | 1,065 | 1,346 | 1,342 | 1,482 | 1,283 |  |
|  | 3,333 | 3, 527 | 346 | 338 | 294 | 291 | 333 | 310 | 309 | 313 | 318 | 354 | 378 | 383 | 383 |  |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 115 | 122 | 167 | 141 | 135 | 106 | 11 | 103 | 102 | ${ }_{99}^{116}$ | 122 | 131 | 152 | 198 | 178 |  |
|  | 124 107 | 126 | 212 <br> 134 | 15 | 148 126 | 83 123 | 141 | 66 130 | 63 132 | 129 | 121 | 142 | 143 | 153 | 139 |  |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities.................... $1957-59=100$ | 118 | 119 | 167 | 134 | 128 | 93 | 94 | 87 | 90 | 107 | 111 | 116 | 136 | 178 | 119 |  |
|  | 118 | 120 | 219 | 157 | 151 | 78 | 60 | 48 | 49 | 90 | 111 | 104 | 148 | 232 | 118 |  |
| Livestock and products...-..-..........-do | 118 | 118 | 128 | 118 | 111 | 104 | 120 | 116 | 120 | 120 | 112 | 125 | 126 | 139 | 120 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadj., total index (incl utilities) $0^{\text {a }}$ - $-1957-59=100 .$. | 132.3 | 143.4 | 148.2 | 146.7 | 148.5 | 152.3 | 154.6 | 154.8 | 156.0 | 159.3 | 150.9 | 156.8 | 161.3 | + 163.7 | r 160.3 | 157. ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| By industry groupings: <br> Manufacturing, total........................... do | 133.1 | 145.0 | 150.5 | 148.3 | 150.1 | 154.4 | 157.1 | 157.9 | 158.9 | 162.2 | 152.1 | 158.0 | 163.6 |  | 163.5 | 159.3 |
| Durable manufact | 133.5 | 148.4 | 154.5 | 155.4 | 156.5 | 160.6 | 163.9 | 164.9 | 166.1 | 169.0 | 158.2 | 160.4 | 169.5 | -173.2 | -170.7 | 168.5 |
| Nondurable manu | 132.6 | 140.8 | 145.5 | 139.5 | 142.1 | 146.6 | 148.6 | 149.2 | 149.8 | 153.8 | 144.4 | 155.0 | 156.3 | +159.4 | -154. 5 | 147.8 |
| Mining | 111.5 | 114.8 | 117.3 | 117.5 | 115.6 | 117.0 | 118.7 | 115.5 | 121.3 | 122.7 | 118.2 | 123. 6 | 122.8 | -124, 1 | -121.3 | 123.0 |
| Utilities | 151.3 | 160.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By market groupings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final products, total. .-......-. .-......... do | 131.8 | 142.5 | 148.7 | 146.6 | 148.5 | 151.7 | 153.4 | 152.6 | 152.9 | 157.8 | 150.0 | 154.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 161.2$ | r 164.7 | - 160.2 | 157.11 |
| Consumer goods. | 131.7 | 140.3 | 145.3 | 140.1 | 142.0 | 145.7 | 146.7 |  |  | 150.0 |  |  |  | $\bigcirc 157.9$ | r 151.1 | 145.1 |
| Automotive and home | 142.8 | 159.9 | 173.3 | 168.7 | 167.8 | 171.3 | 172.7 | 173.1 | 169.9 | 172.0 | 142.4 | 132.0 | 165.8 | -185.0 | +177.3 | 168 |
| Apparcl and staples | 128.1 | 134.1 | 136.4 | 131.1 | 133.8 | 137.6 | 138.5 | 136.7 | 136.9 | 142.9 | 139.0 | 150.4 | 149.6 | 149.3 |  |  |
| Equipment, including defen | 132.0 | 147.0 | 156.1 | 160.3 | 162.3 | 164.6 | 167.8 | 167.9 | 170.3 | 174.6 | 172.0 | 173.5 | 177.8 | +179.5 | r 179.6 | 18\% 4 |
| Materials. | 132.8 | 144.2 | 147.6 | 146.8 | 148.5 | 152.7 | 155.7 | 156.7 | 158.7 | 160.7 | 151.8 | 158.7 | 161.3 | - 162.8 | 160.2 | 157.4 |
| Durable goods material | 131.2 | 144.3 | 145.4 | 145.9 | 147.7 | 152.3 | 155.9 | 158,3 | 160.0 | 162.4 | 152.1 | 158.4 | 162.7 | -163.4 | $\bigcirc 159.7$ | ${ }_{159}^{156}$ |
| Nondurable materials | 134.4 | 144.1 | 149.9 | 147.8 | 149.3 | 153.3 | 155.6 | 155.0 | 157.4 | 159.1 | 151.4 | 159.0 | 159.9 | -162.3 | -160.8 | 159 |
| Seas. adj, total index (incl. utilities) $0^{7}$. . . . . . do | 132.3 | 143.4 | 146.7 | 149.0 | 150.6 | 152.4 | 153.7 | 153.9 | 155.3 | 156.5 | 157.2 | 158.0 | r 157.7 | 158. | + 158.6 | 58 |
| By industry groupings: <br> Manufacturing, total........................... do | 133.1 | 145.0 | 148.6 | 151.0 | 152.9 | 154.7 | 155.9 | 156.6 | 157.6 | 158.9 | 159.4 | 160.1 | +160. | 161.4 | 161. | 161.0 |
| Durable manufactures $¢$. ............... - do | 133.5 | 148.4 | 151.8 | 155.2 | 158.1 | 160.7 | 161.9 | 162.9 | 164.2 | 165.4 | 166.1 | 167.1 | +167.3 | -169.1 | 167.6 | 167.3 |
| Primary metals...................... do | 129.1 | 137.6 | 120.6 | 126.5 | 131.9 | 138.3 | 141.8 | 142.4 | 146.5 | 148.0 | 148.6 | 148.7 | +146. 4 | -144.6 | T 139.4 | 137 |
| Iron and steel | 126.5 | 133.6 | 110.5 | 118.5 | 122.9 | 129.1 | 1336 | 138.8 | 141.1 | 142.1 | 143.3 <br> 16.4 <br> 1 | ${ }_{162.1}^{142.2}$ | ${ }_{-}^{1399.0}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 137.2 \\ +167.0\end{array}$ | +133.3 163.1 | 129 |
| Nonferrous metals and products....do | ${ }_{132.7}^{138.3}$ | 1147.8 | 158.8 153.6 | ${ }_{156.3}^{161.3}$ | 164.3 157.7 | 172.5 161.6 | 174.5 | 166.0 161.4 | 165.9 | 161.8 | 162.1 | 161.4 | 163.0 | 164.2 | - 164.5 | $16 i$ |
| Structural metal parts.................do | 130.3 | 145.4 | 152.6 | 154.0 | 154.2 | 158.9 | 158.9 | 159.1 | 158.4 | 158.8 | 157.7 | 158.8 | 158.6 | 159.0 | - 159.7 | 161 |
| Machinery............................do | 141.4 | 160.5 | 168.3 | 171.0 | 174.5 | 176.4 | 176.1 | 178.6 | 180.6 | 182.8 | 186.6 | 189.6 | - 188.8 | 191.1 | 189.8 | 189 |
| Nonelectrical machinery........... do | 142.1 | 160.4 | 167.8 | 169.2 | 171.9 | 174.4 | 174.0 | 174.5 | 177.7 | 180.3 | 184.7 | 186.7 | 188.6 | 190.0 | 189.5 | $1 \times 9$ |
| Electrical machinery --............do | 140.6 | 160.6 | 169.0 | 173.5 | 177.9 | 179.2 | 178.9 | 184.1 | 184.4 | 186.0 | 189.1 | 193.4 | 189.2 | r 192.6 $r$ | ${ }^{-190.3}$ | 19: |
| Transportation equipment 9 | 130.7 | 149.2 | 157.2 | 160.4 | 163.0 | 164.1 | 166.1 | 165.9 | 165.8 | 167.1 | 166.0 | 166.0 | 168.3 | ${ }^{r} 174.8$ | - 172.6 | $17 \%$ |
| Motor vehicles and parts.... | 150.1 112.4 | 175.2 125.3 | 178.0 138.0 | 178.7 143.4 | 176.7 150.1 | ${ }_{153.1}^{175.5}$ | 176.9 155.8 | 176.1 156.4 | 169.9 161.9 | 169.4 164.7 | ${ }_{169 .} 16.2$ | ${ }_{172.5}^{158.1}$ | 164.6 171.1 | r176. <br> $r 173$ | 169.9 +174.9 | 1717 |
| Instruments and related products. . . do | 136.4 | 151.4 | 159.0 | 162.2 | 166.8 | 169.4 | 171.9 | 174.6 | 176.4 | 176.5 | 177.0 | 177.4 | 179.5 | - 181.8 | 181.3 | 183 |
| Clay, glass, and stone products.......do | 126.0 | 133.5 | 136.8 | 140.6 | 142.4 | 142.2 | 143.0 | 141.9 | 139.5 | 141.0 | 138.5 | 140.5 | 141.2 | 137.8 | 136.8 | 136 |
| Lumber and products...-....-.-..... do | 112.6 | 117.4 | 119.1 | 125.4 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 129.3 | 130.7 | 122.7 | 122.9 | 119.9 | 111.3 | 110.0 | r 111.3 | 1199.4 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures.............. do | 143.4 | 157.4 | 162.6 | 166.2 | 165.4 | 167.7 | 168.8 | 169.6 | 173.8 | 174.6 | 169.7 | 175.3 | 173.2 | ${ }^{2} 173.2$ | 174.1 | 174 |
| Miscellancous manufactures | 133.4 | 146.0 | 153.0 | 155.5 | 151.2 | 155.3 | 156.8 | 157.2 | 159.5 | 159.3 | 157.2 | 158.7 | +158.4 | '157.2 | -158. 1 | 160 |
| Nondurable manufactures....-......... do | 132.6 | 140.8 | 144.5 | 145.7 | 146.4 | 147.3 | 148.5 | 148.7 | 149.4 | 150.7 | 151.3 | 151.3 | ${ }_{r} 150.9$ | - 151.7 | -159.8 | 153.2 |
| Textile nill products.................... do | 122.9 | 134.9 | 139.1 | 140.1 | 140.4 | 140.7 | 142.0 | 143.5 | 143.7 | 144.0 | 143.4 | 142.1 | -141.7 | 142.3 | 142.5 |  |
| Apparel products-.................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 134.1 | 145.1 | 147.2 | 148.5 | 145.6 | 148.4 | 149.4 | 150.3 | 149.9 | 152.0 | 149.7 | 147.7 | '148.4 | 148.3 |  |  |
| Leather and products | 102.6 | 108.2 | 110.1 | 113.9 | 111.4 | 109.7 | 112.2 | 115.5 | 112.1 | 114.2 | 111.1 | 110.4 | -109.9 | 114.1 |  |  |
| Paper and products. | 133.4 | 142.3 | 147.4 | 149.3 | 150.6 | 148.5 | 150.2 | 150.2 | 153.0 | 154.1 | 156. 2 | 153.1 | 151.2 | 153.3 | 153.1 |  |
| - Revised. $p$ I'reliminary, $\dagger$ See corresponding figures and indexes of cash receipts and volume of prior to May 1965 appear in the IDent. of Agricult | marketing | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-1. } \ddagger+ \\ & \text { revised } \\ & \text { ion, } \mathrm{Fa} \end{aligned}$ | evised s <br> beginni <br> m Inco | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ries. } \mathrm{b} \\ & \text { co } \\ & \text { Situa } \end{aligned}$ |  | July 19 1964 to prior | $\begin{aligned} & 966 . \\ & \text { incorpo } \\ & \text { osept. } \end{aligned}$ | Ineludes ate new 65 will | data for data and e shown | items not to refle later. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ot show } \\ & \text { ct ase } \end{aligned}$ | separat new sea | onal fac | Revis ors: rev | d begim | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ing Jall. } \\ & \text { nonths } \end{aligned}$ |



## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $\sigma^{7}$－Continued <br> Federal Reserve Inder of Quantity Output－Con．

Seasonally adjusted indexes $\sigma^{7-}$ Continued


Mining
Coal－oil and natural gas Crude oil．
Stone and earth minerals

By market groupings：
Final products，totalor－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Consumer goods atomotive and home goods．

Automotive products． Autos Auto parts and allied products
Irome goods ${ }^{\circ}$ Appliances Appliances，TV，and radios．
aparel and staples Apparel，inel．knit goods and shoes．．．do Consumer staples．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Beverages and tobacco－ Drugs，soap，and toiletries Consumer fuel and lighting

Equipment，including defense 9 ． Business equipment． Commercial equipment Freight and passenger equipment
Farm equipment．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－
Materialso
Durable goods materials $\%$ Equipment．．
Construction．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Business supplies General business supplies

Business fuel and power Mineral fuels．

BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES
Mfg．and trade sales（seas．adj．），total $\ddagger \ddagger \ldots$ ．．．．．．．．il．\＄．

| Manufacturing，total． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durable goods industries |  |
| Nondurable goods industr |  |
| Retail trade，total $\dagger$ |  |
| Durable goods stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．do． |  |
| Nondurable goods stores．．－．．．．．．－．－．．．do． |  |
|  |  |
| Durable goods establishments＿－．－．－．－．．．．．．．do．．． Nondurable goods establishments．．．．．．．．．do．． |  |
|  |  |
| Mfg ．and trade inventories，book value，end of year or month（seas．adj．），total $\ddagger$ ．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．\＄ |  |
| Manufacturing，total．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． |  |
| Durable goods industries． $\qquad$ do．．．－ Nondurable goods industries． do． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Merchant wholesalers，total $\ddagger$ ．－．．．．．．．．－．．．．．do． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$p$ Preliminary．：Based on unadiusted data
or Includes data for items not shown separately
§The term＂business＂here includes only manufacturing and trade；business inventories
as shown on p．S－1 cover data for all types of producers，both farm and nonfarm．Unad－ justed data for manufacturing are shown on p．S－5；those for retail trade on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-11$





| 8 | 可 | 出远 | 为荗古 | 8 | 0 | －－ |  |  |  |  | $x \rightarrow-1$. | ＝0．－1 $=x$ co |  | － |  | $\because$－ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \％ |  | 事乐気 | 馹出 | $\stackrel{\infty}{9}$ |  | 嵒出采易 | 贵に気象品 |  |  |  |  | 客㫛 | 只嵒8 |  |  | 気象象 |
|  | 蚵 |  | 㤩家突 | 怒途 | 8 | $0$ |  | $0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 040 \\ & 0-10-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow+\infty$ $-\operatorname{sen} 0$ | M 1000～～1 | cruviso | －iver | $1-+\infty$ $\omega 0 \infty$ | -icerno |  | $x_{0}$ |
| 禺家 | 灾 | 0－0 | $5-2$ 000 | 或呺虫 | － | ごき | 品品思思 | 出句乐乐采 |  |  | 忒式気 |  | 甬出穴 | 或谔 | cy， |  | － |
|  | 긍 | 咸乐电 | 领苟 | ${ }_{6}^{\infty}$ | $\cdots$ | $\rightarrow 0 \infty$ | $\rightarrow+50$ | wos－ir | 000000 | on－cis | － 0 动 | $\omega-1+00^{\circ}$ | －$+\infty$ |  | － | $x \operatorname{crs} 0 \times 0$ | －1pacte |
|  | \％ | －ッ可 | －，－ | E130 | $\stackrel{\infty}{3}$ |  |  |  | － |  | 边 | ¢608s | 5 |  | 岛気気 |  |  |
|  | 3 | ， | 呂容曻 |  | 芯 | 心 $\times$ | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | $\infty$－ | いoraicos | $\infty$ | caterc | －000－5－1 | ， | $\cdots$ | c |  | －10ヵが |
|  | － | －0ット1 | － | N13 | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | 事家 | is |  | すぜい | 家忥 |  |  | 戟出 | 実 |  |  |  |
|  | 哭 |  | 忒岢空 | 式嵒筞 | ¢ | －00 | 心－05 | －ivos | いいの日大寺 | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | cos | 0 | － | \％ |  |  |  | 号 |  |  | crin | － | $\infty$ | ¢1sw |  | い |


| is ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | cis $0^{\circ}$ | crioifis | 600000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合- } \\ & \text { GO } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  －ロ O 心 |  かけかいた |

$\dagger$ See corresponding note on p．S－11．
$\ddagger$ Revised series．The panel of reporters in the Census Burean wholesale sample has been updated to reflect information from the 1963 Census of Wholesale Trade；comparable data （mil．\＄）： $\mathbf{M f g}$ ．and trade sales，total， 76,558 ；retail trade，total， 23,076 ；durable goods stores， 7,723 ．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate. ${ }^{2}$ Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
(ratio): Mtg. and trade total, 1.47; retail trade, total, 1.37; durable goods stores, $1.77 . \quad$ Corrected

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |  |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | $J_{\text {une }}$ | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | 13ec. |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ${ }^{\text {or }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations ( 50 States and Dist. Col.): <br> Unadjusted.-............................................................. | 197,724 | 203, 897 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 15,130 \\ 17,418 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 18,185 \\ 16,999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 19,731 \\ 17,67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,585 \\ & 17,868 \end{aligned}$ | 20,136 17,305 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,299 \\ 17,022 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 17,036 \\ 16,603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,500 \\ & 16,641 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 15,336 \\ & 16,68 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,149 \\ & 16,224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,528 \\ 15,564 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,241 \\ & 16,305 \end{aligned}$ | 13,982 |
| industrial and commercial <br> Failures, total Fallures ${ }^{\circ}$ | 13,501 | 13, 514 | 1,033 | 1,090 | 1,084 | 946 | 1,226 | 1,106 | 997 | 1,077 | 1,017 | 1,249 | 1,042 | 1,150 | 1,112 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | 1,2 | 1,299 | 103 | 119 | 101 | 103 | 136 | 121 | 108 | 100 | -94 | 112 | 123 | 138 | ${ }_{214}^{127}$ |
| Construction.......... | 2, 2 | - $\begin{array}{r}2,513 \\ 2,097\end{array}$ | 201 | ${ }_{156}^{210}$ | 203 <br> 160 | 167 139 | 209 171 | 206 154 15 | ${ }_{121}^{210}$ | 212 | $\begin{array}{r}186 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 276 <br> 191 <br> 1 | 159 | 154 | 145 |
| Retail trade- | 6,241 | 6,250 | 477 | 492 | 515 | 430 | 601 | 509 | 459 | 511 | 492 | 567 | 479 | 542 | 526 |
|  | 1,392 | 1,355 | 97 | 113 | 105 | 107 | 115 | 116 | 99 | 97 | 101 | 103 | 95 | 103 | 100 |
| Liabilities (current), total.................thous. \$.. | 1,329,223 | 1,321,666 | 71,722 | 97, 575 | 103, 175 | 95,536 | 103,471 | 110, 141 | 96,376 | 123, 575 | 69, 876 | 178,088 | 129,162 | 108, 046 | 106, 732 |
| Commercial service..........................do | 182,527 | 248, 223 |  | 7,895 | 8,021 |  | 11,005 | 20,761 |  | 27, 123 | 4,459 | 38,358 |  | 8,230 | 161 |
|  | 262, 392 | 290,980 | 14,420 | 22,741 | 13, 877 | 24,306 | 16, 630 | 35, 024 | 23,832 | 20,736 | 18,233 | 33, 193 | 24, 111 | 24,399 | ${ }^{24,523}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Manufacturing and mining..............-d }}^{\text {Retail }}$ drade. | 361, 864 | 350,324 | 22, 339 | 24,972 | 23, 229 | ${ }^{18,163}$ | 29,928 | ${ }_{22}^{22,011}$ | ${ }^{20,164}$ | 28,330 | 19, 230 |  | 50, 411 | 34,992 |  |
|  | 240, 492 | 144, 361 | 20, ${ }_{6}^{202}$ | 13,174 |  | $\xrightarrow{35,165}$ | -29,749 16 | $\xrightarrow{22,44} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {17,926 }}^{17}$ | 14,858 | $\stackrel{18}{18,797}$ | 32, 552 | ${ }_{15,875}^{23,928}$ | 14,382 | 14, 337 |
| Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns. | ${ }^{153.2}$ | 153.3 | 51.4 | 54.2 | 50.7 | 44.1 | 50.2 | 47.4 | 45.8 | 49.4 | 52.3 | 60.8 | 56.6 | 57.2 | 55.6 |

COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices received, all farm products $\ddagger \ldots . .1910-14=100 \ldots$ | 237 | 248 | 249 | 259 | 262 | 270 | 239 | 265 | 263 | 264 | 267 | 272 | 270 | 266 | 259 | 258 |
|  | 239 | 232 | 219 | 224 | 226 | 232 | 231 | 236 | 239 | 241 | 245 | 241 | 236 | 233 | 230 | 230 |
| Commercial vegetables..........-...........do | 247 | 261 | 259 | 259 | 287 | 312 | 291 | 313 | 290 | 281 | 304 | 309 | 270 | 259 | 295 | 279 |
| Cotton..-.................................- do | 262 | 245 | 245 | 236 | 225 | 224 | 236 | 240 | 240 | 246 | 252 | 179 | 179 | 190 | 185 | 186 |
| Feed grains and hay .......................do | 166 | 173 | 156 | 166 | 171 | 174 | 170 | 172 | 175 | 175 | 182 | 188 | 190 | 184 | 183 | 187 |
| Food grains....................-....-....-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 190 | 164 | 167 | 170 | 171 | 173 | 171 | 168 | 174 | 189 | 204 | 199 | 198 | 188 | 189 | 191 |
|  | 307 | 236 | 211 | 231 | 225 | 232 | 234 | 243 | 262 | 269 | 224 | 241 | 255 | 274 | 232 | 219 |
| Tobacco......................................do | 490 | 513 | 550 | 549 | 540 | 545 | 545 | 547 | 546 | 546 | 546 | 559 | 571 | 563 | 540 | 564 |
| Livestock and produ | 236 | 261 | 275 | 290 | 293 | 303 | 303 | 291 | 284 | 283 | 285 | 298 | 299 | 294 | 284 | 282 |
| Dairy products. | 256 | 261 | 282 | 281 | 277 | 277 | 277 | 272 | 266 | 267 | 285 | 301 | 318 | 328 | 325 | 321 |
| Meat animals | 270 | 319 | 332 | 357 | 369 | 384 | 380 | 365 | 361 | 359 | 351 | 365 | 354 | 343 | 323 | 322 |
| Poultry and eggs-............--..........-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 142 | 145 | 155 | 164 | 160 | 170 | 174 | 161 | 150 | 147 | 153 | 162 | 168 | 160 | 163 | 158 |
| Prices paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities and services...............do. | 282 | 288 | 289 | 291 | 293 | 295 | 297 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 297 | 299 | 301 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Family living items............................... do. | 300 | 306 | 307 | 309 | 309 | 312 | 314 | 314 | 315 | 314 | 315 | 317 | 318 | 318 | 318 | 318 |
| Production items.....-.....---................do. | 270 | 276 | 276 | 278 | 281 | 282 | 284 | 283 | 283 | 283 | 285 | 287 | 289 | 287 | 286 | 286 |
| All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index) $\ldots \ldots . . \quad 1910-14=100$ | 313 | 321 | 322 | 324 | 327 | 329 | 331 | 333 | 333 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 337 | 337 | 337 | 337 |
| Parity ratio§...............-.....................d. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 76 | 77 | 77 | 80 | 80 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 77 | 7 |
| CONSUM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted indexes: <br> All items. $1957-59=100 .$ | 108.1 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 2111.0 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 114.7 |
| Special group indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items less shelter.....................do | 108.0 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 114.3 |
| All items less food | 108.9 | 110.4 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 114.8 | 114.9 |
| Commodities .............................do | 105.2 | 106.4 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 108.0 | 108.4 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 110.2 | 110.1 |
| Nondurables | 106.0 | 107.9 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 109.6 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 112.9 | 113.0 |
| Durables $9 . . .-$-.-....................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 103.0 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.1 |
|  | 101.2 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 98.4 | 99.3 | 98.6 |
| Used cars...............................do | 121.6 | 120.8 | 118.7 | 118.2 | 114.8 | 114.0 | 115. 4 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 118.2 | 120.3 | 122.1 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 119.3 | 114.2 |
| Commodities less food...................do | 104.4 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 105. 6 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 107.0 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 1077 |
| Services.................................................. | 115.2 | 117.8 | 119.0 | 119.3 | 119.5 | 119.7 | 120.1 | 121.1 | 12.5 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 123.0 | 123.5 | 124.1 | 144.7 | 125. 2 |
| Services less rent................................do | 117.0 | 120.0 | 121.3 | 121.6 | 121.8 | 122.0 | 122.5 | 123.6 | 124.1 | 124.8 | 125.5 | 125.9 | 126.5 | 127.1 | 127.7 | 128.3 |
| Food우................................... do | 106.4 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 110.6 | 111.4 | 113.1 | 113.9 | 114.0 | 113.5 | 113.9 | 114.3 | 115.8 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 114.8 | 114.8 |
|  | 98.6 | 105.1 | 108.5 | 110.1 | 112.9 | 115.7 | 116.9 | 115.6 |  | 114.2 |  | 114.5 | 114.8 | 113.8 | 111.8 | 110.8 |
| Dairy products | 104.7 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 106.1 | 106.6 | 107.0 | 108. 1 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 111.0 | 114.8 | 116.0 | 117.1 | 116.7 | 116.5 |
| Fruits and vegetables...--..............do | 115.3 | 115.2 | 109.9 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 116.5 | 117.4 | 119.8 | 119.2 | 121.7 | 121.5 | 122.3 | 116.6 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 114.3 |
| Housing | 107.2 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 109.4 | 109.2 | 109.4 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 110.7 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 113.0 |
| Shelter $\%$ | 108.7 | 110.6 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 113.0 | 113.5 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 115.0 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 116.4 |
| Rent. | 107.8 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 111.3 |
| Homeownership | 109.1 | 111.4 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 114.3 | 115.0 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 116.4 | 116.8 | 117.4 | 177.8 | 118.6 |
| Fuel and utilities 8 --....-.-.......... do | 107.3 | 107. 2 | 107.9 | 108.1 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 108.0 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 108.4 |
| Fuel oil and coat--.....---.........-do | 103.5 | 105.6 | 107.2 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.0 | 108.9 | 108.5 | 108.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 108.9 | 110.2 |
| Gas and electricity-....................do. | 107.9 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.0 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 108.1 | 107.9 |
| Household furnishings and operation do | 102.8 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 106.5 | 106. 7 |
| Apparel and upkeep..................... do | 105.7 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 108.2 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 109.4 | 109.2 | 109.2 | 110.7 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.3 |
|  | 109.3 | 111.1 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.3 | 114.3 | 114.5 | 113.8 |
|  | 107.9 | 109.7 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 111.3 | 112.3 | $112.2{ }^{\text {i }}$ | 111.7 |
| Public | 119.0 | 121.4 | 121.6 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122. 1 | 122.8 | 129.1 | 129.2 | 129.5 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 129.8 |
|  | 113.6 | 115.6 | 116.4 | 116. 6 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 117.6 | 118.1 | 118.4 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 119.5 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 120.8 | 121.0 |
| Medical care................................ do | 119.4 | 122.3 | 123.4 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 124.5 | 125. 3 | 125.8 | 126.3 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.4 | 129.4 | 130.4 | 131.3 | 131.9 |
| Personal care-........-.-.-.-.-............-d | 109.2 | 109.9 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 111. 0 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 113.7 |
| Reading and recreation.................-do | 114.1 | 115.2 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 116.6 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.3 | 118.4 |
| Seasonally adjusted indexes:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food.... |  |  |  | 110.8 | 111.6 | 113.1 | 114.2 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 115.5 | 115.3 | 115.6 | 115.1 | 115. 0 |
| Apparel and upkeer |  |  |  | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.5 | 108. 8 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 110.5 | 110.8 | 111.3 | 111.7 |
| Transportation. |  |  |  | 111.3 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 113.4 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 113.5 |
| - Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Based on unadjusted data. |  |  |  |  |  | tRevisions for Jan. 1963-Mar. 1965 are available upon request. <br> § Ratio of prices reccived to prices paid (parity index). of Includes data for jtems not |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Beginning with indexes for Jan. 1966, data for six additional areas (Cincinnati, Houston, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Diego) have been incorporated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | shown separately. ${ }^{*}$ New series. Beginning with indexes for Jan. 1966, seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | indexes for selected groups and subgroups of the CPI were published by the Dept. of Labor. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| first used in calculating the Dee. 1965-Jan. 1966 pric $\sigma^{2}$ Compiled by Dun \& Bradstreet. Ine. (failures d | bange. are for | 8 State | and Di | Col.). |  | Additional information and a description of the BLS Seasonal Factor Method are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington. D.C. 20210. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of RUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES $\sigma^{7}$ <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spot market prices, basic commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 Commodities. . - - .-. -- | 197.7 | 1104.7 | 106.1 | 108.9 | 112. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 113.8 | 113.6 | 112.5 | 110.7 | 111.4 | 113.1 | 110.6 | 107.3 | 103.7 | 102.6 | 102. 8 |
| 9 Foodstuffs .--.---...................... do. | 188.8 | 191.9 | 93.9 | 97.9 | 100.7 | 101.9 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 102.0 118.4 | 105.3 118.8 | 109.3 | 105.1 108.9 | 100.1 106.3 | 98.1 105.9 | 98.6 105.8 |
| 13 Raw industrials ........................ do | ${ }^{1} 104.6$ | ${ }^{1} 114.6$ | 115.5 | 117.1 | 120.5 | 122.9 | 123.5 | 121.5 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 118.8 | 111.7 | 108.9 | 106.3 | 105.9 | 105.8 |
| All commod | 100.5 | 1025 | 103.5 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 105. 4 | 105. 4 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.2 | 105.9 | 105.9 |
| By stage of processing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials for further processing .-. do | 94.1 | 98.9 | 100.8 | 103. ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 105. 2 | 107.5 | 106.9 | 106.3 | 105.7 | 105.6 104.9 | 107.8 105.4 | 107.4 105.8 | 106.1 105.6 | 103.6 105 16 | +101. 10.3 | 100.8 105.4 1 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, etc.... do | 100.9 | 103.6 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 103.9 106.4 | 104.3 106.3 | 104.8 106.2 | 104.9 106.4 | 10.8 105.4 107.0 | 105.8 | 105.6 108.1 | 105.3 | + 105.38 | 105.4 107.6 |
|  | 101.8 | 103.6 | 104. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 105.3 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 100.4 | 106.3 | 104.2 | 106. 4 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 108.1 | 107.8 |  | 107. ${ }^{8}$ |
| Durable goods. | 102.4 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104. 6 | 104.9 | 105.3 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 106. 2 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.6 | -10te 9 | 107.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 99.1 | 101.5 | 102.9 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 105.5 | 105. 3 | 105. 1 | 105.0 | 105.2 | 109.4 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 105.8 | 105.1 | 104.9 |
| Total manufactures..---.....-- - . . . . . . . do | 101.1 | 102.8 | 103. 7 | 104.1 | 104. 4 | 164.9 | 105. 0 | 105.1 | 105. 5 | 105. 6 | 106. 0 | 106. 4 | 106.4 | 106.3 | -106.2 | 106. ${ }^{107}$ |
| 1)urable manufactures. ....-............do | 102.5 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104. 5 | 104.8 | 105. 1 | 105.6 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106. 1 | 109.3 | 106.3 | 106.7 | + 107.0 | 107.1 |
| Nondurable manufactures .............. do | 99.7 | 101.9 | 103.2 | 103.8 | 104. 3 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 105. 1 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 105.7 | 105.3 | 105.3 |
| Farm products and processe | 98.0 | 102. 1 | 104.3 | 106, 5 | 107.7 | 109.8 | 109.4 | 108.7 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 109.9 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 108.8 | 10. 1 | 10f. ${ }^{-7}$ |
| Farm products $¢$ | 94.3 | 98.4 | 100.3 | 103.0 | 104. 5 | 107.4 | 105. 8 | 106.4 | 104.5 | 104.2 | ${ }^{10.8} 8$ | 108.1 | 108.7 | 104.4 | 102.5 | 101. $\%$ |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried..do | 103.2 | 101.8 | 94.2 | 92.2 | 97.5 | 98.0 | 101.7 | 111.0 | 103.3 | 99.7 | 107.0 | 98.7 1056 | 110.4 104.6 | 97.9 | - 104.3 | 101.3 |
| Grains | 94.1 | 89.6 | 87.4 | 90.1 | 92.4 | 92.9 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 93.6 110.4 | 94.9 108.5 | 103. 1 | 105.6 | 104.6 | 98.9 1038 | 98.0 | ${ }^{101.5}$ |
| Livestock and live | 84.7 | 94.9 | 104.0 | 109.0 | 112.6 | 116.7 | 114.2 | 112.4 | 110.4 | 108.5 | 107.3 | 109.4 | 106.7 | 103.8 | 91.9 | 95. 5 |
| Foods, processed of | 101.0 | 105.1 | 107.6 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 111.8 | 111.5 | 110.6 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 111.7 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 112.4 | -110.7 | 110.6 |
| Cereal and bakery proder | 107.8 | 109.0 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 112. 2 | 112.6 | 113.0 | 114.0 | 115.5 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.7 | 115.7 | 118.0 |
| Bairy products and ice cream | 107.8 | 108.5 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 110.9 | 113.0 | 115.0 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 116.5 | 119.8 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.5 | 129.fi | 123.4 |
| Fruits and vegetables, canned, | 104.8 | 1021 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 1047 | 105.2 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 105. 4 | 104.9 | 104.5 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 105.7 | -105.9 | 105.9 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish. | 30.8 | 101.0 | 105. 5 | 110.5 | 112.7 | 114.9 | 113.3 | 110.9 | 110.9 | 109.9 | 110.0) | 11.1 | 112.2 | 105.1 | -174.2 | 104. 4 |
| Commod. other than farm | 101.2 | 102. 5 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.3 | -105.5 | 105.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products $9 . . . . . . . .$. do | 96.7 | 97.4 | 97, 5 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 47.9 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 9x. 0 | 98.1 |
| Chemicals, industrial .-............ . do | 94.2 | 95.0 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 95.1 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.6 | 94.0 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 96.0 +450 | 96.4 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals. . . . . . . . . do | 95.0 | 94.4 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 94.5 | $\begin{array}{r}94.4 \\ \hline 1046\end{array}$ | 94. 1 | 94. 18 | 94.3 1016 | 94.5 | 94.7 | 94.8 103.8 10.8 | 95.0 | 45.0 -91.6 | 94.7 |
| Fats and oils, inedible................ do | 96.8 100.1 | 1193 | 106.7 | 110.1 | 113.1 103.8 | 110.0 | 104.4 104.7 | 104.0 | 10.5 | 101.6 104.8 | 105.3 <br> 104.2 <br>  | 105.5 <br> 1025 <br> 1025 | 103.8 102.5 | 94.5 103.7 | \% 91.6 <br> 100.0 <br> 104 | 95.1 105.0 |
| Frrtilizer materials ...................... do | 100.1 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 103.8 105.9 | 103.8 105.9 | 104.7 105.9 | 104.7 105.9 | 105.5 106.2 | 10.6 100.2 | 104.8 106.8 | 104. 106 | 102.5 1068 | 106. 8 | 103.7 10.3 | -10.8 | 108.10 |
| Fuels and re | 97.1 | 98. | 100.3 | 10 | 100.5 | 100.3 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 102. 6 | 102.7 | 102.1 |
| Coal.....-...................... do | 96.9 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 94.9 | 96.9 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 99.6 | 100.6 | -1019 | 103. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Electric power_...........Jan. $1958=100$ | 101. 1 | $100 \times$ | 100.8 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.2 | -100.3 | 100.3 |
| Gas fuels..-...-........................do | 121.3 | 124.1 | 126.8 | 128.6 | 128.2 | 128.9 | 128.2 | 129.2 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.3 | 1138.9 | 129.2 | 130.7 | -130. 6 | 130. 6 |
| Petroleum products, refined. $. . .1957-59=100$ | 92.7 | 95.9 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 100.2 | 99.9 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 104.2 |
| Furniture, other household durables \& ...do | 98.5 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 95. 2 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98, 6 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.7 | -100. 3 | 100.4 |
| Appliances, household................. do | 91.3 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 89.1 | 89.3 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 89.9 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 88.9 | +89. ${ }^{11}$ | 89.3 |
| Furniture, household.................. do | 105.3 | 106.2 | 10ti. 6 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 108.3 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 111.5 | 1117 |
| Radio receivers and phonographs... . do | 81.5 | 80.2 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 78.4 | 78.4 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 78.7 | 7x | \% |
| Television receivers.................... . . do | 90.9 | 88.5 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 87.4 | 8.3 | sti. 8 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 86.4 | 87.1 | $x$ - 1 | 87.1 |
| IIides, skins, and leather products $\% \ldots$...do | 104. 6 | 109.2 | 113.6 | 114.6 | 116.0 | 117.8 | 118.7 | 120.6 | 122.8 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 121.2 | 119.9 119.1 | 118.7 | -1175 1201 | 115.5 120.3 |
|  | 108.5 | 110.7 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 114.6 140 | 115.0 15.8 18.8 | 115.4 <br> 147.8 <br> 1 | 118.2 | 118.9 163.0 12.0 | 118.9 161.0 | 119.0 156.4 | 119.1 | 119.1 134.2 | 120.1 120.8 118 | 114.3 | 120.3 109.3 |
| Hides an | 87.5 109 | 111.2 | 126.5 | 132.3 | 140.0 | 152.8 118.0 | 147.8 123.3 | 148.8 | 163.0 125.1 | 161.0 | 156.4 126.0 | 141.9 | 134.2 121.8 | 120.4 | 114.3 | 116. |
| Leather | 102.9 100.6 | 108.1 101.1 | 113.3 101.6 | 114.2 101.9 | 116.6 | 118.0 103.7 | 123.3 105.6 | 12.4 | 125.1 | 126.6 107.7 | 126.0 106.6 | 124.9 | 121.8 | 117.5 | ${ }_{+}^{1103.0}$ | 1102.5 |
| Lamber--.-.-.-. - . . . | 100.7 | 101.9 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 107.2 | 110.8 | 113.2 | 112.0 | 110.5 | 110.2 | 109.5 | 108.0 | +105.6 | 104.5 |
| Mazchinery and motive prod. $9 . .$. .... do | 102.9 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 164.2 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 105.0 | 105. 2 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 104.2 | 106.3 | 107. 1 | - 102.7 | 107.9 |
| Agricultural machinery and equip.... do | 112.9 | 115.1 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 118.2 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 118.5 | -120.4 | 120.6 |
| Construction machinery and equip--- do | 112.4 | 115.3 | 116.4 | 116.5 | 116.9 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 119.8 | +120.6 | 120.8 |
| Electrical machinery and equip......... | 96.8 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 96. 6 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.5 | $+1007$ | 101.4 |
| Motor vehicles.......................... . . . | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.1 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101. |
| Metals and metal products $\%$.-........... do | 102.8 | 105.7 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 108.4 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 108.6 | -109.0 | 108.4 |
| Treating equipment.-.-. . .-................. do | 92.0 | 91.7 | 91.6 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 91.8 | 92.1 | 92.1 | 92.5 | 92.9 | $r 92.5$ | 92.9 | 93.3 | 93.4 | 93.4 |
| Iron and steel..-.-.-.....................do do | 100.5 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 101.7 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 102.3 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 102.5 | 102.5 | +102.8 | 102.4 |
| Nonferrous metals.-........................do | 105.9 | 115.2 | 118.7 | 117.2 | 118.3 | 119.5 | 120.8 | 122.1 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 120.4 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 121.0 | 120.5 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products $¢ . . . . . . .$. do | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 103.2 | -103. 3 | 103.2 |
| Clay products, structural .............. do | 104.2 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 106. 5 | 106.5 | 106. 7 | 106.7 | 106.9 | 107.1 | 107. |
| Concrete products.................... do | 100.9 | 101.5 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 103. 1 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 102.5 |
| Gypsum products.-.-................ do | 108.2 | 104.0 | 98.6 | 97.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 103.5 103.0 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products..-.....do | 99.0 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 101. 2 | 101.3 | 101.8 | 102.3 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 103. 2 | 103.2 | 103. 1 | 103. 1 | 103.0 108.5 | 103.0 108.5 |
| Paper.....-.-.-----............... do | 103.6 | 104.1 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 105.4 94.3 9 | 106.0 95.4 | 107.1 95.4 | 108.0 95.4 | 108. ${ }^{2}$ | 108.4 95.1 | 108.4 94.7 | 108.4 94.6 | 108.5 -95.0 | 108.5 95.0 |
| Rubber and products...-...-.-............. do Tires and tubes.-.-.-.-.-. | 92.5 89.0 | 92.9 90.0 | 93.5 91.1 | 93.5 91.1 | 93.7 91.1 | ${ }_{9}^{94.1} 1$ | 94.3 91.1 | 95.4 94.4 | 95.4 94.4 | 95.4 94.4 | 95.1 93.9 | 95.1 93.9 | 94.7 93.4 | 94.6 93.4 | $\begin{array}{r}+95.0 \\ -93.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95.9 93.9 |
| Tires and tul | 89.0 | 90.0 | 91.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile products and apparel $\%$........... do | 101.2 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102. 4 | 102.4 | 102. 2 | 102.2 | 10: 1 | 101.9 |
| Apparel..........-...................... do | 102.8 | 103.7 | 104.2 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 104.9 | 104.8 | 105.9 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 105. ${ }^{103}$ |
| Cotton products.-.-....-.............. do | 99.6 | 100.2 | 101. 0 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 101.8 | 102.3 | 102.6 | 102.8 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 103.0 | 102. |
| Manmade fiber textile products | 95.8 | 95.0 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 90.8 | 90.5 | 89.9 140.9 | 90.0 | 90.1 | 89.6 | 88.8 158.6 10.6 | 88.1 | +8\%.7 | 8.0 163.0 |
| Silk products .-......................... . do | 117.3 | 134.3 | 149.2 | 143.6 | 147.6 | 155.3 | 151.4 | 151.6 | 140.9 | 143.8 | 152.1 | 156.7 | 108.6 | ${ }_{1051.1}^{6}$ | 161.1 | 104.9 |
|  | 103.0 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 106. 6 | 106. 1 | 105.6 | 105.1 | 104.9 |
| Tobacco prod. and bottled beverages $9 . .$. do | 107.4 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 109.2 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 110. 1 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 110.1 |
| Beverages, alcoholic-................d. do | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 101. 1 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101. C | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101. 1 |
|  | 105.6 | 105.8 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105. 6 | 105.6 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.6 |
| Miscellaneous.-.............................. do | 109.2 | 111.0 | 113.2 | 112.5 | 114.3 | 116.0 | 113.1 | 113.0 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 120.5 | 121.1 | 120.4 | 118. 2 | 118.5 | 1204 |
| Toys, sporting goods.......................do. | 101. 0 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 104. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices $. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 1957-59 ~$ \$1.00 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.995 \\ .925 \end{array}$ | $\$ 0.976$ .910 | $\$ 0.966$ 904 | $\$ 0.961$ .901 | $\$ 0.956$ .901 | $\$ 0.949$ 896 | $\$ 0.949$ .893 | $\$ 0.948$ .889 | $\$ 0.947$ .888 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 0.946 \\ \hline 886\end{array}$ | $* 0.940$ 883 | $\$ 0.936$ 879 | $\$ 0.936$ .876 | $\$ 0.942$ .873 | $\$ 0.944$ .873 | \$0. 94 .87 |

