## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

U.S.

DEPARTMENT JF COMMERCE

Office of Business
Economics


# CONTENTS <br> <br> THE BUSINESS SITUATION <br> <br> THE BUSINESS SITUATION <br> Summary <br> 1 <br> BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAYS, 1971 <br> National Income and Product Tables 9 <br> WELFARE MEASUREMENT AND THE GNP <br> THE ECONOMY IN $1970 \quad 17$ <br> Financial Developments 18 <br> Income and Consumption <br> Inventory Investment 22 <br> Nonresidential Fixed Investment 23 <br> Housing <br> 24 <br> Federal Government 25 <br> State and Local Governments 26 <br> Employment and Labor Force 26 <br> Prices, Costs, and Profits 28 <br> The Balance of Payments 30 <br> REGIONAL AND STATE PERSONAL INCOME: THIRD QUARTER $1970 \quad 32$ <br> PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES IN <br> THE 1963 INPUT-OUTPUT STUDY <br> 34 <br> 4 <br> 13 <br> 20 <br> <br> \section*{CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS} <br> <br> \section*{CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS} <br> <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
<tbody>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
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| Industry | S24-S40 |
| Subject Index (Inside Back Cover) |  |</table-markdown></div> 

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## the BUSINESS SITUATION

The losses attributable to the auto strike cut significantly into the Nation's total output of goods and services in the fourth quarter. Gross national product increased only $\$ 51 / 2$ billion in current prices, and in real terms declined at an annual rate of $31 / 4$ percent. It is very probable that real output would have risen in the absence of the strike, in which case the fourth quarter would have seen a continuation of the mod. erate expansion that began last summer.

Developments in the economy during 1970 are reviewed in a special article in this issue of the Survey.

THE strike at General Motors, which lasted until late November, had a dominating influence on the economy's behavior in the fourth quarter. The losses attributable to the strike cut significantly into the Nation's total output of goods and services. Gross national product increased only $\$ 51 / 2$ billion in current prices, and in real terms declined $31 / 4$ percent at an annual rate. It is very probable that real product would have risen in the absence of the strike. In that case, the fourth quarter would have seen a continuation of the moderate expansion which began last summer. Real GNP had increased at an annual rate of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the third quarter after having been virtually unchanged-up less than three-fourths of 1 percent-in the second.
The increase in current dollar GNP was entirely in final sales. On the basis of incomplete data, it is estimated that inventory accumulation fell about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion, chiefly because of a large drop in retail auto inventories. However, in the absence of complete data for the
quarter, the inventory accumulation estimate is necessarily highly tentative.

## Final sales

Increases in consumption, residential investment, and government purchases were partly offset by declines in business fixed investment and net exports.

The auto strike had an effect on all components of demand, but its impact on personal consumption spending was especially sharp. Sales of new domestictype cars fell steeply-from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $73 / 4$ million units in the third quarter to a rate of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ million units in the fourth. Sales of foreign cars rose strongly, no doubt in part as a consequence of the strike but presumably also as a continuation of the strong growth trend prevailing all year. The disruption of the auto market in the opening months of a new model year means that there is as yet little evidence about the success of the new domestic subcompacts that are intended to compete against the small imports.

Consumer spending for durables other than autos and parts rose modestly, but total durables purchases dropped $\$ 5^{3 / 4}$ billion. There was an acceleration in the growth of spending for nondurable goods-especially food and apparelafter two quarters of weakness. Spending for services continued its steady advance. The rise of disposable income slowed in the fourth quarter, as the auto strike curtailed the growth of wages and salaries. Consumer spending grew a bit more strongly than disposable income and the saving rate dropped to 7.3 percent from 7.6 percent in the third quarter.

Residential investment registered a sizable advance. Spending rose $\$ 23 / 4$


REAL OUTPUT down $31 / 4$ percent . . .
Percent

-5 -
the GNP DEFLATOR up almost $53 / 4$ percent 10 -

U.S. Department of Commerce, Otfice of Business Economics

71-1-1
billion, following a gain of less than $\$ 1$ billion in the third quarter; in the year from the second quarter of 1969 to the same period of 1970 , spending fell $\$ 51 / 2$ billion. The upturn reflects the strong recovery of housing starts which got underway last spring, as soon as financial markets began to ease. The further improvement in mortgage credit conditions has kept the boom going strongly. Starts averaged 1.29 million units in the second quarter, 1.51 million in the third, and a surprising 1.75 million in the fourth.

Government purchases of goods and services also increased in the fourth quarter, due to a moderate rise in State and local outlays. The Federal total was virtually unchanged as a rise in nondefense purchases about offset a further drop in defense spending.

Business fixed investment, which had been weak all last year, declined $\$ 23_{4}^{4}$ billion. The decline centered in producers' durable equipment and reflected shortages of cars, trucks, and buses caused by the strike. Net exports are also estimated to have declined in the quarter. On the basis of incomplete data, the drop is put at about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion, with exports little changed and imports up.

## GNP price deflator

After rising at an annual rate of about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the spring and summer, the implicit price deflator increased at a rate of $53 / 4$ percent in the fourth quarter. Much of this acceleration was due to changes in the composition of GNP rather than to accelerated increases in the prices of the goods and services that make up GNP. The implicit deflator is a measure in which component price indexes are combined with weights which reflect the composition of GNP and which therefore shift constantly as that composition shifts. The strike cut most deeply into the inventory investment, consumer auto purchase, and producers' durable equipment components of GNP, all of which have relatively low deflators. It was the reduction in the weights of these components which accounted for much of the acceleration in the rise of the overall deflator.