- Revised. preliminary A Annual averages computed by OBE.
or For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
$\odot$ Goods to users, including raw foods and fuels. OIncludes data not shown separately

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and deacripive notes are shown in NESS ATATISS | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE $\dagger$ \& 66,221 \& 71.930 \& 6,486 \& 6,037 \& 5,157 \& 4,748 \& 5,544 \& 6,228 \& 6,579 \& 7,151 \& 7,100 \& r 7,049 \& 6,845 \& r 6,532 \& +6,183 \& 5,487 <br>
\hline \& \& 7, \& 6, \& 6, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Private, total ¢...-.-.-.-.-.-.................do. \& 45, 914 \& 49,999 \& 4,530 \& 4,381 \& 3,651 \& 3,389 \& 3,861 \& 4,308 \& 4,497 \& 4,789 \& 4,652 \& - 4,647 \& 4, 547 \& r 4,302 \& - 4, 166 \& 3,819 <br>
\hline  \& 26, 507 \& 26, 689 \& 2, 283 \& 2, 138 \& 1, 843 \& 1,627 \& 1,873 \& 2,191 \& 2,367 \& 2,534 \& 2,412 \& - 2,266 \& 2,135 \& +1,968 \& -1,790 \& 1,610 <br>
\hline New housing units...--........-......... do \& 20,612 \& 20, 765 \& 1, 836 \& 1,723 \& 1,483 \& 1,315 \& 1,443 \& 1,620 \& 1,734 \& 1,848 \& 1,846 \& +1,754 \& 1,650 \& + 1,507 \& -1,351 \& 1,205 <br>
\hline  \& 12,998 \& 16,521 \& 1,605 \& 1,635 \& 1,302 \& 1,266 \& 1,452 \& 1,546 \& 1,533 \& 1,621 \& 1,612 \& 1,722 \& 1,759 \& 「1,670 \& 1,703 \& (1) <br>
\hline  \& 3,572 \& 5,086 \& , 500 \& ${ }^{1} .575$ \& 442 \& 453 \& , 511 \& , 565 \& - 553 \& 612 \& 616 \& 631 \& 621 \& , 587 \& 633 \& (1) <br>
\hline Commercial.-................................. do \& 5, 406 \& 6,704 \& 682 \& 640 \& 510 \& 451 \& 530 \& 550 \& 537 \& 573 \& 585 \& 639 \& 653 \& - 635 \& 622 \& (1) <br>
\hline  \& 1,221 \& 1,195 \& 99 \& 95 \& 92 \& 91 \& 92 \& 91 \& ${ }_{46}^{96}$ \& 102 \& 111 \& 115 \& 110 \& 107 \& 102 \& ${ }_{9}^{99}$ <br>
\hline  \& 4,850 \& 5,178 \& 500 \& 466 \& 367 \& 354 \& 395 \& 431 \& 458 \& 495 \& 481 \& 509 \& 509 \& - 523 \& r 535 \& 492 <br>
\hline  \& 20,307 \& 21,931 \& 1,956 \& 1,656 \& 1,506 \& 1,359 \& 1,683 \& 1,920 \& 2,082 \& 2,362 \& 2,448 \& 2,402 \& 2,298 \& r 2,230 \& -2,017 \& 1,668 <br>
\hline Buildings (excluding military) .....................
Residential \& 7,052
474 \& 7,716
464 \& 687
46 \& 669
42 \& 647
38 \& 622
36 \& 659
38 \& 712
42 \& 745
44 \& 808
49 \& 789
52 \& 766
53 \& $\begin{array}{r}733 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 722

56 \& $\begin{array}{r}+674 \\ 51 \\ \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 637
46 <br>
\hline  \& 968 \& 883 \& 88 \& 63 \& 54 \& 52 \& 69 \& 66 \& 56 \& 74 \& 64 \& 70 \& 75 \& 65 \& (1) \& (1) <br>
\hline  \& 7, 144 \& 7,547 \& 666 \& 476 \& 390 \& 305 \& 511 \& 657 \& 769 \& 914 \& 1,024 \& 990 \& 929 \& 892 \& 758 \& 521 <br>
\hline New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total.............................................. \& \& \& 74,039 \& 76,443 \& 77,622 \& 78,920 \& 79,499 \& 78,578 \& 76, 135 \& 75,894 \& 73,827 \& -73,059 \& 73,627 \& 7 70, 309 \& 「71,094 \& 70,373 <br>
\hline Private, total \& \& \& 51, 209 \& 53,445 \& 53,285 \& 54, 290 \& 55,066 \& 54,347 \& 52, 284 \& .52, 108 \& 50,061 \& -49,668 \& 49,725 \& '46,754 \& r47, 091 \& 46,562 <br>
\hline Residential (nonfarm) ..................... do - \& \& \& 26, 243 \& 26,684 \& 27,460 \& 27,463 \& 27,279 \& 27,437 \& 27,023 \& 26,156 \& 25,115 \& r23,927 \& 23,100 \& r22,012 \& 20,777 \& 20,320 <br>
\hline Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total 8. $\qquad$ mil. \$. \& \& \& 17,839 \& 19,551 \& 18,812 \& 19,388 \& 20,495 \& 19,572 \& 18,227 \& 18, 712 \& 17,884 \& 18,546 \& 19,338 \& -17,574 \& 18,864 \& (1) <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 5,291 \& 6, 250 \& 5,987 \& 6,629 \& 7,073 \& 7,175 \& 6,856 \& 7,548 \& 7,163 \& 7,164 \& 6,913 \& 6,223 \& 6,698 \& (I) <br>
\hline Commercial \& \& \& 7,706 \& 8,017 \& 7,846 \& 7,294 \& 7,672 \& 7,097 \& 6, 126 \& 6,343 \& 6,280 \& 6,482 \& 7, 054 \& -6,608 \& 7,028 \& (1) <br>
\hline Farm constructi \& \& \& 1, 183 \& 1,182 \& 1,185 \& 1,190 \& 1, 194 \& 1,197 \& 1,201 \& 1,205 \& 1,210 \& 1,213 \& 1,218 \& 1, 222 \& 1,225 \& 1,230 <br>
\hline Public utilities \& \& \& 5,429 \& 5,412 \& 5,220 \& 5,512 \& 5,409 \& 5,458 \& 5, 301 \& 5,617 \& 5,490 \& 5,624 \& 5,711 \& ${ }^{+} 5,575$ \& +5,792 \& 5,720 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 22,830 \& 22,998 \& 24,337 \& 24,630 \& 24,433 \& 24,231 \& 23,851 \& 23,786 \& 23,766 \& 23,841 \& 23,902 \& '23, 555 \& \%24,003 \& 23,811 <br>
\hline Buildings (excluding military) ........... do \& \& \& 8, 382 \& 8, 608 \& 9,259 \& 9,391 \& 8,741 \& 8,455 \& 8,455 \& 8,395 \& 8,308 \& 8,326 \& 8,351 \& r 8, 304 \& +8,362 \& 8,315 <br>

\hline | Residential |
| :--- |
| Military facilities | \& \& \& 525 \& 519

760 \& 516 \& 508 \& 547
1.009 \& 573
887 \& 569 \& $\begin{array}{r}564 \\ 744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 562
800 \& 563
746 \& 562 \& 563 \& 562 \& 564 <br>
\hline Military facilities \& \& \& 967 \& 760 \& 733 \& 823 \& 1,009 \& 7 \& ${ }^{650}$ \& 8.710 \& 800
8.709 \& 746
8.708 \& 848
8.706 \& 855 \& ${ }^{(1)} 704$ \& (1) <br>
\hline CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Construction contracts in 48 Statos (F. W. Dodge Co.): |
| :--- |
| Valuation, total $\qquad$ mil. $\$$ | \& 247, 299 \& 49,831 \& 3,745 \& 3,698 \& 3,374 \& 3,270 \& 4,737 \& 5,098 \& 5,132 \& 4,854 \& 4,774 \& 4,302 \& 4, 083 \& 4,106 \& 3.461 \& <br>

\hline Incex imu. data seas. \& ${ }^{3} 137$ \& ${ }^{3} 143$ \& 141 \& 153 \& 152 \& 157 \& 158 \& 161 \& 156 \& 147 \& 146 \& 139 \& 146 \& 139 \& 130 \& <br>
\hline Public ownership.....-..................... mil. \$.- \& ${ }^{2} 15,371$ \& 16,330 \& 1,163 \& 1,304 \& 1, 125 \& 1,066 \& 1,463 \& 1,574 \& 1,902 \& 1,937 \& 2, 020 \& 1,568 \& 1,379 \& 1,607 \& 1,357 \& <br>
\hline  \& 231,928 \& 33, 501 \& 2,582 \& 2,395 \& 2,249 \& 2, 204 \& 3,274 \& 3, 524 \& 3, 230 \& 2,916 \& 2,754 \& 2, 733 \& $\stackrel{3}{-304}$ \& $\stackrel{12}{2}, 499$ \& 2, 104 \& <br>
\hline By type of building: \& \& \& 1,328 \& 1,433 \& \& \& 1,726 \& 1,883 \& 1,826 \& 1,885 \& 1,813 \& 1,729 \& 1,676 \& 1,796 \& 1, 424 \& <br>
\hline Residential \& $2 \mathrm{20,561}$ \& 21, 461 \& 1,696 \& 1, 1,446 \& 1,290 \& 1,299 \& 2,004 \& 2,081 \& 1,970 \& 1, 828 \& 1, 461 \& 1,494 \& 1, 261 \& 1,225 \& 1, 076 \& <br>
\hline Non-building construction................-. do \& $2 \mathrm{11,244}$ \& 10,900 \& 721 \& -819 \& 1906 \& , 712 \& 1,007 \& 1,134 \& 1,335 \& 1,140 \& 1,499 \& 1,079 \& 1. 146 \& 1,086 \& 961 \& <br>

\hline | New construction: |
| :--- |
| Advance planning (ENR) §.......................... | \& 44,405 \& 45,625 \& 4,618 \& 5,707 \& 3,384 \& 3,942 \& 4,608 \& 3,686 \& 3, 578 \& 4,902 \& 2,362 \& 3,807 \& 5,937 \& 4,533 \& 4,434 \& 6,940 <br>

\hline Concrete pavement awards: \& \& \& \& \& \& 3, 04 \& , \& 3, \& 3, 578 \& \& \& 3,807 \& \& \& 4, \& <br>
\hline  \& 123, 768 \& 125,580 \& \& 29,147 \& \& \& 25,684 \& \& \& 34, 119 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 5,352 \& 4, 410 \& \& 1,329 \& \& \& 21,513 \& \& \& 1,419
$23,814$. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 89, 872 \& 86, 779 \& \& 20,831 \& \& \& 21, 298 \& \& \& 23, 814 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Streets and alleys \& 25,578 \& 29,016 \& \& 5,639 \& \& \& 3,161 \& \& \& 8, 027 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Miscellaneous...- \& 2,967 \& 5,376 \& \& 1,347 \& \& \& 711 \& \& \& 859 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline HOUSING STARTS AND PERMITS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New housing units started: Unadjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, incl. farm (private and public) ....thous .- \& 1,590.7 \& 1,542.7 \& 118.3 \& 103.2 \& 87.3 \& 81.0 \& 130.9 \& 149.2 \& 139.3 \& 130.7 \& 104.8 \& 107.3 \& 45.2 \& - 82.8 \& r 77.1 \& 66.5 <br>
\hline One-family structures...-..............do...- \& 1,973. 0 \& 1,963. 5 \& 71.4 \& 59.9 \& 48.2 \& 46.8 \& 80.9 \& 95.4 \& 88.1 \& 83.8 \& 71.4 \& 71.2 \& - 62.6 \& - 54.8 \& 59.6 \& <br>
\hline Privately owned......-.-...-.................... \& 1,557. 4 \& 1,505.0 \& 116.1 \& 102.3 \& 84.6 \& 78.2 \& 126.3 \& 147.1 \& 135.4 \& 127.5 \& 104.0 \& 105.4 \& 92.4 \& -80.3 \& - 74.8 \& 64.4 <br>
\hline Total nonfarm (private and public) .-... do \& 1,563. 7 \& 1,520.4 \& 117.1 \& 101.6 \& 86.3 \& 79.5 \& 128.7 \& 146. 9 \& 136.1 \& 128.3 \& 103.1 \& 105.2 \& 93.0 \& + 80.6 \& + 75.8 \& 65.3 <br>
\hline In metropolitan areas................do \& 1,117.7 \& 1, $1,067.5$ \& 78.8 \& 75.9 \& 61.5 \& 55.4 \& 91.4 \& 106.8 \& 91.7 \& 87.5 \& 69.6 \& 71.8 \& - 63.9 \& $\bigcirc 53.0$ \& 49.4 \& <br>
\hline Privately owned. ......................... do \& 1,530.4 \& 1,482. 7 \& 114.9 \& 100.8 \& 83.7 \& 76.7 \& 124.1 \& 144.8 \& 132.2 \& 125.1 \& 102.3 \& 113.3 \& 90.2 \& r 78.1 \& + 73.5 \& 63.2 <br>

\hline | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: |
| :--- |
| Total, including farm (private only) | \& \& \& 1,547 \& 1,769 \& 1,611 \& 1,374 \& 1,569 \& 1,502 \& 1,318 \& 1,285 \& 1,088 \& 1,107 \& 1,075 \& $\bigcirc 848$ \& - 1, 1007 \& 1,101 <br>

\hline Total nonfarm (private only) ............ do \& \& \& 1,531 \& 1,735 \& 1,585 \& 1,349 \& 1,538 \& 1,481 \& 1,287 \& 1,261 \& 1,068 \& 1,084 \& 1,050 \& - 826 \& -988 \& 1,079 <br>

\hline | New private housing units authorized by bldg. permits (12,000 permit-issuing places): |
| :--- |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Total $\qquad$ thous.- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1, 185 \& 1,098 \& 954 \& 921 \& 844 \& 733 \& 714 \& $\checkmark 715$ \& 72 <br>
\hline  \& , 720 \& 1,710 \& 1,731 \& , 724 \& 1, 711 \& 1,652 \& 1,743 \& - 660 \& 596 \& 574 \& 543 \& 491 \& 450 \& 434 \& - 441 \& 492 <br>
\hline CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dept. of Commerce composite $-\cdots . . .1957-59=100 \ldots$ \& 112 \& 116 \& 117 \& 118 \& 118 \& 118 \& 118 \& 119 \& 120 \& 121 \& 122 \& 122 \& 122 \& 122 \& -123 \& 123 <br>
\hline American Appraisal Co., The:
Average, 30 cities....-........... $1913=100 .$. \& 802 \& 824 \& 835 \& 837 \& 840 \& 843 \& 845 \& 854 \& 858 \& 863 \& 877 \& 881 \& 883 \& 884 \& 885 \& 887 <br>
\hline Atlanta..-...................................do.... \& 878 \& 904 \& 909 \& 909 \& 913 \& 916 \& 917 \& 926 \& 927 \& 927 \& 950 \& 952 \& 953 \& 969 \& 970 \& 970 <br>
\hline New York.-..... ........................ do \& 888 \& 925 \& 940 \& 941 \& 945 \& 946 \& 949 \& 954 \& 954 \& 954 \& 969 \& 971 \& 980 \& 980 \& 979 \& 979 <br>
\hline San Francisco..................-.-......... do \& 792 \& 814 \& 834 \& 837 \& 839 \& 840 \& 841 \& 85.2 \& 852 \& 852 \& 887 \& 888 \& 890 \& 890 \& 886 \& 884 <br>
\hline St. Louis.-.....-....-. - . - . . . . . . . . - - - - do \& 785 \& 808 \& 815 \& 817 \& 821 \& 822 \& 830 \& 836 \& 853 \& 853 \& 863 \& 863 \& 864 \& 864 \& 878 \& 879 <br>
\hline Associated General Contractors (building only) $1957-59=100 .$. \& 119 \& 123 \& 124 \& 124 \& 124 \& 124 \& 124 \& 125 \& 126 \& 127 \& 128 \& 128 \& 128 \& 123 \& 129 \& 129 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^5][^6] weeks.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Con. <br> E. H. Boeckh and Associates: I <br> Average, 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All types combined.....--------1957-59 $=100$. | 113.4 | 117.2 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 119.7 | 119.5 | 119.8 | 120.3 | 121.2 | 121.9 | 122.8 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.7 |  |
| Apartments, hotels, office buildings.... do.... | 114.6 | 118.5 | 120.1 | 120.7 | 121.1 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 121.4 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 124.5 | 125.1 | 125.6 |  |
| Commercial and factory buildings.....- do. | 113.4 | 117.2 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 119.8 | 119.5 | 119.8 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 121.9 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.4 | 124.2 | 125.0 |  |
|  | 111.6 | 115.2 | 117.0 | 117.6 | 117.1 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 119.4 | 120.1 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 121.2 | 121.8 | 122.2 |  |
| Engineering News-Record: Building |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116.1 | 118.9 | 120.2 | 120.4 | 120.5 130.0 | 121.7 131.2 | 122.0 | 123.1 | 123.7 | 124.5 135.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 136.5 | 125.2 | 125.0 | 125.0 |  |
| Construction do <br> Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite (avg. for year or qtr.) $\ldots-1957-59=100$ _ | 123.2 102.0 | 127.8 105.7 | 129.7 | 130.0 106.6 | 130.0 | 131.2 | 131.4 109.0 | 132.4 | 133.4 | 135.4 113.7 | 136.1 | 136.5 | 136.5 115.6 | 136.3 | 136.4 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output index: <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, unadjusted $\% ~ .-.-. .-. . . .-1947-49=100 .-$ <br> Seasonally adjusted. <br> do | c 152.5 | 156.3 | 149.5 156.6 | 144.4 168.1 | 135.4 | 137.4 155.2 | 171.8 | 168.4 165.5 | 175.9 164.3 | 180.5 168.6 | r 160.1 166.3 | 175.7 159.4 | 165.0 158.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 156.4 \\ & 138.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Iron and steel products, unadjusted...... do. | 154.2 | 161.1 | 143.6 | 148.0 | 136.4 | 144.2 | 189.9 | 189.0 | 187.5 | 196.4 | 175.3 | 185.3 | r 171.5 | 162.1 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products, unadj........ do. | 151.9 | 155.3 | 158.2 | 155.2 | 147.0 | 1502 | 178.4 | 167.8 | 168.8 | 166. 5 | 142.7 | 166.3 | 158.1 | 150.1 |  |  |
| Portland cement, unadjusted............ do. | 183.2 | 186.2 | 188.1 | 150.2 | 103.6 | 101.6 | 172.2 | 184.7 | 211.3 | 250.6 | + 226.7 | 258.3 | 233.3 | 229.7 |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage applications for new home construction: Applications for FHA commitments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. units.- | 182.1 | 188.9 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 17.7 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 12.5 |
| Seasonally adjusted annual rates+.-....- do..-- |  |  | 222 | 219 | 214 | 178 | 160 | 168 | 133 | 127 | 124 | 119 | 151 | 122 | 135 | 203 |
| Requests for VA appraisals | 113.6 | 102.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 8.9 | r 9.1 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Seasonally adjusted annual rates $\ddagger$--...--- do. |  |  | 100 | 105 | 89 | 72 | 92 | 111 | 98 | 90 | 99 | 106 | 104 | r 119 | 103 | 104 |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount.........-. mil. ${ }_{\text {do }}$ - | 6, 573.22 | 7, 464.59 | 706.02 242.64 | 698.25 297 | 727.41 236.31 | 511.89 189.76 | 607.09 163.04 | 515.71 131.82 | 497.79 166.66 | 557. 09 205.32 | 504.84 219.04 | 546. 13 | 515.89 | 415,68 270.88 | 368.53 247.50 | 327.27 |
| Fet. Adm.: Face amounts --.........-do...- | 2, 852.21 | 2,652.23 | 242.64 | 227.87 | 236.31 | 189.76 | 163.04 | 131.82 | 166.66 | 205.32 | 219.04 | 287.43 | 257.14 | 270.88 | 247, 50 |  |
| to member institutions, end of period....-mil. \$-- | 5,325 | 5,997 | 5, 724 | 5,997 | 5,898 | 5,739 | 5,687 | 6,516 | 6,704 | 6,783 | 7, 342 | 7, 226 | 7,175 | 7,249 | 7,084 | 6,935 |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total. <br> mil. \$- | 24,505 | 23,847 | 1,825 | 1,996 | 1,549 | 1. 554 | 1,998 | 1,888 | 1, 696 | 1,629 | 1,234 | 1,314 | 1,119 | -947 | - 866 | 916 |
| By purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home construction.---.....-.-.-.------- do. | 6,515 | 5,922 | 431 | 491 | 322 | 307 | 454 | 430 | 390 | 340 | 266 | 272 | 241 | -208 | -184 | 181 |
|  | 10,397 | 10,697 | 834 | 865 | 640 | 645 | 814 | 798 | 773 | 823 | 643 | 722 | 572 | $\bigcirc 473$ | - 423 | 425 |
|  | 7,593 | 7.228 | 560 | 640 | 587 | 602 | 730 | 660 | 533 | 466 | 325 | 320 | 306 | +266 | +259 | 310 |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total................................. | 36,921 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm foreclosures.-.-.......-.........-. | 108, 620 | 116, 664 | 9,642 | 10,421 | 9,375 | 9, 211 | 10, 179 | 9,765 | 10, 197 | 10,844 | 9,731 | 9,959 | 9,615 |  |  |  |
| Fire losses (on bldgs., contents, etc.) ........-mil. \$. | 1,367.13 | 1,455. 63 | 112.28 | 124.04 | 120.40 | 131.10 | 133.36 | 123. 59 | 117.47 | 123.99 | 124. 71 | 123.84 | 118.71 | 121.75 | 115.63 |  |

## DOMESTIC TRADE



Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Index as of Jan. 1, 1967: Building, 124.9; construction, 135.2
Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p . $\mathrm{s}-1$.
o Includes data for items not shown separately.


Revised seasonally adjusted data for $1958-64$ will be shown later.
Data include guaranteed direct loans sold.
c Corrected.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued <br> Newspaper advertising linage ( 52 cities): Total $\qquad$ |  | 3,164.6 | 292.4 | 285.4 | 240.0 | 231.0 | 282.3 | 232.4 | 308.9 | 289.1 | 254.9 | 273.0 | 288.8 | 308.7 | 305.4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,973.5 | - 865.6 | 71.8 | 62.0 | 73.7 | 69.5 | 79.4 | 81.6 | 87.0 | 80.9 | 80.3 | 81.6 | 77.3 | 81.4 | 70.4 |  |
| Display, total..-.-............................ do | 2,186.3 | 2,298.9 | 220.7 | 223.4 | 166.3 | 161.5 | 202.9 | 200.8 | 221.8 | 208.3 | 174.6 | 191.4 | 211.5 | 227.2 | 235.0 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 159.7$ | ${ }^{2} 170.4$ | 14.6 | 9.6 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 14.2 |  |
|  | 60.9 | 63.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 5. 8 |  |
|  | 292.5 | 288.5 | 28.7 | 22.9 | 18.8 | 22.1 | 26.0 | 27.2 | 31.5 | 27.8 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 32.6 |  |
| Retail.-.-.-----------------------.-- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 1,673.2 | 1,776.7 | 172.2 | 185.6 | 126.8 | 121.7 | 154.8 | 151.0 | 166.2 | 155.4 | 133.7 | 151.9 | 157.2 | 171.9 | 182.4 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: $\dagger$ <br> Estimated sales (unadj.), total $\dagger$.-................. | 261,630 | 283,950 | 25, 158 | 30,601 | 22,054 | 21,260 | 24,712 | 25,477 | 24,763 | 25,950 | 25,329 | 25,348 | 24,864 | 25,923 | -26,253 | 131,753 |
|  | 84, 173 | 93,718 | 8,390 | 8,976 | 6, 985 | 6, 998 | 8,606 | 8,372 | 8,069 | 8,776 | 8,162 | 8,234 | 7,659 | - 8,625 | r 8,453 | 18,865 |
| Automotive group....-.....-............ do | 48,730 | 56, 266 | 4,954 | 4,835 | 4. 300 | 4,366 | 5,430 | 5,138 | 4,787 | 5, 233 | 4,755 | 4,677 | 4, 095 | 5,096 | r 4,936 | 14,615 |
| Passenger car, other auto dealers...-do | 45,799 | 53, 217 | 4, 689 | 4,516 | 4, 089 | 4, 166 | 5,169 | 4,848 | 4,499 | 4,904 | 4,424 | 4,365 | 3,799 | +4,789 | 4,620 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers......do. | 2,931 | 3,049 | 265 | 319 | 211 | 200 | 261 | 290 | 288 | 329 | 331 | 312 | 296 | r 307 | 316 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group $\%$....... do | 13,090 | 13,737 | 1,318 | 1,619 | 1, 058 | 1,015 | 1,150 | 1,097 | 1,129 | 1,229 | 1,239 | 1,315 | 1,311 | - 1,332 | r 1,397 | ${ }^{1} 1,734$ |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores....do. | 8, 079 | 8,538 | 819 | 941 | 645 | 614 | 714 | , 699 | 714 | 765 | 751 | 816 | 777 | ¢ 815 | 853 |  |
| Household appliance, TV, radio.....do. | 4,199 | 4,223 | 397 | 546 | 342 | 335 | 368 | 336 | 348 | 392 | 423 | 418 | 442 | r 426 | 445 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group....-do | 11,340 | 12,115 | 1,098 | 1,084 | 817 | 774 | 980 | 1,038 | 1,083 | 1, 159 | 1,116 | 1,155 | 1,082 | r 1,077 | 1,013 |  |
| Lumber, bldg. materials dealers ${ }^{\text {r }}$.-...do | 8,690 | 9,302 | 846 | - 729 | 619 | 594 | 762 | 794 | 824 | 900 | 870 | 911 | 835 | r 827 | 759 |  |
|  | 2,650 | 2,813 | 252 | 355 | 198 | 180 | 218 | 244 | 259 | 259 | 246 | 244 | 247 | r 250 | 254 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores $¢$. . . . .-..-...... do | 177,457 | 190, 232 | 16,768 | 21,625 | 15, 069 | 14, 262 | 16, 106 | 17,105 | 16,694 | 17,174 | 17,167 | 17,114 | 17,205 | r17,298 | r17,800 | 122,888 |
|  | 15,282 | 15,752 | 1,455 | 2,418 | 1.152 | 1,009 | 1,277 | 1,456 | 1,341 | 1,373 | 1,253 | 1,375 | 1,469 | + 1,478 | +1,533 | 12,513 |
| Men's and boys' wear stores .-.-.--- do | 3.121 | 3,258 | 299 | 554 | 249 | 200 | 225 | 268 | 262 | 299 | 261 | 280 | 285 | 「297 | 319 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores . . do | 5,944 | 6, 243 | 602 | 992 | 466 | 428 | 544 | 604 | 563 | 532 | 492 | 524 | 571 | -596 | 600 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores | 3,626 | 3, 680 | 341 | 566 | 244 | 213 | 275 | 305 | 285 | 307 | 296 | 349 | 358 | +362 | 385 |  |
| Shoe stores.- | 2,591 | 2,571 | 213 | 306 | 193 | 168 | 233 | 279 | 231 | 235 | 204 | 222 | 255 | - 223 | 229 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores ........... do | 8,613 | 9,335 | 786 | 1,089 | 778 | 752 | 798 | 824 | 819 | 829 | 828 | 823 | 821 | r 841 | r 841 | 11,256 |
| Eating and drinking places............do. | 19,577 | 21,423 | 1,747 | 1, 881 | .1,708 | 1,618 | 1, 809 | 1,901 | 1,965 | 2,071 | 2,219 | 2, 177 | 2, 034 | + 2,006 | 1,894 | 12,019 |
|  | 62, 864 | 66, 920 | 5,577 | 6, 559 | 5,600 | 5, 348 | 5, 808 | 6,075 | 5, 747 | 5,979 | 6.262 | 5,881 | 6, 039 | ${ }^{*} 5,922$ | r 5, 775 | 16,748 |
| Grocery store | 57,272 | 61, 068 | 5,072 | 5,977 | 5, 127 | 4,874 | 5,297 | 5,559 | 5,240 | 5,464 | 5,750 | 5,377 | 5,544 | - 5,430 | +5,300 | 16.212 |
| Gasoline service station | 20,269 | 21, 765 | 1,849 | 1,889 | 1,815 | 1,667 | 1,827 | 1,898 | 1,947 | 2,002 | 2, 056 | 2,024 | 1,923 | r 1,959 | r 1,938 | ${ }^{1} 1,940$ |
| General merchandise group $\bigcirc . .-$.-.....do | 32, 350 | 35,840 | 3,600 | 5,644 | 2,375 | 2, 285 | 2,887 | 3,080 | 3,034 | 3,208 | 2,965 | 3,259 | 3,274 | - 3,375 | - 3, 968 | 16,052 |
| Department stores..------.---.---.-. do | 20, 809 | 23, 421 | 2, 344 | 3,745 | 1. 564 | 1, 474 | 1,892 | 2,007 | 2,003 | 2,141 | 1.924 | 2, 110 | 2,158 | , 2, 221 | +2,581 | 1 3,962 |
| Mail order houses (dept. store midse.) - do | 2,402 | 2,581 | 328 | 358 | 166 | 166 | 218 | 198 | 202 | 192 | 179 | 229 | 218 | 232 | 341 |  |
| Variety stores........................... | 4,948 | 5,320 | 484 | 888 | 313 | 335 | 393 | 460 | 429 | 454 | 436 | 465 | 462 | - 467 | 525 |  |
|  | 6,011 | 6,305 | 561 | 826 | 496 | 470 | 496 | 541 | 530 | 543 | 558 | 539 | 551 | r 551 | 581 |  |
| Estimated sales (seas. adj.) |  |  | 24,647 | 24,816 | 25, 023 | ra25, 049 | 25,536 | 24,949 | 24,475 | 25,394 | 25,362 | 25,572 | 25, 703 | -25,550 | r 25,706 | 125,362 |
| Durable goods stores |  |  | 8, 092 | 8,252 | 8. 324 | ra 8, 185 | 8,649 | 7,939 | 7,506 | 8,056 | 8, 106 | 8,358 | 8, 394 | r 8, 276 | r8,185 | 18,143 |
| Automotive group |  |  | 4,776 | 4,953 | 4, 884 | +a 4, 781 | 5. 121 | 4,580 | 4,288 | 4,771 | 4,764 | 4,959 | 5, 034 | 4,921 | 4,797 |  |
| Passenger car, other auto. dea |  |  | 4,509 | 4,714 | 4,610 | ra 4,504 | 4,822 | 4,302 | 4,017 | 4,479 | 4,460 | 4,658 | 4,725 | - 4,618 | 4,477 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers.......d |  |  | 267 | , 239 | 274 | 277 | 299 | 278 | 271 | 292 | 304 | 301 | 309 | +303 | 320 |  |
| Furniture and appliance groupo |  |  | 1,218 | 1,207 | 1,208 | 1,220 | 1,249 | 1,202 | 1,183 | 1,208 | 1,258 | 1,285 | 1,293 | ${ }^{+} 1,266$ | 1,289 |  |
| Furniture, hamefurnishings stores....d |  |  | 756 | 735 | 759 | 730 | 765 | 741 | 734 | 746 | 771 | 78.2 | 777 | r 766 | 791 |  |
| Household appliance, TV, radio.....do..... |  |  | 366 | 378 | 378 | 405 | 405 | 379 | 372 | 397 | 429 | 423 | 440 | r 402 | 409 | -- |
| Lumber, building, hardware group _--do |  |  | 1,074 | 1,070 | 1. 149 | 1,114 | 1,150 | 1,034 | 990 | 1,006 | 1,007 | 1,014 | 975 | - 971 | 987 |  |
| Lumber, bldg. materials dealers ${ }^{\text {² }}$ - - - do |  |  | 819 | 825 | 896 | 862 | 895 | 797 | 752 | 769 | 764 | 769 | 732 | r 724 | 737 |  |
|  |  |  | 255 | 245 | 253 | 252 | 255 | 237 | 238 | 237 | 243 | 445 | 243 | 「247 | 250 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores $\%$.-.-----.---.-- do |  |  | 16.555 | 16,564 | 16,699 | 16, 864 | 16,887 | 17,010 | 16,969 | 17,338 | 17,256 | 17,214 | 17,309 | +17,274 | r 17,521 | 117,219 |
|  |  |  | 1,384 | 1,340 | 1.417 | 1, 450 | 1,377 | 1,389 | 1,406 | 1,460 | 1, 464 | 1,499 | 1, 472 | ${ }^{+} 1,466$ | 1,445 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores _-........ do |  |  | 280 | 269 | 289 | 289 | 277 | 279 | 283 | 295 | 301 | 327 | 313 | + 294 | 298 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores . . do. |  |  | 566 | 560 | 570 | 594 | 569 | 579 | 578 | 583 | 584 | 582 | 579 | - 589 | 560 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores . . .-.do. |  |  | 311 | 297 | 318 | 327 | 299 | 308 | 313 | 341 | 351 | 359 | 349 | -351 | 347 |  |
|  |  |  | 227 | 214 | 240 | 240 | 232 | 223 | 232 | 241 | 228 | 231 | 231 | - 232 | 240 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores . . . . . . . . . do. |  |  | 818 | 828 | 806 | 806 | 816 | 843 | 831 | 848 | 844 | 837 | 860 | +859 | 877 |  |
| Eating and drinking places .-. .-....... do. |  |  | 1,810 | 1,875 | 1,879 | 1,915 | 1,935 | 1,924 | 1,910 | 1,967 | 1,996 | 1,975 | 1,975 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 1, } \\ -574 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,989 |  |
| Food group....-----.......................do. |  |  | 5,757 | 5, 956 | 5, 783 | 5, 879 | 5,917 | 5,981 | 5,931 | 5,975 | 5,924 | 5,920 | 5,947 | r 5,949 | 5,941 |  |
| Grocery stores |  |  | 5,235 | 5, 432 | 5, 278 | 5,359 | 5,391 | 5,467 | 5,431 | 5,472 | 5,436 | 5,426 | 5,446 | ${ }^{-5,452}$ | 5,458 |  |
| Gasoline service station |  |  | 1,860 | 1,838 | 1.907 | 1, 907 | 1,907 | 1,927 | 1,920 | 1,927 | 1,918 | 1,906 | 1,931 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.926$ | 1,956 |  |
| General merchandise group $9 . . . . . . .$. do |  |  | 3,199 | 3, 069 | 3, 230 | 3,225 | 3. 225 | 3,194 | 3,213 | 3,355 | 3,365 | 3,332 | 3,341 | + 3, 354 | 3,485 |  |
| Department stores-.-.-............-.-do |  |  | 2,087 | 2, 019 | 2. 119 | 2, 127 | 2,119 | 2,099 | 2,113 | 2,214 | 2,201 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 182$ | 2,189 | r 2, 195 | 2, 278 |  |
| Mail order houses (dept. store mdse.) - do |  |  | 235 | 209 | 243 | 223 | 220 | ${ }^{2} 224$ | ${ }^{216}$ | -219 | -234 | 219 | 222 | 229 | 238 |  |
| Variety stores .....-------.......--- do |  |  | 469 | 433 | 451 | 457 | 459 | 453 | 467 | 487 | 481 | 480 | 486 | - 484 | 504 |  |
| Liquor stores. |  |  | 543 | 533 | 560 | 561 | 559 | 564 | 560 | 572 | 549 | 551 | 567 | - 561 | 564 | $\cdots$ |
| Estimated inventories, end of year or month: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total $\dagger$.........mil. \$-- | 30, 181 | 33,435 | 35, 260 | 33,435 | 33,610 | 34, 670 | 35, 840 | 36,280 | 36,561 | 36,467 | 36,155 | 35, 280 | 35,628 | 37, 193 | 38,171 |  |
| Durable goods stores \% - --.-............ do.. | 12,854 | 14,737 | 14,812 | 14,737 | 15, 209 | 15,773 | 16, 226 | 16,449 | 16,940 | 16,967 | 16,690 | 15,295 | 15,015 | 15, 760 | 16, 384 |  |
| Automotive group --................... do | 5. 578 | 7,070 | 6, 663 | 7,070 | 7,415 | 7,817 | 7,988 | 8,082 | 8,414 | 8,420 | 8,074 | 6,669 | 6, 422 | 7,035 | 7,615 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group.--.-. do | 2, 227 | 2, 390 | 2, 574 | 2, 390 | 2, 391 | 2,386 | 2,452 | 2,564 | 2,622 | 2, 623 | 2,635 | 2,636 | 2,698 | 2,759 | 2,775 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group . do | 2,461 | 2,386 | 2,487 | 2,386 | 2,421 | 2,463 | 2,545 | 2,561 | 2,592 | 2,567 | 2,499 | -2,492 | 2,455 | 2,489 | 2,492 |  |
| Nondurable goods stores ¢ . . . . .-.....-dido. | 17,327 | 18,698 | 20,448 | 18, 698 | 18,401 | 18,897 | 19,614 | 19,831 | 19,621 | 19,500 | 19,465 | 19, 985 | 20,613 | 21,433 | 21,787 |  |
|  | 3,432 | 3,811 | 4,389 | 3,811 | 3,674 | 3,891 | 4,086 | 4,098 | 4,056 | 3,953 | 3,984 | 4,245 | 4,449 | 4,575 | 4,649 |  |
|  | 3,822 | 4,066 | 3,975 | 4,066 | 3,953 | 3,938 | 4,025 | 4,071 | 4,047 | 4,095 | 4,090 | 4,114 | 4,202 | 4,310 | 4, 258 |  |
| General merchandise group .-..--.-- do $^{\text {. }}$ | 5,381 | 5,882 | 6,967 | 5,882 | 5,981 | 6, 121 | 6,490 | 6,605 | 6,505 | 6, 456 | 6,472 | 6, 680 | 7,027 | 7,523 | 7.671 |  |
| Department stores...-.-............. do | 3,174 | 3,519 | 4,224 | 3,519 | 3,493 | 3,600 | 3,847 | 3,949 | 3,897 | 3,855 | 3,887 | 4, 019 | 4,271 | 4,608 | 4,760 |  |
| Book value (seas. adj.), total $\dagger$.-.-.......do | 31, 130 | 34, 607 | 33, 916 | 34, 607 | 34,745 | 34,922 | 35, 101 | 35,346 | 35, 927 | 36,325 | 36, 312 | 36, 191 | 36,355 | 36,680 | 36, 734 |  |
|  | 13, 136 | 15,194 | 14,979 | 15, 194 | 15,323 | 15, 424 | 15,551 | 15,690 | 16,213 | 16, 411 | 16, 330 | 16, 079 | 16,241 | 16,496 | 16,581 |  |
| Automotive group ....-..................do. | 5,645 | 7,244 | 7.149 | 7,244 | 7,227 | 7, 251 | 7,308 | 7,394 | 7,755 | 7,914 | 7,697 | 7,536 | 7,719 | 7,949 | 8,171 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group......- do | 2,272 | 2,449 | 2,456 | 2,449 | 2,483 | 2,473 | 2,469 | 2. 529 | 2, 606 | 2,628 | 2,667 | 2,636 | 2,656 | 2,666 | 2,648 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group...do. | 2, 550 | 2,467 | 2,520 | 2,467 | 2,504 | 2,503 | 2,490 | 2,489 | 2,517 | 2,512 | 2,484 | 2,494 | 2,467 | 2,522 | 2,525 |  |

Revised. I Advance estimate. $\dagger$ Revised series. Data reflect use of new sample (effective with data for Oct, 1965 ) based on definitions and classifications of the 1963 Census
of Business; the $1965-66$ retail inventories also reflect incorporation of new data from 1965 Retail Trade (Census annual) and updating of seasonal factors. Latest revised data back to 1959 appear in the November, April, and February 1966 issues of the Surver (refer in that order to pp. 26,18 , and 20 , respectively); revised accounts receivable data prior to Oct.

1965 are not available. Complete details for retail sales appear in the Monthly Retail Trade Report, Jan. 1966 and subsequent issues, available from the Bureau of the Census, Wash.
D.C. 20233 . $\%$ Includes data not shown separately. $\sigma^{7}$ Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint plumbing and electrical stores.
a Revisions for Feb. 1965 (mil. \$): Sales, total, 23,076; durable goods stores, 7,723; automotive group, 4.689; passenger car, etc., 4,440.

| 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued


## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION <br> Population, U.S. (incl. Alaska and Hawaii): <br> Total, incl. armed forces overseas. <br> .mil. | ${ }^{1} 192.12$ | 1194.57 | 195.45 | 195.64 | 195.83 | 196.00 | 196.16 | 196.34 | 196.50 | 196.67 | 196. 84 | 197.02 | 197.22 | 197.43 | 197. 63 | 197.81 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  | 137.23 |  | 137.56 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, est. number 14 years of age and over, total, unadj..................mil.- | 134. 14 | 136. 24 | 137.04 |  | 137.39 |  | 137.74 | 137.91 | 138. 10 | 138.28 | 138.44 | 138.65 | 138.84 | 139.04 | 139.24 | 139.43 |
| Total labor force, incl. armed forces-.......thous | 76, 971 | 78,357 | 78, 598 | 78,477 | 77,409 | 77, 632 | 78,034 | 78, 914 | 79,751 | 82.700 | 82,771 | 82,468 | 80, 052 | 80, 530 | 80,968 | 80,734 |
| Civilian labor force, total.....-....-.-.-.-.do. | 74, 233 | 75,635 | 75, 803 | 75, 636 | 74, 519 | 74, 708 | 75, 060 | 75, 906 | 76, 706 | 79, 601 | 79, 636 | 79,290 | 76,823 | 77, 251 | 77,646 | 77,344 |
| Employed, total..............................do | 70, 357 | 72, 179 | 72,837 | 72, 749 | 71, 229 | 71, 551 | 72, 023 | 73, 105 | 73, 764 | 75, 731 | 76,411 | 76,369 | 74, 251 | 74,730 | 75, 006 | 74,612 |
| Agricultural employment......................... | 4,761 | 4,585 | 4,128 | 3,645 | 3,577 | 3,612 | 3,780 | 4,204 | 4,292 | 5,187 | 5,010 | 4,707 | 4,373 | 4,301 | 3,969 | 3,465 |
| Nonagricultural employment.....-...-. - do | 65,596 | 67, 594 | 68, 709 | 69, 103 | 67,652 | 67,939 | 68, 244 | 68, 900 | 69, 472 | 70,543 | 71. 402 | 71,662 | 69,878 | 70, 430 | 71,036 | 71,147 |
| Unemployed (all civ | 3,876 | 3,456 | 2,966 | 2,888 | 3,290 | 3,158 | 3.037 | 2,802 | 2,942 | 3,870 | 3,225 | 2,921 | 2,573 | 2, 521 | 2,640 | 2,732 |
| Long-term (15 weeks and over) | 973 | 755 | 531 |  |  |  | 749 | 779 | 602 | 466 | 373 | 385 | 417 | 439 |  | 455 |
| Percent of civilian labor force. | 5.2 | 4.6 | $\begin{array}{r}3.9 \\ 58 \\ \hline 145\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3.8 \\ 58 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | ${ }_{59}{ }^{4.4}$ | ${ }_{59}{ }^{4.2} 2$ | ${ }_{59}{ }^{4.0}$ | ${ }_{58} 3.7$ | 3.8 58 54 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
|  | 57,172 | 57,884 | 58, 445 | 58,749 | 59,985 | 59, 930 | 59,707 | 58,994 | 58,349 | 55, 575 | 55, 673 | 56, 180 | 58,787 | 58,511 | 58,269 | 58,695 |
| Civilian labor force, seasonally adj $\oplus$......do |  |  | 76, 111 | 76, 567 | 76, 754 | 76,355 | 76. 341 | 76, 666 | 76, 268 | 77,086 | 77, 098 | 77,371 | 77, 113 | 77, 135 | 77, 927 | 78, 189 |
| Employed, total.-......................do |  |  | 72, 114 | 73, 441 | 73, 715 | 73, 521 | 73. 435 | 73, 799 | 73, 231 | 73, 997 | 74, 072 | 74,338 | 74,165 | 74, 163 | 75, 076 | 75, 226 |
| Agricultural employment .-............. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 4, 273 | 4,486 | 4,429 | 4,442 | 4, 363 | 4. 182 | 4, 776 | 4, 238 | 4, 144 | 4,158 | 4,049 | 3,971 | 4,108 | 4, 254 |
| Nonagricultural employmen |  |  | 68, 641 | 68,955 | 69, 286 | 69,079 | 69,072 | 69, 317 | 69,155 | 69, 759 | 69, 928 | 70,180 | 70,116 | 7), 192 | 70.968 | 70,972 |
| Unemployed (all civilian workers) |  |  | 3,197 | 3,126 | 3,039 | 2, 834 | 2,906 | 2, 367 | 3,037 | 3, 089 | 3,026 | 3, 033 | 2,948 | 2,972 | 2,851 | 2,963 |
| Long-term ( 15 weeks and over)......do |  |  | 644 | 660 | 661 | 579 | 588 | 603 | 536 | 476 | 435 | 451 | 499 | 520 | 483 | 501 |
| Rates: 9 <br> All civilian worker |  |  |  | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Men, 20 years of age a | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Women, 20 years of age and | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Both sexes, 14-19 years of | 14.7 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 11.4 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ As of July 1 . †See corresponding note on p. S-11.
Pincludes data not shown separately. stores.
$\oplus$ Effective with the Feb. 1966 Surver, data reflect revised seasonal factors; comparable data for earlier periods appear in the Feb. 1966 BLS report, Employment and Earnings and Manthly Report on the Labor Force, GPO, Wash., D.C. 20402 .
१ Unemployed in each group as percent of that group.

| Uniess otherwise stated，statistics through 1964 and degcriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec．${ }^{\text {b }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued



|  | $\infty$ <br> \＆ | :ưisisis | 然荡 |  | sognoontrin \％ |  | W\％\％ | 总甙号免 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nos } \\ & \text { Hen } \\ & \text { Hos } \end{aligned}$ | 发 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 上5 |  | ＂مwiont © | \＄్ట్రజ్ర్ర | N <br>  | 萝忒訨愛 |  | － |
|  | W以NW |  | No |  |  <br>  | ిత్రిస్రి్రి | Nت, Now |  |  | 足 |
|  |  <br> No | 束苟蓳 | Now |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  | \％ |
|  | 万． <br>  |  | Fo |  | ＂ow on \＆ |  |  |  | Nob | － |

Revised．Preliminary
$\dagger$ Beginning in the Sept． 1966 issue of the SURVEY，data for employment，hours，earnings， and labor turnover reflect adjustment to Mar． 1965 benchmarks；they are not strictly com－ parable with previously published figures．Details of the adjustment appear in the BLS
Sept． 1966 Employment and Earnings report；comparable earlier data appear in BLS Bul－
letin 1312－4，Em $\$ 4.50$ a a ailable ashington，D．C． 20402
Includes data for industries not shown separately．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad$ Corrected.
$\dagger$ See corresponding note, bottom p. S-13.

${ }^{\circ}$ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| HOURS AND EARNINGS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common labor..-..................-.- per hr... | 3. 242 | 3. 415 | 3. 486 | 3.495 | 3.496 | 3.520 | 3.520 | 3. 533 | 3. 567 | 3.644 | 3. 678 | 3. 693 | 3. 700 | 3.700 | 3. 710 | 3.720 |
| Skilled labor-.-.-....................---- do...- | 4.733 | 4. 951 | 5.041 | 5. 055 | 5. 064 | 5.087 | 5.097 | 5. 108 | 5.141 | 5. 213 | 5. 238 | 5. 273 | 5. 294 | 5. 301 | 5.330 | 5. 335 |
| Farm, without board or rm., 1 st of mo....-do Railroad wages (average, class I)........do | 1.08 2.850 | 1.14 13.008 | 3.017 | 2. 995 | 1.24 3.090 | 3. 134 | 3.049 | 3. 1.283 | 3. 083 | 3.075 | 1.26 |  |  | 1.18 |  |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Help-wanted advertising, seas. adj... 1957-59 = $100 .$. | 123 | 155 | 181 | 186 | 184 | 191 | 201 | 189 | 185 | 184 | 186 | 189 | 189 | 193 | 194 | - 193 |
| Labor turnover in manufacturing estab.: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate, total. .mo. rate per 100 employees. Seasonally adjusted $\qquad$ | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.9 4.9 | 3.1 4.8 | 4.6 4.9 | 4.2 4.9 | 4.9 <br> 5.2 | 4.6 <br> 4.8 | 5.1 5.1 5.1 | 6.7 5.3 | 5.1 4.6 | 6.4 5.1 | 6.1 5.0 | P. 5.1 -5.1 | $p 3.9$ $p 4.9$ |  |
|  | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.1 | ¢ 3.1 |  |
| Separation rate, total.................-......do | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 4.8 | D 4.2 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted....-.....-.-.-......-do |  |  | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | $\bigcirc 4.4$ |  |
| Quit | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.8 | ${ }^{p} 2.1$ |  |
|  | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | $\stackrel{2}{1 .} 0$ | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | $p 1.3$ |  |
| Seasonally adjusted...-- ----.-.---- do |  |  | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | p 1.1 |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and Beginning in period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages..-............................. | 3,655 | 3,9 | 289 | 158 | 205 | 240 | 310 | 350 | 480 | 430 | 420 | 440 | 380 | 390 | 320 |  |
|  | 1,640 | 1,550 | 140 | 24 | 101 | 107 | 198 | 228 | 208 | 150 | 235 | 108 | 117 | 193 | 114 |  |
| In effect during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 505 \\ & 192 \end{aligned}$ | 371 76 | $\begin{aligned} & 335 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450 \\ & 236 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 379 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \\ & 294 \end{aligned}$ | 660 243 | 660 299 | 700 | ${ }_{221}^{620}$ | ${ }_{6}^{630}$ | 550 |  |
| Man-days idle during period..................-do.-. | 22,900 | 23, 300 | 1,380 | 907 | 1,000 | 865 | 1,350 | 2,450 | 2,870 | 1,950 | 2,980 | 3,420 | 1,950 | 2,290 | 2,170 |  |
| EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm placements......-.................thous.. | 6, 281 | 6,473 | 531 | 462 | 452 | 460 | 547 | 533 | 568 | 622 | 549 | 619 | 619 | 592 | 498 |  |
| Unemployment insurance programs: Insured unemployment, all programs $\oplus$. . . do | 1,725 | 1,419 | 1,104 | 1,386 | 1,736 | 1,678 | 1,381 | 1,112 | 916 | 841 | 1,001 | 980 | 802 | 799 | 955 |  |
| State programs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims...........-................do.... | 13,938 | 12,047 | 1,004 | 1,285 | 1,399 | 985 | 769 | 693 | 665 | 690 | 1,019 | 826 | 626 | 709 | 915 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg. Percent of covered employment: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 1,605 | 1,328 | 1,042 | 1,308 | 1,644 | 1,590 | 1,301 | 1,044 | 862 | 793 | 947 | 928 | 755 | 753 | 903 |  |
| Unadjusted Seasonally adiuste | 3.8 | 3.0 | ${ }_{2} 3$ | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | ${ }^{2} .1$ | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 |  |
|  | 1,373 | 1,131 | 794 | 290 99 | 3.7 1,330 | ${ }_{1,413}{ }^{2.6}$ | 1,272 | ${ }_{931}^{2.2}$ | ${ }_{806}$ | 2.1 | 719 | ${ }_{791}^{2.4}$ | 240 | 2.1 589 | ${ }_{673}^{2}$ |  |
| Benefits paid........................--- mil. \$-. | 2,522 | 2,166 | 132.2 | 172.1 | 212.7 | 217.2 | 225.5 | 155.5 | 126.1 | 114.4 | 113.8 | 143.1 | 106.5 | 93.7 | 114.8 |  |
| Federal employees, insured unemployment, weekly average-................................ | 30 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 |  |
| Veterans' program (UCX): <br> Initial claims | 335 | 266 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 16 |  | 13 | 15 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg....do... | 51 | 36 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 27 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 16 |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average........-- do---- | 48 | 34 | 21 | 24 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 13 |  |
|  | 90.2 | 67.5 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 |  |
| Railroad program: thous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekiy avg.-do do-- | \% 38 | 138 30 | 25 | ${ }^{14}$ | 30 | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }_{5}^{26}$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 18 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 |  |
|  | 78.4 | 60.5 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 |  |  |

## FINANCE



${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes adiustments not distributed by months.
§ Wages as of Jan. 1, 1967: Common labor, \$3.748; skilled labor, $\$ 5.355$.
$\Phi$ Excludes persons under extended duration provisions.
$\sigma^{*}$ Insured unemployment as $\%$ of average covered employment in a 12 -month period.

[^7]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | End of year |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline BANKING- Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Reserves held, total...-.....-.-...-.-........mil, \$.- \& 121,609 \& ${ }^{1} 22,719$ \& 21,958 \& 22, 719 \& 22,750 \& 22, 233 \& 22, 160 \& 22, 528 \& 22,487 \& 22,534 \& 23,090 \& 22,655 \& 23,240 \& 23,333 \& $\stackrel{7}{ } \times 23,251$ \& 23,823 <br>
\hline  \& 121,198
1411 \& 122,267
1452 \& 21,589
369 \& 22,267
452 \& 22,392
358 \& 21,862
371 \& 21,855
305 \& 22,170
358 \& 22, 117 \& 22, 212 \& 22,682 \& 22,317
338 \& 22,842
398 \& 23,031
302 \& r22, 862

389 \& 23,425
398 <br>
\hline Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks.-. do \& 1243 \& 1454 \& 452 \& 454 \& 402 \& 478 \& 551 \& 626 \& 722 \& 674 \& 766 \& 728 \& 766 \& 733 \& 611 \& 557 <br>
\hline Free reserves...................................-. - do \& ${ }^{1} 168$ \& $1-2$ \& -83 \& -2 \& -44 \& -107 \& -246 \& -268 \& -352 \& -352 \& -358 \& -390 \& -368 \& -431 \& - - 222 \& $-159$ <br>
\hline Weekly reporting member banks of Fed. Res. System, condition, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.: Deposits: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 68, 045 \& 69,723 \& 66,175 \& 69,723 \& 68,220 \& 65, 231 \& 66,292 \& 67,921 \& 65, 631 \& 2 71,286 \& 70,654 \& 71,220 \& 71,052 \& -72,473 \& 72,996 \& 75, 120 <br>
\hline Demand, total 8 ...-..-...-................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 102,574 \& 103, 507 \& 101, 204 \& 103.507 \& 99,647 \& 99, 182 \& 97, 162 \& 101,082 \& 102,618 \& 2108,899 \& 105,515 \& 104,508 \& 104, 712 \& r107,393 \& -108,817 \& 14,765 <br>
\hline Individuals, partnerships, and corp.... do \& 73, 654 \& 75. 269 \& 72,127 \& 75, 269 \& 72,415 \& 71,371 \& 70, 313 \& 73, 303 \& 71,772 \& ${ }^{2} 75,830$ \& 75,920 \& 76,596 \& 76, 125 \& r77,518 \& 79,359 \& 83,108 <br>
\hline State and local Governments............do \& 5, 239 \& 5,355 \& 5,429 \& 5,355 \& 5,532 \& 5,531 \& 5, 651 \& 5,469 \& 6, 030 \& ${ }^{2} 6,161$ \& 5,986 \& 5,738 \& 5,696 \& 6,614 \& 6,300 \& 6, 137 <br>
\hline U.S. Government...................-...... do \& 4,563 \& 3,866 \& 3, 789 \& 3, 866 \& 3,153 \& 3,147 \& 3, 223 \& 3,983 \& 4,700 \& ${ }^{2}$ 7,764 \& 4,308 \& 3,177 \& 4,512 \& 3,460 \& 2,779 \& 3,882 <br>
\hline Domestic commercial banks............do \& 12,539 \& 12,429 \& 12,977 \& 12,429 \& 11,982 \& 12,619 \& 11, 512 \& 11,807 \& 12,727 \& ${ }^{2} 11,858$ \& 12,271 \& 12,058 \& 11,710 \& 12,692 \& 13,077 \& 13,838 <br>
\hline Time, totalo \& 66,881 \& 78,260 \& 77,662 \& 78, 260 \& 78,868 \& 79,600 \& 81, 001 \& 81,813 \& 82, 695 \& 290,185 \& 91,018 \& 91,255 \& 90, 379 \& 88,735 \& 88, 383 \& 89,639 <br>
\hline Individuals, partnerships, and corp \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Savings... Other time \& 40, 698
16,407 \& 45,362
21,258 \& 45,094
21,511 \& 45,362
21,258 \& 45,015
22,259 \& 45,064
22,961 \& 45,111
24,160 \& 43,377
26,040 \& 43,093
27,133 \& 248,413
2
2 \& 47,386

30,625 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 47,228 \\
& 30,859
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 47,237

30,304 \& 46,962
29,197 \& 46,924
28,944 \& 47,213
29,002 <br>
\hline Loans (adjusted), tota \& 102, 227 \& 117,165 \& 114, 741 \& 117,165 \& 116,025 \& 116, 939 \& 118,410 \& 119, 494 \& 121, 725 \& ${ }^{2} 132,901$ \& 132, 381 \& 131,238 \& 132,012 \& 131,986 \& 131,550 \& 134,761 <br>
\hline Commercial and industrial....-.......... d \& 42, 119 \& 50, 629 \& 49, 167 \& 50,629 \& 50,462 \& 51,315 \& 52, 640 \& 52, 495 \& 53, 839 \& ${ }^{2} 58,246$ \& 59, 008 \& 58, 252 \& 59, 399 \& ז 59,676 \& 59,938 \& 60,641 <br>
\hline For purchasing or carrying securities..... d \& 6,677 \& 6,420 \& 6, 482 \& 6.420 \& 6,423 \& 6,249 \& 6, 035 \& 6, 666 \& 6,784 \& ${ }^{2}$ 6,972 \& 6, 139 \& 6, 490 \& 5, 821 \& 5,703 \& 5,335 \& 6,691 <br>
\hline To nonbank financial institutions..-.-... do \& 9, 032 \& 10,919 \& 10,319 \& 10,919 \& 10,349 \& 10, 419 \& 10,618 \& 10,789 \& 10, 924 \& ${ }^{2} 11,935$ \& 11,349 \& 10, 454 \& 10, 822 \& r 10,640 \& 10,350 \& 11,251 <br>
\hline Real estate loans.............................. do \& 20, 008 \& 22, 540 \& 22,425 \& 22, 540 \& 22,638 \& 22,730 \& 22, 867 \& 23,041 \& 23, 260 \& 2 2 26,662 \& 26, 868 \& 27,137 \& 27,331 \& 27,446 \& 27, 491 \& 27,505 <br>
\hline Other loans \& 29, 156 \& 32,068 \& 31,245 \& 32,068 \& 31,444 \& 31, 124 \& 32, 019 \& 31,757 \& 32,786 \& ${ }^{3} 35,184$ \& 34, 522 \& 35, 258 \& 34, 347 \& -33,973 \& 34; 636 \& 34,831 <br>
\hline  \& 48.783 \& 48,299 \& 47,790 \& 48,299 \& 47, 557 \& 46, 220 \& 45, 252 \& 46,371 \& 45, 368 \& $2{ }^{2} 50,296$ \& 49,791 \& 50, 874 \& 50, 627 \& 49,578 \& 49,823 \& 51, 502 <br>
\hline U.S. Government securities, total.-.-. do \& 27,679 \& 24,252 \& 24, 119 \& 24, 252 \& 23,942 \& 22,418 \& 21,474 \& 21, 849 \& 20, 704 \& 2 22,482 \& 22, 287 \& 23, 474 \& 23, 127 \& 22,810 \& 23,438 \& 24,803 <br>
\hline Notes and bonds........................... do \& 21,979 \& 19,502 \& 19,550 \& 19, 502 \& 18,957 \& 18,296 \& 17,945 \& 18,064 \& 17, 469 \& ${ }^{2} 19,617$ \& 19,593 \& 19,248 \& 19,033 \& 18,943 \& 19,589 \& 19,816 <br>
\hline Other securities.--.-...................-......... do \& 21, 104 \& 24,047 \& 23,671 \& 24,047 \& 23,615 \& 23,802 \& 23,778 \& 24, 522 \& 24,664 \& $2{ }^{27,814}$ \& 27, 504 \& 27, 400 \& 27, 500 \& 26,768 \& 26,385 \& 26,699 <br>
\hline Commercial bank credit (last Wed. of mo., except for June 30 and Dee 31 call dates), seas. adj. t \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total loans and Investments $\odot .-$--.......-bil. \$.- \& 267.2 \& 294.4 \& 291.5 \& 294.4 \& 297.4 \& 297.5 \& 300.3 \& 302.7 \& 304.3 \& ${ }^{3} 305.4$ \& 308.2 \& 309.8 \& 307.7 \& 307.1 \& 307.4 \& 310.7 <br>
\hline  \& 167, 4 \& 192.0 \& 189.8 \& 192.0 \& 194.5 \& 196.2 \& 198.6 \& 200.7 \& 202.0 \& ${ }^{3} 203.7$ \& 205.9 \& 206.1 \& 205.6 \& 206.8 \& 206.8 \& 208.2 <br>
\hline U.S. Government securities................- do \& 61.1 \& 57.7 \& 57.5 \& 57.7 \& 58.0 \& 55.9 \& 56.0 \& 55.8 \& 55.0 \& 54.5 \& 54.1 \& 55.9 \& 54.0 \& 52.2 \& 52.7 \& 54.3 <br>
\hline  \& 38.7 \& 44.8 \& 44.2 \& 44.8 \& 44.9 \& 45.4 \& 45.7 \& 46.2 \& 47.2 \& 47.1 \& 48.2 \& 47.8 \& 48.0 \& 48.1 \& 47.9 \& 48.3 <br>
\hline Money and int \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bank rates on short-term business loans: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline In 19 cities \& 44.99 \& 45.06 \& \& 5. 27 \& \& \& 5. 55 \& \& \& 5.82 \& \& \& 6. 30 \& \& \& 31 <br>
\hline New York City.....-..-................. do \& 44.75 \& 44.83 \& \& 5.08 \& \& \& 5.41 \& \& \& 5.65 \& \& \& 6.13 \& \& \& 16 <br>
\hline 7 other northern and eastern cities.....-. do \& 45.02 \& 45.09 \& \& 5.32 \& \& \& 5.58 \& \& \& 5.86 \& \& \& 6.40 \& \& \& 6.38 <br>
\hline 11 southern and western cities...------. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& ${ }^{4} 5.30$ \& 45.34 \& \& 5.46 \& \& \& 5. 70 \& \& \& 6. 00 \& \& \& 6.42 \& \& \& 6.46 <br>
\hline Discount rate (N.Y.F.R. Bank), end of year or month percent \& 4.00 \& 4.50 \& 4.00 \& 4.50 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 50 \& 4.50 \& 4. 50 \& 4. 50 \& . 50 \& . 50 <br>
\hline Federal intermediate credit bank loans.... do... \& 44.70 \& 4.94 \& 5.02 \& 5.04 \& 5.22 \& 5.35 \& 5.40 \& 5. 53 \& 5.65 \& 5.68 \& 5.91 \& 5. 99 \& 6.13 \& 6. 29 \& 6. 33 \& 6. 38 <br>
\hline Federal land bank loans....-...-.....---.... do \& ${ }^{4} 5.45$ \& 45.43 \& 5.43 \& 5.43 \& 5.43 \& 5.43 \& 5.48 \& 5.49 \& 5. 52 \& 5. 60 \& 5.93 \& 5.96 \& 5.96 \& 5. 96 \& 5. 96 \& 5.96 <br>
\hline Home mortgage rates (conventional 1st mortgages): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New home purchase (U.S. avg.) ...... percent.- \& 45.78
4
4.93 \& 45.76
45.89 \& 5.80
5.91 \& 5.78
5.91 \& 5.81
5.97 \& 5.85
5.97 \& 5.90
6.01 \& 5.99
6.09 \& 6.02
6.16 \& 6.07
6.18 \& 6.12 \& 6.18
6.35 \& 6. 2.40 \& 6. 49 \& 6.40
6.50 \& 6.44
6.52 <br>
\hline Open market rates, New York City: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) ... do \& 53.77 \& ${ }^{3} 4.22$ \& 4.25 \& 4.55 \& 4.75 \& 4. 86 \& 4.96 \& 5.00 \& 5.18 \& 5. 39 \& 5. 58 \& 5.67 \& 5.75 \& 5. 72 \& 5.67 \& 5.60 <br>
\hline Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months).- do \& 53.97 \& 34.38 \& 4.38 \& 4.65 \& 4.82 \& 4.88 \& 5. 21 \& 5. 38 \& 5.39 \& 5.51 \& 5.63 \& 5.85 \& 5. 89 \& 6. 5.90 \& 6. 00 \& 6.00 <br>
\hline Finance Co.paper placed directly, 3-6 mo-do \& 33.83 \& 54.27 \& 4.38 \& 4.60 \& 4.82 \& 4. 88 \& 5.02 \& 5. 25 \& 5. 38 \& 5. 39 \& 5.51 \& 5. 63 \& 5. 67 \& 6. 82 \& 5.88 \& 5.88 <br>
\hline Stock Exchange call loans, going rate...-do. \& 34.50 \& 34.69 \& 4.75 \& 4.97 \& 5.07 \& 5. 25 \& 5.41 \& 5. 50 \& 5. 50 \& 5. 52 \& 6.00 \& 6.12 \& 6.25 \& \& 6.25 \& 6. 25 <br>
\hline Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 3-month bills (rate on new issue)....percent.- \& $$
53.549
$$ \& 53.954

34.22 \& 4.082 \& 4.362 \& 4.596
4.89 \& 4. 670
5 \& 4.626
4.94 \& 4.611
4.86 \& 4.642 \& 4.539 \& 4.855 \& 4.932 \& 5. 356 \& 5.387
5.38 \& 5.344
5.43 \& 5.007
5.07 <br>

\hline 3-5 year issues .-.---.....------------ do. \& $$
34.06
$$ \& ${ }^{3} 4.22$ \& 4.46 \& 4.77 \& 4.89 \& 5.02 \& 4.94 \& 4.86 \& 4.94 \& 5.01 \& 5. 22 \& 5. 58 \& 5. 62 \& \& 5.43 \& <br>

\hline | Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: |
| :--- |
| N.Y. State savings banks, end of period...-mil. \$.- | \& 23, 260 \& 30,312 \& 30,001 \& 30,312 \& 30,442 \& 30, 574 \& 30,797 \& 30,496 \& 30, 581 \& 30,716 \& 30,868 \& 31, 006 \& \& 31,398 \& 31,590 \& <br>

\hline U.S. postal savings f................--------.- do..--- \& - 390 \& , 309 \& 317 \& -314 \& 3, 303 \& - 299 \& , 292 \& , 277 \& -230 \& -192 \& $\begin{array}{r}182 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& -169 \& $$
159
$$ \& 147 \& 140 \& 133 <br>

\hline | CONSUMER CREDIT $\ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| (Short-and Intermediate-term) | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Total outstanding, end of year or month....mil. \$.- \& 78,442 \& 87,884 \& 85, 291 \& 87, 884 \& 87,027 \& 86, 565 \& 87,059 \& 88, 184 \& 89,092 \& 90, 070 \& 90,650 \& 91,483 \& 91,639 \& 91,899 \& 92,498 \& <br>
\hline Installment credit, total...................-. - do. \& 60,548 \& 68,565 \& 67, 168 \& 68, 565 \& 68,314 \& 68,279 \& 68, 827 \& 69,543 \& 70,209 \& 71,194 \& 71,862 \& 72,640 \& 72,829 \& 73, 073 \& 73,491 \& <br>
\hline  \& 25, 195 \& 28,843 \& 28,612 \& 28, 843 \& 28,789 \& 28,894 \& 29,248 \& 29,597 \& 29,908 \& 30,402 \& 30,680 \& 30,918 \& 30, 793 \& 30,852 \& 30,937 \& <br>
\hline  \& 15, 593 \& 17, 693 \& 16,797 \& 17, 693 \& 17, 566 \& 17,386 \& 17,450 \& 17, 597 \& 17, 732 \& 17, 959 \& 18, 165 \& 18, 390 \& 18,564 \& 18,714 \& 18,945 \& <br>
\hline Repair and modernization loans......--...- do. \& 3,532 \& 3,675 \& 3,689 \& 3,675 \& 3,634 \& 3, 603 \& 3, 597 \& 3,602 \& 3.642 \& 3,677 \& 3, 711 \& 3, 755 \& 3,771 \& 3,770 \& 3,772 \& <br>
\hline Personal loans........-........................ do. \& 16, 228 \& 18,354 \& 18,070 \& 18,354 \& 18,325 \& 18, 396 \& 18, 532 \& 18,747 \& 18, 927 \& 19,156 \& 19,306 \& 19,577 \& 19,701 \& 19,737 \& 19,837 \& <br>
\hline By type of holder: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Financial institutions, total. ............do. \& 53, 141 \& 60, 273 \& 59,567 \& 60, 273 \& 60, 202 \& 60,331 \& 60,863 \& 61, 539 \& 62, 178 \& 63, 097 \& 63,745 \& 64, 454 \& 64, 613 \& 64,792 \& 65, 046 \& <br>
\hline Commercial banks..........-...-...... do \& 25, 094 \& 29, 173 \& 28,855 \& 29, 173 \& 29, 201 \& 29,312 \& 29, 684 \& 30, 127 \& 30.507 \& 31, 013 \& 31, 398 \& 31,737 \& 31, 778 \& 31,878 \& 31,978 \& <br>
\hline Sales finance companies -.-.-.---.-.-. d \& 14,762 \& 16, 138 \& 15,963 \& 16,138 \& 16, 106 \& 16,072 \& 16, 106 \& 16, 191 \& 16. 263 \& 16, 454 \& 16,585 \& 16,732 \& 16,759 \& 16,771
8,391 \& 16,790 \& <br>
\hline  \& 6,458 \& 7,512 \& 7,436 \& 7,512 \& 7,447 \& 7,473 \& 7, 593 \& 7,711 \& 7,839 \& 8, 009 \& 8, 093 \& 8,238 \& 8,324 \& \& 8,480 \& <br>
\hline Consumer finance compan \& 5, 078 \& 5,606 \& 5,465 \& 5, 606 \& 5,598 \& 5, 621 \& 5,630 \& 5,670 \& 5,695 \& 5.742 \& 5,791 \& 5, 846 \& 5, 858 \& - 51,868 \& 5,881 \& <br>
\hline Other..----------------- \& 1,749 \& 1,844 \& 1,848 \& 1,844 \& 1,850 \& 1,853 \& 1,850 \& 1,840 \& 1,874 \& 1,879 \& 1,878 \& 1,901 \& 1,894 \& 1,889 \& 1,917 \& <br>
\hline Retail outlets, total.......-.-.-.-.-....... do \& 7,407 \& 8,292 \& 7,601 \& 8,292 \& 8,112 \& 7,948 \& 7,964 \& 8,004 \& 8, 031 \& 8, 097 \& 8,117 \& 8,186 \& 8,216 \& 8,281 \& 8,445 \& <br>
\hline Department stores.....--...-..............-. do \& 3,922 \& 4,488 \& 4,101 \& 4,488 \& 4,419 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,152 \& 1,235 \& 1,167 \& 1,235 \& 1,208 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Automobile dealers.........................d \& 370 \& 447 \& 443 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 447 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 448 \& 451 \& 459 \& 466 \& 472 \& 480 \& 485 \& 489 \& 487 \& 489 \& 490 \& <br>

\hline Other \& 1,963 \& 2,122 \& 1,890 \& 2,122 \& 2,037 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Noninstallment credit, total .-......---.--- do \& 17,894 \& 19,319 \& 18, 123 \& 19,319 \& 18,713 \& 18,286 \& 18,232 \& 18,641 \& 18,883 \& 18,876 \& 18,788 \& 18, 843 \& 18,810 \& 18,826 \& 19,007 \& <br>
\hline Single-payment loans, total.-..........-- do...- \& 6,954 \& 7,682 \& 7,648 \& 7,682 \& 7,666 \& 7,731 \& 7,795 \& 7, 836 \& 7,925 \& 7,901 \& 7,844 \& 7, 849 \& 7, 814 \& 7,768 \& 7,807 \& <br>
\hline Commercial banks........-.................do..... \& 5,950
1,004 \& 6,587
1,095 \& 6,555
1,093 \& 6,587
1,095 \& 6,574
1,092 \& 6,630
1,101 \& 6, 676
1,119 \& 6,717
1,119 \& 6,784
1,141 \& h, 767
1,134 \& 6,720
1,124 \& 6,718 \& 6, 692
1,122 \& 6,656
1,112 \& 6,678
1,129 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised.
${ }^{1}$ A verage for Dec. ${ }^{2}$ Revised beginning June 1966 to reflect changes in coverage and format; not comparable with earlier data. ${ }^{3}$ Effective with the June 9 change in Federal Reserve regulations, data exclude balances accumulated for payment of personal loans (about $\$ 1.1$ bil.). "Average for year. 'Daily average.
commercial interbank and U.S. Government less eas demand deposits other than domestic loans, exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and deacriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FINANCE-Continued

$r$ Revised. p Preliminary. e Corrected.
End of year; assets of life insurance companies are annual statement values
§See note " $\ddagger$ ', on p. S-17. o'Other than borrowing. $\ddagger$ Revisions prior to 1965 for cash transactions with the public (seas, adj.) and for Jan. 1964 -Oct. 1965 for assets of all life insurance companies will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown inedition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FINANCE—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LIFE INSURANCE-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Life Insurance Agency Management Association: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): \(\ddagger\) ¢
Value, estimated total...........--mil. \$.- \& 105, 008 \& 1142, 124 \& 10,296 \& 12,180 \& 8,120 \& 8,494 \& 11,352 \& 10,173 \& 9,938 \& 9,945 \& 9, 200 \& 9,589 \& 9,558 \& 9,714 \& 9,898 \& \\
\hline Ordinary \& 73, 130 \& 82,479 \& 7,286 \& 7,601 \& 6,151 \& 6,564 \& 7,980 \& 7,308 \& 7,431 \& 7,468 \& 6, 633 \& 7,118 \& 6,885 \& 7, 246 \& 7,501 \& \\
\hline Group and mass-marketed ordinary..... do \& 24, 566 \& : 52,349 \& 2,374 \& 4,055 \& 1, 420 \& 1,392 \& 2,750 \& 2,291 \& 1,878 \& 1,908 \& 2,041 \& 1,910 \& 2,117 \& 1,878 \& 1,835 \& \\
\hline  \& 7,312 \& 7,296 \& \(\bigcirc 636\) \& 524 \& 549 \& 538 \& 622 \& 574 \& 629 \& 569 \& 526 \& 561 \& 556 \& 590 \& 562 \& \\
\hline Premiums collerted: \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total life insurance premiums....-.....-. . do. \& 14,385 \& 15, 176 \& 1,261 \& 1,545 \& 1,264 \& 1,226 \& 1,380 \& 1,265 \& 1,321 \& 1,304 \& 1,300 \& 1,339 \& 1,261 \& 1,339 \& 1.292 \& \\
\hline  \& 10,768 \& 11,357 \& 944 \& 1,037 \& 964 \& 921 \& 1,058 \& 957 \& 999 \& 995 \& 981 \& 997 \& 954 \& 1,013
220 \& 971 \& \\
\hline Group and wholesale.......-.-.---......- do \& 2,225 \& 2,436 \& 212 \& \(\stackrel{272}{ }\) \& 190 \& 208 \& 221 \& 206 \& 218 \& 213
96 \& 217
102 \& 238
103 \& 210
96 \& 220
106 \& 221
99 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,391 \& 1,383 \& 105 \& 236 \& 110 \& 97 \& 101 \& 102 \& 105 \& 96 \& 102 \& 103 \& 96 \& 106 \& 99 \& \\
\hline MONETARY STATISTICS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Gold and silver: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Monetary stock, U.S. (end of period) _ . mil. \$.. \& 15,388 \& 13,733 \& 13,805 \& 13,733 \& 13,732 \& 13,730 \& 13,634 \& 13,632 \& 13,532 \& 13,433 \& 13, 332 \& 13,259 \& 13,258 \& 13,257 \& 13, 159 \& 13,159 \\
\hline Net release from earmark\&....-.-.-....-. do...- \& 256 \& -198 \& 13,81 \& -72 \& -37 \& -31 \& 13, 20 \& \(-57\) \& 26 \& 20 \& -61 \& -50 \& 162 \& 28 \& -36 \& \\
\hline  \& 422,744 \& 1,285,097 \& 101,335 \& 67, 842 \& 10,877 \& 0 \& 67, 775 \& 133 \& 101, 401 \& 101, 534 \& 34, 334 \& 5,800 \& 101, 436 \& 33,943 \& 42 \& \\
\hline  \& 40, 888 \& 101,669 \& 56,027 \& 10,102 \& 3,037 \& 2,159 \& 10,766 \& 2,463 \& 1,931 \& 1,781 \& 2,426 \& 2,432 \& 2, 770 \& 2,265 \& 7,922 \& --- \\
\hline Production, world total.-----.-.-.........mil. \$. \& 21,395.0 \& 21, 430.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,018.9 \& 1, 069.4 \& 91.6 \& 89.3 \& 919 \& 87.8 \& 90.5 \& 90.8 \& 91.9 \& 89.3 \& 89.4 \& 90.1 \& 91.7
8 \& 89.7 \& 90.8 \& \\
\hline  \& 133.0 \& 125.6 \& 10.4 \& 10.2 \& 9.8 \& 9.6 \& 10.1 \& 10.1 \& 10.2 \& 9.2 \& 9.1 \& 8.9 \& 8.9 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 51.4 \& 58.6 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 144, 121 \& 54, 061 \& 5,072 \& 3,908 \& 4,616 \& 8,875 \& 7.929 \& 7,358 \& 15,527 \& 18,022 \& 6,638 \& 14, 273 \& 16,596 \& 2, 471 \& 7,105 \& \\
\hline Imports \& 66,311 \& 64,769 \& 10,809 \& 7,688 \& 6,475 \& 6,546 \& 6,452 \& \& 6, 080 \& 6,629 \& 7,055 \& 7,983 \& 6,387 \& 6,214 \& 5,878 \& \\
\hline Price at New York....-.......-dol. per fine oz.. \& 1.293 \& 1.293 \& 1.293 \& 1. 293 \& 1.293 \& 1.293 \& 1.293 \& 1. 293 \& 1.293 \& 1. 293 \& 1. 293 \& 1. 293 \& 1. 293 \& 1. 293 \& 1. 293 \& 1. 293 \\
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Canadat-----------...........thous. fine oz-- \& 29,903 \& 31,917 \& 2,801 \& 2,867 \& 2, 273 \& 2, 424 \& 2,960 \& 2,583 \& 2, 792 \& 2,694
4,272 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,928 \\
\& 2,746
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2,652 \& 2,771 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 41,716
45,872 \& 40,333
44,423 \& 4,104 \& 3
3,825
3,625 \& 3, 580
3,496 \& 4,027
3,026 \& 3,736
4,149 \& 3,723
3,555 \& 2,961 \& 4,272
5,611 \& 2,746 \& 4, 226 \& 4, 273 \& 3,049 \& \& \\
\hline Currency in circulation (end of period) ...... bil. \$-- \& 39.6 \& 42.1 \& 41.8 \& 42.1 \& 41.1 \& 41.3 \& 41.5 \& 41.5 \& 42.1 \& 42.6 \& 42.7 \& 42.9 \& 42.8 \& 43.1 \& 44.2 \& \\
\hline Money supply and related data (avg. of daily fig.): \(\ddagger\) Unadiusted for seas. variation: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total money supply......-.-...............bil. \$.- \& 156.4 \& 162.6 \& 167.3 \& 172.0 \& 173.0 \& 167.8 \& 167.8 \& 171.6 \& 166.9 \& 168.8 \& 167.9 \& 166.9 \& 169.5 \& 170.1 \& 171.0 \& 175.2 \\
\hline Currency outside banks.-.-.-............... do \& 33.5 \& 35.3 \& 36.5 \& 37.1 \& 36.5 \& 36.4 \& 36.6 \& 36.8 \& 37.0 \& 37.3 \& 37.8 \& - 37.9 \& 37.9 \& 38.0 \& 38.5 \& 39.0 \\
\hline  \& 122.8 \& 127.3 \& 130.8 \& 134.9 \& 136.5 \& 131.4 \& 131.3 \& 134.8 \& 129.9 \& 131.5 \& 130.1 \& r 129.1 \& 131.5 \& 132.1 \& 132.5 \& 136. 1 \\
\hline  \& 119.4 \& 137.6 \& 144.3 \& 145.2 \& 147.3 \& 148.7 \& 150.2 \& 152.2 \& 153.9 \& 4154.1 \& 155.8 \& 157.0 \& 156.9 \& 156. 6 \& 155.6 \& 156.3 \\
\hline U.S. Government demand deposits .....do \& 5.8 \& 6.3 \& 4.1 \& 4.6 \& 3.8 \& 5.2 \& 4.6 \& 3.1 \& 7.2 \& 6.3 \& \(\checkmark 8.2\) \& 5.2 \& 4.5 \& 4.8 \& 3.7 \& 3.5 \\
\hline Adjusted for seas. variation: Total money supply \& \& \& 165.6 \& 167.2 \& 168.0 \& 168.2 \& 169.3 \& 170.9 \& 170.2 \& 171.1 \& 169.6 \& 169.6 \& 170.5 \& 169.6 \& 169.2 \& 170.3 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 36.1 \& 36.3 \& 36. 6 \& 36.8 \& 36.9 \& 37.2 \& 37.3 \& 37.4 \& 37.7 \& 37.8 \& 37.9 \& 37.9 \& 38.0 \& 38.2 \\
\hline Demand deposits .-...-............-..........d. do \& \& \& 129.5 \& 130.9 \& 131.4 \& 131.4 \& 132.3 \& 133.7 \& 132.9 \& 133.7 \& 132.0 \& 131.8 \& 132.6 \& 131.7 \& r 131.1 \& 132.0 \\
\hline  \& \& \& 145.5 \& 146.9 \& 147.8 \& 148.5 \& 149.5 \& 151. 4 \& 153.0 \& 4153.7 \& 155.3 \& 156.6 \& 157.1 \& 156.8 \& 156.9 \& 158.0 \\
\hline Turnover of demand deposits except interhank and U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas. adiusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total ( 225 SMSA's) \% . ratio of debits to deposits.. \& 44.7 \& 48.4 \& 50.5 \& 50.6 \& 50.7 \& 50.9 \& 52.3 \& 52.8 \& 52.4 \& \({ }_{63.7}\) \& 53.1 \& 112. 7 \& 53.6 \& 108. 2 \& 54.6
111.0 \& 56.7
120.9 \\
\hline  \& 89.5 \& 99.6 \& 104.7 \& 102.2 \& 104. 5 \& 105.6 \& 107.1
38.3 \& \(\begin{array}{r}112.0 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}109.3 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 109.1 \& 108.3
38.9 \& 112.7
39.3 \& 109.5
39.4 \& 108.2
+38.9 \& 111.0
39.8 \& 120.9
39.7 \\
\hline Total 224 SMSA's (except N.Y.)........-do \& 32.9 \& 35.4
44 \& 37.0
476 \& 37.5
47 \& 37.0
47.3 \& 37.0
47.6 \& 38.3
49.1 \& 37.7
47.8 \& 37.8
49.8 \& 39.0
51.1 \& 38.9
51.1 \& 39.3
52.2 \& 39.4
51.1 \& 38.9
50.6 \& 39.8
53.2 \& 52.9 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
6 other leading SMSA'sor \(\qquad\) \\
218 other SMSA's. \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 41.4
29.2 \& 44.9
31.4 \& 47.6
32.1 \& 47.7
33.3 \& 47.3
32.7 \& 47.6
32.5 \& 49.1
33.5 \& 47.8
33.3 \& 49.8
32.8 \& 51.1
33.7 \& 51.1
33.8 \& 52.2
34.1 \& 51.1
34.3 \& 50.6
+33.9 \& 53.2
33.8 \& 52.9
34.1 \\
\hline PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade and SEC): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Net profit after taxes, all industries....-...mil. \$-- \& 23, 211 \& 27,521 \&  \& 7,484
511 \& \& \& 7,229
469 \& \& \& 8,375
3525 \& \& \& 7,400
580 \& \& \& \\
\hline Food and kindred products..--.-.......... do...- \& 1, 6907 \& 1.896 \& \& 511 \& \& \& 469
162 \& \& \& 8
525
194 \& \& \& 580
180 \& \& \& \\
\hline Textile mill products. \(\qquad\) do. Lumber and wood products (except furniture) \& 507 \& 694 \& \& 201 \& \& \& 162 \& \& \& 194 \& \& \& 180 \& \& \& \\
\hline criner mil. \$.- \& 314 \& 338 \& \& 84 \& \& \& 68 \& \& \& 124 \& \& \& 99 \& \& \& \\
\hline Paper and allied nroducts.......-.-.....- do..-- \& 754 \& 5753 \& \& 219 \& \& \& 213 \& \& \& 241 \& \& \& 217 \& \& \& \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products.-.-........ do \& 2,857 \& 3, 188 \& \& 815 \& \& \& 847 \& \& \& -948 \& \& \& 856
1.247 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 4,094 \& 4,442 \& \& 1, 214 \& \& \& 1, 207 \& \& \& 1,228 \& \& \& 1,247