It is possible to calculate a GNP price measure whose quarter-to-quarter movements are unaffected by changes in the composition of GNP. One way to do this is to use fixed weights representing the composition of GNP in some base period. Another way is to use a "chain" construction in which the change in the deflator between any two consecutive quarters is calculated by using the composition weights of the earlier of the two quarters.

There is no unique and objective measure of general price change; measures constructed in different ways will give different pictures of price behavior. In the fourth quarter, the rate of increase in a price index using 1965 weights showed virtually no acceleration, and an index constructed with "chain" weights increased at a 5 percent rate compared with $41 / 2$ percent in the third quarter. (Rates of change in the "chain" index are now shown in table 19 of the National Income and Product tables appearing in each issue of the Survey.)

## December Developments

The resumption of work at General Motors was reflected in large December increases in industrial production, payroll employment, and personal income. The Federal Reserve index of production rose $11 / 2$ percent to 164 percent of the 1957-59 average. This represented recovery of about one-third of the production loss since August, the last month unaffected by auto strike losses. The December rise in production centered in the auto industry and its suppliers. Output in other industries generally showed very little change

The return of workers was the main reason for the December increase of 290,000 in the number of workers on nonfarm payrolls. Virtually all of the rise was in the durable goods industries most heavily affected by the strike. Employment did not increase in nondurable goods manufacturing or construction, and declined in the service producing industries. That drop resulted from employment cuts in retail trade and in transportation and public utilities, the latter largely attributable to the strike of taxicab drivers in New York City.

Unlike the payroll employment series, the data on the employment status of the civilian labor force treat striking workers as employed; the end of a strike thus does not automatically result in a jump in this employment series. In December, employment was essentially unchanged but the labor force and unemployment rose. The number of unemployed reached about 5 million, seasonally adjusted, and the jobless rate moved up from 5.8 to 6.0 percent, the highest since late 1961.

Personal income increased $\$ 51 / 4$ billion last month, mainly because of the rebound in manufacturing payrolls resulting from the end of the strike. Private nonmanufacturing wages and salaries were virtually unchanged, as a decline in retail trade offset increases in the service industries. State and local government payrolls continued to rise in line with recent trends while Federal payrolls were unchanged. Nonwage income declined a bit, mainly because yearend dividends were lower than usual.

## Outlook for 1971

It is generally expected that some recovery of lost auto production and a strike-hedging buildup of steel inventories will buoy production during the first half of 1971. Beyond that the task of assessing the outlook is greatly complicated because the distortions caused by past and prospective strikes will be obscuring the underlying tendencies of the economy through most of the year. The economy should be stronger this year than last, but the speed of recovery is subject to various crucial uncertainties.

Among the principal demand components housing will be a major force for strength. The strong recovery in homebuilding which began late last spring brought starts to a surprisingly high annual rate of 1.75 million units (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter. A reasonable expectation for 1971 seems to be a starts total roughly equal to that rate. Residential investment expenditures, which lag behind starts, are expected to rise substantially in 1971 ; for the year as a whole, spend-
ing may be as much as 25 percent above last year's level. Of course, the key to sustaining the homebuilding recovery is continuation of the greatly improved mortgage credit conditions which developed last year.

In contrast, business fixed investment is not expected to provide much if any stimulus this year. The recent OBE-SEC survey (reported on page 4) found businessmen planning to increase outlays for plant and equipment by only $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in current dollars, implying a decline in real investment. It is possible that a rising trend of economic activity will result in some expansion of investment programs, but any such revisions are likely to be moderate. The liberalization of the depreciation rules used in determining taxable income will increase depreciation allowances this year by an amount estimated at $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. This will reduce corporate income taxes $\$ 2$ billion and after-tax profits about $\$ 21 / 2$ billion. However, cash flow (depreciation and after-tax profits) will be raised $\$ 2$ billion. Given the prolonged financial stringency that business has been through, it seems likely that most of these funds will initially be used to rebuild liquidity, and there may be only a limited impact on capital investment in 1971.

Inventory investment is likely to be moderately stronger this year. In the near term, investment will be boosted by the expected strengthening of auto and steel production. For the year as a whole, however, it is improbable that there will be a sharp acceleration in inventory investment such as has characterized many past cyclical recoveries. The inventory correction in the 1969-70 slowdown was relatively mild, and thus did not set the stage for a surge in accumulation as demands strengthen.

The growth of State and local government purchases will accelerate somewhat this year. Rising employment and higher rates of pay will maintain the steady advance of payrolls, and it seems probable that many construction projects postponed because of financing problems will be rescheduled. However, rapidly rising construction costs could well be a continuing impediment to major growth in the real volume of public construction. In contrast Federal purchases are not likely to be much different than in 1970. Defense purchases are expected to continue their downtrend with the contraction concentrated in the first half of the year. However, this decline will be largely offset by increasing nondefense purchases; in the second half of the year total Federal purchases are expected to turn up. Expenditures which enter directly into the disposable incomes of other sectors of the economy are scheduled to increase more this year than last. Important here will be grants-in-aid and transfers, the latter to be boosted by an increase in social security benefits.

Consumer demand looms as a big unknown in the economic outlook for 1971. Consumers last year raised their saving rate to a relatively high level, and took on new debt at a very cautious pace. They entered 1971 in a financial position that presents the potential for strong consumption spending. However, attitudes remain cautious and confidence is likely to be slow to strengthen so long as unemployment remains high and consumers remain uncertain over economic conditions. It does seem likely, however, that this year will witness some decline in the saving rate. The recovery in homebuilding will no doubt strengthen purchases of household durables. Auto purchases will probably be large in the early part of the year, but the outlook further into

1971 is unclear. Although the saving rate may well come down somewhat, a big drop in the rate, providing a major thrust to economic activity, awaits the strengthening of consumer confidence. To a large extent this development depends on the success of economic policy.

As the year began, policy was clearly stimulative and had as its objective the reduction of both unemployment and inflation. However, the amount of progress that can be made on these two objectives depends on a crucial unknown, i.e., the extent to which policy can be expansionary without generating inflationary tendencies.
It is very difficult to judge the degree of progress that will be made toward reducing unemployment. With respect to prices, the fact that periods of economic recovery are typically accompanied by strong productivity gains is a significant favorable factor. It will help in the short run to moderate unit labor costs, and thus to relieve a key source of upward pressure on prices. However, slowing the rate of price increase in conditions of economic expansion and high rates of resource utilization depends importantly upon the attitudes of labor and business. Under present circumstances, a reduction of inflationary expectations would make labor less money-wage conscious and permit progress toward slowing the extraordinary advance in hourly compensation. Failing this, unit labor costs will be rising rapidly again when productivity growth slows to a more normal pace. Moreover, the achievement of relative price stability requires that a slowdown in costs be permitted to affect product prices consistent with a restoration of profit margins to levels more adequate than those that have prevailed recently.

# Business Expectations for Capital Outlays, 1971 

BUSINESSMEN are scheduling expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1971 about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent over the 1970 level, according to a survey conducted in late November and December 1970 by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Expenditures in 1970 are estimated to have been 6.6 percent above the 1969 level. Outlays in 1971 are expected to total $\$ 81.7$ billion, compared with $\$ 80.6$ billion last year and $\$ 75.6$ billion in $1969 .{ }^{1}$

The quarterly OBE-SEC survey conducted in late October and November revealed that businessmen expect to invest at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 81.8$ billion in the first half of 1971. This figure taken together with the current expectation for the full year suggests that the rate of spending in the second half will be little changed from

1. The 1969 figure is the estimate of actual expenditures and is consistent with the revised series of actual expenditures presented in the article on pages 25-40 of the January 1970 Survey.
The 1970 figure is based on estimated actual expenditures during the first three quarters of the year plus the expectations for the fourth quarter reported in the SURVEy last month. The expectations figure was adjusted for systematic biases by using the procedures described on pages 36 through 39 of the February 1970 Survey. The figure for the fourth quarter of 1970 may be revised on the basis of the responses to the next regular quarterly OBE-SEC survey, to be released in March.
The 1971 expectations reported here have been adjusted for systematic biases when necessary. Before adjustment, expenditures were expected to be $\$ 80.6$ billion, indicating virtually no change from 1970. The bias adjustments, which are computed separately for each major industry, were applied only when expected spending deviated from actual spending in the same direction in each of the 4 years 1967 through 1970the only years for which such data are available. When this criterion was met, the adjustment used was the median deviation between expected and actual spending in the 4 years. These bias adjustments are based on less comprehensive data than the adjustments which will be used in calculating expected 1971 spending from the responses to the survey to be taken late this month and next month and reported in March. For that survey, the adjustments are based on the experience of the entire postwar period. Thus, the results to be released in March may differ from the results shown here not only because of changes in the underlying reports but also because of the use of more comprehensive information on bias adjustment.
the first half. This applies to spending by both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing companies.

Expenditures by manufacturers are expected to total $\$ 31.4$ billion in 1971 , 3 percent less than in 1970, while spending in nonmanufacturing industries is projected to rise 4 percent to $\$ 50.3$ billion. The greater strength in nonmanufacturing industries is similar to the general pattern which prevailed in 1970 . Electric utilities and communications firms account for much of the 1971 increase in nonmanufacturing investment; expenditures by these industries also rose sharply in 1970. Airlines expect
a substantial reduction in 1971 following a sharp advance in 1970. Railroads and gas utilities project substantial declines and commercial and mining firms expect small decreases.

Among the manufacturing industries, nonferrous metals firms and petroleum refiners are programing increases of 6 percent and 5 percent, respectively. The motor vehicle and nonelectrical machinery industries expect to spend about the same as in 1970. Other major industries expect decreases, with the largest declines projected by iron and steel, aircraft, paper, rubber, and textile producers.

Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Business, ${ }^{1}$ 1969-71

|  | 1969 | 1970 \% | 19712 | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [Billions of dollars] |  |  | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
| All industries. | 75.56 | 80.58 | 81.67 | 6.6 | 1.4 |
| Manufacturing industries. | 31.68 | 32.26 | 31.39 | 1.8 | -2.7 |
| Durable goods ${ }^{3}$ | 15.96 | 15.91 | 15.42 | -. 4 | -3.1 |
| Primary metals ${ }^{3}$ - | 3.23 | 3. 20 | 3. 15 | -. 8 | -1.6 |
| Blast furnace, steel works. | 1.83 | 1. 70 | 1. 58 | -7.5 | -6. 8 |
| Nonferrous. | 1. 10 | 1. 20 | 1. 26 | 8.8 | 5. 5 |
| Electrical machinery -- | 2.03 | 2. 24 | 2.14 | 10.4 | -4.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 3.44 | 3. 58 | 3.57 | 4. 0 | -. 3 |
| Transportation equipment ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ - | 2.76 | 2.45 | $\stackrel{2.35}{1.61}$ | $-11.3$ | -4.0 |
| Motor vehicles. Aircraft. | 1. 65 | 1. 60 | 1. 61 | $-2.7$ | -12.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass. | 1.807 | . 508 | . 48 | -33.6 -7.9 | -12.5 -5.4 |
| Nondurable goods ${ }^{3}$. | 15.72 | 16.36 | 15.97 | 4.1 | -2.4 |
| Food including beverage. | 2. 59 | 2. 93 | 2.76 | 12.9 | -5.8 |
| Textile. | . 63 | . 57 | . 52 | -9.8 | -8.8 |
| Paper-.. | 1. 58 | 1. 63 | 1. 50 | 3. 2 | $-7.9$ |
| Chemical. | 3.10 | 3. 46 | 3. 26 | 11. 6 | $-5.6$ |
| Petroleum | 5.63 | 5.67 | 5. 94 | ${ }^{.} 7$ | 4.8 |
| Rubber | 1.09 | . 97 | . 86 | $-10.9$ | $-10.7$ |
| Nonmanufacturing industries. | 43.88 | 48.31 | 50.28 | 10.1 | 4.1 |
| Mining | 1.86 | 1. 86 | 1.84 | $-.3$ | -1.0 |
| Railroad. | 1. 86 | 1. 83 | 1. 56 | -1.6 | $-14.7$ |
| Air transportation. | 2. 51 | 2.94 | 2. 16 | 17. 2 | $-26.5$ |
| Other transportation. | 1.68 | 1, 24 | 1. 28 | -26.5 | 3. 5 |
| Public utilities. | 11.61 | 13.33 | 15. 24 | 14.8 | 14.3 |
| Electric. | 8.94 | 10.85 | 12. 88 | 21.4 | 18.7 |
| Gas and other | 2.67 | 2. 48 | 2.36 | $-7.0$ | $-5.0$ |
| Communication, commercial and other ${ }^{4}$ - | 24.35 | 27.10 | 28. 20 | 11.3 | 4.0 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account. The estimates for 1971 have been adjusted when necessary for systematic biases in expectational data.
2. Includes industries not shown separately.
3. Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.

Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

- Real GNP down $31 / 4$ percent in fourth quarter, mainly because of the auto strike--GNP up $\$ 51 / 2$ billion in current $\$$
- GNP deflator rose almost $53 / 4$ percent in the fourth quarter
- Nonfarm payroll employment rose in December, reflecting the end of the strike; unemployment rate edged up to $\mathbf{6 \%}$

TOTAL PRODUCTION






- Wage and salary income recovered in December and personal income rose $\$ 51 / 4$ billion
- Consumer spending advanced less in the fourth quarter than in the third, as new car sales dropped steeply
- Business fixed investment declined $\$ 21 / 4$ billion in the fourth quarter; residential construction advanced $\$ 23 / 4$ billion

INCOME OF PERSONS





OBE

CONSUMPTION AND SAVING





FIXED INVESTMENT
Billion \$


Billion \$




- In the fourth quarter: Inventory accumulation fell $\$ 1 / 2$ billion
- 
- 

Net exports declined about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion, as exports were little changed and imports increased Federal Government purchases were unchanged, State and local spending rose $\$ 21 / 2$ billion




foreign transactions





GOVERNMENT



Billion \$



## - In December: Industrial production rebounded after auto strike, rising about $11 / 2$ percent <br> - Bank credit and money supply increased <br> - Interest rates and bond yields dropped






MONEY, CREDIT, AND SECURITIES MARKETS




PROFITS AND COSTS

## Billion $\$$





## NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES



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


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

| Grose national product. | 931.4 | 976.8 | 942.6 | 951.7 | 959.5 | 971.1 | 985.5 | 990.9 | 727.1 | 724.3 | 730.9 | 729.2 | 723.8 | 724.9 | 727.4 | 721.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Final sales | 922.9 | 973.2 | 931.2 | 944.5 | 957.9 | 968.1 | 980.0 | 986.8 | 719.9 | 721. 2 | 720.9 | 723.0 | 722.4 | 721.9 | 722.8 | 717.8 |
| Change in business inventories | 8.5 | 3.6 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| Goods output | 460.0 | 474.1 | 466.2 | 468.9 | 467.1 | 474.9 | 479.8 | 474.5 | 392.2 | 388.5 | 395.7 | 393.5 | 387.3 | 391.1 | 392.1 | 383.6 |
| Final sales | 451.6 | 470.5 | 454.9 | 461.7 | 465.5 | 471.8 | 474.2 | 470.4 | 385. 0 | 385.4 | 385.8 | 387.4 | 386.0 | 388.2 | 387.5 | 380. 1 |
| Change in business inventories. | 8.5 | 3.6 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| Durable goods. | 190.2 | 185.0 | 192.7 | 192.7 | 185.3 | 186.6 | 193.5 | 174. 5 | 170.1 | 160.2 | 171.6 | 170.3 | 162.3 | 162.9 | 167.1 | 148. 5 |
| Final sales | 183.9 | 185.3 | 184.8 | 187.4 | 185.5 | 188.5 | 188.3 | 179.0 | 164. 7 | 160.5 | 164.9 | 165.9 | 162.6 | 164.4 | 162.7 | 152. 5 |
| Change in business inventories. | 6.4 | . 4 | 7.9 | 5.3 | -. 3 | -1.9 | 5.2 | -4.5 | 5.3 | . 4 | 6.7 | 4.4 | -. 3 | -1.5 | 4.3 | $-4.0$ |
| Nondurable. | 269.8 | 289.1 | 273.5 | 276.2 | 281.8 | 288.3 | 286.3 | 300.0 | 222.1 | 228.4 | 224.1 | 223.3 | 225.1 | 228.3 | 225.0 | 235. 2 |
| Final sales -------....- | 267.7 | 285.2 | 270. 1 | 274.3 | 280.0 | 283.3 | 286.0 | 291.4 | 220.3 | 224.9 | 220.9 | 221.5 | 223.4 | 223.8 | 224. 7 | ${ }^{227.6}$ |
| Change in business inventories. | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 5.0 | . 3 | 8.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 4.5 | . 2 | 7.5 |