251 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products \& 681
758 \& 761
970 \& \& 206 \& \& \& 115 \& \& \& 260 \& \& \& 251 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Primary nonferrous metal......-.-.......- do..-- \& ${ }^{758}$ \& 970 \& \& 251 \& \& \& 294
324 \& \& \& 351
440 \& \& \& 303
353 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Primary iron and steel.----.-.-.-.--.-.- do...- \& 1,225 \& 1,401 \& \& 290 \& \& \& 324 \& \& \& 440 \& \& \& 353 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.) .... mil. \$. \& 842 \& 1,151 \& \& 278 \& \& \& 313 \& \& \& 383 \& \& \& 381 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machinery (except electrical) ---.)--.-d. do.-- \& 2,001 \& 2,499 \& \& 658 \& \& \& 680 \& \& \& 858 \& \& \& 772 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Elec. machinery, equip., and supplies.....do..-- \& 1,512 \& 1,926 \& \& 594 \& \& \& 546 \& \& \& 615 \& \& \& 601 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.) ................................mil. \$ \& 546 \& 721 \& \& 203 \& \& \& 186 \& \& \& 239 \& \& \& 199 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Motor vehicles and equipment.-.............d. do.--- \& 2,808 \& 3,496 \& \& 985 \& \& \& 973 \& \& \& 948 \& \& \& 262 \& \& \& <br>
\hline All other manufacturing industries...-.-. do.---- \& 2,617 \& s 3, 285 \& \& 976 \& \& \& 833 \& \& \& 81,021 \& \& \& 1, 097 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Dividends paid (cash) , all industries.......do \& 10,810 \& 11,979 \& \& 3,756 \& \& \& 3,040 \& \& \& 3,188 \& \& \& 2,985 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electric utilities, profts after taxes (Federal Reserve) $\qquad$ mil. \& 2,375 \& 2,568 \& \& 632 \& \& \& 758 \& \& \& 632 \& \& \& 702 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Transportation and communications (see pp. S-23 and S-24). \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Securities and Exchange Commission: |
| :--- |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total | \& 37,122 \& 40,108 \& 6, 340 \& 2,948 \& 3,021 \& 3,008 \& 4,250 \& 3,668 \& 3,182 \& 5,072 \& 3,407 \& 3,676 \& 3,249 \& 2,589 \& 6,697 \& <br>

\hline By type of security: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bonds and notes, total................... do...- \& 34, 030 \& 37, 836 \& 6,083 \& 2,789 \& 2,834 \& 2,878 \& 3,833
2,065 \& 3,457
1,372 \& 3,114
1,037 \& 4,261
1,616 \& $\begin{array}{r}3,297 \\ \hline 975\end{array}$ \& 1,575 \& 1,333 \& 2, 853 \& 1,016 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,865
2,679 \& 13,720
1,547 \& 1,142
165 \& 1,487
72 \& 1,152
68 \& 1,143
55 \& 2,065
396 \& 1,372
182 \& 1,037
$\quad 56$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1,616 \\ \hline 737\end{array}$ \& 975
40 \& 1,575
70 \& 1, ${ }_{61}$ \& 85 \& 1,016
63 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,679
412 \& 1.547
725 \& 165
92 \& 72
86 \& 68
119 \& 75 \& 390
21 \& 182 \& 13 \& 74 \& 70 \& 67 \& \& 31 \& 50 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{\ulcorner }$Revised. 1 Includes $\$ 27.8$ bil. coverage on U.S. Armed Forces. ${ }^{2}$ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea. ${ }_{3}$ Data for Nov,-Dec. Beginning June 1956, data exclude balances accumulated for payment of personal loans (amounting to $\$ 1,140$ million for week ending June 15 ). ${ }^{5}$ Beginning with

[^8]$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1964 -Apr. 1965 for insurance written, for Jan.-Aug. 1964 and Jan.-July 1965
for premiums collected, and for 1964 for silver production (Canada), will be shown later; those for money supply and related data for 1959-July 1965 appear in the Sept. 1966 issue of Federal Reserve Bulletin. §Or increase in earmarked gold (-). IT Time deposits at all mercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S.
\% Total SMSA's include some cities and countles not designated as SMSA's.
oIncludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FINANCE-Continued

r Revised. 1 End of year. \& Includes data not shown separately.
$\sigma^{7}$ Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the
frices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20 -year bond.
$\odot$ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |


| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued <br> Stocke-Continued <br> Dividend yields and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yields, composite....................--.... percent.. | 3.00 | 3.06 | 3.18 | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.26 | 3.36 | 3.34 |  |  |  |  | 4. 00 | 3.78 | 3.76 364 |  |
| Industrials ${ }_{\text {Public }}$ utilities | 2.98 <br> 3.15 <br> 1.15 | 2.98 | 3. 05 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.26 3.12 3 | 3.30 3.20 3 | 3.19 3 3 | 3.35 <br> 3 <br> 3 | 3.44 4 4 | 3. 50 | 3.77 4 4.48 | 3.86 4.38 4. | 3.69 <br> 3.95 | 3.64 4.01 4 | 3.69 3.94 |
|  | 3.15 4.05 | 3.30 4.30 | 3.44 4.18 | 3.50 4.19 | 3.62 3.96 3 | 3.77 3.93 3 | 3.87 4.26 | 3.84 4.24 | 3.99 4.65 | 4. 10 4.74 | 4. 08 4.95 | 4. 48 5.58 5 | 4. 38 <br> 5.65 | 3.95 <br> 5.46 | 4. <br> 5 <br> 54 <br> 1 | 3. 5.56 |
|  | 2.97 | 3.33 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.55 | 3.78 | 4.88 3.81 | 4.8 4.03 | 3.95 | 4.18 | 4.30 | 4.85 | 4. 67 | 3.96 | 3.90 | 3. 80 |
| Fire insurance companies...-.............do | 2.50 | 2.74 | 2.94 | 2.63 | 2.70 | 2.79 | 2.95 | 2.82 | 2.97 | 3.05 | 2.98 | 3. 22 | 3.15 | 2.70 | 2.92 | 2.90 |
| Earnings per share (indust., qtrly at ann. rate; pub. util. and RR., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.): Industrials $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ dollars. | +14.35 | 16. 42 |  | 18.17 |  |  | 17.09 |  |  | 17.83 |  |  | 14.15 |  |  |  |
| Puhlic utilities....-..............................do.... | 5.41 | 5.92 |  | 5.92 |  |  | 6.03 |  |  | 6. 08 |  |  | 6.19 |  |  |  |
|  | 6. 97 | 8.16 |  | 8.16 |  |  | 8. 60 |  |  | 9.08 |  |  | 9. 27 |  |  |  |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 10 high-grade (Standard \& Poor's Corp.). <br> percent.. | 4.32 | 4. 33 | 4.41 | 4.47 | 4.51 | 4. 63 | 4.83 | 4.78 | 4.83 | 4.93 | 5.00 | 5. 18 | 5. 23 | 5.28 | 5.21 | 5.24 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks) | 294.23 | 318.50 | 335.45 | 337.09 | 346.95 | 34742 | 331.16 | 337.27 | 314.62 | 311. 51 | 308.07 | 286.45 | 276.79 | 273.35 | 285.23 | 285. 52 |
| Industrial (30 stocks) | 834. 05 | 910.88 | 953.31 | 955. 19 | 985.93 | 97715 | 926.43 | 943.70 | 890. 70 | 888.73 | 875.87 | 817.55 | 791. 65 | 778.10 | 806.55 | 800.86 |
| Puhlic utility (15 stocks) | 146.02 | 157.88 | 157.11 | 152.00 | 151.26 | 14587 | 141.49 | 140. 26 | 137.32 | 134.07 | 133.72 | 126. 68 | 126. 20 | ${ }_{192.07}^{129.70}$ | 136.43 | 135.68 205 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) -.......- | 204. 36 | 216.41 | 238.11 | 245.33 | 255.52 | 264.99 | 252.80 | 260.64 | 233.07 | 229.24 | 227. 18 | 207.91 | 197.05 | 192.07 | 201.94 | 205.78 |
| Industrial, puhlic utility, and railroad: Combined index ( 500 stocks) $. . .-1941-43=10$. | 81.37 | 88.17 | 92.15 | 91.73 | 93.32 | 92.69 | 88.88 | 91.60 | 86.78 | 86.06 | 85.84 | 80.65 | 77.81 | 77.13 | 80.99 | 81.33 |
| Industrial, total (425 stocks) $¢$........do | 86.19 | 93.48 | 98.02 | 97.66 | 99.56 | 99.11 | 95.04 | 98.17 | 92.85 | 92.14 | 91.95 | 86.40 | 83.11 | 82.01 | 86.10 | 86. 50 |
| Capital goods (122 stocks).-.......- do | 76.35 | 85.26 | 91.62 | 91.42 | ${ }^{93.35}$ | 93. 69 | 90.28 | 93. 54 | 88.78 | 87.34 | 86. 38 | 79.81 | 74. 74 | 72.67 | 77. 89 | 79. 83 |
| Consumers' goods (181 stocks)......do.. | 73.84 | 81.94 | 83.75 | 83.31 | 84.28 | 83.48 | 78.96 | 79.28 | 75.12 | 73.75 | ${ }^{73.87}$ | 69.91 |  |  |  | 67.76 |
| Puhlic utility (50 stocks).--...-.....- do .-- | 69.91 | 76.08 | 76.72 | 75.39 | 74.50 | 71.87 | 69.21 | 70.06 | 68.49 | 67.51 | 67. 30 | 63.41 | ${ }_{40.31}$ | 65.41 39.44 | 68.82 41.57 | 68.86 41.44 |
|  | 45.46 | 46.78 | 50.23 | 51.03 | 53.68 | 54.78 | 51.52 | 52.33 | 47.00 | 46. 35 | 45. 50 | 42.12 | 40.31 |  | 41.57 | 41.44 |
| New York City (10 stocks). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.09 | 28.87 | 32.30 | 34.34 |  |
| Outside New York City (16 stocks) .....do | 77.54 | 71.35 | 69.26 | 70.27 | 70.93 | 70.51 | 65. 19 | 64. 17 | 61.22 | 61. 32 | 62.38 | 59.33 | 57.44 | 61.04 | 65. 05 | 67.03 |
| Fire and casualty insurance ( 20 stocks) ....do.... | 67.20 | 64.17 | 59.56 | 66.13 | 67.86 | 66.98 | 63.28 | 65.27 | 63.33 | 61.64 | 62.63 | 61.28 | 59.52 | 63.68 | 68.62 | 70.50 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): <br> Total on all registered exchanges: <br> Market value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value-.....-.............................. | 72,147 2,045 | 89,225 2,587 | $\begin{array}{r}8,603 \\ \hline 262\end{array}$ | 11, 683 | 11, 022 | 11, 169 | 12,959 | 12,895 356 | 12,257 302 | 9,661 | 8, 300 | $\begin{array}{r}9,663 \\ \hline 236\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,750 \\ \hline 215\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,658 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,102 \\ \hline 219\end{array}$ |  |
| On New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value -......-.-.-.-.....-. mil. \$.- | 60,424 | 73, 200 | 6,879 | 9, 200 | 8,651 | 8,789 | 10,359 | 9,893 | 9, 800 | 7,772 | 6, ${ }^{655}$ | 7,805 168 | 7, ${ }^{161}$ | 7,209 166 | 6,638 162 |  |
| Shares sold (cleared or settled).......millions Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales (N.Y.S.E.; sales effected).-.-..-. millions. | 1,482 1,237 | 1,809 1,556 | 163 147 | 231 191 | 206 183 | 198 166 | 224 192 | 221 186 | 209 171 | 162 141 | 141 120 | 168 162 | 161 120 | 166 146 | 162 | 166 |
| Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exch., end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 474.32 9,229 | 537.48 10, 058 | $\begin{aligned} & 530.77 \\ & 10,013 \end{aligned}$ | 537.48 10,058 | 10,136 | 535.38 10,180 | 523.93 10,245 | 536, 36 | 507.77 | 502.41 | 497. 11 10,733 | 458.66 10,787 | $\begin{aligned} & 454.89 \\ & 10,818 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475.25 \\ & 10,842 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 480.88 \\ & 10,886 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 482.54 \\ & 10,939 \end{aligned}$ |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FOREIGN TRADE Value \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports (mdse.) , incl. reexports, totalO....-mil. \$- \& 26, 488. 8 \& 27, 346. 2 \& 2, 505.4 \& 2, 606.5 \& 2, 133.5 \& 2, 2277.5 \& 2, 817.6 \& 2, 600.5 \& 2, 616.7 \& 2, 569.9 \& \(2,428.5\) \& \(\xrightarrow{2,348.5}\) \& 2,499.1 \& \(c2695326261\) \& \[
\left.\begin{aligned}
\& 2,627.1 \\
\& 2,572 .
\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,
\] \& \\
\hline Excl. Dept. of Defense shipments.........do. \& 25,670.6 \& 26, 567. 1 \& 2, 440.4 \& 2, 550.5 \& 2, 132.5 \& 2, 210.3 \& 2, 746.7 \& 2, 464.7 \& 2, 505.7 \& 2,468.2 \& 2, 328.6 \& 2,277.8 \& 2,431.1 \& 2,626.1 \& 2,572.0 \& \\
\hline Seasonally adjusted...................... do \& \& \& 2, 408. 2 \& 2, 355.8 \& 2, 248.6 \& 2, 334. 8 \& 2,594. 2 \& 2,331.2 \& 2, 364, 3 \& 2, 485.8 \& 2,460.5 \& 2,460.5 \& 2, 579.8 \& 2,621.1 \& 2,517.5 \& \\
\hline By yeographic regions: \(\triangle\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& -1,259.2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(71,228.8\) \\
\hline 6,012
\end{tabular} \& 784.9
+532.4 \& r91.
r 581.5 \& 85.9
+405.9 \& \(r 86.3\)
+4993 \& \(* 132.8\)
+590.2 \& r 114.5
\(\cdot 618.7\) \& \(\stackrel{r}{7115.4}\) \&  \& r 106.7
+577.3 \& \% 109.1
-550.4 \& + 109.1 \& 126.1 \& 119.6
570.8 \& \\
\hline  \& r,
\(r\)
\(r\)
803.4 \&  \& + \({ }^{+} 88.2\) \& - r - 60.6 \& +85.9
+57.9 \& + \({ }^{+61.1}\) \& + +70.8 \& +61.8
+6 \& + +152.7 \& + \({ }^{1278.8} \mathrm{r} 65.4\) \& \(\underline{r} \times 74.1\) \& - \(7 \times\) \& + r 6.5 \& 72.7 \& 72.6 \& \\
\hline  \& -9, 416.2 \& -9,316. 3 \& - 896. 6 \& r 918.4 \& -788.3 \& r 849.1 \& r1,023.0 \& - 864.6 \& 865.8 \& +813.2 \& - 746.9 \& + 727.8 \& -808. 4 \& 826.2 \& 863.6 \& \\
\hline Northern North America.......-......... do. \& -4,915. 3 \& -5,645. 0 \& r 529.2 \& - 525.8 \& - 440.8 \& \(r 460.2\) \& - 567.6 \& - 566.1 \& - 625.4 \& \({ }^{r} 607.2\) \& - 507.7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+502.7 \\ +174 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& + \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +1981.6\end{array}\) \& 621.3 \& 597.6 \& \\
\hline Southern North America.-..-.-...........do. \& 2, 2922.6 \& r2, 106. 1 \& - 195.7 \& \({ }^{+} 190.7\) \& \({ }_{r} 170.4\) \& \({ }_{\sim}^{+161.6}\) \& \(\bigcirc 2121\) \& -177.0 \& - 186.6 \& - 187.8 \& +188.7 \& +174.5
+210.3 \& +193.6
+199.3 \& 213.9
22.2 \& 198.6
204.1 \& \\
\hline  \& '2,199.5 \& r2, 168.0 \& -198. 5 \& +238. 1 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 183.3\) \& '179.9 \& -221. 2 \& r 197.8 \& '217. 1 \& r 196.4 \& - 227.2 \& \% 210.3 \& +199.3 \& 220.2 \& \& \\
\hline By leading countries: \(\Delta\) Africa: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline United Arab Republic (Egypt)..........do. Republic of South Africa \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\stackrel{269.7}{+} \\
\times 403.4
\end{array}
\] \& r 157.7
\(\times 438.1\) \& 6.4
.27 .9 \& 6.1
21.2 \& 5.8
30.6 \& 12.0
23.2 \& 22.8
41.4 \& 18.6
33.3 \& 22.6
30.8 \& 24.3
.31 .4 \& 13.2
37.2 \& 16.5
31.1 \& 12.7
32.5 \& 15.3
41.2 \& 13.0
33.4 \& \\
\hline Asia; Australia and Oceania: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Australia, including New Guinea......- do.... \& r 689.7

95.7 \& $\begin{array}{r}712.0 \\ \hline 988 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& +58.2
53.3 \& +50.4
63.0 \& $\begin{array}{r}+47.3 \\ 62.3 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ \& 50.7
88.4 \& 559.3
116.9 \& r 52.8
97.9 \& $\begin{array}{r}+48.5 \\ \hline 6.0\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}54.7 \\ 71.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 60.8
68.3 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 63.3 \\ 83.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 54.7 \\ 74.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 57.2
71.9 \& 63.7
53.0 \& <br>
\hline Pakistan \& + 376.0 \& 335.9 \& -35.5 \& 63.3
42.3 \& 6.3
17.3 \& 15.8 \& 13.2 \& 11.7 \& 16.8 \& 17.4 \& 31.8 \& 14.9 \& 20.4 \& 27.1 \& 25.3 \& <br>
\hline Malaysia \& +79.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 91.1}$ \& r8.2 \& +8.1 \& 3.0 \& 3.7 \& r 4.2 \& 4.1 \& 「3.8 \& r 4.0 \& -3.7 \& 3.8 \& 3.9 \& 4.1 \& 3.4 \& <br>
\hline Indonesia................................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& r 73.5 \& ¢ 41.6 \& 2.7 \& 3.8 \& 2.3 \& 2.9 \& 2.5 \& 3.1 \& 2.4 \& 3.0 \& 8.7 \& r 4.1 \& 6.6 \& 5.5 \& 7.9 \& <br>
\hline  \& - 372.0 \& - 348.6 \& r 27.0 \& +26. 7 \& 24.1 \& -24.5 \& -28.1 \& - 30.0 \& r 26.9 \& + 30.5 \& ז 27.6 \& ז 29.1 \& - 27.8 \& 32.8 \& 28.1 \& <br>
\hline  \& -2,009.4 \& -2,080.1 \& -198.4 \& - 204.0 \& - 158.2 \& -176.2 \& - 196.3 \& +197.2 \& + 176.3 \& + 190.7 \& - 175.9 \& - 204.7 \& + 205.1 \& 218.2 \& 231.5 \& <br>
\hline Europe: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline France.........-......--................do. \& r 969.8 \& - 925.2 \& r 87.0 \& - 90.7 \& - 84.8 \& -84.7 \& -99.6 \& -83.7 \& r 86.6 \& -80.7 \& r 79.7 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 67.8}$ \& ${ }^{-87.1}$ \& 84. 3 \& 80.9 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{1}^{20.2}$ \& 12.6
1649. \& \& 3.4
+1428 \& 34.7
$r 14.9$ \& 1.6
$r 18.5$ \& 1.4
+173.0 \& 4.2
+151.8 \& 3.4
+147.8 \& \& \& \& 3.3
+138.9 \& 1.5
138.2 \& 141.1 \& <br>
\hline  \& -1,606.6 \& -1,649.8 \& 174.7 \& r 142.8 \& r 140.9 \& r 128.5 \& +173.0 \& +151.8 \& - 147.8 \& +134. 2 \& - 124.6 \& r 131.6 \& r 138.9 \& 138.2 \& 141.8 \& <br>
\hline  \& -951.7 \& - 891.2 \& + 83.0 \& 87.7 \& - 72.3 \& -69.2 \& -89.2 \& ${ }^{+} 82.5$ \& -79.1 \& - 76.2 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 67.1}$ \& -70.6 \& $\begin{array}{r}79.1 \\ \hline 1.0\end{array}$ \& 74.0
1.3 \& 77.9 \& <br>
\hline Union of Sovjet Socialist Republics....do
United Kingdom................ \& 144.6
$1,532.1$ \& - 11.613 .4 \& r 3.0
+158.3 \& \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}4.8 \\ \hline 145.2\end{array}$ \& 6.2
+139.3 \& 5.2
+131.2 \& 2.8
132.2 \& $\begin{array}{r}7.5 \\ \hline 119.0\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1.0 \\ \hline 156.5\end{array}$ \& 1.3
141.1 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& -22. \& egin \& Jan. \& 966, excl \& \& \& ched \& in s \& inst \& s, be \& se of \& ouping \& com \& dities a \& d releas \& f som <br>
\hline data for Singapore; such shiprents amounted to $\$ 3$ \& mil. in J \& Jan. 1966. \& \& \& \& \& l cate \& ory" item \& ms from th \& he, restr \& cted li \& data for \& commod \& ies and \& countri \& are not <br>
\hline $\ddagger$ Revisions prior to Sept. 1965 will be shown \& ter. \& $0^{3}$ Number \& of stock \& ss repres \& sents \& \& rable \& ith tho \& e for ear \& lier per \& iods. \& Beginn \& ing wit \& the Ja \& n. 1967 \& UR <br>
\hline number currently used; the change in number
¢ Includes data 0 atshown \& es not \& affect con \& uity \& the se \& \& \& for region \& ns and co ments, 1 \& ountries formerly \& except \& \& Pakist \& ) are \& \& include \& specia <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value-Continued Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports-Continued By leading countries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North and South America: <br> Canada mil. \$ | +4,915.1 | - 5,644, 6 | + 529.2 | - 525.8 | r 440.8 | - 460.2 | - 567.5 | -566.0 | -625. 4 | -607. 2 | - 507.7 | + 502.7 | -579.9 | 621.2 | 597.6 |  |
| Latin American Republics, total \% .....do | ³,832.1 | +3,780.9 | r 346.4 | +386.5 | \% 315.7 | r 306.2 | +383.3 | r 333.0 | + 361.4 | r 341.7 | ז 372.5 | - 342.8 | r 346.0 | 383.3 | 350.0 |  |
|  | - 269.6 | -267. 5 | r 22.8 | - 23.1 | -16. 9 | 16.7 | r 19.0 | r 15.9 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ -518 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+} 16.2$ | - 19.4 | 198 -198 | $\stackrel{16.5}{+16}$ | 21.7 | 26.7 |  |
| Brazil. | - 402.5 | - 341.1 | 35.9 | -61.7 | $-44.1$ | $\begin{array}{r}1339 \\ +33 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | + 54.1 | $\begin{array}{r}+46.1 \\ + \\ \hline 19.6\end{array}$ | + 518.6 | $+34,9$ +23.4 | +54.0 + +21.8 | - 55.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ r \\ \hline 15.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51.9 | 42.1 |  |
| Chile....-.-.-.-.-...................-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | + 189.9 | ${ }^{2} 237.4$ | 23.2 | 26.3 | - 20.9 | 22.3 | - 22.3 | -19.6 | ${ }^{\text {r } 24.7}$ | - 23.4 |  | + 22.5 |  | 17.8 | 19.2 |  |
|  | - 256.6 | - 198.5 | r 18.5 | r 24.0 | 18.0 | 21.9 | +25.3 | 23.3 | - 28.1 | - 25.6 | - 28.5 | 24.6 0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 22.5 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23.6 | 22.2 |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { (1) }}$ | ${ }^{\text {(1) }} 106$ | 0 +99.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 99, } \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 93.5 | 0 86 | - 108.5 | 0 +88.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96.8 | +101.6 ${ }^{0}$ | -89.4 | +101.5 | 113.6 ${ }^{0}$ | 98.4 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 618.6\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}1025.6 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | ${ }_{+54.2}$ | - 57.0 | ${ }_{+}{ }_{4} 4.1$ | r 44.7 | - +51.8 | 49.6 | 49.8 | 52.1 | ${ }^{+} 56.5$ | 46.1 | ${ }^{+53.5}$ | 11.29 52.4 | 46.6 |  |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total Of.-......-do. <br>  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 26,136.4 \\ & 25,318.2 \end{aligned}\right.$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 27,003.3 \\ & 26,24.5\end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,472.2 \\ & 2,407.2 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,576.0 \\ & 2,520.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,105.3 \\ & 22,105.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2,264.0 \\ 2,176.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 2,778.2 \\ 2,707.3 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,557.9 \\ & 2,422.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,567.8 \\ & 2,456.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,531.1 \\ & 2,429.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2,397.4 \\ 2,297.5 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,314.8 \\ & 2,244.1 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 2,4569 2,3889 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,655.6 \\ & 2,586.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,593.5 \\ & 2,538.4 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| By economic classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,897 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,540.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,067.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished manufactures or - .-............--do.--- | 14, 893.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,076. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, total 우. $\qquad$ -do..-- | 6,347.5 | 6,228.6 | 652.2 | 647.5 | 505.7 | 518.6 | 624.8 | 552.3 | 549.6 | 551.1 | 491.0 | 571.0 | 569.0 | 621.7 | 697.7 |  |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats.....do. | 429.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ....-----......do | 690.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations..- do | 434.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grains and preparations .----------- do. | 2,579.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meat and meat preparations.............do.... | 181.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco and manufactures $\triangle$...........-do..... | 544.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,788.9 | 20,774.7 | 1, 820.0 | 1,928.5 | 1,599.6 | 1,745.4 | 2,153.6 | 2, 005.6 | 2,018. 5 | 1,980.1 | 1,906, 4 | 1,743.8 | 1,887.9 | 2,033.9 | 1,895.8 |  |
| Automoblles, parts, and accessories.....do. | 1,720.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and related products§.......do.... | 2, 326. 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and related fuels----1.-.-.-.-. do...- | 504.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel prod. (exel. adv. mfs.) ... do...- | 895.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,344.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 229.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tractors, parts, and accessories...-.-.do. | 547.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,540.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metalworking | , 520.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,991.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and products...............-do. | 471.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles and manufactures..............do.. | 804.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General imports, totalt.-...-...............-do. | 18,684.0 | 21,366. 4 |  | 2,008.9 | 1,828.7 | 1,822.5 | 2, 245.7 | 2,071. 2 | 2,076.6 | 2, 193.5 | 2. 072.0 | 2,180.2 | 2, 2942 | 2,278.4 | 2,257. 7 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted $\ddagger$ - | 18, 81.0 | 21,36.4 | 1,951.9 | 1,892.4 | 1,935. 5 | 1,992.9 | 2, 072.7 | 2,138.2 | 2,054.4 | 2,114.9 | 2,206.8 | 2, 148.1 | 2,3105 | 2, 260.2 | 2, 204.5 |  |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% $\begin{array}{r}916.5 \\ 3.619\end{array}$ | 875.1 4.5284 | 81.1 | 90.0 446.6 | 709 3738 | 72.2 375.6 | 119.0 438.0 |  |  |  |  | 75.0 518.7 |  |  | 69.8 471.9 |  |
|  | $3,619.5$ 439.7 | 4, 5288.4 | 412.4 35.2 | 446.6 37.7 | $\begin{array}{r}373.8 \\ 37.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 375.6 43.3 | 438.0 41.7 | 434.6 48.6 | 416.2 41.4 | 449.8 69.0 | 448.8 50.8 | 518.7 57 | 507.7 64.3 | 438.9 54.0 | 471.9 43.2 |  |
|  | 5,307.3 | 6, 293.0 | 592, 3 | 661.5 | 556.5 | 534.1 | 689.8 | 637.7 | 644.4 | 656.8 | 629.3 | 644.8 | 684.7 | 728.7 | 757.7 |  |
| Northern North America---.-...........do. | 4,241.6 | 4,837.1 | 448.9 | 470.1 | 403.1 | 417.0 | 520.7 | 472.8 | 511.4 | 554.6 | 477.1 | 516.2 | 538.4 | 560.9 | 563.4 |  |
| Southern North America----.-----------do---- | 1,639.3 | 1,741.1 | 151.9 | 178.0 | 161.3 | 153.9 | 182.8 | 170.0 | ${ }_{219.6}^{156.1}$ | 155.5 230.7 | ${ }_{236.1}^{149.6}$ | ${ }_{212 .}^{156.0}$ | ${ }_{271.2}^{135.9}$ | 167.3 254.9 | 154,4 224,1 |  |
|  | 2,508. 5 | 2,626.2 | 243.2 | 274.7 | 225.2 | 225.4 | 252.7 | 218.8 | 219.6 | 230.7 | 236.1 | 212.4 | 271.2 | 254.9 | 224, 1 |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt) ........do | 16.2 | 16.1 | . 5 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.6 174 | ${ }^{3} .8$ | 2.0 | 1.4 | $1 .^{6}$ | 1.1 34 | $15^{.3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.2 19.4 |  |
| Republic of South Africa---.--.......-do.... | 249.5 | 225.1 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 16.5 | 14.1 | 31.3 | 17.4 | 37.2 | 21.9 | 23.1 | 15.5 | 34.4 | 15.0 | 19.4 |  |
| Asia; Australia and Oceania: <br> Australia, including New Guinea.......do.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.4 |  | 43.0 | 28.9 |  |
| India | 304.5 | 314.1 348.0 | 27.3 | 33.8 | 26.9 | 31.6 25.4 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 23.0 | 35.4 27.3 | 30.5 | 29.6 | 25.5 |  |
|  | 40.0 | 44.8 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 6. 0 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.4 |  |
| Malaysia | 161.1 | 211.9 | 18.5 | 26. 9 | ${ }^{3} 8.3$ | 18.7 | 10.4 | 17.1 | 15.4 | 13.0 | 12.9 11.7 | 18.2 |  | 13.4 13.6 |  |  |
|  | 169.7 387.2 | 165.3 1659 369.1 | 13.8 28.5 28.8 | 15.7 39.9 | 12.5 29.2 | 12.6 <br> 32.5 | 16.3 40.6 | 18.8 34.6 | 16.0 21.8 | 18.2 35.2 | 11.7 40.6 | 16.1 39.2 | 15.1 45.2 | 13.6 22.2 | 13.1 |  |
|  | 1,768.0 | 2,414. 1 | 231.3 | 221.9 | 200.8 | 190.0 | 250.1 | 245.4 | 234.8 | 245.9 | 256.5 | 303.9 | 281.5 | 255.8 | 272.9 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 495.0 6.7 | 615.3 6.5 | 54.3 .4 | 61.5 1.2 | 47.6 .5 | 50.4 .4 | 63.8 .8 | 53.3 .5 | 61.3 .8 | 58.5 .6 | 58.4 .7 | 60.0 .4 | 56.6 1.2 | ${ }^{65.0}$ | 60.6 .8 |  |
|  | 1,171.1 | 1,341.6 | 133.1 | 131.9 | 130.1 | 119.7 | 156.8 | 131.8 | 141.7 | 151.3 | 149.4 | 144.0 | 169.4 | 163.3 | 175.9 73.6 |  |
|  | 1, 526.2 | 1,619.7 | 58.8 | 67.9 | 49.3 | 51.6 | 58.5 | $\begin{array}{r}56.1 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58.4 4 4 | $\begin{array}{r}64.9 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61.2 5 | 71.8 | 60.4 3 3 | 71.1 4.4 | 73.6 4.0 |  |
|  | 1,143.2 | 42.6 $1,405.3$ | 3.5 137.1 | 5.7 165.3 | 1.9 124.5 | 4.8 106.0 | 3.4 151.7 | 3.7 138.0 | 4.5 149.7 | 4.5 144.1 | 5. 138.6 | 6.1 148.4 | 3.1 166.0 | 4.4 174.6 | 178.7 |  |
| North and South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada......-...-...................... do.... | 4,238.5 | 4,831.9 | 448.6 | 469.7 | 402.5 | 416.9 | 519.9 | 472.8 | 510.8 | 554.3 | 476.4 | 515.0 | 537.4 | 560.1 | 536.3 |  |
| Latin American Republics, total 9 .-.-. do. | 3,523.7 | 3,676.6 | 342.4 | 380.5 | 323.8 | 328.7 | 369.1 | 326.3 | 318.3 | 326.1 | 327.9 | 301.0 | 351.3 | 354.8 | 324.9 |  |
|  |  | 122.1 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 13.1 |  |
|  | 534.7 | 511.9 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 48. 5 | 48.1 | 42.9 | 44.9 | 43. 1 | 48.1 | 42.3 20.0 | 25.5 17.4 | 87.8 24 | 79.3 19.6 | 46.7 21.3 |  |
|  | 218.2 | 209.4 | 23.1 | 11.5 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 17.4 | 24.9 | 19.6 | 21.3 |  |
| Colombia | 280.4 | 276.7 | 27.0 | 31.6 | 22.6 | 27.8 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 26.8 | 20.1 | 15.0 | 22.8 | 20.6 | 13.4 | 15.6 |  |
| Cuba | (1) | (1) | ${ }_{6}^{0}$ | ${ }_{6} 5$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{73}^{0} 1$ | ${ }_{70}^{0}$ | ${ }_{64} 8$ | $\stackrel{0}{08}$ | ${ }_{54}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{56.5}^{0.5}$ | 0 48.9 | $\stackrel{0}{0.4}$ |  |  |
| Mexico. | ${ }^{643.1}$ | ${ }_{0}^{637.9}$ | 63.7 70.3 | ${ }^{65.5}$ | 62.9 84.6 | 65.2 81.7 | 73. 11 | 70.1 82.2 | 64.8 69.0 | 58.7 84.6 | 54.6 90.9 |  | 70.8 | 789.4 | 81.2 |  |

$r$
Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 50,000 . \quad{ }^{2}$ Military grant-aid shipments for
Dec. 1965 (ordinarily included with Jan. 1966 data) are included in Feb. 1966 data; subsequent months will include these shipments on a 2 -months delayed basis. ${ }_{3}$ Beginning Jan. 1966 excludes data for Singapore; such shipments amounted to $\$ 1.0$ mil. in that month. $\ddagger$ Revi-

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued <br> Value-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports for consumption, total.......................... By economic classes: | 18,600.3 | 21, 281.8 | 1,952.9 | 2,129.8 | 1, 800.8 | 1,806. 2 | 2,224.8 | 2,003.7 | 2,049.8 | 2,175.6 | 2, 051.3 | 2,216.2 | 2,287. 4 | 2,311.6 | 2, 256.9 |  |
|  | 3, 444.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude foodstuffs --...-..-.-......--- do... | 2, 034.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages. .do..... | 1,812.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semimanufactures....-...............-... do.... | 3,988. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7, 321. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural products, total $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 4,104. 4 | 4, 092.2 | 399.0 | 428.6 | 353.3 | 371.6 | 431.2 | 390.4 | 358.3 | 387.2 | 342.8 | 353.7 | 416.6 | 389.1 | 359.3 |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shells.........do | 130.9 | 120.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 13.4 | 18.0 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 7.9 |  |
| Coffee --.....-.-.-..............- do | 1, 200.3 | 1,060. 2 | 125.9 | 113.5 | 93.0 | 102.5 | 118.2 | 97.1 | 91.2 | 80.2 | 74.6 | 63.8 | 99.2 | 100.7 | 72.7 |  |
| Rubber, crude (incl. latex and guayule) -do | 20.6 | 182.3 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 9.4 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 18.7 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 11.3 | 16.1 | 13.1 | ${ }^{14.3}$ | 14.5 |  |
| Sugar (cane or beet) ......-.-.-........-do...- | 458.4 205.3 | ${ }_{235.1}^{44.7}$ | 41.0 18.4 | 51.7 | 16.7 23.7 | 28.8 21.1 | 36.3 27.9 | 37.8 29.2 | 30.1 18.5 | 47.2 21.4 | 61.8 16.2 | 45.5 19.6 | 73.2 15.0 | 47.6 13.3 | 40.9 12.9 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $9 .$. .-...-d ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 14, 495.9 | 17, 189.6 | 1,553.9 | 1,701.2 | 1,447. 5 | 1,434.6 | 1,800.5 | 1,613.3 | 1,691.5 | 1,788.4 | 1,708.5 | 1,862. 5 | 1,870.8 | 1,922.5 | 1,897. 6 |  |
| Furs and manufactures. $\qquad$ <br> Iron and steel prod. (excl, adv. mfs.)....do..... | 116.6 819.9 | 128.8 | 4.9 | 20.2 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 20.3 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, etc.: <br> Bauxite, crude........................................ | 125.8 | 143.0 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 13.6 | 11.4 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 7.9 | 17.5 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 10.4 |  |
| Aluminum semimfs (incl. calcined bauxite) mil. \$. | 199.0 | 270.5 | 22.6 | 29.1 | 15.5 | 27.0 | 32.5 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 30.9 | 25.4 | 26.3 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 22.1 |  |
| Copper, crude and semimis..........-do...- | 340.2 | 302.2 | 24.3 | 26.8 | 16. 0 | 18.1 | 25.7 | 23.7 | 29.0 | 26.8 | 35.8 | 78.4 | 57.4 | 90.0 | 84.8 |  |
| Tin, including ore......-..............-d. do. | 111.7 | 168.6 | 18.1 | 34.2 | 14.6 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 14.2 |  |
|  | 405.5 | 451.7 | 41.2 | 37.7 | 31.5 | 33.5 | 42.1 | 35.0 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 43.1 | 35.4 | 38.3 | 38.1 |  |
|  | 752.5 | -789.6 | ${ }^{67.2}$ | 78.5 | 68.7 | ${ }^{63.6}$ | 75. 6 | 71.0 | 78.4 | 81.0 | 63.9 | 76.0 | 81.0 |  | 77.9 |  |
| Petroleum and products.................do...- | 1,872. 4 | 2.063.3 | 150.1 | 200.2 | 99.6 | 178.2 | 215.4 | 157.6 | 154.3 | 182.8 | 177.6 | 186.7 | 166.8 |  | 171.6 |  |
| Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (U.S. mdse,, excl. military grant-aid): <br> Quantity......................................-1957-59=100.. | 143 | 144 | 159 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 146 | 152 | 167 | 175 | ${ }^{\circ} 146$ | ${ }^{p} 151$ | ${ }^{2} 188$ | ${ }^{p} 168$ | ${ }^{2} 171$ | - 169 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit value-..-....-.-.-......................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 102 | 106 | 105 | 105 | ${ }^{\square} 106$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 106}$ | ${ }^{2} 106$ | ${ }^{\square} 106$ | ${ }^{\circ} 105$ | $\bigcirc 107$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [mports for consumption: $\sigma^{7}$ <br> Quantity $\qquad$ do | 135 | 1153 | 168 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133 | 1152 | ${ }_{168}^{168}$ | 184 | ${ }^{p} 156$ | ${ }^{\circ} 156$ | P 1982 <br> 192 | ${ }^{2} 179$ | P 176 ${ }^{1} 187$ | ${ }^{p} 18177$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99 | 199 | 100 | 100 | ${ }^{-100}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 100$ | - 101 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 100$ | ${ }^{\circ} 101$ | ${ }^{\square} 101$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping Weight and Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterborne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| xports (incl. reexports): Shipping weight $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons.- | r 171,432 | - 171,730 | 16,304 | 14, 733 | 12,423 | 13,480 | 15, 461 | 15,814 |  | 16,763 | 14,865 | 17,003 | 17,025 | 16,979 |  |  |
|  | +17,089 | -16,926 | 1,527 | 1,618 | 1,340 | 1,396 | 1,740 | 1,537 | 1,540 | 1,520 | 14,508 | 1,513 | 1, 500 | 1,648 |  |  |
| General imports: <br> Shipping weight thous. sh. tons | 233,774 | -255,754 | 20,381 | 24, 222 | 19,010 |  | 21,982 | 19, 740 |  | 24,337 | 22,954 |  | 24,044 |  |  |  |
| Value | ${ }_{\cdot}^{23,441}$ | r 14,943 | 1,352 | 1,474 | 1,264 | 17,212 | 1,479 | 1,406 | -1,408 | -1,503 | 1,439 | $\stackrel{1}{1,551}$ | 1,602 | -1,519 |  |  |
| Airborne trade: |  | 1, 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (incl. reexports): <br> Shipping weight $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. | 163.3 |  | 22.6 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 24.5 |  | 20.5 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 23.2 | 22.8 |  |  |
|  | 1,844.6 | 2,289.4 | 234.4 | 231.9 | 221.1 | 220.5 | 226.4 | 224.4 | 240.2 | 225.2 | 208.1 | 183.8 | 265.2 | 251.0 | 229.9 |  |
| General imports: Shipping weight..............thous. sh. tons.- |  |  | 8.7 | 11.7 |  |  | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.2 |  |
|  | 956. 1 | 1,315.9 | 123.9 | 154.7 | 112.0 | 118.2 | 150.8 | 137.1 | 129.2 | 142.3 | 135.3 | 135.4 | 155.3 | 164.1 | 162.2 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Air Carriers <br> Scheduled domestic trunk carriers: <br> Financial operations (qtrly total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues, total ¢ ...............mil. \$. | 2,831 | 3,306 |  | 854 |  |  | 876 |  |  | 997 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {D }} 8381$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2,805}$ |  |  | 846 <br> 747 |  |  | 868 |  |  | 989 |  |  | p 3730 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2}, 527$ | 2,933 218 |  | 747 |  |  | 775 58 |  |  | 886 64 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {P }} 730$ |  |  |  |
| U.S. mail (excl. subsidy)--.............d.do.... | 65 | 74 |  | 22 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 22 |  |  | ${ }^{-1} 20$ |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses (incl. depreciation) ...do... | 2,531 | 2, 886 |  | 762 |  |  | 788 |  |  | 836 |  |  | ${ }^{+3} 736$ |  |  |  |
| Net income (after taxes)..............-...-do...- | 136 | 223 |  | 49 |  |  | 45 |  |  | 88 |  |  | ${ }^{13} 48$ |  |  |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown (revenue) --............-...-mil.- | 822.1 | 940.9 | 78.8 | 84.5 | 84.9 | 78.0 | 87.9 | 87.1 | 91.0 | 90.6 | 52.3 | 61.1 | 92.4 | 95.6 |  |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown......-do-.-- Mail ton-miles fown | 726.9 184.7 | 921.6 219.6 | 85.2 19.9 | 92.9 29.4 | 75.9 19.8 | 79.4 20.2 | 96.3 24.2 | 94.1 23.8 | 98.4 22.4 | 102.5 23.2 | 59.8 17.9 | 66.4 20.5 | 97.4 +23.0 | 105.9 24.6 |  |  |
| Passengers originated (revenue) -.................. | 184.7 61.9 | ${ }_{71.4}$ | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 24.2 6.9 | $\underline{7.4}$ | 7.2 | 23.2 8.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 |  | 24.6 7.8 |  |  |
| Passenger-miles flown (revenue)................il-- | 41.9 | 49.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | - 4.7 | D 5.4 |
| Express Operations (qtrly.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average cash rate --................cents.. | 21.2 |  | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.6 |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue)--...............-mil. | 6,854 | 6,798 | 574 | 601 | 4477 | 528 | 607 | 579 | 590 | 566 | 506 | 529 | 550 | 580 | 570 |  |
| Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of property, class I (qtrly, total): Number of reporting carriers. | ${ }^{2} 1,018$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,176 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,890 366 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{2}$ See note " $o$ "" for this page. ${ }^{2}$ Number of carriers filing complete reports for 1964. ${ }^{3}$ As compiled by Air Transport Assn. of America ${ }^{4}$ Reflects New York City 13 -day transit strike.
\% Includes data not shown separately.

[^9]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Motor Carriers (Intercity)-Continued <br> Freight carried, volume indexes, class I and II (ATA): <br> Common and contract carriers of property <br> (qtrly.) $\ldots$....average same period. $1857-59=100$. <br> Common carriers of general freight seas. adj.* $1957-59=100$ | 137.6 131.9 | 150.9 |  | 148.9 153.8 |  |  | 154.7 157.1 | 154.7 | 155.0 | 163.3 159.8 |  | 157.3 | 156.2 | 156.7 | 156.7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carriers of passengers, class I (qtrly.) $\AA^{1967-59=100} \ldots$ | 131.9 | 144.3 | 151.7 | 153.8 | 354.5 | 154.6 | 157.1 | 154.7 | 155.0 | 159.8 | 135.7 | 157.3 | 158.2 | 158.7 | 156.7 |  |
| Number of reporting carriers.. | 1147 | 1147 |  | 147 |  |  | 154 |  |  | 156 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.................-mil. \$-- | 568.4 | 604.7 |  | 147.2 |  |  | 126.1 |  |  | 149.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 483.5 | 511.5 |  | 127.8 |  |  | 121.5 |  |  | 128.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue) mil. Class I Railroads | 211.2 | 213.2 |  | 53.2 |  |  | 49.3 |  |  | 52.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (AAR) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29,027 | -29, 248 | 2, 321 | -2.2,622 | 2, 103 | 2,096 | ${ }^{2} 2,790$ | 2, 229 | 2,434 | ${ }^{2} 2,966$ | 2, 175 | 2, 357 | -2,985 | 2,526 | $\xrightarrow{3,333}$ |  |
|  | 5,530 |  | 462 29 | 2 +250 $r 336$ | $\begin{array}{r}434 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}413 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 2 \\ 242 \\ 244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 329 35 | $\begin{array}{r}464 \\ 36 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2528 \\ 2 \\ 242 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 360 33 | $\begin{array}{r}469 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}485 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}443 \\ 32 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |
| Forest products.....-............................do | 1,960 | r1,978 | 156 | - 2184 | 147 | 150 | ${ }^{2} 198$ | 161 | 163 | $\because 201$ | 150 | 158 | ${ }^{2} 193$ | 154 | 146 | $\because 175$ |
| Grain and grain products....-............. do | 2,625 | +2,662 | 237 | - 258 | 234 | 225 | ${ }^{2} 273$ | 209 | 206 | ${ }^{2} 283$ | 236 | 232 | $\geq 260$ | 234 | 233 | ${ }^{2} 252$ |
|  | 153 | 125 | 16 | ${ }^{2} 211$ | 7 | 6 | 28 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 5 |  | 215 | 19 | 14 | 210 |
|  | 2,005 | $\cdot 1,956$ | 128 | r 288 | 65 | 67 | ${ }^{2} 103$ | 155 | 226 | 2299 | 226 | 232 | $\because 292$ | 203 | 155 | ${ }^{2} 108$ |
| Merchandise, l.c.l.-.......................-do | 639 | ${ }_{r} 459$ | 30 | -235 | 27 | 26 | ${ }^{2} 33$ | 26 | 24 | ${ }^{2} 30$ |  | 24 | ${ }^{2} 32$ |  | 24 | ${ }^{2} 28$ |
|  | 15,693 | -16,084 | 1,263 | r: 1,460 | 1.158 | 1. 174 | ${ }^{2} 1,591$ | 1,307 | 1,308 | 21.575 | 1,143 | 1,202 | : 1,583 | 1,373 | 1. 286 | ${ }^{2} 1,460$ |
| Freight carloadings, seas. adj. indexes (Fed. R.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 96 | 97 | 98 100 | 102 98 | 99 94 | 97 98 | 100 99 | ${ }_{75}^{97}$ | 100 <br> 105 | 95 98 | ${ }_{98}^{94}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | 95 94 | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | 99 95 |
|  | 113 | 100 | 80 | 83 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 101 | 108 | 106 | 118 | 107 | 100 | 91 | 88 | 87 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 106 | 112 | 103 | 101 | 105 | 107 | 107 | 103 | 103 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 103 |
| Grain and grain products.................do | 96 | 97 | 107 | 114 | 115 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 111 | 102 | 89 | 105 | 103 | 100 | 104 | 109 |
| Livestock.-.-.-........................... do | 49 | 40 | 50 | 45 | 34 | 36 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 38 |
|  | 97 | 95 | 113 | 117 | 112 | 103 | 109 | 149 | 105 | 91 | 89 | 91 | $99$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 130 13 13 | ${ }_{129}^{129}$ |
|  | 27 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 14 103 | 14 101 | 113 | 13 97 | 13 96 | $\stackrel{13}{95}$ | 13 98 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 13 100 | 13 101 |
| Financial operations (qtr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, totali | 4,778 | 10,208 |  | 2,668 |  |  | 2,518 |  |  | 2.728 |  |  | 2, 690 |  |  |  |
| Freight.....-.....--....................-do. | 8,384 | 8, 836 |  | 2,316 |  |  | 2, 207 |  |  | 2, 394 |  |  | 2, 311 |  |  |  |
|  | \% 576 | 553 |  | 132 |  |  | 122 |  |  | 132 |  |  | 165 |  |  |  |
|  | 7.680 | 7, 849 |  | 2,022 |  |  | 1,954 |  |  | 2, 033 |  |  | 2, 031 |  |  |  |
| Tax accruals and rents ........................do | 1. 285 | 1,396 |  | 355 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{90}^{395}$ |  |  | ${ }_{268}^{391}$ |  |  |  |
| Net income (after taxes) .-----.-.-.-.-.--- do.. | 694 | 816 |  | 276 |  |  |  |  |  | 259 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating results: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ton-miles of freight (net), revenue and nonrevenue (qtrly.) | 670.3 | 709.3 |  | 185.2 |  |  | 181.8 |  |  | 192.3 |  |  | 186.7 41854 |  |  |  |
| Revenue ton-miles*-..-.-...........-.... do | 659.3 | 697.7 |  | 181.9 |  |  | 178.0 |  |  | 189.9 |  |  | '185.4 | ${ }^{4} 63.7$ | 459.5 | 2468.2 |
| Revenue per ton-mile (qtrly. avg.).......-cents.- | 1.282 | 1.266 |  | 1.273 |  |  | 1.240 |  |  | 1. 261 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passengers (revenue) carried 1 mile (qtrly.) . .mil. | 18,248 | 17.389 |  | 4, 084 |  |  | 3, 657 |  |  | 4. 151 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U.S. ports....-.------.......mil. net tons.. | 202.2 | 208.7 | 18.8 | 16.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign vessels...-.-.-..................- do..-- | 166.9 | 174.7 | 15.7 | 14.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States vessels......................- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 35.3 | 34.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total thous. Ig. tons $\qquad$ In United States vessels do | 74, 210 10.750 | 78.927 9.080 | $\begin{array}{r}7,090 \\ \hline 973\end{array}$ | 6,442 | 7, 123 | 6, 340 | 7,193 895 | 6,849 821 | $\begin{array}{r}6.847 \\ \hline 988\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 70065$ | 7,071 804 | 7,480 809 | 6,795 731 | 6,962 863 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,549 \\ 692 \end{array}$ | 6,744 750 |
| In United States vessels.......................do.... | 10.750 | 9.080 |  | 789 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fotels: Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average sale per occupted room........-dollars.. | 9.53 | 9.71 | 10.41 | 9.08 | 9.64 | 9.83 | 9.41 | 10.26 | 9.73 | 10. 43 | 9.46 | 10.49 | 10.45 | 10.86 | 10.41 | 9. 35 |
| Rooms occupled...................... \% of total.- | 61 | 62 | 60 | 49 | 60 | 62 | 65 | 66 | 67 |  | 56 | 65 |  | 69 | 60 | 49 |
| Restaurant sales index .....same mo. $1051=100 .$. | 111 | 112 | 109 | 115 | 106 | 118 | 123 | 117 | 127 | 122 | 114 | 111 | 118 | 113 | 108 | 118 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. citizens: Arrivals....................-. thous | 2,913 | 3,351 | 226 | 200 | ${ }_{231}$ | 227 | 280 | 301 330 | ${ }_{308}^{333}$ | 356 | 397 486 | 571 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,841 1,890 | 3,341 2,093 | 195 154 15 | ${ }_{155}^{221}$ | ${ }_{158}^{232}$ | 248 | ${ }_{163}^{262}$ | 330 192 193 | 308 <br> 195 | 459 <br> 208 |  | $\begin{array}{r}396 \\ 262 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,653 | 1,819 | 134 | 152 | 119 | 111 | 133 | 153 | 163 | 188 | 211 | 231 |  |  |  |  |
| Passports issued and renewed...............do | 1,133 | 1,330 | 59 | 59 | 84 | 104 | 176 | 187 | 200 | 210 | 149 | 132 | 94 | 73 | 71 | ${ }^{67}$ |
| National parks, visits............................do | 33, 976 | 36, 509 | 1,219 | 817 | 741 | 762 | 1, 075 | 1,766 | 2, 625 | 5,492 | 8,730 | 8. 572 | +3,872 | 2,664 | 1,329 | 851 |
| Pullman Co. (qtrly ) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger-miles (revenue) $. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . m i l . ~$ Passenger revenues............................... | 2,218 37.76 | 2,014 |  | 8.458 |  |  | 88.15 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 449 \\ 7.66 \end{array}$ |  |  | $1650$ |  |  |  |
| COMMUNICATION (QTRL, ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onerating revenues $9 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .-m i l . ~ \$--~$ Station revenues | 10, 938 | 11,750 |  | 3, 056 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,922 3,827 | 6,272 4,188 |  | 1, 1020 |  |  | 1,637 |  |  | 1,669 1,185 |  |  | 1, 1,216 |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses (before taxes)..............do..... | 6, 496 | 7,076 |  | 1,873 |  |  | 1.849 |  |  | 1,890 |  |  | 1. 935 |  |  |  |
| Net operating income.......................do.... | 1,924 | 2, 091 |  | 530 |  |  | 556 |  |  | 589 |  |  | 592 |  |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of period.............mil. | 77.4 | 81.5 |  | 81.5 |  |  | 82.7 |  |  | 83.6 |  |  | 84.9 |  |  |  |
| Telegraph carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic (wire-telegraph): <br> Operating revenues.-................................. $\$$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80.5 |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues.-.-........................... <br> Operating expenses, incl depreciation do | 299.4 264.2 | 305.6 267.4 |  | 77.3 65.7 |  |  | 76.8 66.9 |  |  | 67.8 |  |  | 71.1 |  |  |  |
| Net operating revenues...-.-.-..........do.... | 21.1 | 26.4 23.8 |  | 65.7 9.0 |  |  | 5.3 |  |  | 6.6 |  |  | 5.5 |  |  |  |
| International: ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues ----.-....-.-....- do | 107.4 | 112.2 |  | 29.2 |  |  | 28.9 |  |  | 29.9 |  |  | 31.3 |  |  |  |
| Oporating expenses, incl. depreciation .... do...- Net operating revenues | : 83.0 | 87.0 |  | 22.4 |  |  | 21.7 |  |  | 22.1 |  |  | 22.7 |  |  |  |
| Net operating revenues ....-................ do...- | ${ }^{2} 17.6$ | 21.0 |  | 6.0 |  |  | 6.2 |  |  | 6.8 |  |  | 2.5 |  |  |  |

-Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Number of carriers filing complete reports for 1964 and 1965. ${ }^{2}$ Data cover 5 weeks; other periods, 4 weeks. ${ }^{3}$ Revised total; quarterly revisions are not available. Preliminary estimate by Association of American Railroads.
*New series. The monthly motor carrier index (ATA) is based on a sample of carriers that represents approximately one-third of the class I and II common carriers of general freight; monthly data back to 1955 are shown on p. 40 of the July 1966 SURvEY. Railroad
revenue ton-miles are compiled by Interstate Commerce Commission.
§Effective 1st qtr. 1965, carriers reporting both intercity and local and suburban schedule are classified as intercity if intercity revenues equal or exceed 50 percent of revenues from ooth operations
OIncludes data not shown separately.
or Radio-telegraph and cable carriers. Comparability of data Letween periods shown ha een affected by organizational changes: certain operations reported prior to 1965, and other reported through mid-1965, are no longer covered.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS


- Revised. ${ }^{3}$ Revised annual total; revisions are not distributed to the monthly data Beginning Jan. 1965, data exclude cresote in coal-tar solu" or (ormerly included, these short tons.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS


## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

| Beer: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Production - .-... |  |
| Taxable withdrawals |  |
| Distilled spirits (total): |  |
| Production-..........-.-.-.......mil. tax gal.- |  |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes mil. wine gal |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Whisky: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, total mil. proof gal. |  |
|  |  |
| Whisky |  |
|  |  |
| Effervescent wines: |  |
| Production--.-....---------.-. mil. wine ga |  |
| Taxable withdrawals......................d ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  |
| Stocks, |  |
| Imports |  |
| Still wines: |  |
| Production. |  |
| Taxable withdrawals |  |
| Stocks, end <br> Imports. |  |
|  |  |

Distilling materials produced at wineries... do

$\ddagger$ Monthly revisions for 1964 appear on p. 43 of the June 1966 Surver; production data for
© Data are not wholly comparable on a year to year basis because of changes from one ssification to another
all periods shown here include Alaska and llawaii.

[^10]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (factory) --.-.-.-...........-mil. | 1,441.5 66 | 1,322.8 | 77.8 83.0 | ${ }_{5}^{90.8}$ | 99.2 <br> 33 | 92.2 26.6 | 101.5 25.5 | 106.2 34.3 | 116.4 53.2 | 114.8 84.7 | 83.9 92.2 | 77.3 85.9 | 70.5 68.4 | 79.1 58.1 | 80.8 39.7 | 33.3 |
|  | 66.5 .599 | ${ }_{.}^{52.1}$ | 83.8 .641 | . 6246 | 33.7 .601 | . 627 | . 643 | ${ }^{34} 632$ | ${ }^{3} .641$ | ${ }^{8466}$ | . 717 | ${ }_{736}$ | . 754 | . 699 | . 680 | 33.3 .6 .4 |
| Cheese: ${ }^{\text {Pres }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,726.5 | r 1,753.6 | r 120.5 | 130.0 | 132.4 | 127.6 | 158.7 | 165.6 | 184.2 | 194.5 | 169.5 | 156.8 | 145.6 | 144.0 | 139.4 |  |
| American, whole milk. ..................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,157.4 | -1,159.2 | г 69.6 | 76.1 | 81.0 | 78.3 | 100.2 | 113.0 | 130.5 | 138.3 | 116.6 | 105.3 | 95.3 | 91.6 | 85.8 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period..........do | 326.0 | 308.6 | 335.3 | 308.6 | 301.1 | 277.6 | 270.7 | 296.9 | 324.0 | 363.7 | 386.3 | 399.5 | 395.4 | 385.8 | - 378.3 | 363.5 |
| American, whole milk .-..-...-.-.-.-.-. - do | 283.6 | 271.0 | 297.2 | 271.0 | 262.9 | 238.3 | 230.4 | 252.9 | 276.4 | 315.1 | 335.9 | 346.4 | 344.1 | 332.5 | - 325.4 | 314.3 |
|  | 78.0 | 79.3 | 9.3 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 15.3 | 17.8 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago) ........................................- per lb. | . 434 | . 450 | . 470 | . 490 | 492 | . 501 | 524 | 507 | . 500 | . 517 | . 539 | . 562 | . 562 | . 554 | . 530 | 530) |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, case goods: <br> Condensed (sweetened) $\qquad$ mil. lb | 94.6 | 95.9 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.1 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) --..--..........-do.... | 1,888.1 | 1,693.0 | 110.9 | 120.6 | 117.2 | 118.4 | 147.0 | 165.6 | 193.2 | 195.4 | 158.1 | 159.1 | 133.8 | 125.8 | 107.4 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of period: Condensed (sweetened) ............................ | 6.9 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 |  |
|  | 185.3 | 134.8 | +162.6 | 134.8 | 103.2 | 61.9 | 40.2 | 73.6 | 128.3 | 205. 8 | 223.4 | 217.2 | 245.1 | 253.4 | 230.8 |  |
| Exports: <br> Condensed (sweetened) $\qquad$ do | 62.8 | 165.3 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 7.0 |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) --.-.-.-.-...-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 37.3 | 124.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.1 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling: Evaporated (unsweetened) | 5.99 | 6. 09 | 6.11 | 6.12 | 6. 14 | 6.33 | 6. 46 | 6. 55 | 6.63 | 6.64 | 6. 78 | 6.93 | 7.07 | 7.06 | 7.07 |  |
| Fluid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production on farms.------............... mil. lb.- | 127,000 | 125, 061 | 9,106 | 9, 556 | 9, 865 | 9, 254 | 10,645 | 10,874 | 11,707 | 11,397 | 10,506 | 9, 799 | 9,328 | 9,426 <br> 4,048 | 9,108 3,907 | 9,552 |
| Utilization in mfd, dairy products - --...-dido-.-- | 62,883 | 60, 577 | 3, 722 | 4,070 | 4,352 | 4,218 | 5,026 | 5,270 4.45 | 5,849 | 6, 152 | 5,187 4,70 | 4,804 | 4,181 5.28 | - 4,048 5.40 | 3, 907 5.39 |  |
| Price, wholesale, U.S. average .....-- $\$$ per 100 lb .-- Dry milk: | 4.16 | 4.24 | 4.64 | 4.62 | 4. 54 | 4.55 | 4.54 | 4.45 | 4.34 | 4.36 | 4.70 |  |  |  |  | 5. 33 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk --.......-.-............................... Nonfat dry milk (human food) | $\begin{array}{r} 87.6 \\ 2,177.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88.6 \\ 1,992.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.8 \\ 105.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.7 \\ 129.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.2 \\ 130.3 \end{array}$ | 7.7 123.2 | 7.5 146.0 | 8.1 167.5 | 7.6 188.0 | 8.9 192.5 8.7 | 7.0 132.0 | 7.5 110.5 | 7.0 89.0 | 6.5 92.9 | 6.0 92.9 |  |
| Stocks, manufacturers', end of per |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food) .---...-. - do | 108.8 | 58.2 | 59.2 | 58.2 | 59.6 | 53.8 | 47.5 | 78.1 | 110.0 | 139.3 | 142.3 | 130.1 | 118.7 | 116.8 | 122.4 |  |
| Exports: <br> Dry whole milk. | 12.3 | 120.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 5 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | . 9 | . 8 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk (human food)----......-d | 838.6 | ${ }^{1} 438.8$ | 21.5 | 14.0 | 16.9 | 6.4 | 16.2 | 28.8 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 26.0 | 19.7 | 15.6 | 9.8 | 8.8 |  |
| Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) .-...................-. $\$$ per 1 lb | . 146 | . 147 | . 149 | . 150 | . 151 | . 152 | . 156 | . 169 | . 172 | . 174 | 195 | 202 | . 206 | 199 | .204 |  |
| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (barley, corn, oats rye, wheat) . . mil. bur- | 1,385.8 | 11,385.6 | 144.2 | 131.7 | 112.0 | 127.9 | 161.3 | 160.6 | 139.7 | 143.4 | 119.0 | 138.7 | 134.5 | 126.8 | 125.5 |  |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)--.-.-.-.....-. do do Stocks (domestic), end of period | 23886.1 309.9 | +2392.3 311.5 |  | 311.5 |  |  | 199.4 |  |  | 4107.9 |  |  | 388.5 |  |  | 3389.6 |
| On farms. | 190.1 | 195.2 |  | 195. 2 |  |  | 105.4 |  |  | 49.2 |  |  | 247.2 |  |  |  |
|  | 119.9 | 116.3 |  | 116.3 |  |  | 94.0 |  |  | 458.7 |  |  | 141.3 |  |  |  |
| Exports, including malt 8 -----------.-.- do | 74.4 | ${ }^{1} 65.9$ | 8.3 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): <br> No. 2, malting $\qquad$ $\$$ per bu | 1.21 | 1.33 | 1.38 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.40 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.34 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.37 | 1.36 |
|  | 1.13 | 1.27 | 1. 36 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.38 | 1.35 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1. 39 | 1.36 | 1.34 |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate, grain only) . . mil. bu.. Grindings, wet process. | $\begin{array}{r} 23,484 \\ \hline 193.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 24,084 \\ 204.9 \end{array}$ | 17.4 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 16.9 | 34,103 15.1 |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period, total . .mil. bu | 3,956 | 4. 099 |  | 4,099 |  |  | 2,900 |  |  | 1,814 |  |  | 4866 |  |  |  |
| On farms.........---...................-do.- | 2,818 | 3, 142 |  | 3,142 |  |  | 2, 160 |  |  | 1,347 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 540$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1,137 | 956 |  | 956 |  |  | 741 |  |  | 468 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 326$ |  |  |  |
| Exports, including meal and flour | 481.6 | ${ }^{1} 598.9$ | 73.6 | 66.7 | 48.9 | 51.5 | 65.7 | 64.6 | 53.4 | 55.3 | 43.4 | 51.8 | 45.3 | 35.6 | 56.4 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: No. 3 , yellow (Chicago) | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.14 | 1.21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.48 |  |  | 1.31 |  |
| Weigh ted avg., 5 markets, all grades... do | 1.23 | 1.25 | 1. 14 | 1.19 | 1.27 | 1. 24 | 1.22 | 1. 24 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1. 33 | 1.40 | 1. 40 | 1.35 | 1. 33 | 1. 37 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-.-...-.---mil. bu.- | $\cdots 852$ | ${ }^{2} 9297$ |  |  |  |  |  | --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 798$ |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period, total.-...do | 710 | 783 |  | 783 |  |  | 549 |  |  | 4 4 4 4 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On farms. Off farms | 622 88 | 680 103 |  | 680 103 |  |  | 461 87 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 248$ |  |  | 704 |  |  |  |
| Exports, including oatmeal | 4.6 | 124.3 | 6.9 | 1.1 | . 3 | . 6 | . 8 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.3 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Chicago) $\$$ per bu.- | . 70 | 74 | . 72 | . 77 | 78 | 78 | . 77 | .75 | . 74 | . 78 | . 77 | . 76 | .75 | . 78 | 78 |  |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .......... mil. bags $\uparrow .-$ | + 273.2 | - 276.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 385.1 |
| Receipts, domestic, rough .-............mil. lb | 1,523 | 1,612 | 112 | 133 | 121 | 80 | 126 | 95 | 76 | 117 | 66 | 82 | 266 | '371 | 33 | 54 |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice -....-do. | 1,025 | 1,055 | 77 | 85 | 137 | 49 | 105 | 59 | 97 | 61 | 54 | 53 | 109 | 109 | 54 | 58 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period .......................................... 1b. | 185 | 207 | 180 | 207 | 158 | 162 | 143 | 146 | 80 | 111 | 99 | 97 | 168 | 304 | 262 | 317 |
| Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.) <br> Receipts, rough, from producers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, from producers _ .-........il. lb Shipments from mills, millerl rice.......... do.. | 5.575 3,665 | 5,711 s 4,020 | $\begin{aligned} & 482 \\ & 408 \end{aligned}$ | 337 400 | 332 360 | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & 316 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 291 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 253 \end{aligned}$ | 72 288 | 25 365 | 98 271 | $\begin{aligned} & 896 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | 1,312 366 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,640 \\ 404 \end{array}$ | 664 416 |  |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| basis), end of period...................mil. 1 l .-- | 1,670 ${ }_{2}^{1} 93$ | 1,641 13,411 | 1,787 440 | $\begin{array}{r}1,641 \\ \hline 292\end{array}$ | 1,527 | $\begin{array}{r}1,350 \\ +207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,170 233 | $\begin{array}{r}1,002 \\ \hline 205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 763 295 |  | 254 <br> 404 | ${ }_{623}^{623}$ | 1,109 200 | 1.826 | $\begin{array}{r}1,867 \\ \hline 246\end{array}$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.)...- per ib | $\begin{array}{r}1,93 \\ \\ \hline .086\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13.411 \\ \\ \hline .083\end{array}$ | . 482 | . 082 | . 082 | . 082 | ${ }_{083}^{233}$ | 083 | . 083 | . 083 | ${ }_{083}$ | 083 | 083 | 083 | - . 085 |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)...............mil. bu.. | ${ }^{2} 32.5$ | - 233.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27. |
| Stocks (domestic), end of period-............... <br> Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) $\$$ per bu | $\begin{aligned} & 21.3 \\ & 1.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.8 \\ & 1.15 \end{aligned}$ | 1.13 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.8 \\ & 1.18 \end{aligned}$ | 1.25 | 1. 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.8 \\ & 1.16 \end{aligned}$ | 1.17 | 1.14 | $\begin{array}{r} 49.0 \\ 1.19 \end{array}$ | 1.22 | 1. 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.0 \\ & 1.23 \end{aligned}$ | 1.18 | 1.21 | 1.25 |
| - Revised. D Preliminary. 1 See note year. ${ }^{3}$ December 1 estimate of 1966 crop. beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, | or p . s crop on , and wh |  | rop estim op not for corn) | e for $\text { ted } 0$ |  |  | ginning <br> cludes Bags of 10 | June 1 <br> earl ba <br> 0 lb . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5, data in } \\ & \text { ley. } \end{aligned}$ | clude | pments |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and deacriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con. Wheat: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (crop estimate), total..--.... mil. bu.- \& -11,283 \& - 11,316 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2 1,311 \\
\hline Spring wheat------------------------ do-- \& +1262 \& 11299 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2
1
1 \\
\hline  \& - 11,021 \& \({ }^{5} 11,017\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,057 \\
\hline  \& 1,458 \& 1,438 \& \& 369 \& \& \& 421 \& \& \& 383 \& \& \& 392 \& \& \& \\
\hline Stocks (diomestic), end of period, total . ....do \& 1,449 \& 1,339 \& \& 1,339 \& \& \& 919 \& \& \& \({ }^{3} 536\) \& \& \& 1, 440 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 390 \& 408 \& \& 408 \& \& \& 257 \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3131 \\
3405 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \({ }_{8}^{541}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,060 \& 931 \& \& 931 \& \& \& 662 \& \& \& \& \& \& 899 \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, total, including flour.......-...... do \& 819.5 \& 4694.2 \& 55.2 \& 58.8 \& 58.5 \& 69.5 \& 90.4 \& 83.6 \& 72.8 \& 76.1 \& 68.8 \& 80.5 \& 76.2 \& 81.8 \& 62.1 \& \\
\hline  \& 746.2 \& \({ }^{4} 646.5\) \& 51.0 \& 54.3 \& 56.3 \& 67.9 \& 87.7 \& 77.7 \& 67.0 \& 71.4 \& 64.1 \& 74.7 \& 71.6 \& - 75.8 \& 56.1 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale: \\
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\$ per bu \\
No. 2, hd. and dk. hd. winter (Kans. City) do...
\end{tabular} \& 2.06
1.86 \& 1.83
1.58
1.88 \& 1.88
1.65 \& 1.87
1.64 \& 1.86
1.66
1.68 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.89 \\
1.65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.87 \\
1.64 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.84 \\
1.65 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.87
1.74 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.98 \\
1.89 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2.10
1.99 \& 2.09
1.98 \& 2.09
1.93 \& 2.02
1.80 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
2. 00 \\
1.88 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.97
1.86 \\
\hline Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades.....do.... \& 1.92 \& 1.70 \& 1.76 \& 1.75 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.75 \\
\hline 1.8
\end{tabular} \& 1.78 \& 1.74 \& 1.72 \& 1. 78 \& 1.88 \& 1.96 \& 1.98 \& 2.08 \& 2.00 \& 1.98 \& 1.95 \\
\hline Wheat flour: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 265, 621 \& 254, 584 \& 21,296 \& 21,543 \& 20, 169 \& 19,621 \& 23, 013 \& 20,686 \& 20,628 \& 22,350 \& 20,037 \& 22, 380 \& 23,093 \& -22,924 \& 21,586 \& \\
\hline Operations, percent of capacity \& 93.5 \& 90.9 \& 93.0 \& 8 85.5 \& 88 \& 89,6 \& 90.7 \& 89.2 \& 89.0 \& 92.4 \& 90.9 \& 88.3 \& 98.8 \& \({ }^{2} 98.1\) \& 9293 \& \\
\hline Offal-----.----------.---thous. sh. tons.- \& 4,941 \& 4,693 \& 388 \& 392 \& 368 \& 357 \& 416 \& 374 \& 373 \& 403 \& 367 \& 405 \& 420 \& \({ }_{5} 417\) \& \({ }_{48} 393\) \& \\
\hline Grindings of wheat --.-.......-.....-- thous. bu-- \& 602, 209 \& 575,874 \& 48, 105 \& 48, 642 \& 45,735 \& 44, 294 \& 51,811 \& 46, 585 \& 46,382 \& 50, 222 \& 45, 402 \& 50,400 \& 51,996 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 51,602}\) \& 48, 274 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks held by mills, end of period \\
thous. sacks ( 100 lb .) \\

\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,068 \\
31,475
\end{array}
\] \& 4,314
420,464 \& 1,775 \& 4,314
1,924 \& 955 \& 711 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,086 \\
\& 1,155
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2, 532 \& 2,492 \& 4,228
2,071 \& 2,015 \& 2,495 \& 4,197
1,962 \& 2,601 \& 2, 595 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale: \\
Spring, standard patent (Minneapolis)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Winger hard \(05 \%\) patent ( \({ }^{\text {\% pers }}\) \& 5. 652 \& 5.784 \& 5. \({ }^{\text {5 }} .688\) \& 5. 963 \& 617 \& 5.988 \& 5. 913 \& 5. 925 \& 6.050
5.800 \& 6. 450
6.200 \& 6.905
6.573 \& 6.838
6.483 \& 6. 613 \& - \(\begin{array}{r}\text {-6.638 } \\ +6.167\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \circ 6.552 \\
\& \times 6.099
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline LVESTOCK \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cattle and calves: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Slaughter (federally inspected): \& 4,820 \& 5,076 \& 470 \& 433 \& 382 \& 376 \& 459 \& 370 \& 318 \& 325 \& 313 \& 361 \& 390 \& - 389 \& 384 \& \\
\hline  \& 25, 133 \& 26,614 \& 2,334 \& 2,314 \& 2, 304 \& 2, 037 \& 2,232 \& 2, 103 \& 2,249 \& 2,397 \& 2,236 \& 2,469 \& 2,416 \& 2,335 \& 2,285 \& \\
\hline Receipts at 26 public markets \& 14,779 \& 13,994 \& 1,497 \& 1,128 \& 1,110 \& 943 \& \({ }^{3} 1,110\) \& 932 \& 961 \& 1,151 \& 976 \& 1,148 \& 1,115 \& 1,355 \& 1,244 \& 1,042 \\
\hline Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States .-. do \& 7,096 \& 7,230 \& 1,403 \& 710 \& 484 \& 389 \& 513 \& 466 \& 448 \& 373 \& 443 \& 576 \& 911 \& 1,424 \& 1,325 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale: \\
Beef steers (Chicago) \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 22.86 \& 25.81 \& 26.33 \& 26.41 \& 26.65 \& 27.55 \& 28.96 \& 27.73 \& 26.54 \& 25.33 \& 25. 26 \& 25. 73 \& 26.07 \& 25. 48 \& 24.93 \& 24. 49 \\
\hline Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)..do.. \& 19.79 \& 22.50 \& 23.02 \& 24.12 \& 24.64 \& 26.38 \& 27.62 \& 26.74 \& 26.31 \& 24.92 \& 24.15 \& 25. 51 \& 25.51 \& 24.79 \& 24. 18 \& 24.28 \\
\hline Calves, vealers (Nati. Stockyards, It.) ..do \& 26.21 \& 27.17 \& 27.00 \& 29.50 \& 32.00 \& 37.50 \& 36.00 \& 35.00 \& 33.50 \& 33.00 \& 26.50 \& 28.50 \& 30.00 \& 31.50 \& - 32.50 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Hogs: \\
Slaughter (federally inspected) ... thous. animals
\end{tabular} \& 71,667 \& \& 5,503 \& 5,010 \& 4,719 \& 4,650 \& 5,806 \& 5,303 \& 4,913 \& 4,672 \& 4,228 \& 5, 088 \& 5,888 \& 6,047 \& 6,200 \& \\
\hline Receipts at 26 public markets..--...........do...- \& 19, 114 \& 15, 386 \& 1,357 \& 1,263 \& 1,161 \& 1,091 \& 51,316 \& 1,291 \& 1,245 \& 1,192 \& 1,004 \& 1,192 \& 1,305 \& 1,439 \& 1,469 \& 1,460 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices: \\
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\$ per 100 lb - \\
Hog- corn price ratio (bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . live hog).
\end{tabular} \& 14.89
13.2 \& r 20.78
+18.2 \& 24.07
24.0 \& 26.85
r 25.0 \& 27.26
23.9 \& 27.15
23.7 \& 24.00
21.4 \& 21.72
19.1 \& 22.25
18.7 \& 22.88
19.3 \& 22.65
18.1 \& 23.85
18.3 \& 22.57
16.4 \& 21.34
16.4 \& 19.78
15.2 \& 19.10
14.6 \\
\hline Sheep and lambs: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Slaughter (federally inspected)...thous. animals.--
Receipts at 26 public markets \& 12,947
4,436 \& 11,710
3,450 \& 943
359 \& \({ }_{271}^{910}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
907 \\
204 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 785
206 \& \({ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,033}\) \& \({ }_{279}^{972}\) \& 970
315 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,040 \\ \hline 35\end{array}\) \& 929
303 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,024 \\ \hline 988\end{array}\) \& 1,067
427 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,022 \\ +405 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 344 \& 269 \\
\hline Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn-belt States...-. do \& \(\stackrel{4}{4} \mathbf{4} 547\) \& \(\stackrel{3}{2,157}\) \& 187 \& 161 \& 107 \& 80 \& 120 \& 172 \& 168 \& 109 \& 104 \& 230 \& 325 \& 337 \& 126 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale: \\
Lambs, average \(\qquad\) per 100 lb .
\end{tabular} \& 21.93 \& 24.29 \& 23.75 \& 25.88 \& 27.88 \& 28.25 \& 26.75 \& 25. 75 \& 27.12 \& 24.25 \& 23.75 \& 24.75 \& 24.00 \& 23. 25 \& 22.25 \& 22.00 \\
\hline MEATS AND LARD \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total meats: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (carcass weight, leaf lard in), inspected slaughter (carcass weight, leaflard in), inspected \& 29,676 \& 28,336 \& 2,465 \& 2,386 \& 2,348 \& 2, 143 \& 2, 500 \& 2, 349 \& 2,363 \& 2, 432 \& 2,197 \& 2,480 \& 2, 593 \& 2,600 \& 2,636 \& \\
\hline Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of period \(\qquad\) \& \& \& 453 \& 484 \& 487 \& 509 \& 528 \& 585 \& 572 \& 518 \& 495 \& 433 \& 457 \& 509 \& - 565 \& 624 \\
\hline Exports (meat and meat preparations) .-...do.... \& 665 \& \({ }_{4} 535\) \& 55 \& 50 \& 42 \& 35 \& 43 \& 32 \& 31 \& 38 \& 34 \& 45 \& 43 \& 59 \& 52 \& \\
\hline Imports (meat and meat preparations).....do..... \& 1,088 \& 1,012 \& 93 \& 99 \& 92 \& 101 \& 94 \& 107 \& 88 \& 143 \& 98 \& 123 \& 131 \& 128 \& 104 \& \\
\hline Beef and veal: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production, inspected slaughter-----.--- do \& 15,653 \& 15,995 \& 1,383 \& 1,397 \& 1,413 \& 1,244 \& 1,367 \& 1,291 \& 1,359 \& 1,466 \& 1,346 \& 1, 482 \& 1,467 \& 1,432 \& 1,414
\(r 282\) \& \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of period...-......do \& 328 \& 269
446 \& 244 \& 269
3 \& 262 \& 256 \& 236
3 \& 225 \& 213
2 \& 219
3 \& 227
2 \& 222
2 \& 239
3 \& 261
\(r 3\) \& r 282