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

| Gross national product. | 931.4 | 976.8 | 942.6 | 951.7 | 959.5 | 971.1 | 985.5 | 990.9 | 727.1 | 724.3 | 730.9 | 729.2 | 723.8 | 724.9 | 727.4 | 721.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private. | 827.8 | 863.5 | 836.6 | 844.0 | 848.5 | 858.4 | 871.7 | 875.4 | 666.4 | 663.6 | 669.8 | 668.1 | 663.1 | 664.2 | 666.8 | 660.4 |
| Business. | 795.4 | 828.6 | 804.2 | 810.8 | 814.3 | 824.5 | 836.5 | 839.0 | 646.0 | 642.8 | 649.7 | 647.6 | 642.1 | 644.0 | 645.9 | 639.1 |
| Nonfarm | 767.9 | 800.5 | 7776. 6 | ${ }^{783.0}$ | 785.5 | 798.0 | 808.5 | 811.9 | 622.5 | ${ }^{63.19} \mathbf{6}$ | 626.2 23.5 | 624.7 22.8 | 619.5 22.6 | 621.0 23.0 | 622.9 22.9 | 615.1 24.0 |
|  | 27.5 | 28.1 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 27.1 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 24.0 |
| Households and institutions. | 28.1 | 30.3 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 30.5 | 31.1 | 16.4 4.0 | 16.6 4.3 | 16.3 ${ }^{16}$ | 16.6 4.0 | 16.7 4.3 | 16.5 3.6 | 16.5 4.4 | 16.5 4.9 |
| Rest of the world | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| General government. | 103.6 | 113.3 | 106.0 | 107.7 | 111.0 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 115.6 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.6 | 60.9 |

p Preliminary.

## HISTORICAL STATISTICS

National income and product statistics for earlier periods are available as follows: Data for 1966-69, July 1970 Survey of Current Business; 1964-65, July 1968 Survey; 1929-63, The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (available from U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, price $\$ 1.00$ per copy).

| 1969 | 1970 D | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV. |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Groes national product. | 931.4 | 976.8 | 942.6 | 951.7 | 959.5 | 971.1 | 985.5 | 990.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances_ | 78.9 | 84.3 | 79.4 | 80.7 | 82.1 | 83.6 | 85.0 | 86.5 |
| Equals: Net national prod | 852.5 | 892.4 | 863.1 | 871.0 | 877.4 | 887.5 | 900.5 | 904. 4 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability. | 85.2 | 92.0 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 89.3 | 91.1 | 93.3 | 94.3 |
| Business transfer payments. | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3. 6 | 3. 6 | 3.7 |
| Statistical discrepancy | $-4.7$ | -2.5 | -5.5 | $-4.3$ | $-5.4$ | $-3.1$ | $-1.1$ |  |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Equals: National inco | 769.5 | 801.0 | 779.5 | 785.2 | 791.5 | 797.4 | 806.6 |  |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 85.8 | 77.4 | 86.8 | 82.0 | 76.7 | 77.5 | 78.4 |  |
| Contributions for social insurance $\qquad$ | 53.6 | 57.1 | 54.2 | 55.1 | 56.0 | 56.7 | 57.6 | 58. 0 |
| Wage aceruals less disbursements. | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 2.5 | -2. 1 | -. 4 | . 0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments to persons. | 61.6 | 73.9 | 62.0 | 63.4 | 66.3 | 75.8 | 75.1 | 78.4 |
| Interest paid by government (net) and by consumers. | 29.0 | 31.8 | 29.1 | 30.2 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 32.2 | 32.6 |
| Dividends.- | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 25.1 |
| Business transfer payments | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3. 7 |
| Equals: Personal income | 748.9 | 801.0 | 758.1 | 770.5 | 782.3 | 801.3 | 807.2 | 813.4 |