3 \& 313 <br>
\hline  \& 57
841 \& 46
718 \& 65 \& 61 \& 5
58 \& 64 \& 50 \& 65 \& 53 \& 103 \& 68 \& 96 \& 101 \& 92 \& 72 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice ( $600-700 \mathrm{lbs}$ ) (New York) \& . 398 \& . 433 \& . 435 \& . 441 \& . 449 \& . 453 \& . 469 \& . 460 \& . 442 \& . 424 \& . 410 \& . 440 \& 448 \& 433 \& 427 \& 431 <br>
\hline Lamb and mutton: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Production, inspected slaughter - ......... mil. lb Stocks, cold storage, end of period $\qquad$ do... \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
624 \\
13
\end{array}
$$ \& 576

12 \& 47
12 \& 46
12 \& 47
10 \& 11 \& 54
13 \& 50
18 \& 49
20 \& ${ }_{22}^{51}$ \& 45
26 \& 49

22 \& | 52 |
| :---: |
| 21 | \& 51

20 \& 45 \& 18 <br>
\hline Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter \& 13,399 \& 11,766 \& 1,035 \& 943 \& 888 \& 858 \& 1,078 \& 1,008 \& 954 \& 914 \& 806 \& 942 \& 1,074 \& 1,117 \& 1,177 \& <br>
\hline Pork (excluding lard)
Production, inspected slaughter............d \& \& 9,330 \& 817 \& 751 \& 711 \& 701 \& 878 \& 804 \& 761 \& 727 \& 646 \& 757 \& 867 \& 901 \& 961 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of period --.........-d \& 10, 284 \& ${ }^{152}$ \& 141 \& 152 \& 158 \& 186 \& 217 \& 272 \& 268 \& 214 \& 179 \& 140 \& 151 \& 171 \& - 206 \& 239 <br>
\hline  \& 133 \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{5}$ \& 6 \& 4 \& 2 \& 4 \& 4 \& 3 \& 5 \& 6 \& 3 \& 4 \& 4 \& 7 \& 7 \& <br>
\hline  \& 210 \& 262 \& 21 \& 30 \& 26 \& 27 \& 31 \& 29 \& 22 \& 26 \& 22 \& 18 \& 22 \& 26 \& 24 \& <br>
\hline Prices, wholesale:
Hams, smoked, composite............ \$ per lb.. \& . 458 \& . 542 \& . 622 \& . 702 \& 675 \& . 657 \& 625 \& . 537 \& . 552 \& . 562 \& . 552 \& 577 \& . 557 \& . 557 \& ${ }^{\text {P. }} 569$ \& <br>
\hline Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York) ..do...- \& . 443 \& . 533 \& . 585 \& . 616 \& . 643 \& . 639 \& . 568 \& 533 \& . 562 \& . 604 \& . 561 \& . 577 \& . 580 \& . 550 \& 509 \& 497 <br>
\hline Lard: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production, inspected slaughter .-....-.mil. lb.- \& 2,153 \& 1,772 \& 158 \& 139 \& 129 \& 114 \& 144 \& 149 \& 141 \& 136 \& 116 \& 134 \& 149 \& 157 \& 163 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of period..do.... \& 127 \& 62
4251 \& 68
10 \& 62 \& 70

6 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 69 \\
& 15
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 77 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 94

5 \& 104 \& 102 \& 94

10 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 73 \\
& 16
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{8}^{64}$ \& 170

15 \& 76
19 \& <br>
\hline Pxports, wholesale, reined (Chicago).----.-. per lb.- \& 682
.136 \& 4251
.153 \& 10
.158 \& 21
.156 \& 66
.169 \& ${ }_{171} 15$ \& . 160 \& . 150 \& . 144 \& . 140 \& . 143 \& . 164 \& . 158 \& . 148 \& p. 148 \& <br>

\hline | - Revised. p Preliminary. |
| :--- |
| : Crop estimate for the year. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& rop \& for \& \[

in n

\] \& eg \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{ntil} \\
& \mathbf{M}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ni \& new \& year \& \[

1 \mathrm{y}
\] \& eat). <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| Poultry: POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Slaughter (commercial production) ......mil. lb | 7,546 | 7,998 | 819 | 695 | 589 | 522 | 554 | 605 | 617 | 733 | 722 | 902 | 931 | ${ }^{+} 958$ | 888 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of period, total mil. lb .- | 357 | 315 | 391 | 315 | 284 | 249 | 201 | 169 | 151 | 160 | 209 | 283 | 409 | 539 | +468 | 439 |
|  | 207 | 200 | 280 | 200 | 181 | 156 | 122 | 92 | 69 | 70 | 104 | 171 | 284 | 397 | r 312 | 273 |
| Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers $\$_{\text {per }} \mathrm{lb}$-- | . 137 | . 145 | . 141 | . 140 | . 155 | . 155 | . 165 | . 150 | . 160 | . 155 | . 155 | . 145 | . 140 | . 120 | . 125 | . 110 |
| Eggs: <br> Production on farms $\qquad$ mil. cases $\odot$ | 178.9 | 179.4 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 15.6 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 62 | 85 | 126 | 85 | 76 | 20 | 28 | 42 | 76 | 107 | 79 | 57 | 100 | 48 | 23 | 30 |
|  | 58 | 51 | 64 | 51 | 38 | 28 | 24 | 33 | 42 | 55 | 62 | 60 | 53 | 46 | 39 | 36 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (delivered; Chicago) \$ per doz.. | . 331 | . 328 | . 410 | . 411 | . 375 | . 412 | . 423 | . 385 | . 319 | . 325 | . 399 | . 417 | . 477 | . 430 | . 456 | . 399 |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (incl. shells)............thous. lg. tons..- | 268.4 .234 | 354.4 | 27.2 | ${ }_{25.2}^{2}$ | 41.9 | 57.7 | 46.6 | 29.2 | 33.5 | 14.0 | 20.3 | 9.6 270 | ${ }_{241}^{10.3}$ | 13.4 | $\begin{array}{r}15.9 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | 249 |
| Coffee (green) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of period. thous. bags $\sigma^{\prime \prime}$ | 4,470 | 3,143 |  | 3,143 |  |  | 3,189 |  |  | 3,468 |  |  | 3,343 |  |  |  |
|  | 22, 374 | 21, 580 |  | 5,837 |  |  | 5,571 |  |  | 5,185 |  |  | 5,119 |  |  |  |
| Imports, total.......................---.....-do | 22,823 | 21,290 | 2,549 | 2, 254 | 1,829 | 2,013 | 2,382 | 1,965 | 1,818 | 1,680 | 1,570 | 1,309 | 2,085 | 2,168 | 1,573 |  |
| From Brazil Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) | 7,212 | 5,742 | , 736 | ${ }^{2} 846$ | ${ }^{1} 888$ | $\stackrel{545}{ }$ | - 529 | ${ }^{1} 597$ | ${ }^{1} 870$ | ${ }^{1} 560$ | ${ }^{1} 451$ | ${ }^{153}$ | 960 | ${ }^{247}$ | 455 |  |
| Prer ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 479 | 451 | . 438 | . 440 | . 440 | . 425 | . 420 | 423 | . 413 | . 410 | 406 | 413 | . 410 | . 403 | 403 | 398 |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' sales .-....-.mil. \$-- | 1,395 | 1,432 | 146 | 130 | 120 | 127 | 130 | 111 | 101 | 103 | 75 | 117 | - 182 | - 171 | 170 |  |
| Fish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of period.........mil. lb. . Sugar: | 215 | 230 | 232 | 230 | 210 | 175 | 162 | 162 | 164 | 178 | 211 | 248 | 259 | 262 | + 272 | 265 |
| Cuban stocks, raw, end of period <br> thous. Spanish tons. | 198 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 472$ | 658 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 472$ | 1,000 | 1,570 | 2, 480 | 2,990 | 2,675 | 2,300 | 1,642 | 1,297 | 1,022 | 762 | 242 | 40 |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): 8 <br> Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production...-.....-....thous. sh. tons.. | 4, 408 | 4,152 | 961 | 932 | 481 | 221 | 194 | 134 | 90 | 43 | 48 | 60 | 128 | 676 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore, total \% .........do...- | 5,505 | 5,796 | 150 | 83 | 1,831 | 294 | 331 | 231 | 258 | 407 | 589 | 817 | 500 | 387 | 357 |  |
| Hawaii and Puerto Rico......-.-. - do | 1,903 | 1,966 | 85 | 39 | 132 | 196 | 203 | 235 | 260 | 198 | 188 | 163 | 113 | 136 | 82 |  |
| Deliveries, total9.-....---...........dio. | 9.706 | 10,151 | 786 | 874 | 682 | 783 | 831 | 750 | 837 | 976 | 1,038 | 1,032 | 1,073 | 776 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption..........do | 9,671 | 10, 020 | 777 | 862 | 673 | 777 | 817 | 739 | 825 | 967 | 1,028 | 1,020 | 1, 058 | 763 |  |  |
| Stocks, raw and ref., end of period......do | 2,700 | 2,648 | 2,166 | 2, 648 | 2,738 | 2,600 | 2,519 | 2,514 | 2,300 | 1,982 | 1,670 | 1,300 | 1,007 | -1,460 | p2,046 |  |
| Exports, raw and refined.-...----....-sh. tons.- | 4,222 | 12,359 | 137 | 321 | 76 | 62 | 1,765 | 155 | 123 | 75 | 131 | 86 | 172 | 84 | 184 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw sugar, totalo -----.-.-- -thous. sh. tons.- | 3,506 | 3,783 | 350 | 430 | 159 | ${ }^{260}$ | 313 | 303 | 253 | 344 | 506 | 380 | 612 | 390 | 338 |  |
| From the Philippines....-.---...---.- do. | 1,171 | 1,055 | 85 | 108 | (2) 38 | 106 | 149 | ${ }^{2} 17$ | 48 | 101 | 154 | ${ }_{(2)} 68$ | 154 | $\stackrel{33}{5}$ | 56 9 |  |
| Prices (New York): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 069 | . 068 | . 068 | . 067 | . 068 | . 069 | . 068 | . 069 | . 069 | . 069 | . 070 | . 071 | . 071 | . 072 | 071 | . 071 |
| Refined: (incl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail (incl. N.E. New Jersey).. $\$$ per 5 lb Wholesale (excl. excise tax) .......... per lb. | .657 .100 | .595 .095 | .604 .096 | .606 .096 | .605 .096 | . 611 | .615 .098 | .616 <br> .095 | .617 .095 | .617 .095 | .619 .095 | .623 .096 | .618 .097 | $\begin{array}{r}.630 \\ .097 \\ \hline .098\end{array}$ | - 8.632 |  |
|  | 133, 592 | 130, 358 | 13, 724 | 12,504 | 10,447 | 9, 352 | 14,677 | 13,778 | 11,948 | 10,649 | 8,446 | 9,681 | 13, 174 | 11, 018 | 9,281 |  |
| Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening): <br> Production. <br> mill. 1 b | 2,664.1 | 2,792,5 | 270.4 | 255.4 | 266.2 | 266.3 | 265.2 | 242.6 | 262.1 | 270.8 | 232.8 | 307.7 | 276.8 | - 260.5 | 274.8 |  |
| Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salad or cooking oils: | 121.1 | 116.6 | 113.1 | 116.6 | 114.2 | 118.8 | 118.4 | 132.0 | 123.1 | 141.3 | 119.8 | 110.8 | -116.8 | r 118.5 | 109.7 |  |
|  | 2,846.1 | 2,773.1 | 231.3 | 257.7 | 254.5 | 238.1 | 271.8 | 233.9 | 253.0 | 269.9 | 240.9 | 248.1 | 219.3 | - 219.9 | 237.8 |  |
| Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of period mil. 1b | 11 | 85.9 | 80.3 | 85.9 | 98.9 | 87.9 | 79.0 | 96.2 | 104 | 81.4 | 85.8 | 89.1 | 60.6 | 67.6 | 83.0 |  |
| Margarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,857.4 | 1,904. 4 | 168.7 | 175.4 | 185.5 | 172.7 | 188.5 | 163.6 | 164.3 | 159.5 | 147.9 | 178.1 | 173.4 | - 190.0 | 193.6 |  |
| Stocks (producers' and warehouse), end of period mil. lb | 48.0 | 41.6 | 45.3 | 41.6 | 44.0 | 48.4 | 58.5 | 56.0 | 56.4 | 57.5 | 58.1 | 55.9 | 57.5 | - 59.9 | 54.8 |  |
| Price, wholesale (colored; mir. to wholesaler or large retailer; delivered) .-\$ per lb. | . 241 | 261 | . 261 | 261 | . 261 | . 261 | . 261 | . 261 | . 261 | . 261 | . 261 | . 266 | . 274 | $\stackrel{+}{+} 273$ | p. 273 |  |
| FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal and fish fats: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tallow, edible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (quantities rendered)........mil. Ib.. | 553.2 | 530.1 | 48.9 | 44.6 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 45.4 | 40.8 | 49.3 | 45.8 | 41.3 | 49.4 | 45.5 | - 47. 9 | 54.7 |  |
| Consumption in end products | 464.0 | 434.5 | 36.5 | 29.6 | 35.4 | 44.7 | 36.5 | 34.6 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 39.8 | 55.6 | 47.5 | + 42.7 | 47.8 |  |
| mil. lb. | 41.7 | 31.1 | 26.0 | 31.1 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 49.6 | 51.0 | 50.0 | 45.5 | 40.3 | r 43.3 | 43.1 |  |
| Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (quantities rendered)...........do... | 4,565.7 | 4,302. 5 | 364.7 | 376.4 | 366.7 | 346.1 | 370.6 | 338.5 | 366.0 | 378.0 | 346.0 | 375.7 | 389.8 | +380.0 | 396.9 |  |
| Consumption in end products --........do | 2,301. 4 | 2,158.0 | 190.1 | 179.2 | 196.7 | 190.5 | 208.2 | 188.3 | 208.2 | 225.6 | 165.7 | 219.1 | 215.3 | +210.8 | 202.9 |  |
| Stocks (actory and warehouse), end or period mil. $\mathrm{lb}_{\text {- }}$ | 366.4 | 418.5 | 391.5 | 418.5 | 435.2 | 446.5 | 410.2 | 414.0 | 357.4 | 352.2 | 382.1 | 393.9 | 417.1 | - 422.8 | 427.9 |  |
| Fish and marine mammal oils: |  | 190.2 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 5 | . 3 | . 5 | 5.4 | 18.9 | 35.4 | 28.6 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 8.7 | 13.7 |  |
| Consumption in end products | 80.9 | 79.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 6.5 |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of period mil. lb. | 139.9 | 185.3 | 201.4 | 185.3 | 168.1 | 158.8 | 137.4 | 135.5 | 138.6 | 138.4 | 151.0 | 166.7 | 180.4 | r 172.1 | 180.0 |  |
| $r$ Revised. I Preliminary. ' See note " $O$ " for <br> $\odot$ Cases of 30 dozen. $\sigma^{7}$ Bags of 132.276 lb . | p. S-21. | ${ }^{2}$ Less | han 500 | hort ton |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{M} \\ \text { shown } \end{gathered}$ | onthly separat | data refl ly; see a | ct cum so note | lative r | $\begin{aligned} & \text { evisions } \\ & \triangle \text { For d } \end{aligned}$ | for prior ta on la | periods <br> d, see $p$ | s-28. | ludes | data not | and descriptive notes are shown


| 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual | Nov. | Dec. |  | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued

| FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils and related products: Coconut oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 327.6 | 365.4 | 38.2 | 36.8 | 27.6 | 21.2 | 24.7 | (d) | 32.4 | 36.3 | 41.9 | 38.4 | 33.2 | (d) | (d) |  |
|  | 506.0 | 488.1 | 39.9 | 38.5 | 47.8 | 43.7 | 52.5 | 46.0 | 52.1 | 51.3 | 43.0 | 45.9 | 51.9 | - 50.2 | 40.0 |  |
| Consumption in end products.--.-.-.-- - do..-- | 765.4 | 723.5 | 57.1 | 60.3 | 65.6 | 59.1 | 70.7 | 61.5 | 70.2 | 74.7 | 57.0 | 67.1 | 70.5 | 67.4 | 60.2 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period. $\qquad$ mil. lb | 154.0 | 154.4 | 127.0 | 154.4 | 131.7 | 146.3 | 176.5 | 155.1 | 143.8 | 147.2 | 149.5 | 190.7 | 189.0 | ᄃ 187.4 | 185.5 |  |
|  | 397.1 | 383.6 | 18.7 | 11.1 | 109.5 | 43.7 | 87.2 | 10.4 | 31.3 | 50.3 | 10.3 | 51.6 | 39.3 | 24.2 | 31.3 |  |
| Corn oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: | 413.9 | 446.1 | 36.5 | 36.0 | 35.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 393.1 | 446.1 | 36.5 37.3 | 36.0 35.3 | 35.4 30.3 | 34.3 31.2 | 40.5 | 38.0 28.8 | 37.1 32.7 | 33.0 | 37.5 25.4 | 38.9 | 35.9 38.2 | 39.5 34.9 | 35.19 |  |
|  | 412.2 | 421.5 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 30.0 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 25.4 | 30.3 | 29.6 | 30.9 | 36.0 | 38.7 | 35.8 | 33.3 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period. _mil. lb. | 40.1 | 26.1 | 28.6 | 26.1 | 30.3 | 29.6 | 34.8 | 40.2 | 52.5 | 60.4 | 63. 2 | 59.1 | 55.4 | -54.6 | 54.5 |  |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-...--.-..........-thous. sh. tons.- | 2, 705.7 | 2,756. 3 | 338.4 | 332.8 | 334.4 | 305.4 | 287.6 | 197.4 | 157.3 | 109.3 | 72.2 | 708 | 101. 2 | 237.7 | '259.9 | 248.4 |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of period....... do.... | 126.8 | 80.9 | 96.1 | 80.9 | 94.6 | 115.0 | 156.7 | 189.6 | 212.5 | 170.1 | 133.9 | 99.5 | 64.1 | 89.6 | r91. 7 | 93.7 |
|  | 1,932.8 | 1,974.2 | 236.5 | 230.9 | 232.6 | 214.7 | 202.4 | 139.2 | 113.4 | 81.1 | 50.6 | 49.1 | 67.7 | +165.6 | 186.0 |  |
|  | 1,600.0 | 1,668.8 | 176.5 | 193.5 | 181.4 | 166.4 | 204.2 | 147.6 | 130.8 | 106.3 | 61.2 | 55.2 | 57.0 | +101.0 | 139.3 |  |
| Consumption in end products .-.....-.-. do.... | 1,410.0 | 1,471.7 | 130.1 | 130.0 | 131.0 | 125.4 | 132.0 | 112.1 | 104.7 | 106.2 | 92.8 | 99.1 | 85.4 | +86.6 | 93.1 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period | 506.3 | 300.1 | 281.1 | 300.1 | 335.6 | 366.3 | 396.0 | 408.9 | 391.9 | 343.6 | 300.8 | 232. 8 | 201.8 | - 246.2 | 310. 0 |  |
| Exports (crude and refined) | 603.5 | 501.3 | 37.9 | 48.8 | 49.8 | 30.0 | 37.7 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 17.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 5.7 |  |
| Price, wholesale (drums; N.Y.).......\$ per lb.- | . 141 | 1.149 | . 155 | . 153 | . 164 | . 168 | . 171 | . 178 | . 185 | . 192 | . 194 | 202 | . 181 | . 165 | p. 169 |  |
| Linseed oil: <br> Production, crude (raw) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 443.6 377.2 | 410.1 239.4 | 17.1 | 40.9 16.3 | 37.5 17.3 | 38.1 16.8 | 21.3 | 36.4 20.0 | 40.9 22.0 | 45.2 22.6 | 15.9 20.8 | 385 21.3 | 44. 1 19.1 | 45.4 +16.0 | 15.1 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and ware- house), end of period.... |  |  | 199.9 | 213.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 212.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 185.5 .134 | 213.5 .134 | 199.9 .128 | 213.5 .127 | 216.9 .128 | 225.6 .128 | 225.9 .128 | 237.7 .128 | 260.1 .128 | 240.8 .128 | 212.5 .128 | 177.2 .128 | 188.6 .126 | 207.8 $\times .126$ | - P .128 |  |
| Soybean cake and meal: <br> Production. thous. sh. tons. | 10,635. 2 | 11, 179. 1 | 1,125. 6 | 1,135.2 | 1,163.8 | 1,042.7 | 1,142.8 | 1,010. 1 | 1,157.1 | 1,040.1 | 969.9 | 944.0 | 824.1 | 1,039.6 | -1,147.1 | 1,132.3 |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of period....... do..-- | 102.6 | 75.4 | 108.8 | 1, 75.4 | 105.0 | 113.7 | 134.2 | 122.8 | 165.5 | 159.4 | 198.9 | 130.5 | 111.4 | 130.0 | -129.0 | 119.3 |
| Soybean oil: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,943.8 | 5,235. 5 | 510.1 | 519.8 | 533.2 | 478.4 | 526.3 | 476.6 | 537.8 | 480.8 | 451.8 | 4369 | 382.1 | r 482.1 | 517.9 |  |
|  | 4, 591.8 | 4,547.3 | 423.2 | 445.2 | 468.6 | 416.5 | 476.4 | 418.0 | 450.9 | 430.2 | 359.7 | 425.8 | 402.1 | r 411.5 | 422.9 |  |
| Consumption in end products.....-......d. do.... | 4, 423.6 | 4,423.3 | 399.9 | 429.1 | 453.5 | 415.8 | 466.5 | 409.5 | 431.9 | 452.3 | 391.5 | 449.6 | 410.4 | r 419.0 | 441.5 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period. _mil. lb. | 544.2 | 374.8 | 401.1 | 374.8 | 414.8 | 444.2 | 485.9 | 521.9 | 582.3 | 589.9 | 598.2 | 511.1 | 462.0 | r $4 E .7$ | 484.8 |  |
| Exports (crude and refined) $\qquad$ do | 1,273.2 | 1, 026.7 | 36.6 | 168.7 | 44.6 | 42.1 | 45.6 | 33.2 | 47.2 | 64.6 | 55.1 | 97.1 | 78.5 | 30.4 | 48.6 $p .133$ |  |
| Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.).......\$ ${ }^{\text {per lb.- }}$ | . 123 | . 134 | . 137 | . 132 | . 142 | . 144 | . 136 | . 139 | . 138 | . 132 | . 147 | . 164 | . 142 | . 132 | ${ }^{\text {p. }} 133$ |  |
| Leaf. TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. lb | 722,227 | 21,855 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 1,847$ |
| Stocks. dealers' and manufacturers' end of period $\ddagger$ mil. lb. | 5, 664 | 5,582 |  | 5,582 |  |  | 5,479 |  |  | 5, 104 |  |  | 5,142 |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stems...---.- thous. lb-- | 514, 514 | 468, 075 | 71,273 | 62, 288 | 31.970 | 29, 525 | 39, 285 | 23, 191 | 23, 134 | 28, 350 | 44, 201 | 56, 952 | 64, 487 | 67, 577 | 70,182 |  |
| Imports, incl. scrap and stems..........-.-. do...- | 179, 651 | 243, 347 | 14, 937 | 11,527 | 15,245 | 14,495 | 13, 523 | 16,413 | 13, 838 | 15,107 | 13,877 | 16,427 | 16,043 | 16,427 | 14, 812 |  |
| Manufactured: Production (smoking, chewing, snuff)......do...- | 180, 082 | 166,617 | 13,666 | 11,799 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): <br> Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-exempt $\qquad$ millions.- | 42, 643 | 44, 236 | 3,694 | 4,053 | 4,088 | 3,524 | 4,577 | 4,040 | 3,954 | 3,771 | 3,625 | 3, 863 | 3,475 | 3, 827 | 3,819 |  |
|  | 497, 446 | 511,463 7.577 | 43, 446 696 | 37, 720 | 39,348 | 42,985 | 47, 053 | 39, 582 | 45,221 | 48,552 579 | 37, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 925 } \\ 507\end{array}$ | 50,707 651 | 46,371 c 626 | 43, 4845 | 43, 225 |  |
|  | 8,106 175,808 | 7,577 160,624 | 12,656 12 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9445 } \\ \hline 9,958\end{array}$ | 571 | 525 | 630 | 571 | 682 | 579 | 507 | 651 | c 626 | 645 | 664 |  |
|  | 25, 144 | 23,052 | 1,701 | 2,290 | 1,515 | 2,019 | 2,190 | 2,414 | 1,926 | 1,663 | 2,136 | 2,117 | 1,938 | 2,021 | 1,941 |  |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS



Revised. $p$ Preliminary. $\quad$ Corrected ope rations of individual firms
1 Average for 11 months. ${ }^{2}$ Crop estimate for the year. ${ }^{3}$ Dec. 1 estimate of 1966 crop.
${ }^{4}$ Effective Jan. 1965, data are for all leather, except sole and rough; see note " ${ }^{\circ}$ " for p . $8-21$

+ Revisions for 2 d qtr. 1963 -4th qtr. 1964 (mil. 1 b ). : 4,$692 ; 4,791 ; 5,287 ; 5,355 ; 4,964 ; 5,071 ; 5,664$ - Includes data for items not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total....-..................thous. pairsShoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic | 612, 789 | 630,012 | 50,270 | 52,673 | 52,514 | 53, 015 | 61,821 | 53,145 | 54,319 | 54, 685 | 45, 569 | -61,358 | 55, 201 | 55, 141 |  |  |
| thous. pairs-. | 516, 124 | 535, 311 | 40,969 | 45, 440 | 46, 254 | 45,943 | 51,978 | 43,706 | 44, 473 | 44, 841 | 38,345 | r 50,289 | 44, 367 | 43,449 |  |  |
|  | 79,267 7,116 | 85,938 6,712 | $\begin{array}{r}8,566 \\ \hline 544\end{array}$ | 6,554 506 | 5,494 558 | 6, 389 | 9,007 606 | 8,606 605 | $\begin{array}{r}9,057 \\ 576 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,022 \\ 561 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,686 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{r} \begin{array}{r}10,261 \\ r \\ 576\end{array}$ | 10, $\begin{array}{r}174 \\ 528\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,827 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 10,282 | 2,351 | 191 | 173 | 208 | 165 | 230 | 228 | 213 | 261 | 215 | +232 | 232 | 335 |  |  |
|  | 1,912 | 12,533 | 255 | 221 | 186 | 167 | 274 | 260 | 283 | 272 | 210 | 200 | 227 | 246 | 230 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory: <br> Men's and hoys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, Goodyear welt .. index, $1957-59=100 \ldots$ | 105.9 | 111.0 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 119.2 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 123.5 | 123.5 |  |
| Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear welt | 106.5 | 107.3 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 |  |
| women's pumps, low-medium qually ...do...- | 111.0 | 113.0 | 116.6 | 117.0 | 118.3 | 119.3 | 119.3 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 122.0 | 122.4 | 122.5 | r122. 3 | 122.3 |  |

LUMBER AND PRODUCTS


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descripdive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |  |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL <br> Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel mill products................thous. sh. tons.- | 3,435 | ${ }^{1} 2,496$ | 218 | 274 | 174 | 158 | 159 | 143 | 126 | 142 | 116 | 126 | 106 | 139 | 151 |  |
|  | 7,881 | 16,170 | 509 | 417 | 347 | 419 | 342 | 440 | 429 | 607 | 532 | 454 | 667 | 647 | 501 |  |
|  | 176 | ${ }^{1} 28$ |  | 6 |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2 | , |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2 | 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ------- |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,440 | $\begin{array}{r}10,383 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | 939 | 672 | 668 | 538 | 776 | 715 | 919 | 1, 014 | 1. 082 | 1,090 | 1,089 23 | 940 | 1,151 |  |
|  | 299 | 235 916 | $\stackrel{20}{96}$ | 24 106 | 21 38 | 15 62 | 91 32 | 146 88 | 117 | 19 | 24 174 | 23 95 | 208 | 36 104 | 186 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scrap for consumption, total.......thous. sh. tons | 84,093 | 90,534 | 6, 566 | 7, 109 | 7,134 | 7,247 | 8,542 | 8, 052 | 8,214 | 7,783 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home scrap produced...-....-........-.-- do--- | 52, 262 | 55, 214 | 3,835 | 4,153 | 4,175 | 4,267 | 4,959 | 4,760 | 4, 910 | 4,734 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased scrap received (net) | 31, 831 | 35, 320 | 2, 732 | 2,956 | 2,959 | 2,980 | 3,583 | 3,292 | 3, 304 | 3, 049 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84, 626 | 90,360 | 6,498 | 7,001 | 7, 455 | 7,272 | 8,485 | 7,945 | 8,231 | 7,797 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, consumers', end of period.-.-.-........do | 7,413 | 7,638 | 7, 502 | 7,638 | 7, 322 | 7,305 | 7, 357 | 7, 471 | 7,491 | 7,483 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite ( 5 markets) .-.............. \$ per lg. ton. Pittsburgh district | 32.77 34.70 | 33.36 35.00 | 29.58 31.50 | 31.25 33.00 | 32.36 33.50 | 32.89 36.00 | 33.32 36.50 | 30.02 33.50 | 28.71 32.75 | 28.40 30.50 | 29.54 31.00 | 29.54 29.50 | 28.84 28.00 | 29.18 27.00 | $\begin{aligned} & ? 28.64 \\ & p 27.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts): Mine production thous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 34,836 \\ 385,184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87,420 85,801 | 4,543 6,294 | 4,164 2,643 | 4,712 1,882 1,89 | 4,497 1,751 | 5,038 2,057 | 6,892 | 9,992 11,655 | 10,784 | 10,348 | 10,125 | 9,826 11,144 | 8,229 9,883 |  |  |
|  | 42,417 | 45, 105 | -4,131 | 3,123 | 1,898 | 1,489 | 2, 219 | 3,432 | - ${ }^{1,502}$ | 5,154 | 4, 004 | 5,677 | 5,383 | 5,532 | 5,158 |  |
| U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: <br> Receipts at iron and steel plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at iron and steel plants | 118,325 | 121,964 | 10,050 8,213 | 5,266 8,699 | 3,069 9,595 | 3,232 9,499 | r $\begin{array}{r}3,976 \\ 11,127\end{array}$ | 8,841 10,897 | 15,421 11,658 | 15,370 | 14,628 10,758 | 15,470 | 15,424 | 11, 184 | 11,257 |  |
|  | 6,963 | 17,085 | -331 | ${ }^{8} 437$ | 9, 275 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3 9 6}$ | 1, 408 | - 593 | 1,048 | -829 | ${ }^{813}$ | , 778 | 1022 | 71848 | 501 |  |
| Stocks, total, end of period.----.-........ do | 71, 677 | 68, 781 | 70,718 | 68,781 | 65, 170 | 61, 466 | 56,881 | 54,613 | 56, 673 | 60, 018 | 62,357 | 66, 009 | 69, 452 | 71,755 |  |  |
|  | 10,752 | 12,290 | 10,732 | 12, 290 | 15, 120 | 17, 866 | 20,847 | 20,781 | 19, 118 | 17,949 | 15,933 | 14,736 | 13,431 | 12,026 |  |  |
| At furnace yard | 57, 184 | 53, 997 | 57, 430 | 53, 997 | 47, 563 | 41, 295 | 34, 144 | 32, 088 | 35, 852 | 40, 278 | 44,148 | 49,056 2,217 | 53,539 $\mathbf{2 , 4 8 2}$ | 57,010 2,719 | 58,242 2,818 |  |
| Manganese (mn. content), general imports.... do | 1,032 | 1,272 | 98 | 154 | 117 | 92 | 76 | 83 | 109 | 132 | 128 | 142 | 97 | 138 | 82 |  |
| . Pig Iron and Iron Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (excluding production of ferroalloys) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption thous. sh. tons.- | 85, 601 | 88,173 88,945 | 5,880 | 6,327 | 6,910 | 6, 834 | 7,937 | 7.853 7 | 8,241 | 7,837 | 7,659 | 7,645 | 7,732 | 8,044 | 7,470 | 7,350 |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of period thous. sh. tons. - | 86,382 2,461 | 88,345 2,329 | 5,930 2,450 | 6, 502 2,329 | 7,024 2,235 | 6,956 | 8,052 2,091 | 7,849 2,135 | 8,299 2,179 | 7,842 2,277 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: |  |  | 2, | 2,32 | 2,235 | 2,160 | 2, | 6.75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 63.75 63.00 | 62.75 63.00 | 62.75 $p 63,00$ | D 63.00 |  |
| Foundry, No. 2, Northern-------------- do | 63. 50 | 63.50 | 63.50 63.50 | 63. 50 | 63.00 63.50 | 63.50 63.50 | ${ }_{63.50}$ | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63.50 | 63. 50 | 63.50 | 63.50 | ${ }^{\text {p } 63.50}$ | ${ }^{\triangleright} 63.50$ |  |
| Castings, gray iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period <br> thous. sh. tons | 855 | 882 | 84 | 882 | 916 | 977 | 975 |  | 953 | 1,000 | 1,036 | 1, 022 | 1,034 | 1,008 |  |  |
|  | 14,316 | 15, 713 | 1,178 | 1,255 | 1,227 | 1,229 | 1,469 | 1,378 | 1,390 | 1,405 | 1,119 | 1,327 | +1,344 | 1, 330 |  |  |
| For sale.-.-. | 8,132 | 0,171 | 1,689 | -696 | 1, 661 | -671 | -825 | , 801 | -793 | 1,819 | 669 | 784 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 768$ | 750 |  |  |
| Castings, malleable iron: <br> Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| theus. sh.tons. | 122 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 176 | 174 | 187 | 194 | 187 | 186 | 196 | 198 | 209 | 211 |  |  |
|  | 1,001 589 | 1,136 | 193 <br> 52 | 101 59 | 98 56 | 97 55 | 112 | 97 57 | 97 59 | 99 62 | 73 46 | 88 53 | 95 60 | 94 |  |  |
| Steel, Crude, Semifinished, and Finished |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: Production <br> thous sh tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. .-...-.-.-...............thous. sh. tons Index..................... daily average $1957-59=100$. | 127,076 130.5 | 3131,462 135.3 | 8.822 110.5 | 9,627 116.7 | 10.577 128.2 | 10,249 137.5 | 12,083 146.5 | 11,569 144.9 | 12,191 147.8 | 11,403 142.8 | 10,791 130.8 | 11,097 134.5 | 11,280 141.3 | 11,509 189.5 | +10.887 +136.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,435 \\ 126.5 \end{array}$ |
| Steel castings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unflled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons.- | 337 | 436 | 428 | 436 | 443 | 452 | 525 | 582 | 629 | 620 | 644 | 655 | ${ }^{r} 633$ | 625 |  |  |
|  | 1,835 | 1,961 | 157 | 175 | 175 | 168 | 209 | 184 | 190 | 201 | 138 | 174 | -182 | 180 |  |  |
|  | 1,471 | 1,570 | 128 | 145 | 145 | 137 | 173 | 152 | 158 | 168 | 114 | 147 | 154 | 150 |  |  |
| Steel forgings (for sale): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period. ----------- do- | 459 | 589 | 580 | 589 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shlpments, total Closed die (drop, upset, press) | 1,759 | 2,045 | 187 | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closed die (drop, upset, press)...........-do.... | 1,350 | 1,592 | 145 | 148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel products, net shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (all grades) Semifinished products | 84,945 4 4 629 | 92,666 4.528 | $\begin{array}{r}6,200 \\ \hline 323\end{array}$ | 6,061 | $\begin{array}{r}6,602 \\ \hline 335\end{array}$ | 6,734 | 8, 282 | 8,174 | 8, 221 | $\begin{array}{r}8,033 \\ \hline 318\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,179 \\ \hline 278\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,788 \\ 312 \\ \\ \hline 882\end{array}$ | 7,718 314 | 7,495 321 | $\begin{array}{r}7,239 \\ \hline 346\end{array}$ |  |
| Semifinished products Structural shapes (heavy) steel piling | 4,229 | 4,528 | 323 | 313 | 335 536 | 3301 | 349 609 | 324 600 | 334 <br> 596 <br> 8 | 318 582 | 278 548 | 312 582 | 314 570 | 321 572 | 346 539 |  |
| Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling...- do | 6,085 8,491 | 6,798 $\mathbf{9}, 764$ | 512 777 | 529 698 | 536 675 | 490 684 | 609 838 | 600 819 | 596 892 | 582 815 | 548 758 | 582 797 | 570 781 | 572 <br> 752 | 708 |  |
|  | 1,395 | 1, 523 | 111 | 143 | 146 | 140 | 165 | 155 | 152 | 158 | 149 | 142 | 148 | 141 | 141 |  |
| Bars and tool steel, total .-....-.-.-.-....do. | 13, 199 | 14. 488 | 972 | 964 | 1,013 | 1,041 | 1,284 | 1,279 | 1,321 | 1,324 | 1,162 | 1,264 | 1,268 | 1,261 | 1, 239 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes).....do | 8, 401 | 14.488 9,344 | 592 | 587 | 1,649 | 1,681 | 1, 818 | 1, 797 | 830 | 820 | 719 | 772 | 797 | 798 | 780 |  |
| Reinforcing.,...--..........--.- do | 3,229 | 3,150 | 237 | 233 | 207 | 208 | 281 | 297 | 301 | 313 | 292 | 304 | 289 | 275 | 276 |  |
| Cold finished...-.---------.--- do | 1,467 | 1, 877 | 132 | 134 | 147 | 143 | 173 | 175 | 179 | 180 | 143 | 177 | 173 | 177 | 172 |  |
|  | 8,137 | 8. 689 | 534 | 592 | 604 | 712 | 887 | 874 | 886 | 900 | 859 | 864 | 776 305 | 665 289 | $\begin{array}{r}640 \\ -56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Wire and wire products....-...-.-.......-do | 3, 105 | 3,484 | 226 | 240 | 256 | 239 | 318 | ${ }_{535}^{327}$ | 344 | ${ }_{582} 3$ | 279 534 | 317 | 305 510 | 289 432 | - 256 |  |
| Tin mill products | 6, 083 | 6,659 | 631 | 302 | 382 | 390 | 527 | 535 | 559 | 582 | $\begin{array}{r}534 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +558 | +510 | 432 3,064 | 402 ,- 968 |  |
| Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total . . do.-.- | 34, 222 | 36, 733 | 2,116 | 2, 280 | 2, 655 | 2,737 | 3,305 | 3, 260 | 3,207 | 3,021 | 2,613 | 2,952 | 3,046 | 3,064 896 | $\begin{array}{r}2,968 \\ \hline 848\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 9,948 | 10,630 | 600 | 656 | 751 | 790 | . 948 | + 919 | + 894 | 842 1.307 | 756 1,114 | 833 1,289 | 904 1, 338 | 896 1,396 | 848 1,356 |  |
|  | 15,699 | 16,571 | 880 | 997 | 1,243 | 1,263 | 1,513 | 1,494 | 1,455 | 1,307 | 1,114 | 1,289 | 1,338 | 1,396 | 1,356 |  |
| Steel mill products, inventories, end of period: Consumers' (manufacturers only) _-mil. sh. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (ons.- | 11.2 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.0 | ־10.6 | ${ }^{p} 10.3$ |  |
| Receipts during period...............-- do-- | 62.4 | 68.7 | 14.3 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5. 6 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | ${ }^{p} 5.3$ |  |
| Consumption during period.....-........do. | 60.5 | 67.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.9 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6.0}$ | ${ }^{p} 5.6$ |  |
|  | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | +5.1 | 5.0 | P 5.0 |  |
| Producing mills: <br> In process (ingots, semifinished, etc.) .....do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.7 |  |  |  |
| In process (ingots, semifinished, etc.)-.-- do-..- | 9. 8 | 8.5 7.9 | 8.3 7.3 | 8.5 7.9 | 9.18 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8. 2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | p 8.8 |  |
| Steel (carbon), finished, composite pricef. . per 1 b . | 0837 | 0837 | 0838 | 0839 | 0839 | 0839 | . 0839 | . 0839 | . 0843 | . 0842 | . 0843 | . 0851 | 0846 |  |  |  |

; Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note " $O$ " for p. S-21
Less than 500 tons. ${ }^{3}$ Revised total: monthly revisions are not available.
used and is not comparable with earlier periods. The new composite price is base weights

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov | Dec. |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fabricated structural steel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (net) .-............. thous. sh. tons.- | 4,500 | 4,868 | 415 | 325 | 423 | 456 | 538 | 504 | 474 | 366 | 427 | 431 | 301 | 390 | 404 |  |
|  | 4, 241 | 4,321 | 365 | 413 | 339 | 345 | 440 | 407 | 386 | 422 | 349 | 413 | 393 | 414 | 382 |  |
| 13acklog, end of period...-.------------- do - --- | 2,712 | 3,151 | 3,199 | 3,151 | 3,222 | 3,273 | 3,347 | 3,382 | 3,609 | 3,365 | 3,466 | 3,435 | 3,282 | 3,219 | 3, 234 | - . |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of period.................thous Shipments | 1,154 | 1,226 | 1,298 | 1,226 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments (tate), shipments (metal consumed), | 24,312 | 24,132 | 1,920 | 1,994 | 1,930 | 2,017 | 2,455 | 2,592 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cans (tinplate), shiments (metal consumed), total for sale and own use.......thous. sh. tons. | 4,737 | r ${ }^{\text {3 4,863 }}$ | ${ }^{5} 3889$ | ${ }^{5} 3329$ | 333 | 340 | 427 | 420 | 444 | 478 | 483 | 566 | ${ }^{5} 518$ | 405 | 362 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: <br> Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recovery from serap (aluminum content) ${ }_{\text {thous }}$ (tons | $2,552.7$ 657.0 | $2,754.5$ +469.0 | 236.5 62.0 | 245.0 62.0 | 247.3 59.0 | 223.5 58.0 | 249.0 72.0 | 240.7 70.0 | 252.3 69.0 | 245.0 66.0 | 253.8 61.0 | 239.8 69.0 | 245.9 | 258.0 |  |  |
| Imports (general): Metal and alloys, crude |  |  | 41.6 |  |  |  | 12.0 57.7 |  |  |  | 6.8 37.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal and altoys, crude --...............-do | 392.4 49.7 | 527.3 65.4 | 41.6 7.0 | 55.3 9.4 | 25.2 7.3 | 51.9 8.3 | 57.7 12.1 | 54.5 9.9 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 37.2 | 40.5 12.0 | 39.6 9.5 | 36.6 8.1 | 33.6 10.0 |  |
| Exports, metal and alloys, crude. . .-...... do | 208.6 | ${ }^{1} 203.6$ | 14.5 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 16.4 | 18.7 | 16. 5 |  |
| Stocks, primary (at reduction plants), end of period thous. sh. tons | 96.9 | 64.8 | 75.0 | 64.8 | 78.3 | 71.8 | 64.8 | 60.3 | 67.7 | 63.1 | 30.0 | 61.9 | 62. 2 | 6.5 .4 |  |  |
| Price, primary ingot, $99.5 \%$ min.-.-. . 8 per 1 l .. | ${ }^{2372}$ | 2451 | . 2457 | . 2450 | . 2450 | 2450 | 2450 | . 2450 | 2450 | . 2450 | . 2450 | . 2450 | 2450 | . 2450 | . 2450 | . 2450 |
| Aluminum shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ingot and mill products (net) .............mil. ${ }^{\text {m }}$.. | 7, 063.5 | 8.025. 5 | 664.9 | 683.9 | 638.6 | 715.4 | 802.8 | 730.1 | 761.9 | 774.5 | 6491 | 762.0 | \% 743.1 | 701.7 |  |  |
| Mill products, total_- .................... do... | 4.834.9 | 5.688. 2 | 466.5 | 500.2 | 489.6 | 512.1 | 592.5 | 55.5 | 585.5 | 594.1 | 520.1 | 570.1 | - 549.8 | 53.1 |  |  |
| Clate and sheet (excl. foil) ...-. ----.-. - do. | 2,273.9 | 2, 618.6 | 195.8 | 224.7 | 219.0 | 236.5 | 267.8 | 253.7 | 274.8 | 2750 | $\because 41.1$ | 259.4 | 248.8 | 231.7 |  |  |
| Castings ....................do | 21,253.7 | 1,409.0 | 124.2 | 125.4 | ${ }^{2} 137.2$ | 140.4 | 149.5 | 135.6 | 131.0 | 133.1 | 102.8 | 134.3 | +139.8 | 140.4 |  |  |
| Copper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I'roduction: Mine, recov |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refinery, primary | 1, 24656 | $1,351.7$ $1,711.8$ | 1137.6 | 144.8 | 1127.7 | 127.2 | 123.7 | 120.7 | 126.6 | 121.6 152.9 | 107.1 136.0 | 114.9 135.0 | 116.6 151.0 | - 139. 13 | 120.2 |  |
| From domestic ores .-.................do | 1,259.9 | 1,335.7 | 106.6 | 114.3 | 99.8 | 101. 7 | 120.4 | 111.8 | 117.1 | 118.2 | 106.6 | 107.9 | 116.9 | 106.3 | 117.6 |  |
|  | 396.5 | 376.1 | 31.0 | 29.8 | 27.9 | 25.6 | 28.2 | 26.1 | 27.7 | 34.8 | 29.4 | 27.1 | 34.2 | 33.3 | 31.6 |  |
| Secondary, recovered as refined.......... do | 332.4 | 429.4 | 36.7 | 40.7 | 37.8 | 29.6 | 42.3 | 43.5 | 47.4 | 43.7 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 37.6 | 34.9 | 37.2 |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined, unrefined, scrap (copper cont.) _ do Refimed | 584.8 137.7 | 523.8 137.4 | 63.8 16.4 | 36.3 11.8 | 35.0 11.6 | 41.1 9.8 | 4.3. ${ }^{2} 18$ | 43.0 10.0 | 50.1 13.0 | 33.0 7.3 | 54.1 9.8 | $\begin{array}{r}41.6 \\ \hline .4\end{array}$ | 54.6 9.2 | 55.5 18.5 | 75.9 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Refined and scrap.-- ..... ............... do.... | 430.6 | 1422.1 | 32.5 | 30.5 | 25.7 | 27.4 | 45.7 | 35.3 | 31.5 | 23.7 | 39.4 | 33.5 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 14.0 |  |
| Refined -...--...................-- do...- | 316.2 | 1325.0 | 25.5 | 22.1 | 20.4 | 18.4 | 38.0 | 30.9 | 27.5 | 21.2 | 34.0 | 26.3 | 17.5 | 18.3 | 10.3 |  |
| Consumption, refined (by mills, ete.) ...... do.... | 1,859.2 | 2,042.6 | 165.8 | 176.7 | 189.6 | 197.4 | 219.5 | 202.7 | 188.3 | 211.0 | 133.4 | 205.2 | 211.6 | 21.3 | ¢ 210.2 |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of period....-. . . . . . do | 149.6 | 161.3 | 128.6 | 161.3 | ${ }^{6} 178.3$ | 204.8 | 205.7 | 183.8 | 181.8 | 212.6 | 250.3 | 254.8 | 254.5 | $\underline{23} 7$ | p 214.2 |  |
| Fabricators'....-........................ | 110.0 | 112.9 | 84.9 | 112.9 | 114.5 | 132.8 | 132.5 | 124.3 | 124.5 | 153.8 | 193.6 | 204.2 | 195.2 | 180.9 | ${ }^{p}$ 155. 1 |  |
| Price, hars, clectrolytic (N.Y.).......... \$ per ll $_{\text {- }}$ | .3190 | . 3502 | . 3641 | . 3586 | . 3613 | . 3604 | . 3612 | . 3015 | . 3603 | . 3593 | . 3602 | . 3596 | . 3609 | . 3633 | . 36699 | . 364 |
| Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper mill (brass mill) products........mil. ${ }^{\text {Copher }}$ wire mill products (copper cont.) | 2,787 1,992 1 | 2,977 |  | 756 |  |  | 862 |  |  | 866 650 |  |  | 789 573 |  |  |  |
| Brass and bronze foundry products........ do .-... | 1, 063 | 1,075 |  | 277 |  |  | 230 |  |  | 296 |  |  | $25 \times$ |  |  | - |
| Lead: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Mine, recoverable lead. . . . . . thous. sh. tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable lead (lead cont.)...thous. sh. tons -- | 286.0 541.6 | 354.0 | 45.8 | 29.2 46.3 | 24.9 46.8 | 23.6 44.7 | 29.6 50.8 | 26.2 43.6 | 26.8 46.6 | 25.7 45 | 24.8 38.4 | 27.8 | 27.0 47.9 | 48.4 |  |  |
| Imports (general), ore (lead cont.), metal...do.... | 334.2 | 344.4 | 25.1 | 34.3 | 30.3 | 30.0 | 39.9 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 42.4 | 32.3 | 40.3 | 44.3 | 38.9 | 33.3 |  |
| Consumption, total.......------.-..........-do....- | 1,202. 1 | 1,241.5 | 110.5 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 99.3 | 112.5 | 104.6 | 111.6 | 108.2 | 92.4 | 111.8 | 109.6 | 116.7 |  | - |
| Stocks, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process (lead content), ABMS....... thous. sh. tons Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial | 98.4 | 106.8 | 101.6 | 106.8 | 107.2 | 109.1 | 114. 6 | 113.1 | 111.1 | 114.6 | 119.2 | 133.9 | 145.1 | 144.0 | 140.3 |  |
| (lead content) .-............thous. sh. tons.. | 38.1 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 23.2 | 21.2 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 23.0 | 29.0 | 21.8 |  |  |
| Consumers' $0^{\text {® }}$-............................do.... | 113.4 | 103.2 | 98.9 | 103.2 | 101.3 | 99.3 | 105.9 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 107.3 | 104.8 | 98.8 | 91.9 |  |  |
| Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all smelters thous. sh. tons | 71.5 | 48.1 | 51.1 | 48.1 | 49.0 | 52.3 | 47.1 | 48.1 | 46.3 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 45.3 | 44. 7 | 47.4 |  |  |
| Price, common grade (N.Y.) --. .-.... \$ per lb... | . 1360 | 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1514 | 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | 1424 | 1400 | . 1400 |
| Tin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (for consumption): | (3) | 4,326 | 19 | 669 | 280 | 317 | 0 | 29 | 1.224 | 100 |  | 566 | 1,000 | 336 | 312 |  |
|  | 31,584 | 40,814 | 4,348 | 7,735 | 3, 499 | 4,070 | 2,001 | 4.363 | 4.016 | 2,542 | 2,837 | 4, 206 | 3,816 | 2, 889 | 3,967 |  |
| Recovery from serap, total (tin cont.) ...... do. | 23, 508 | 23,580 | 1,955 | 1,990 | 2,050 | 1,995 | 2,335 | 2, 058 | 2, 270 | 2,440 | 1,780 | 2, 145 | 2,180 |  |  |  |
| As metal.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.--- do | 3,334 | 3,155 | 270 | 345 | 300 | 270 | 300 | 205 | 335 | 280 | 270 | 275 | 275 |  |  |  |
| Consumption, pig, total....-...-...........d. do ..-- | 82,890 | 84, 011 | 6,280 | 6, 170 | 6, 495 | 6, 470 | 7,775 | 7,245 | 7, 500 | 7.475 | 6,320 | 7,425 | 7, 190 | 6,970 |  |  |
|  | 58, 586 | 58, 550 | 4,185 | 3,930 | 4,435 | 4,555 | 5,480 | 5,170 | 5,205 | 5,150 | 4,680 | 5,260 | 5,150 | 4, 970 |  |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports (metal) .-..........do | ${ }^{4} 4,041$ | 13.064 | 131 | 148 | 303 | 116 | 290 | 782 | 408 | 145 | 197 | 80 | 290 | 93 | 116 |  |
| Stocks, pig (industrial), end of period §-...-do...- | 24, 343 | 27,656 | 26,385 | 27,656 | 27, 180 | 27, 245 | 27, 130 | 26, 315 | 24,385 | 24,970 | 23,380 | 23,580 | 24,250 | 24,075 |  |  |
| Price, pig, Straits (N.Y.), prompt......-\$ per lb.- | 1. 5772 | 1. 7817 | 1.7676 | 1.7423 | 1. 7875 | 1. 7810 | 1. 7398 | 1. 7424 | 1. 6928 | 1. 6077 | 1. 5987 | 1. 5642 | 1. 5412 | 1. 5451 | 1.5422 | 1.5399 |
| Zinc: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production, recoverable zine thous. sh. tons | 574.9 | 611.2 | 51.6 | 50.1 | 48.6 | 48.7 | 53.8 | 49.9 | 51.8 | 47.9 | 45.8 | 49.6 | r 44.8 | 43.1 |  |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 357.1 | 429.4 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 35. 0 | 32.9 | 39.5 | 35.3 | 32.8 | 43. 1 | 26.5 | 70.9 | 62.1 | 39.2 | 48.0 |  |
| Mctal (slab, blocks) .-.......-...........d do...- | 118.3 | 153.0 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 22.0 | 18.9 | 21.6 | 14.0 | 26.3 | 28.3 | 21.6 | 23.8 | 25.7 | 27.4 | 26.7 |  |
| Consumption (recoverable zinc content): Ores $\qquad$ | 105.9 | 4122.9 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 9.4 |  |  |
|  | 222.5 | 4265.1 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 19.7 |  |  |

are based on conversion factor of 24.0 base boxes per ton of steel consumed. ${ }^{6}$ Beginning
${ }^{r}$ Revised. p Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note " $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ " for p. S-21. ${ }^{2}$ Monthly data (1962-64), revised to 1962 canvass of nonferrous producers, are available; 1965 estimates reflect the revised
benchmark. Beginning 1966 , estimates are derived from a new sample and are not com-
parable with earlier data; revised Dec. 1965 , based on new sample, 137.5 mil. lb. ${ }^{3}$ Data are not available. $\quad 5$ Effective Jan. 1967 SURVEY, data for 1965 and beginning Sept. 1966
$J$ an. 1966, total includes copper (totaling 10,900 tons end of Jan. 1966) held by nonconsumers. etc., not previously covered.
oronsumers' and secondary smelters' stocks of lead in refinery shapes and in copper-base Aug. 1964, data reflect sales to the industry of metal released from the Government stockpile.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descrintive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

NONFERROUS METALS AND PROD.-Con.

## Zinc-Continued



HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXC. ELECTRIC
Radiators and convectors, shipments:


| Fans, blowers, and unit heaters, qtrly.: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fans and blowers, new orders |  |
| Unit-heater group, new orders ..............do. |  |
| Foundry equipment (new), new orders, netmo. avg. shipments $1957-59=100$ |  |
|  |  |
| Furnaces (industrial) and ovens, etc., new orders <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Material handling equipment (industrial):
Orders (new), index, seas. adj $\oplus \ldots$...-1957-59 $=100$ Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:

IIand (motorized). -


Machine tools:
Metal cutting tools:
Orders, new (net), total............................ $\$$ -

| Orders, new (net), total...-----------.-.- min. \$- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Shipments, total | do |
| Domestic. | do. |
| Estimated backlog, end of period | onths |
| Metal forming tools: |  |
| Orders, new (net), total | mil. $\$$ |
| Domestic | do. |
| Shipments, total | do |
| Domestic. | do |
| Estimated backlog, end of pe | nonth |

Other machinery and equip., qtrly. shipments: Construction machinery (selected types), total $\%$ Tractors, tracklaying, total..................... Tractors, wheel (con. off-highway) ............... Tractor shovel loaders (integral units only),
wheel and tracklaying types .............il. Wheel and tracklaying types ...............il. S-
Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors Farm machines and equipment (selected types), excl. tractors

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (auto. replacement), shipments - thous Ranges, shipments (distributors'), domes-
ticf Refrigerators and home freezers, output Vacuum cleaners, sales billed .........-. thous. Washers, sales (dom. and export) (domestic and
Driers (gas and electric), sales export)..............

Radio sets, production $\odot$
Television sets (incl. combination), prod.-. do.Electron tubes and semiconductors (excl. receiving, power, and spec. purpose tubes), sales....mil. \$. Motors and generators:
New orders, index, qtrly $. . . .-. . . .-1947-49=100$ New orders (gross):
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$....mil. $\$$
F Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Revised total; monthly revisions are not available. ${ }^{2}$ For month shown ${ }^{3}$ Tata cover 5 weeks: other months, 4 weeks. ${ }^{4}$ Less than 50 tons.
ders for motors 1-20 hp.; domestic sales of this class in Nov. 1966, $\$ 9,200.000$
${ }^{6}$ For revised 1964 and 1965 annual data and for monthly shipments beginning Jan. 1966, certain types previously classified as heating stoves are included in warm air furnaces.
i Reported yearend stocks. See BUsiness Statistics note.

| ${ }^{1} 954.1$ | ${ }^{1} 994.4$ | 84.2 | 89.1 | 89.9 | 79.9 | 85.4 | 87.0 | 88.8 | 86.4 | 83.3 | 82.6 | 83.5 | 88.2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 171.6 | 183.6 | 6.0 | 5. 2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5. 7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6. 7 |  |  |
| $11,207.3$ | 11,354. 1 | 116.5 | 113.2 | 112.5 | 116.1 | 127.0 | 119.1 | 123.5 | 118.6 | 97.8 | 124.0 | 117.7 | 122.1 |  |  |
| 26.5 | 5.9 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 8 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | . 1 | 1 | 1 | ( ${ }^{4}$ | . 1 | 1 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | 1 | 3 | 1 |  |
| 31.2 | 30.1 | 27.2 | 30.1 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 28.8 | 33.2 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 48.9 | 46.3 | 43.3 | 47.5 | 52.9 | 64.0 |
| 107.5 | 145.4 | 124.5 | 145.4 | 158.1 | 156.0 | 166.7 | 159.7 | 154.9 | 147.3 | 153.9 | 145.0 | + 139.4 | 132.8 |  |  |
| . 1357 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | . 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 |
| 112.6 | 7111.6 | . 9 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 6 | . 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | . 7 | . 9 | . 9 | . 6 |  |
| 113.2 | 115.3 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.3 |  |
| ${ }^{1} 569.7$ | ${ }^{1} 564.4$ | 53.7 | 40.2 | 45.1 | 42.1 | 46.6 | 39.9 | 44.5 | 52.6 | 38.7 | 66.2 | -62.8 | 70.4 | 61.4 |  |
| ' 55.6 | $r 742.0$ | 32.8 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 36.7 | 42.3 | 38.7 | 54.2 | 58.7 | 58.5 | 54.8 | 53.5 | 46.4 | 43.8 |  |
| 32,040.2 | 12,115.9 | 190.0 | 196.5 | 162.5 | 180.7 | 227.2 | 187.5 | 177.4 | 208.3 | 131.4 | 173.2 | 181.6 | 177.7 | 181.0 |  |
| 34.2 | 304.8 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 22.1 | 25.2 | 13.7 | 19.5 | 20.9 | 16.0 | 16.3 |  |
| r161,706.9 | ${ }^{116} 1,415.2$ | +132.5 | -76.6 | ${ }^{6} 48.9$ | ${ }^{6} 72.5$ | ${ }^{6} 73.1$ | ${ }^{6} 70.2$ | ${ }^{6} 95.1$ | ${ }^{6} 92.8$ | ${ }^{6} 128.1$ | ${ }^{6} 169.7$ | -6 209.3 | 6204.4 | ${ }^{6} 147.6$ |  |
| 1, 180.0 | $r 994.0$ | -94.0 | + 51.0 | 38.1 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 47.2 | 70.9 | 69.8 | 99.4 | 121.7 | '150.5 | 139.2 | 102.9 |  |
| ${ }^{6} 1,534.6$ | ${ }^{+0} 1,566.6$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 131.5$ | r 123.4 | ${ }^{6} 101.7$ | ${ }^{6} 96.4$ | ${ }^{6} 103.7$ | ${ }_{6} 88.1$ | ${ }^{6} 98.3$ | ${ }^{6} 105.6$ | ${ }^{6} 104.2$ | ${ }^{6} 146.1$ | r6 159.9 | ${ }^{6} 160.5$ | ${ }^{6} 112.8$ |  |
| r $11,185.7$ | + 1, $2,288.7$ | 95.3 | 91.8 | 79.0 | 77.5 | 83.5 | 70.2 | 79.0 | 84.1 | 82.2 | 112.3 | ${ }^{+} 115.2$ | 119.0 | 77.9 |  |
| 2, 680.1 | 2, 616. 4 | 208.2 | 246.7 | 225.3 | 207.4 | 236.6 | 218.6 | 194.1 | 207.6 | 210.9 | 208.4 | 202.6 | 222.5 | 178.5 |  |
| 182.3 | 208.6 |  | 55.2 |  |  | 54.8 |  |  | 63.4 |  |  | 60.0 |  |  |  |
| 74.9 | 66.9 |  | 17.6 |  |  | 16.5 |  |  | 16.5 |  |  | 17.4 |  |  |  |
| 218.6 | 322.5 | 339.5 | 371.8 | 267.2 | 198.2 | 274.0 | 244.6 | 227.6 | 340.6 | 319.5 | 243.9 | 326.9 | 379.8 | 219.5 |  |
| 114.9 | 152.8 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 16.1 | 25.6 | 11.7 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15. 5 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 9.0 |  |
| 13.7 | 21.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 |  |
| 57.5 | 75.2 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 16.4 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 4.1 |  |
| 152.0 | 186.3 | 205.6 | 231.8 | 209.7 | 210.1 | 204.3 | 189.9 | 190.0 | 196.7 | 208.8 | 218.7 | 218.0 | 224.4 |  |  |
| 6,891 | 8,202 | 837 | 883 | 722 | 749 | 920 | 907 | 857 | 903 | 660 | 719 | 1,032 | 861 | 1,031 |  |
| 7,129 | 9,994 | 983 | 1,228 | 965 | 776 | 1,087 | 932 | 1,028 | 1,081 | 913 | 797 | 1,127 | 1,149 | 1,147 |  |
| 36,171 | 41,746 | 4,144 | 4,052 | 3,531 | 3,619 | 4,159 | 3,980 | 4,015 | 4,305 | 3,359 | 3,598 | 4,161 | 3,829 | 4, 285 |  |
| 976. 50 | 1,176. 00 | 110.50 | 128. 50 | 126. 50 | 135.45 | 155.85 | 134. 50 | 127.65 | 135. 20 | 120.75 | 113.05 | 137.70 | r128. 10 | 103.90 |  |
| 808.90 | 1, 054.40 | 100.25 | 116. 50 | 115.50 | 121. 10 | 137.45 | 118.40 | 119.55 | 123.15 | 109.10 | 107. 10 | 126.50 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 121.10$ | 93.55 |  |
| 791.80 | 958.60 | 77.95 | 109.10 | 79.30 | 83.00 | 105. 05 | 86.00 | 90. 20 | 112.00 | 79.30 | 80.95 | 104.05 | r101.80 $r$ | 96. 50 |  |
| 636.75 | 830.55 | 67.25 | 98.15 | 70.20 | 73.55 | 94.25 | 78.35 | 79.25 | 102.35 | 72.70 | 74.40 | 93.65 10.8 | r 91.65 11.0 | 85.25 |  |
| 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 |  |
| 388.70 | 319.30 | 27.15 | 27.60 | 29.75 | 30.50 | 31.25 | 22.80 | 31.15 | 39.15 | 27.95 | 24.65 | 19.90 | r 23.75 | 22.45 |  |
| 353.30 | 297.75 | 25.05 | 23.95 | 26. 10 | 29. 40 | 28.65 | 21.80 | 27.55 | 33. 00 | 26.60 | 22.70 | 17.95 | $\begin{array}{r}+20.90 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19.55 |  |
| 228.20 | 287.85 | 22.95 | 30.30 | 23.35 | 28. 70 | 30.45 | 26. 70 | 27.40 | 30. 60 | 24.00 | 26.70 | 29.60 | -27.05 | 26. 40 |  |
| 200.85 | 259.80 | 19.55 | 27.55 | 22.25 | 26.15 | 28.75 | 25.30 | 25.85 | 29.35 | 23.30 | 24.40 | 27.60 | -25.60 | 25.05 |  |
| 10.9 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.4 | r 9.0 | 8.6 |  |
| -11,527.9 | +1,724,9 |  | + 395.4 |  |  | 473.5 |  |  | - 564.7 |  |  | 481.4 |  |  |  |
| 392.6 | -430.1 |  | 105.7 |  |  | 122.3 |  |  | 139.4 |  |  | 112.8 | 243.5 |  |  |
| r 129.7 | r 149.4 |  | 27.6 |  |  | 39.2 |  |  | 50.9 |  |  | 46.0 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1} 352.9$ | r 1397.3 |  | +106. 6 |  |  | 110.6 |  |  | +123.0 |  |  | 102.0 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1} 679.2$ | 828.1 |  | 236.9 |  |  | 269.1 |  |  | 280.0 |  |  | 203.3 | $\bigcirc 92.9$ |  |  |
| 954.0 | 1,053.6 |  | 222.0 |  |  | 358.2 |  |  | 340.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30,627 | 30,528 | 3, 387 | 3,085 | 2,654 | 2,918 | 2, 042 | 1,772 | 1,972 | 2,106 | 2,094 | 2,880 | 3,136 | + 3,642 | 3,594 |  |
|  | 2,022.6 | 170.3 | 188.8 | 172.8 | 165.5 | 178.3 | 191.5 | 163.1 | 162.4 | 169.5 | 178.0 | 157.9 | F 153.3 | 139.0 |  |
| 140.8 | 147, 8 | 147.5 | 159.7 | 170.3 | 176.2 | 151.6 | 192.6 | 176.2 | 181. 0 | 156.5 | 118.4 | 174.0 545.3 | 196. 5 |  |  |
| 4,506. 7 | 15, 106.9 | 543.5 | 431.4 | 434.5 | 517.0 | 549.6 | 499.0 | 397.6 | 402.8 413.9 | 414. 6 | 417.2 446.5 | 545.3 422.7 | 506.9 407.6 | 509.5 304.6 |  |
| 4,189.6 | 14,347.1 | 370.4 | 357.1 | 317.4 | 364.7 | 397.7 | 351.6 | 349.6 | 413.9 | 384.7 | 446.5 | 422.7 | 407.6 | 304.6 |  |
| 11,826. 4 | 12,098. 4 | 234.3 | 238.8 | 186.7 | 193.2 | 180.2 | 128.0 | 108.6 | 144.8 | 161.9 | 262.0 | 292.0 | 297.9 | 201.6 |  |
| 19, 176 | 24,118 | 2,074 | 32,417 | 1,874 | 1,862 | 32,260 | 1,824 | 1,801 | ${ }^{3} 2,075$ | 1,234 | 1,642 | 3 2, 589 | p 2,135 | p2, 082 |  |
| 9,570 | 11,028 | 1,044 | ${ }^{3} 1,208$ | 1,915 | 1,924 | 31,239 | 907 | 1,874 | ${ }^{3} 1,125$ | 586 | 920 | ${ }^{3} 1,289$ | p1,124 | re 1,161 | $r^{3} 1,311$ |
| 653.0 | 757.0 | 68.9 | 73.8 | 71.3 | 68.9 | 81.1 | 74.6 | 74.3 | 77.8 | 57.8 | 72.7 | 80.0 | 72.5 |  |  |
| 178 | 215 |  | 217 |  |  | 247 |  |  | 255 |  |  | 236 |  |  |  |
| 183.2 | 210.1 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 58.2 | ${ }^{5} 10.1$ | ${ }^{5} 11.2$ | \$9.1 | 59.8 | ${ }^{5} 10.1$ | ${ }^{5} 8.8$ | ${ }^{5} 9.2$ | ${ }^{5} 9.8$ | ${ }^{5} 10.5$ | + 8.3 |  |
| 36.3 | 44.6 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.9 |  |

$\triangle$ See similar note, p. S-33. $\quad \sigma^{2}$ Producers' stocks elsewhere, end of Dec. 1966, 12,100 tons
$\oplus$ Revised back to 1963 to incorporate new seasonal factors. of Includes data not shown. $\dagger$ Revised series. Data include factory distributing branches and direct factory shipments to retailers and other domestic customers; comparable Jan.-June 1965 sales appear in footnote
in Sept. 1966 Sunvey.
in Sept. 1966 SURVEY. See note marked " $q$ " bottom of p. S-35. ○ See note marked " $\odot$ " bottom of $p . S-35$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feh. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite: Production_..-.-.-......-.-.....thous. sh. tons.- | 17, 184 | r 14,866 | 1,208 | - 1, 238 | 895 | 999 | 1,082 | 1,289 | 1, 232 | 1,196 | 876 | 1,190 | 1,040 | 1,124 | 1,025 | 1,003 |
|  | 1,575 | 1851 | 69 | 66 | 56 | 84 | 49 | 50 | 62 | 101 | 52 | 53 | 87 | 91 | 44 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Price, wholesale, chestnut, f.o.b. car at mine } \\ \$ \text { per sh. ton- } \end{array}$ | 13.895 | 12.979 | 12.985 | 12.985 | 13.580 | 13. 580 | 13. 580 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12.005 | 12. 005 | 12.355 | 12.840 | r 12.985 | p13.475 |  |
| Bituminous: <br> Production thous. sh. tons.- | 486, 998 | 512, 088 | 46,542 | 46, 775 | 42,090 | 40,200 | 48, 200 | 30, 260 | 45,930 | 46, 130 | 34, 760 | 50,610 | 47,170 | 48,685 | 45,940 | 47,670 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, totalo thous. sh. tons. | 431, 116 | 459, 164 | 39,140 | 42,859 | 45, 157 | 40,564 | 41,021 | 38,047 | 37,370 | 37,994 | 39, 252 | 39,814 | r 38,487 | 41, 280 | 42,044 |  |
| Electric power utilities.-.-.-.-................- | 223, 032 | 242, 729 | 20,552 | 22,646 | 24,063 | 21, 263 | 21, 631 | 20.324 | 19,97.2 | 21, 269 | 22,962 | 22,684 | 20,990 | 22, 009 | 22, 433 |  |
| Mfg. and mining industries, total $\ldots-\ldots$.- do | 187, 758 | 196, 732 | 16, 43 2 | 17,564 | 17, 904 | 16,354 | 17,521 | 16,567 | 16,611 | 16, 149 | 15,748 | 16, 115 | -15,992 | 17, 172 | 17,385 |  |
| Coke plants (oven and beehive)........do. | 88, 757 | 94, 779 | 7,083 | 7,405 | 7,538 | 7,200 | 8,171 | 7,827 | 8,223 | 8,159 | 8,236 | 8,325 | r8,073 | 8,214 | 8,953 |  |
| Retail deliveries to other consumers...... do | 19,615 | 19,048 | 2,078 | 2,625 | 3,189 | 2,947 | 1,865 | 1,102 | 706 | 498 | 474 | 938 | 1,432 | 2, 023 | 2,163 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of period, <br>  | 75,342 | 77,393 | 75, 226 | 77,393 | 71,889 | 69, 055 | 73,526 | 68,115 | 69.761 | 73,173 | 65, 344 | 68,558 | +72,471 | 75,336 | 75, 532 |  |
| Electric power utilities..--.---.-.-......dlo. | 52,661 | 53,437 | 53, 125 | 53, 437 | 49,779 | 47, 197 | 48,973 | 46,919 | 48.605 | 50,589 | 46, 424 | 48,793 | 51, 981 | 54, 520 | 54, 409 |  |
| M1g. and mining industries, total .........do. | 22,305 | 23,603 | 21, 736 | 23, 603 | 21,833 | 21,630 | 24,362 | 20,993 | 20,918 | 22,304 | 18, 622 | 19,450 | +20,183 | 20,525 | 20, 843 |  |
|  | 10,081 | 10,506 | 9,743 | 10,506 | 10, 137 | 9,870 | 11,318 | 8,640 | 8,485 | 9,078 | 6,683 | 7,265 | r 7,632 | 8,180 | 8,566 |  |
| Retail dealers | 376 | 353 | 365 | 353 | 277 | 228 | 191 | 203 | 238 | 280 | 298 | 315 | 307 | 291 | 280 |  |
|  | 47,969 | 150,181 | 4,627 | 3,542 | 2,854 | 3,166 | 3,512 | 3,937 | 4,238 | 5,038 | 4,038 | 5,156 | 5,070 | 4,877 | 4, 240 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Screenings, indust. use, f.o.b. mine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ per sh. ton.- | 4. 798 | 4. 794 | 4.794 | 4. 794 | 4. 794 | 4.804 | 4. 798 | 4. 814 | 4. 986 | 4. 986 | 4. 986 | 4. 990 | 4.990 | ${ }^{7} 5.031$ | ${ }^{p} 5,101$ |  |
| Domestic, large sizes, f.o.b. mine .-......do.--- | 6.895 | 6.926 | 7.203 | 7.228 | 7.247 | 7.247 | 7.005 | 6. 632 | 6. 614 | 6. 695 | 6. 795 | 6.953 | 7.259 | p 7.011 | ${ }^{p} 7.085$ |  |
| Production: COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beehive....------------.--.-.- thous. sh. tons.-- | 1,236 | 1,657 | 65 | 78 | 94 | 94 | 108 | 108 | 5113 | \% 122 | 102 | 138 | 142 | - 142 | 136 |  |
| Oven (byproduct) --- .-...........-.........do | 60, 908 | 65,198 | 4,949 | 5,124 | 5,184 | 4,895 | 5,598 | 5. 401 | 5,640 | 5,528 | 5,677 | 5, 714 | 5, 513 | - 5, 604 | 5,433 |  |
|  | 16,865 | 17,208 | 1,412 | ], 553 | 1,558 | 1,352 | 1,478 | 1,381 | 1,448 | 1,419 | 1, 470 | 1,530 | 1,405 | 1, 478 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period: Oven-coke plants, | 1,971 | 2,699 | 2,341 | 2,699 | 2, 789 | 2,696 | 2, 627 | 2,345 | 2,166 | 2, 080 | 2,223 | 2, 438 | 2,578 | r 1,478 | 2,850 |  |
| At furnace plants | 1,708 | 2, 445 | 2, 103 | 2,445 | 2,548 | 2, 504 | 2, 442 | 2,172 | 2,009 | 1,939 | 2,029 | 2,228 | 2, 356 | r 2,428 | 2, 648 |  |
|  | 262 | 254 | 239 | 254 | 242 | 192 | 185 | 173 | 157 | 141 | 194 | 210 | 222 | +207 | 202 |  |
| Petroleum coke------.------------------- do. | 1,359 | 1,478 | 1,411 | 1,478 | 1,550 | 1,546 | 1,584 | 1, 570 | 1,563 | 1, 552 | 1,582 | 1,556 | -1,506 | 1,484 |  |  |
| Exports.-. ------------------------------ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ do | 524 | 1834 | 77 | 78 | 64 | 67 | 68 | 118 | 146 | 109 | 77 | 68 | 100 | 96 | 95 |  |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,620 2.92 | 18,761 2.92 | 1,606 2.92 | 1,685 2.92 | 1,050 2.92 | 1,394 2.92 | 1,517 2.92 | $\begin{array}{r}1,274 \\ 2.92 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,380 2.92 29 | 1,544 2.92 | $\begin{array}{r}1,393 \\ 2.92 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,597 2.92 | 1,198 2.92 | 1,489 2.98 | 9 |  |
|  | 3,223. 3 | 3,300.8 | 276.0 | 287.2 | 290.6 | 261.6 | 285.3 | 271.7 | 290.1 | 285.6 | 299.8 | 297.9 | 290.1 | 295.4 |  |  |
| Refinery operating ratio.......---\% of capacity | 87 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 87 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 91 |  |  |
| All oils, supply, demand, and stocks: $\ddagger$ <br> New supply, total.-.................................... bbl.- | 4,036. 1 | r 4, 190.9 | 345.0 | 369.6 | 378.3 | 346.8 | 389.5 | 362.1 | 373.7 | 365.7 | 371.9 | 377.4 | 358.2 | 373.5 |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum_-.----.-.-...-.------ do | 2,786.8 | 2,848.5 | 239.6 | 253.6 | 250.5 | 231.7 | 258.1 | 249.2 | 259.8 | 251.5 | 256.3 | 257.0 | 248.8 | 259.3 |  |  |
| Natural-gas liquids, benzol, etc.........d. do. | 422.5 | 441.6 | 38.0 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 36.0 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 37. | 38.9 | 39.3 | 38.0 | 40.4 |  |  |
| Imports: <br> Crude petrole | 438.6 | 452. | 32.0 | 27.9 | 42.0 | 34.7 | 38.8 | 36.5 | 37.3 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 41.5 | 36.0 | 36.0 |  |  |
| Refined products | 388.1 | 448.7 | 35.4 | 49.0 | 46.9 | 44.5 | 53.1 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 39.7 | 35.4 | 37.7 |  |  |
| Change in stocks, all oils (decrease, | 3.7 | -2.9 | $-7.6$ | -36.6 | $-16.6$ | $-23.1$ | 9.4 | 11.0 | 30.2 | 9.5 | 30.3 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 12.9 |  |  |
| Demand, to | 4,032. 4 | ז4, 193.7 | 352.6 | 406.2 | 394.9 | 370.0 | 380.1 | 351.1 | 343.6 | 356.3 | 341.6 | 362.8 | 344.4 | 360.6 |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Crude petroleum | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1 |  | . 1 | 0 | . 1 | . 3 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | . 1 | 1 |  |  |
|  | 72.5 | ${ }^{\text {r } 67.2}$ | 5.5 | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{5} 5$ | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | r 6.9 | 6.0 |  |  |
| Domestic demand, total 9 .------------------ do | 3,958. 5 | -4, 125. 5 | 347.0 | r 400.7 | 389.7 | 364.4 | 373.8 | 344.9 | 338.1 | 350.1 | 335.3 | 356.8 | 337.4 | 354.5 |  |  |
|  | 1,685.5 | 21,720.2 | 140.1 | -148.9 | 132.6 | 126.0 | 145.4 | 147.3 | 153.7 | 165.4 | 159.6 | 164. 5 | 149.9 | 150.9 |  |  |
|  | 178.4 | 297.6 | 9.4 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 12.1 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 5. 9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 7.9 |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil....-....----...........- do. | 750.4 | r 775.8 | 71.7 | 92.9 | 96.1 | 88.4 | 76.5 | 63.3 | 53.2 | 48.5 | 43.3 | 51.3 | 50.4 | 58.6 |  |  |
|  | 554.6 | r 5871 | 46.8 | 65.9 | 65.9 | 64.7 | 65.9 | 49.1 | 43.2 | 44.4 | 43. 0 | 45.1 | 42.1 | 47.3 |  |  |
|  | 118.6 | r219.6 | -18.5 | -19.3 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 21.5 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 21.1 | 22.9 |  |  |
|  | 45.8 | + 47.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 |  |  |
|  | 120.2 | 127. 6 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 6. 1 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 16.5 | 15.8 |  |  |
|  | 247.9 | + 4307.1 | 27.9 | 33.1 | 34.8 | 30.5 | 27.2 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 27.1 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period, total....-----.......do | 839.2 | 836.3 | 873.0 | 836.3 | 819.8 | ${ }^{796.6}$ | 806.0 | 817.0 | 847.2 | 856.6 | 886.9 | 901.5 | 915.3 | 928.2 |  |  |
|  | 230.1 | 220.3 | 226.7 | 220.3 | 221.4 | 225.4 | 236.3 | 249.3 | 255.6 | 259.7 | 254.4 | 254.1 | 248.1 | 247.3 |  |  |
|  | 35.7 | 35.9 | 42.5 | 35.9 | 28.9 | 24.7 | 26.4 | 30.6 | 36.4 | 41.4 | 46.3 | 50.6 | 52.4 | 52.2 |  |  |
|  | 573.5 | 580.2 | 603.7 | 580.2 | 569.5 | 546.4 | 543.4 | 537.1 | 555.2 | 555.5 | 586.2 | 596.8 | 614.8 | 628.7 |  |  |
| Refined petroleum products: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline (incl. aviation): <br> Production | 1,687,4 | ${ }^{2} 1,704.4$ | 142.5 |  | 152.5 | 133.8 | 146.3 | 140.1 | 147.7 |  | 156. 0 | 157.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | $1,88.0$ | - ${ }_{2}=4.8$ | 14.4 | 1.1 | 152.5 .2 | 13. ${ }^{2}$ | 140.3 | 140.12 | 147.1 | 146.8 .4 | $\begin{array}{r}150.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 157.4 | 151.3 4 | 155.5 .3 |  |  |
|  | 199.5 | 2183.1 | 179.2 | 183.1 | 203.5 | 212.2 | 214.2 | 207.9 | 203.6 | 185.9 | 183.3 | 177.0 | 179.7 | 185.2 |  |  |
| Prices (excl. aviation): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, ref. (Okla., group 3) -- \$ per gal - | . 102 | . 113 | . 113 | . 113 | . 113 | . 113 | .105 | . 113 | . 113 | . 118 | . 118 | . 118 | . 118 | ${ }^{5} .115$ | p. 115 |  |
| Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), 55 cities (1st of following mo.).....---.-.-. - per gal. | 200 | 208 | 213 | 210 | 213 | . 210 | 211 | 212 | 218 | 218 | 218 | 221 | 219 | 219 | 220 | 221 |

; Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{2}$ See note " $O$ " for p. S-21.
${ }^{2}$ Beginning Jan. 1965, gasoline excludes special naphthas; aviation gasoline represents inished grades only (alkylate excluded); commercial jet fuel (formerly included with kerosene) demand for liquid refinery gases formerly shown under petrochemical feedstocks; comparable Includes data not sho
OIncludes data not shown separately.
Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan.-Oct. 1964 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| ETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued

## PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.

Paper and board-Continued
New orders (American Paper and Pulp Assoc.): All grades, paper and board . .-thous. sh. tons. Wholesale price indexes:
Printing paper
Book paper, A grade.
Paperboard.......................
Building paper and board
Selected types of paper (APPA):
Fine paper:


Orders, unfilled, end of period.
$\qquad$
Production
Shipments
Coarse paper:
Orders, new
Production
led
d of peri
-

Shipments
Newsprint:
Canada:
Production.-

Stocks at mills, end of period. .-...............
ited States:

Stocks at mills, end of period.-..............................
Consumption by publishers $\sigma^{\text {ºnd }}$-................... period....................................... shous. tons.