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

| Gross auto product ${ }^{1}$ | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 36.6 | 31.0 | 37.6 | 35.8 | 31.1 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 22.7 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 31.8 | 28.2 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 23.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment.....- | 5.6 | 5. 0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| Change in dealers' auto inventories.- | . 1 | -. 9 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -1.7 | . 8 | . 7 | -3.2 |
| Net exports. | -1.1 | -1.6 | -1.4 | -1.6 | -1.5 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -2.0 |
| Exports. | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Imports. | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Addenda: <br> New cars, domestic 2 <br> New cars, foreign. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32.2 | 26. 5 | 33.5 | 30.7 | 26.4 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 18.0 |
|  | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
|  | Billions of 1958 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groses auto produ | 35.0 | 28.7 | 35.8 | 33.9 | 29.2 | 33.2 | 32.1 | 20.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. Producers' durable equipment. | 30.35.4.1 | 26.1 | 30.1 | 30.8 | 27.1 | 28.5 | 27.6 | 21.1 |
|  |  | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 3.8 |
| Change in dealers' auto inventories. |  | -. 8 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -1.6 | . 8 | . 7 | $-3.0$ |
| Net exports. Exports | $\begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ 2.2 \\ 3.3 \end{array}$ | -1.5 | -1.3 | -1. 5 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -1.9 |
|  |  | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -1.9 |
| Imports.- |  | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Addenda: <br> New cars, domestic ${ }^{2}$ | 31.45.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25.2 | 32.7 | 29.8 | 25.3 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 16.7 |
| New cars, foreign.... |  | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| 1. The gross auto product total includes government purchases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cars. <br> ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1969 | 1970 p | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| National income | 769.5 | 801.0 | 779.5 | 785.2 | 791.5 | 797.4 | 806.6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compensation of employees. . . . . . . . . . | 564.2 | 599.8 | 572.2 | 582.1 | 592.2 | 596.4 | 603.8 | 606.8 |
| Wages and salaries | 509.0 | 540.1 | 516.4 | 525.3 | 534.4 | 537.4 | 543.4 | 545.4 |
| Private. | 404.9 | 426.2 | 409.9 | 417.2 | 422.6 | 424.0 | 428.9 | 429.3 |
| Military | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 18.6 |
| Government civilian | 85.1 | 94.6 | 86.6 | 88.5 | 91.7 | 93.9 | 95.4 | 97.5 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries.-- | 55.1 | 59.7 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 57.9 | 59.0 | 60.4 | 61.4 |
| insurance | 27.5 | 29.3 | 27.9 | 28.3 | 28.6 | 29.0 | 29.6 | 29.9 |
| Other labor income | 27.6 | 30.4 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 29.3 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 31.5 |
| Proprietors' income.-....................- | 66.8 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 67.2 | 67.6 | 67.8 | 67.8 | 67.4 |
| Business and professional | 50.5 | 51.4 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 51.2 | 51.7 | 52.0 |
| Farm | 16.4 | 16. 2 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 16. 1 | 15.3 |
| Tental income of persons | 22.0 | 22.7 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 23.0 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. | 85.8 | 77.4 | 86.8 | 82.0 | 76.7 | 77.5 | 78.4 |  |
| Profits before ta | 91.2 | 82.3 | 89.9 | 88.5 | 82.6 | 82.0 | 84.4 |  |
| Profits tax liabilit | 42.7 | 37.9 | 42.1 | 41.4 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.9 |  |
| Profts after tax | 48.5 | 44.4 | 47.9 | 47.1 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 45.4 |  |
| Dividends. | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 25.1 |
| Undistributed profits | 23.9 | 19.2 | 22.9 | 21.9 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 20.0 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -5.4 | -4.9 | -3.2 | -6. 5 | $-5.8$ | -4.5 | $-5.9$ | $-3.3$ |
| Net interest | 30.7 | 33.5 | 31.0 | 31.7 | 32.4 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 34.5 |

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

| All industries, total. | 769.5 | 801.0 | 779.5 | 785.2 | 791.5 | 797.4 | 806.6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 24.3 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 25. 2 | 24.8 | 24.6 |  |
| Mining and construction | 47.4 | 49.5 | 48.0 | 48.9 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 49.5 |  |
| Manufacturing | 226.2 | 221.0 | 228.8 | 227.3 | 223.6 | 222.9 | 222.7 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 87.0 | 89.5 | 87.5 | 88.5 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 89.6 |  |
| Durable goods... | 139.3 | 131.5 | 141.3 | 138.9 | 134.8 | 134.2 | 133.0 | 0 |
| Transportation | 29.2 | 30.3 | 29.5 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 29.4 | 30.9 |  |
| Communication | 15.9 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.4 | - |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary se | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.9 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 115.2 | 121.9 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 118.9 | 121.5 | 122.6 | . |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 83.5 | 88.5 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 86.5 | 87.4 | 89.1 |  |
| Services-.....-....................-. | 95.3 | 104.4 | 96.5 | 98.4 | 101.2 | 103.4 | 105.4 |  |
| Government and government enterprises | 114.1 | 125. 2 | 116.7 | 118.6 | 122.5 | 124. 6 | 126.0 |  |
| Rest of the world | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 |  |