Imports.
Price, rolls, contract, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed

Paperboard (National Paperboard Assoc.):

Production, total (weekly avg.)
Percent of activity (based on 6.5 day week) Paper products:
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,
shipments $\ddagger$ shipments $\ddagger-\ldots . . .-$ mil. Sq. ft. surf. area.
Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical Folding paper boxes, shipments, index of physical
volume


RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 481.50 | 514.71 | 45.41 | 44.26 | 46.94 | 44. 34 | 50.90 | 45.93 | 46. 42 | 47.06 | 37.40 | 46.40 | ${ }^{+} 47.56$ | 48. 60 | 46. 22 |  |
| Stocks, end of period.-...--...-.-.-----.-. - do.. | 86.85 | 100.01 | 98.36 | 100.01 | 98.70 | 93.73 | 90.56 | 90.34 | 91.45 | 90.84 | 92.77 | 88.75 | - 86.62 | 87. 59 | 85.74 |  |
| Imports, incl. latex and guayule --.-.---. do | 441.19 | 445.32 | 43.91 | 44.57 | 28.31 | 44.94 | 40.27 | 44. 33 | 38.45 | 42.40 | 25.94 | 38.05 | 30.69 | 34.22 | 34. 52 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.).-\$ per lb | 252 | . 257 | . 241 | . 243 | .245 | . 258 | . 258 | 244 | 241 | 236 | 234 | 230 | 223 | . 219 | 223 | 20 |
| Synthetic rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,764.94 | 1,813.99 | 157.87 133.44 | 166. 12 | 168.88 137.78 | 153.07 131.54 | 169.52 | 165.58 | 165.55 <br> 137 | 161.59 | 155.00 113.63 | 160.54 137.96 | 164.20 <br> 143.88 | 168.08 153.05 | 170.66 144.14 |  |
|  | $1,451.51$ 297.13 | $1,540.87$ 311.95 | 133.44 302.99 | 135.82 311.95 | 137.78 320.46 | 131.54 317.01 | 150.23 309.77 | 141.02 | $\xrightarrow{137.93}$ | 140.29 323.96 | 113.63 | 137.96 338.91 | r143. 88 <br> 337.22 | 153.05 334.99 | 144.14 340.77 |  |
|  | 321.26 | 2281.78 | 23.79 | 23.32 | 23.31 | 29.91 | 30.00 | 26.11 | 24.07 | 24.59 | 28.01 | 25.39 | $\bigcirc 5.18$ | 24.39 | 24.10 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 276. 26 | 280.29 | 22.83 | 24.66 | 23.32 | 23.84 | 27. 19 | 23.20 | 23.96 | 24.55 | 18. 58 | 22.94 | 「21. 74 | 23.94 | 21.86 |  |
|  | 263.19 | 269.54 | 21.45 | 22.75 | 23.06 | 21.88 | 24.56 | 22.06 | 21. 67 | 22.35 | 17.27 | 20.40 | - 21.29 | 23. 26 | 20.23 |  |
|  | 30.08 | 30.16 | 28.84 | 30.16 | 28.93 | 28.72 | 30.07 | 29.99 | 30.79 | 32. 18 | 32.41 | 39.41 | 30.72 | 30.62 | 30.32 |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 158, 113 | 167,854 | 14,194 | 14,839 | 15, 308 | 14,605 | 16,275 | 15,317 | 14,885 | 14,473 | 12, 187 | 13,959 | 14,809 | 15, 869 | 15,000 |  |
|  | 150, 488 | 169, 060 | 13,709 | 13,062 | 13,912 | 12,222 | 15, 855 | 16,224 | 14,690 | 16, 220 | 12,901 | 12, 621 | 16, 015 | r 16,558 | 13, 858 |  |
| Original equipment...-------------.-.- do. | 48,045 | 58,280 | 5,511 | 5,386 | 4,987 | 4,844 | 5,527 | 5,253 | 4,903 | 4,900 | 2,446 | 2, 065 | 4,684 | 5,269 | 5, 171 |  |
| Replacement equipment.-............-.-. - do...- | 100, 369 | 107, 9 905 | 8,017 181 | 7,472 | $\begin{array}{r}8.729 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ | 7, 181 | 10, 079 | 10,734 237 | 9,587 $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | 11, 161 | 10,292 | 10, 358 | 11,133 | r11, 020 | 8,511 176 |  |
|  | 2,075 | 2,875 | 181 | 205 | 195 | 196 | 249 | 237 | 200 | 159 | 163 | 197 | 199 | 269 | 176 |  |
| Stocks, end of period...-........................ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 37,553 | 37, 059 | 35, 083 | 37,059 | 38,366 | 40,833 | 41,441 | 40,775 | 41,214 | 39,601 | 39, 166 | 40,856 | 39, 565 | 39,093 | 40, 393 |  |
|  | 1,589 | 2 2,381 | 183 | 156 | 140 | 180 | 211 | 175 | 220 | 147 | 151 | 153 | 166 | 161 | 181 |  |
| Inner tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42,437 | 41,342 | 3,243 | 3,483 | 3,507 | 3, 558 | 3,983 | 3, 591 | 3,533 | 3,669 | 3,185 | 3,301 | 3,743 | 3,773 | 3,490 |  |
|  | 41,890 | 41,936 | 3,058 | 3.021 | 4.351 | 3,742 | 4,480 | 3,724 | 3,336 | 3,770 | 3,402 | 2,399 | 3,739 | $\begin{array}{r}3,834 \\ 11,276 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,228 |  |
| Stocks, end of period Exports (Bu. of Census) | 11,454 | 11,839 21,189 | 11,336 99 | 11.839 108 | 11,216 | 11, 179 | 10,630 87 | 10,699 | 11,039 | 11,107 80 | 11,119 96 | 11,163 74 | 11,065 102 | 11,276 104 | 11,704 86 |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census) .-........-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 896 | ${ }^{2} 1,189$ | 99 | 108 | 71 | 64 | 87 | 125 | 126 | 80 | 96 | 74 | 102 | 104 | 86 |  |

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning Jan. 1965 , monthly data are 4 -week averages 52-week averages: those for unfilled orders are as of Dec. 31 Annual data for new orders are
$\sigma^{7}$ As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption. + Revisions for Jan. 1964-Feb. 1965 will be shown later. ©Corrected

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS


## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline WOVEN FABRICS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Woven fabrics (gray goods), weaving mills: $\dagger$
Cloth woven total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 12,672
9,136 \& 13,037
9,262 \& 1,027
729 \& 21,171
2827 \& 1,013
712 \& 1,020
705 \& 21,265
2864

2 \& 1,008 \& 1, 7019 \& 21,237
2856 \& 824
557 \& 1,010
712 \& 21,210
2854 \& 1, 022 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,289 \& 3,517 \& 282 \& 2321 \& 280 \& 293 \& 2373 \& 285 \& 294 \& 2353 \& 249 \& 279 \& +2335 \& 271 \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks, total, end of period of ${ }^{\text {or }}$. \& 1,068 \& 1,139 \& 1,097 \& 1,139 \& 1,107 \& 1,080 \& 1,068 \& 1,053 \& 1,045 \& 1,084 \& 1,175 \& 1, 194 \& + 1,180 \& 1,195 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 661 \& 676 \& 654 \& - 676 \& 653 \& 639 \& 627 \& 614 \& 607 \& 620 \& 656 \& 703 \& 673 \& 672 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 386 \& 442 \& 423 \& 442 \& 430 \& 422 \& 416 \& 414 \& 416 \& 444 \& 501 \& 473 \& - 489 \& 506 \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, total, end of period ¢ T...do_ \& 3,757 \& 4,140 \& 4,180 \& 4, 140 \& 4,246 \& 4,589 \& 4,649 \& 4,662 \& 4,714 \& 4, 453 \& 4. 500 \& 4, 135 \& - 3,883 \& 3,733 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,500 \& 3,023 \& 3,046 \& 3,023 \& 3, 114 \& 3,387 \& 3,439 \& 3,473 \& 3,504 \& 3, 305 \& 3, 302 \& 3,124 \& 2,952 \& 2,838 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,161 \& 999 \& 1,016 \& 999 \& 1,008 \& 1,078 \& 1,085 \& 1,080 \& 1,099 \& 1,046 \& 1,105 \& 925 \& 「855 \& 827 \& \& <br>
\hline COTTON \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cotton (exclusive of linters): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ginnings $\triangle$...............thous. running bales.- \& 15,149 \& 14,910 \& 11, 709 \& 312,690 \& 414,474 \& \& 14,916 \& \& \& \& 10 \& 396 \& 1,341 \& 5,008 \& 8,755 \& 39, 204 <br>
\hline Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales
thous. bales_ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 15,182
8,940 \& 14,956
9,296 \& 751 \& 2831 \& 753 \& 753 \& 2947 \& 758 \& 769 \& 2953 \& 622 \& 769 \& 2932 \& 781 \& 759 \& $\begin{array}{r}59,627 \\ \hline-852\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Stocks in the United States, total, end of period \& 8,040 \& 9, 29 \& 751 \& 831 \& 75 \& . 65 \& - 41 \& 19,54 \& 18.699 \& \& 16.869 \& \%6.009 \& -25,203 \& 23,615 \& \& <br>
\hline thous. bales. - \& 21, 929 \& r 23,785
$r .338$ \& r 25,030 \& 23,785 \& 22, 617 \& 21,692
21,596 \& 20,413
20,323 \& 19,542
19,460 \& 18,629
18,553 \& 17,467
17,396 \& 16,862
16,801 \& 26,902
26,803 \& 25,202
25,109 \& 23,615
23,535 \& 21,904 \& $20,43 \times$
20,359 <br>
\hline  \& 21,817
1,655 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 23,680 \\ r 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r 24,930
$+4,889$ \& 23,680
$-2,533$ \& 22,516
1,130 \& 21,596
698 \& 20,323
131 \& $\begin{array}{r}19,460 \\ 354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 18,553
377 \& 17,396
147 \& 16, 801 \& 26,803 \& 25,109
9,993 \& 23,535
6,545 \& 21,822
2,255 \& 20,359
1,294 <br>
\hline Public storage and compresses.--.---.-. do \& 18,706 \& 19,619 \& 18,632 \& 19,619 \& 19,741 \& 19,188 \& 18,381 \& 17,360 \& 16,524 \& 15,761 \& 15,274 \& 14,177 \& 14,012 \& 15, 873 \& 18,229 \& 17, 639 <br>
\hline Consuming establishments..-........-.- do \& 1,456 \& 1,528 \& 1,409 \& 1,528 \& 1,645 \& 1, 710 \& 1,811 \& 1,746 \& 1,652 \& 1,488 \& 1,339 \& 1,308 \& 1,104 \& 1, 117 \& 1,338 \& 1,426 <br>
\hline Foreign cotton, total.---......------.... do. \& 112 \& 105 \& 100 \& 105 \& 101 \& 96 \& 90 \& 82 \& 76 \& 71 \& 62 \& 99 \& 93 \& 80 \& 82 \& 79 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised. 1 Beginning Jan. 1965, exeludes finished cement used in the manufacture of prepared masonry cement ( 2,734 thous. bbls. in 1964); ammal totals include revisions not distril), uted to the months. ${ }^{2}$ Data cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ${ }^{3}$ Ginnings to Dec. 13. comparable with those for earlier periods for the following reasons: Beginnine are not strictly classifications were revised and manmade fiber drapery fabries were added. beginning Jan 1966, data reffect further changes in reporting classifications, principally cotton blends. of Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON-Continued <br> Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5, 241 | 3,795 | 370 | 447 | 278 | 254 | 236 | 177 | 214 | 176 | 142 | 341 | 348 | 306 | 518 |  |
|  | 118 | 99 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 39 | 7 | 11 | 3 |  |
| Prices (farm), American upland ...-cents per lb.- | 129.6 | - 28.0 | 29.0 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 266 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 29.1 | 29.9 | $\bigcirc 21.2$ | 21.2 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 22.0 |
| Prices, middling $1^{\prime \prime}$, avg. 15 markets...----do...- | 130.7 | ${ }^{1} 29.6$ | 29.6 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | - 22.0 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 21.9 |
| Cotton linters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,396 | 1,406 | 110 | ${ }^{2} 131$ | 118 | 116 | ${ }^{2} 143$ | 123 | 120 | ${ }^{2} 138$ | 91 | 104 | ${ }^{2} 123$ | 105 | 93 168 | 93 |
|  | 1,572 | 1,635 | 200 | 190 | 193 | 179 | 168 | 113 | 87 | 58 | 37 | 42 | 63 | $\ulcorner 153$ -567 | 168 | 157 |
| Stocks, end of period.-...-...----.........--do | 709 | 735 | 680 | 735 | 776 | 811 | 833 | 848 | 804 | 711 | 641 | 584 | 527 | r 567 | 636 | 728 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES <br> Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total....mil.. | 18.7 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton..-.-......do. | 15.3 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15. 1 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.....-bil | 124.6 | 128.0 | 10.4 | 211.8 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 213.0 | 10.5 | 10.7 | ${ }^{2} 12.9$ | 8.6 | 10.6 | ${ }^{2} 12.9$ | 10.5 | 10.2 | ${ }^{2} 11.3$ |
| Average per working day ...-.-.-.-.-.-d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | . 471 | 493 | . 522 | 470 | 522 | . 525 | 518 | 525 | . 536 | 515 | 430 | . 530 | 514 | . 527 | . 508 | 453 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton.-.-.-.-.-. do | 103.6 | 102.9 | 8.3 | ${ }^{2} 9.3$ | 8.2 | 8.2 | 210.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 | ${ }^{2} 9.9$ | 6.6 | 8.2 | ${ }^{2} 10.1$ | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8 |
| Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: Prices, f.o.b. mill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 630 | . 629 | . 642 | . 642 | . 647 | . 652 | . 652 | . 657 | . 667 | 667 | 667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36/2, combed, knitting§---.---.....-- | . 892 | . 891 | . 910 | .916 | . 926 | . 934 | . 938 | . 939 | . 946 | 954 | . 959 | . 962 | . 962 | 960 | p. 953 |  |
| Cotton cloth: <br> Cotton broadwoven goods over $12^{\prime \prime}$ in width: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (qtrly.) .-.........mil. lin. yd - | 8,966 | 9, 238 |  | 2,310 |  |  | -2,295 |  |  | 2,271 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly production ....No. weeks' prod | 18.2 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 28.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 17.6 |  |
| Inventories, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly production. No. weeks' prod..- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.8 |  |  |  | 3.9 | 4.1 |  |
| Ratio. weeky production-No. weeks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills) end of period, seasonally adjusted. | 5.2 .30 | 4.5 .23 | 4.1 .23 | 4.5 .23 | 4.1 .20 | 4.0 .19 | 3.7 .17 | 3.8 .16 | 3.8 .16 | 3.8 .17 | 5.0 .17 | 3.8 .18 | 3.8 .19 | 3.9 | . 24 |  |
| Mill margins..-.-.-.-....--......-cents per lb.. | 329.49 | 37.51 | 38.58 | 38.77 | 38.78 | 38.77 | 38.58 | 38.71 | 38.72 | 38.72 | 38.75 | 40.40 | 40.60 | 40.67 | 40.41 | 39.54 |
| Prices, wholesale: Denim, mill finisheds |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.9 |  | 36.2 |  |  |  | 36.2 | 36.2 | ${ }^{\square} 36.2$ |  |
| Print cloth, 39 inch, $68 \times 72$ | 416.5 | 184.6 | 18.8 | 34.9 18.8 | 34.9 18.8 | 34.9 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | ${ }^{p} 18.3$ |  |
| Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48...do | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.3 | ${ }^{p} 18.3$ |  |
| MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiber production, qtrly. total-----.-.-...-mil. lb.- | 3, 018.0 | 3,532.2 |  | 910.7 |  |  | 937.4 |  |  | 994.7 |  |  | 979.5 |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn (rayon and acetate) ....-.-.do...- | 777.5 | 825.0 |  | 203.3 |  |  | 201.7 |  |  | 198.8 |  |  | 201.7 | ${ }^{3} 63.8$ | ${ }^{5} 67.1$ |  |
| Staple, incl. tow (rayon) - ---...-..-....do Noncellulosic, except textije glass: | 594.3 | 648.0 |  | 156.4 |  |  | 167.0 |  |  | 172.8 |  |  | 168.5 | ${ }^{5} 47.2$ | ${ }^{3} 49.1$ |  |
| Noncellulosic, except textile glass: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 302.6 |  |  |  |
|  | 847.6 | 997.7 779.2 |  | 260.5 214.4 |  |  | 270.7 |  |  | 249.4 |  |  | 221.5 |  |  |  |
| 'Textile glass fiber. | 239.5 | 282.3 |  | 76.1 |  |  | 77.8 |  |  | 84.1 |  |  | 85.2 |  |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarns and monofilaments...-.........thous. lb.- | 116, 473 | 699,923 | 8,821 | 8,903 | 7,737 | 9,114 | 10,029 | 8,509 | 9,209 | 8,262 | 7, 290 | 7,056 | 7,484 | 7,889 | 7,533 |  |
|  | 56,411 | 6 50, 763 | 3,404 | 4,856 | 4,173 | 4,204 | 6,181 | 4,902 | 5,506 | 5,104 | 4,394 | 4, 025 | 5,105 | 5,779 | 4,162 |  |
| Imports: <br> Yarms and monofilaments $\qquad$ do | 9,202 |  |  |  |  | 810 |  |  |  |  | 1,198 |  | 1,416 |  | 1,600 |  |
| Staple, tow, and tops..........................-do...-- | 133,695 | 130, 108 | 12,537 | 13,859 | 18, 130 | 10700 | 16, 247 | 21,489 | 13, 654 | 13,825 | 14, 308 | 17,303 | 12,411 | 13, 349 | 11,910 |  |
| Stocks, producers', end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn (rayon and acetate) . ..-.-.mil. lb-- | 32.6 | 59.8 | 55.6 | 59.8 | 61.6 | 61.1 | 60.1 | 58.8 | 57.6 | 55.0 | 63.7 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 65. 6 | 65.1 |  |
| Staple, incl, tow (rayon) --...-.............do | 51.3 | 55.8 | 60.3 | 55.8 | 58.7 | 56.7 | 53.9 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 54.7 | 65.9 | 70.9 | 74.5 | 70.7 | 64.4 |  |
| Noncellulosic fiber, except textile glass: Yarn and monofilaments*-...do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 76.9 | 109.3 |  | 109.3 |  |  | 112.9 |  |  | 117.3 |  |  | 136.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 37.5 36.8 | 32.2 |  | 39.2 | --1 |  | 25.9 |  |  | 23.3 |  |  | 29.3 |  |  |  |
| Prices, manmade fibers, f.o.b. producing plant: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple: Rayon (viscose), 1.5 denier....-. per lb.- | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 | 28 | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 |  | 28 |  | P. 28 |  |  |
| Polyester, 1.5 denier*-..............do-.-- | . 98 | . 85 | . 84 | . 84 | . 84 | 84 | . 84 | . 84 | . 84 | . 84 | 84 | 84 | . 78 | $\bigcirc .72$ | -. 72 |  |
| Yarn: Rayon (viscose), 150 denier . ....-...-do.... | . 78 | . 80 | . 80 | . 80 | . 80 | 80 | . 80 | . 80 | . 80 | . 80 | . 80 | . 80 | . 81 | ${ }^{\circ} .81$ | ${ }^{\text {F }} .81$ |  |
| Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,545.4 \\ & 1,583.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,926.2 \\ 1.640 .6 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 1,011.5 |  |  | $1,105.3$ 419.2 |  |  | $1,088.5$ 403.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,583.1 | $1,640.6$ 855.8 |  | 408.3 205.5 |  |  | 1919.2 198.6 |  |  | 184.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chiefly nylon fabrics --...-.-.-.-.-. do | 283.1 | 303.9 |  | 76.0 |  |  | 84.1 |  |  | 83.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spun yarn ( $100 \%$ ) fabrics (except blanketing) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ayon and/or acetate fabrics and blends | 1,260.4 | 1,534.6 |  | 419. |  |  | 499.5 |  |  | 497.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| do | 665.6 | 643.3 |  | 154.5 |  |  | 162.7 |  |  | 163.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polyester blends with cotton....-....-do | 456.8 | 713.5 |  | 210.7 |  |  | 280.7 |  |  | 274.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combinations of filament and spun yarn fabrics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, piece goods $\qquad$ thous. sq. yd | $\begin{array}{r} 472,4 \\ 185,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 519.4 \\ 6167,083 \end{array}$ | 14,953 | $\begin{array}{r} 123.8 \\ 15,798 \end{array}$ | 12,912 | 13,711 | 126.0 16,413 | 14,600 | 13, 958 | $\begin{array}{r} 1279 \\ 14,222 \end{array}$ | 12,745 | 12,821 | 14,061 | 15, 227 | 15,062 |  |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool consumption, mill (clean basis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 233.9 | 274.7 | 21.1 | 225.6 | 23.4 | 23.3 | ${ }^{2} 29.3$ | $\begin{array}{r}23.4 \\ 8.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23.0 | ${ }^{2} 28.1$ | 18.9 5.8 | 22.1 | - 222.6 | 17.8 |  |  |
| Carpet class --------------1.----------- do | 122.7 | 112.3 | 9.3 | 210.1 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 211.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | ${ }^{2} 9.6$ | 5.8 | 8.3 | r 29.5 | 8.6 |  |  |
|  | 212.3 | 271.6 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 28.1 | 24.0 | 33.0 | 26.9 | 23.1 | 25.7 | 21.4 | 26.4 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 15.9 |  |
| Duty-free (carpet class)**--..................do | 113.9 | 108.9 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 16.1 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 7.0 |  |
| Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good French combing and staple: <br> Graded territory, fine $\qquad$ \$ per lb. |  |  |  | 1.280 |  |  |  | 1.350 | 1.375 | 1.375 | 1.395 | 1.395 | 1.390 | 1. 360 | 1. 325 | 1. 325 |
| Graded fleece, 38 blood.....................-do..-- | 1. 288 | 1.192 | 1. 235 | 1.235 | 1.235 | 1.229 | 1.225 | 1.225 | 1. 225 | 1.183 | 1. 175 | 1. 165 | 1.120 | 1.098 | 1. 097 | 1. 075 |
| Australian, 64s, 70 s , good topmaking........-do...-- | 1.389 | 1. 156 | 1.225 | 1.225 | 1.225 | 1.225 | 1.235 | 1.275 | 1.275 | 1.275 | 1.275 | 1.275 | 1.275 | 1. 275 | 1. 275 | 1. 225 |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knitting yarm, worsted, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}-50 \mathrm{~s} / 56 \mathrm{~s}$, American system, wholesale price. $1957-59=100$ | 107.9 | 107.8 | 109.0 | 108.4 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 109.1 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.1 | 108.0 | 106.5 | 103.4 |  |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, exc. felts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (qtrly.) ${ }_{\text {Suiting, pre }}$ (wholesale), flannel men men's and | 255.2 | 267.3 |  |  |  |  | 74.5 |  |  | 73.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suiting, price (wholesale), flannel, men's and boys', f.o.b. mill.........-.........- $1957-59=100$ | 95.9 | 100.2 | 102. | 102.4 | 102. | 02.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102. | 102. | 102. | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 |  |
| - Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Season average. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Margins thru July 1966 reflect equalization pay |  | weeks, ot | her mont | hs, 4 we | kss. | for de | nim are | not strict | ly comp | able wi | earlier | prices. |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Margins thru July 1966 reflect equalization paym | ents to d | mestic u | sers (Aus | g. 1964-J | uly |  | cludes d | ta not s | hown se | arately. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965, 6.5 cents; Aug. 1965-July 1966, 5.75 cents per available for Sept. 1964. | See" 0 ," | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ S For 21. | ${ }_{a}$ month | ; price |  | ${ }^{*} \mathrm{Ne}$ | w series. | Source Burea | : Polye | Census | e price, | (such im | ports ex | de anim | ports, | Data |
| in the 1966 national average loan rate. | See"O," | p. S-21. |  |  |  | Agricu | ulture fr | as follows | : Price, | Census | records | such imp | c yarn a | and stapl | - produ | ction to |
| § Data beginning Aug. 1965 for knitting yarn, May | y 1966 for | eaving | arn, an | Aug. | 1966 | 1951; | stocks, t | to 1953; w | ool imp | orts to | 1948. |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1964 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1965 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1964 | 1965 | 1965 |  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments...-.-........thous. doz. pairs.. | 189,534 | 194.753 | 16,620 | 15,445 | 15,015 | 16,033 | 18,299 | 16,003 | 15,491 | 18,230 | 15,794 | 20,527 | 19,095 | 19,938 | 20,096 |  |
| Men's apparel, cuttings: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits...-.-.-.-.-.-...........thous. units... | 20,343 | 22,419 | 2,021 | 1,731 | 1,766 | 1,787 | 2,123 | 1,848 | 1,812 | 1,858 | 1,073 | 1,762 | r 1,688 | 1,818 |  |  |
| Overcoats and topcoats...-.-.............do...- | 3,956 | 4,436 | 359 | 358 | 274 | 245 | 301 | 351 | 357 | 384 | 252 | 373 | r 414 | 337 |  |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport.........do | 10,830 | 12,492 | 1,138 | 1,157 | 1,161 | 1,123 | 1,290 | 1,214 | 1. 152 | 1,139 | 692 | 1,099 | - 1,064 | 1,079 |  |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport ......do.... | 128, 378 | 139, 009 | 10,983 | 10,461 | 11,295 | 11,116 | 13,569 | 12,763 | 13,106 | 13,446 | 9,741 | 13,521 | '13, 122 | 12,031 |  |  |
| Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous. doz_ | 26,946 | 30,321 | 2,735 | 2,519 | 2,331 | 2,406 | 2,749 | 2,446 | 2, 371 | 2,341 | 1,604 | 2,178 | +2,373 | 2, 459 |  |  |
| Work clothing: <br> Dungarees and waistband overalls.........do. |  | 4, 867 | 409 | 394 | 435 | 436 | 485 | 471 | 464 | 487 | 380 | 584 | 「520 | 519 |  |  |
|  | 3,749 | 3,949 | 334 | 339 | 341 | 351 | 406 | 369 | 352 | ${ }_{356}$ | 272 | 348 | - 354 | 328 |  |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 271, 214 | - 274,620 | 2,637 20,140 | 19,032 | 2,041 | 23.353 23.629 | 81,902 | 26, 834 | 1,550 24,138 | 2,257 22,800 | -2,144 | 2, 451,897 | $+2,109$ $+21,523$ | 23,372 |  |  |
|  | 12,235 | 11,736 | 1,003 | ${ }^{1053}$ | -885 | 1,057 | 1,102 | 26, 709 | -722 | ${ }^{2} 899$ | -852 | 21,881 | r r 791 | 1,022 |  |  |
| Blouses, waists, and shirts............thous. doz.- | 18.493 | 16,919 | 1,323 | 1,197 | 1,300 | 1,852 | 2, 015 | 1,757 | 1,504 | 1,672 | 1,523 | 1,547 | 1,238 | 1,156 |  |  |
|  | 7,919 | 9,906 | 655 | 561 | 773 | 759 | 781 | 872 | 956 | 977 | 1,075 | 929 | r 824 | 1,006 |  |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT


| Factory sales, total...................-.-.-.......thous . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| assenger c |  |
| Domesti |  |
| Trucks and |  |
| Dome |  |
| Exports: |  |
| Passenger cars (new), assembled |  |
| Passenger cars (used) |  |
| Trucks and buses (new), assembled........ do. |  |
| Trucks and buses (used) Truck and bus bodies for assembly*............do |  |
|  |  |
| Imports: |  |
| Passenger cars (new), complete units........do.. |  |
| Passenger cars (used) $\qquad$ do Trucks and buses. complete units. do $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Shipments, truck trailers: |  |
|  |  |
| Trailer bodies, chassis, sold separately ..... do.... |  |
| Registrations: $\odot$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| New commercial cars (tr |  |

## RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Freight cars (ARCI):
 Equipment manufacturers, total

New orders
Equipment manufacturers, total Equipment manufacturers, to
Railroad shops, domestic.....

Unfilled orders, end of period. Equipment manufacturers, total

Passenger cars: Shipments Shipments

Freight cars (revenue), class 1 railroads (AAR): $\$$ Number owned, end of period...............thous IIeld for repairs, \% of total owned Capacity (carrying), aggregate, end of period* Average per car ..............................................

## 

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,440 |  |  | -5,788 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,900 5,233 |  |  | + + $+5,011$ 5 |  |  | 5,693 8,389 |  |  |  |
|  | 4,667 |  |  | 5,006 |  |  | 5,076 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,315 |  |  | 3,560 |  |  | 3,715 |  |  |  |
|  | 22,156 |  |  | 22,938 |  |  | 26,955 |  |  |  |
|  | 14,358 |  |  | r 13,809 |  |  | 15,787 |  |  |  |
|  | 10, 124 |  |  | r10,939 |  |  | 13, 911 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,846 |  |  | 3,022 |  |  | 3,557 |  |  |  |
|  | 5,142 |  |  | 4,538 |  |  | 4,779 |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 201 |  |  | - 2,360 |  |  | 2,417 |  |  |  |
| 169.1 | 186.8 | 198.3 | 224.8 | 169.8 | 148.6 | 161.7 | $+149.4$ | 148.4 | 159.2 |  |
| 3,400 | 3,797 | 4,265 | 4, 809 | 3, 747 | 3,106 | 3,372 | +3,448 | - 3,040 | 3,399 |  |
| 47.0 | 68.8 | 61.8 | 41.3 | 54.4 | 31.3 | 44.6 | 29.2 | 66.6 | 23.5 |  |
| 917.6 | 1,089.8 | 963.2 | 948.8 | 985.9 | 625.3 | 211.9 | 747.2 | 985.9 | 98.8 | 2904.4 |
| 889.9 | 1,061.5 | 935.5 | 921.1 | 959.2 | 605.6 | 196.3 | 709.9 | 937.5 | 930.6 |  |
| 766.3 | 919.8 | 811.0 | 787.8 | 818.6 | 488.4 | 143.8 | 621.8 | 835.3 | 832.8 | 2757.4 |
| 748.8 | 902.0 | 793.9 | 771.2 | 802.5 | 480.0 | 136.4 | 592.4 | 797.7 | 791.4 |  |
| 151.3 | 170.1 | 152.3 | 161.0 | 167.3 | 136.9 | 68.1 | 125.5 | 150.6 | 150.0 | 2147.0 |
| 141.1 | 159.5 | 141.6 | 149.9 | 156.7 | 125.6 | 59.9 | 117.5 | 139.9 | 139.1 |  |
| 9.95 | 13. 29 | 10.37 | 9.92 | 7.49 | 5. 70 | 4.61 | 19.18 | 27. 64 | 28.31 |  |
| 1.17 | 1.38 | 1.07 | 1.21 | 1.12 | . 97 | 1.15 | . 83 | . 90 | . 81 |  |
| 6.65 | 7.11 | 6.08 | 6.36 | 7.27 | 7.83 | 6.41 | 5.24 | 6.35 | 5.98 |  |
| . 48 | . 65 | . 65 | . 56 | $\begin{array}{r}.70 \\ \hline .07\end{array}$ | . 57 | . 51 | . 59 | . 49 | $\stackrel{.}{55}$ |  |
| . 84 | 1. 44 | . 87 | . 95 | 1.07 | . 84 | . 52 | . 74 | 1. 00 | 1.01 |  |
| 57.14 | 77.26 | 49.41 | 74.06 | 80.77 | 69.34 | 47.53 | 77.38 | 73.38 | 78.69 |  |
| . 46 | . 58 | . 47 | . 57 | . 38 | . 46 | . 20 | . 51 | . 58 | . 30 |  |
| 2.13 | 2.68 | 1.47 | 2.22 | 4. 06 | 4.07 | 4. 05 | 2.02 | 3.26 | 3.91 |  |
| 8, 489 | 11,546 | 10,908 | 10, 136 | r10.690 | 7. 763 | 8, 835 | - 9,790 | 9,607 |  |  |
| 5,593 | 7,572 | 7,018 | 6, 673 | 6,928 | 5, 206 | 6, 232 | r 6, 600 | 6,492 |  |  |
| 1,621 | 2,263 | 975 | 1,895 | 1,719 | 1,591 | 1,793 | - 1,406 | 975 |  |  |
| 721.6 | 878.8 | 822.6 | 777.2 | 752.5 | 832.7 | 743.6 | 573.8 | 766.7 | 732.1 |  |
| 48.8 | 59.7 | 55.6 | 50.6 | 52.6 | 59.0 | 58.1 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 51.7 |  |
| 129.0 | 143.4 | 148.6 | 144.0 | 137.4 | 151.0 | 141.6 | 121.9 | 128.0 | 120.1 |  |
| 6,262 | 8,054 | 7,262 | 7,500 | 7,508 | 6, 799 | 8,385 | 7,436 | 7,787 | 7,368 |  |
| 4,550 | 6,009 | 5,689 | 5,473 | 5, 307 | 4,820 | 6,251 | 5,982 | 6,503 | 5,757 |  |
| 1,712 | 2,045 | 1,573 | 2,027 | 2, 201 | 1,979 | 2,134 | 1,454 | 1,284 | 1,611 |  |
| 12,566 | 11,244 | 12,112 | 9,510 | - 5,784 | r 6, 286 | 8,401 | -7,690 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }}$, 966 | 6,251 |  |
| 11,064 | 9, 229 | 7,957 | 8,813 | 4,708 | -4,548 | 5,164 | 5,922 | - 5,218 | 4,494 |  |
| 1,502 | 2,015 | 4,155 | 697 | r 1,076 | 1,738 | 3.237 | +1,768 | 748 | 1,757 |  |
| 51,760 | 54, 721 | 59,652 | 61, 596 | 60,378 | 59,874 | 59, 750 | 59,508 | 57, 883 | 56, 437 |  |
| 39,878 | 42,905 | 45, 219 | 48, 478 | 48,341 | 48, 082 | 46, 861 | 46,407 | 45,328 | 43, 781 |  |
| 11,882 | 11,816 | 14, 433 | 13, 118 | 12,037 | 11, 792 | 12,889 | 13,101 | 12,555 | 12,656 |  |
| 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 70 | 0 70 | 6 64 | 6 59 | 3 56 | 0 56 | 0 83 |  |
| 1, 480 | 1, 480 | 1 1,484 | 1, 486 | 1,487 | 1. 487 | 1,489 | 1,489 | 1,491 | 1,491 |  |
| 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5. 0 | 4.7 |  |
| 88.50 | 88.70 | 489.00 | 89.30 | 89.57 | 89.71 | 90.03 | 90. 20 | 90.50 | 90.71 |  |
| 59.78 | 59.90 | 459.97 | 60.08 | 60.23 | 60.34 | 60.48 | 60. 59 | 60.71 | 60.82 |  |

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ See note " $O$ " for p. S-21. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary estimate of production
${ }^{3}$ Beginning Jan. 1965, data exclude exports of incomplete (unassembled) vehicles.
${ }^{4}$ See note "§."
$\ddagger$ Monthly revisions for 1963-64 are available upon request.
Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
$\oplus$ Data include military-type planes shipped to foreign governments.
*New series. Monthly data prior to 1965 are available upon request.
©Courtesy of $R$. L. Polk \& Co.; republication prohibited.
\& Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars. Effective Apr. 1966, data include cars owned by three class II roads (over 2,600 cars end of Apr. 1966). Also, change in definition of class [ railroads, as stated in 1965 Business Statistics note, is reflected in figures beginning Dee. 1965, instead of Jan. 1965.

## INDEX TO CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages SI-S40

| SECTIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| General: |  |
| Business indicators. | -7 |
| Commodity prices | 7,8 |
| Construction and real estate | 9,10 |
| Domestic trade. | 10-12 |
| Employment and population. | 12-16 |
| Finance. | 16-21 |
| Foreign trade of the United States | 21-23 |
| Transportation and communications. | 23,24 |
| Industry : |  |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 25 |
| Electric power and gas. | 26 |
| Food and kindred products; tobacco. | 26-30 |
| Leather and products. | 30,31 |
| Lumber and profucts. | 31 |
| Metals and manufactu | 32-34 |
| Petroleum, coal, and products | 35,36 |
| Pulp, paper, and paper products. | 36, 37 |
| Rubber and rubber products. | 37 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 38 |
| Textile products.. | 38-40 |
| Transportation equipment. | 40 |

## INDIVIDUAL SERIES




Gas, output, prices, sales, revenues





Saving, personal
Savings deposits. Securities issued. Security markets $\begin{array}{r}20,21 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Sheep and lambs. ..... 8,ii, 12, 3
Silver. Soybean cake and meal and oilSindle activity, cottonSteel ingots and steel manufactureSteel ecrap.(ceck prices, earnings, sales, etc. $\cdots \cdots, \cdots, 8,13-15,19,21$Stone, clay, glass products.$3-5,8,13-15,19,3$

## Sugar.

Sulfur......
Sulfuric acid. .
Tea imports. . . . . ................................... 29
Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph
carriers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $13-15.2$
Television and radio. . . . . . $3,5,6,8,13-15,19,22,38-44$

Tin.
Tin..................
Tobacco and manufactures Tractors
Trade (retail and whocisale) Transit lines, local
Transportation
Transportation equipmen
Trave
Truck trailers. ....................
Trucks (industrial and other)


| Unemployment an | 12,16 |
| :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Government bonds. | 6-18,20 |
|  | 18 |


| Utilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2-4,9, 13-15, 19-21, 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


| Vacuum cleaners | 34 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Variety stores. | 1,12 |
| Vegetable oils. | 30 |
| Vegetables and fruits. | 7,8,22 |
| Vessels cleared in foreign trade. | 24 |
| Veterans' benefits. | 16, 18 |
| Wages and salaries. | 2, 3, 14-16 |
| Washers and driers. | 34 |
| Water heaters. | 34 |
| Waterway traffic. | 24 |
| Wheat and wheat flour. | 28 |
| Wholesale price indexes. | 8 |
| Wholesale trade. | 4, 5, 7, 13-15 |
| Wood pulp. | 36 |
| Wool and wool manufactures. | 7,8,23, 39 |

Zinc
33, 34

# Now Available <br> THE NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1929-1965 

## Statistical Tables

THIS VOLUME contains the complete set of national income and product tables that resulted from the comprehensive benchmark revisions connected with the incorporation of the 1958 economic censuses into the national income and product estimates. Summary results of these revisions, with explanations, were first published in the August 1965 Survey of Current Business.

In the present report, previously published statistics for 1963, 1964, and 1965 have been updated to take into account the annual revisions of the estimates that are customarily made in the July issue of the Survey.

81 TABLES—ANNUAL, QUARTERLY, MONTHLY—COVERING 165 PAGES.

Price, $\$ 1.00$ Orders may be placed with the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or with any Field Office of the
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Corporate gross product deflated by the implicit deflator for private nonfarm business.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ For the previous report, see Survey of Curarent BusiNess, November 1965.

[^2]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes ' 0 ther Western Hemisphere".
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes miscellaneous uses.

[^3]:    Less than $\$ 500,000$
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes "other Western Hemisphere".

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than one half of 1 percent.
    Note.-Quarterly totals for the State personal income series will not agree with the personal income measure carried in the national income and product accounts since the latter includes income dispersed to Government personnel stationed abroad.

[^5]:    r Revised. Not yet available; estimate included in total. ${ }^{2}$ Annual total includes $\ddagger$ Revised series. Monthly data for 1962 -64 appear on p. 40 of the May 1966 SURVEY.

[^6]:    §Data for Dec. 1965 and Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. 1966 are for 5 weeks; other months 4

[^7]:    - Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's.

    Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Lo
    A Includes data not shown separately.

[^8]:    trictly comparable with those for earlier periods

[^9]:    $\sigma^{7}$ Beginning Jan. 1965, indexes are based on general imports, instead of imports for consumption as formerly.
    §Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo. © Corrected.

[^10]:    $\%$ Includes data not shown separately.