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


| 1969 | 1970p | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IVp |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 9.-Gross Corporate Product ${ }^{1}$ (1.14)

| Gross corporate product. | 531.2 | 546.0 | 537.7 | 539.7 | 539.7 | 544.0 | 550. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital consumption allowances. | 49.8 | 53.5 | 50.1 | 51.0 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 54. | 55.0 |
| Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies. | 48.6 | 52.1 | 49.3 | 49.9 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 52.9 | 53.2 |
| Income originating in corporate business. | 432.9 | 440.3 | 438.2 | 438.8 | 437.1 | 439. 3 | 443.8 |  |
| Compensation of employees | 349.7 | 365. 6 | 354. 1 | 359.5 | 363.2 | 363.8 | 368.1 | 367.3 |
| Wages and sal | 310.8 | 324.1 | 314.7 | 319.6 | 322.6 | 322.8 | 326. 1 |  |
| Supplements | 38.9 | 41.5 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 42.4 |
| Net interest. | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Corporate profts and inventory valuation adjustment. | 81.3 | 72.3 | 82.2 | 77.3 | 71.6 | 73.0 | 73.2 |  |
| Profts before tax | 86.8 | 77.2 | 85.3 | 83.8 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 79.1 |  |
| Profits tax liabilit | 42.7 | 37.9 | 42.1 | 41.4 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.9 |  |
| Profits after tax | 44.1 | 39.2 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 40. 2 |  |
| Dividends | 23.0 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 |  |
| Undistributed prof | 21.0 | 15.9 | 19.9 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.8 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjust | -5.4 | -4.9 | -3.2 | -6.5 | -5.8 | -4.5 | -5.9 | -3. 3 |
| Cash flow, gross of dividends | 93.8 | 92.7 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 91.4 | 92.5 | 94.2 |  |
| Cash flow, net of dividends. | 70.8 | 69.4 | 70.1 | 69.9 | 68.2 | 69.0 | 70.7 |  |
| Grose product originating in financial institutions_ | 24.7 | 26.2 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 25.6 | 26.5 |  |
| Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations. | 506.5 | 519.8 | 512.8 | 514.6 | 514.4 | 518.4 | 524.2 |  |
| Capital consumption allowances | 48.3 | 51.9 | 48.6 | 49.5 | 50.4 | 51. | 52.3 | 53. |
| Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies | 46.5 | 49.8 | 47.2 | 47.7 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 50.6 | 50.9 |
| Income originating in nonfinancial corporations <br> Compensation of employees | 411.8 329.9 | 418.0 | 417.0 | ${ }^{417.4}$ | 415. 5 | 417.5 | ${ }_{3461.3}^{421}$ |  |
| Compensation of employees | 329.9 | 344.4 | ${ }^{334.1}$ | 339.1 | 342.3 | ${ }^{3429.9}$ |  | 34.4 |
| Wages and salari Supplements... | ${ }_{36.3}^{293.5}$ | 305. 7 | ${ }_{36}^{297.3}$ | ${ }^{301.8} 3$ | 304. 4 | 304. 6 | 307. |  |
| Supplements Net interest... | 36.3 12.6 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 37.3 13.3 | 37.9 13.6 | 38.3 13.9 | 39.2 14.2 | 39.5 14.5 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 69.4 | 59.6 | 70.0 | 65.1 | 59.6 | 60.7 | 60.3 |  |
| Profits before tax | 74.8 | 64.5 | 73.2 | 71.6 | 65.4 | 65.2 | 66.2 |  |
| Profts tax liability | 36.1 | 30.7 | 35.3 | 34.6 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 31.5 |  |
| Profits after t | 38.7 | 33.8 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.7 |  |
| Dividends. | 21.6 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 21.8 |  |
| Undistributed profit | 17.1 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 15. 1 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.9 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjust | -5.4 | ${ }_{-4} .9$ | -3.2 | -6. 5 | -5.8 | -4.5 | -5.9 | 3.3 |
| Cash flow, gross of dividends | 87.0 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 86.5 | 84.7 |  | 87.1 |  |
| Cash flow, net of dividends.. | 65.3 | 63.9 | 64.6 | 64.5 | 62.9 | 63.7 | 65.3 |  |
| Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations. | Billions of 1958 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 432.5 | 425.8 | 435.6 | 433.0 | 428.4 | 427.7 | 427.7 |  |
|  | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollar cost per unit of 1958 dollar grose product originating in nonfinancial corporations ? | 1.171 | 1.221 | 1.177 | 1.188 | 1.201 | 1.212 | 1.226 |  |
| Capital consumption allowances. Indirect business taxes plus transfer | . 112 | 122 | . 112 | . 114 | . 118 | . 120 | . 122 |  |
| payments less subsidies. | . 107 | . 117 | . 108 | . 110 | . 113 | . 116 | . 118 |  |
| Compensation of employees | . 763 | . 8039 | . 767 | . 783 | . 793 | . 802 | ${ }_{8} 811$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profts and inventory valuation adjustment | . 160 |  |  |  | . 139 |  |  |  |
| Profts tax liability................... | . 083 | . 072 | :081 | : 080 | . 073 | $\xrightarrow{.142}$ | . 1414 |  |
| Profits after tax plus inventory valuation adjustment.- | . 077 | . 068 | . 080 | . 070 | . 067 | . 069 | . 067 |  |

1. Excludes gross product originating in the rest of the world.
2. This is equal to the deflator for gross product of nonfinancial corporations, with the decimal ponal sening as parcenta the let.
3. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.
preliminary.

| 1969 | 1970p | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III | IV | I | II | III | IVp |
|  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Federal Government receipts | 200.6 | 195.4 | 200.8 | 202.0 | 195.9 | 196.7 | 194.9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax receipt | 95.9 | 91.8 | 95.6 | 96.9 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 89.4 | 90.8 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals.- | 39.2 | 34.8 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 35.7 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax | 19.1 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 193 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.6 |
| Contributions for social insurance...- | 46. 5 | 49.3 | 47.0 | 47.7 | 48.4 | 48.9 | 49.7 | 49.9 |
| Federal Government expenditure | 191.3 | 206.2 | 192.5 | 195.9 | 197.7 | 210.9 | 206.7 | 209.5 |
| Purchases of goods | 101.3 | 99.7 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 99.7 | 98.6 | 98.4 |
| National def | 78.8 | 76.6 | 79. 8 | 78.8 | 79.3 | 76. 8 | 75.8 | 74.6 |
| Othe | 22.6 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 23.8 |
| Transfer paym | 52.1 | 62.0 | 52.2 | 53.3 | 55.3 | 64.4 | 62.9 | 65.3 |
| To persons. | 50.0 | 60.0 | 50.3 | 51.2 | 53.4 | 62.4 | 61.0 | 63.3 |
| To foreigners (net) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments. | 20.2 | 24.4 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 25.2 |
| Net interest paid. | 13.1 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 14.7 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises | 4.6 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | 2.5 | -2.1 | -. 4 | . 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts. | 9.3 | -10.8 | 8.3 | 6.1 | -1.7 | -14.2 | -11.8 |  |

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

| State and local government receipts...- | 118.3 | 132.4 | 119.6 | 123.9 | 127.3 | 132.0 | 133.7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal tax and nontax receipt | 21.4 | 24.6 | 21.9 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 25. 7 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals..--.-- | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |  |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. | 66.1 | 72.4 | 67.1 | 68.4 | 70.0 | 71. 7 | 73.2 | 74.6 |
| Contributions for social insurance..-- | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| Federal grants-in-aid | 20.2 | 24.4 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 25.2 |
| State and local government expenditures. | 118.9 | 131.2 | 119.8 | 122.9 | 126.8 | 128.7 | 133.0 | 136.3 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | 110.8 | 120.8 | 111.6 | 114.2 | 117.4 | 118.7 | 122.4 | 124.8 |
| Transfer payments to persons. | 11.5 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 14. 1 | 15.1 |
| Net interest paid......-.-............. | . 1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises. | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts.- | $-.6$ | 1.2 | -. 3 | 1.0 | . 5 | 3.4 | . 7 |  |

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

| Gross private saving | 135.0 | 148.6 | 141 | 137 | 140.5 | 149 | 151 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal saving | 37.6 | 50.0 | 42.0 | 41.1 | . 8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 50.9 |
| Undistributed corporate profts. | 23.9 | 19.2 | ${ }_{22.9}$ | 21.9 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 20.0 |  |
|  | 5.4 | -4.9 | -3.2 | -6. 5 | -5.8 | -4.5 | -5.9 | -3. 3 |
| Corporate allowances.-..al | 49.8 | 53.5 | 50.1 | 51.0 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 54.0 | 55.0 |
| Noncorporate capital consumption gllowances | 1 | 30.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage accruals less disbursements. |  | . | $\stackrel{0}{ }$ | $\stackrel{.}{ } 0$ |  |  |  |  |
| Government surplus or deficit (-), <br> national income and product accounts <br> Federal | 8.7 | -108 |  | 7.1 | $-1.2$ |  |  |  |
| State and iocal | . 6 | -10.8 | 8.3 -.3 | 6.1 | -1.7 | ${ }_{3.4}^{14.2}$ | ${ }^{-11.8}$ |  |
| Capital grants recelved by the United Statem |  | 9 |  |  | . 9 | 9 | . 9 |  |
| Gross inveatment |  | 137.4 | 143.6 |  |  | 136.3 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{135.8}$ |  | ${ }^{140.2}$ | ${ }_{1.6}^{133.2}$ | 134.3 | 138.3 | 137. |
| Statistical discrepancy | 4.7 | -2.5 | -5. | -4.3 | -5.4 | -3.1 | -1.1 |  |



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

| Grose national product | 128.11 | 134.86 | 128.97 | 130.52 | 132.57 | 133, 98 | 135.50 | 137.39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal consumption expenditures...- | 123.5 | 129.2 | 124.2 | 125.6 | 127.2 | 128.5 | 129.7 | 131.5 |
| Durable goods. | 106.0 | 109.0 | 106.4 | 107.0 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 109.2 | 110.8 |
| Nondurable good | 122. 2 | 127.3 | 122.9 | 124. 5 | 125.9 | 127.1 | 127.7 | 128.6 |
| Services. | 133.1 | 140.3 | 133.8 | 135.5 | 137.3 | 139.3 | 141.1 | 143. 3 |
| Gross private domestic investment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment | 126.2 | 132.4 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 129.6 | 131.0 | 133.3 | 135. 6 |
| Nonresidenti | 122.8 | 129. 4 | 123.9 | 125. 1 | 126.8 | 128.2 | 130.2 | 132.4 |
| Structures | 141. 1 | 152.2 | 143.3 | 144. 7 | 146.4 | 150.0 | 154.8 | 158.5 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 115. 1 | 120.0 | 115.6 | 116.8 | 118.4 | 119.2 | 120.4 | 122.0 |
| Residential structures | 137.7 | 144.0 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 140.6 | 142.4 | 145.7 | 147.1 |
| Nonfarm | 137.8 | 144.1 | 139.0 | 139.4 | 140.7 | 142.5 | 145.8 | 147.2 |
| Farm | 132.3 | 139.8 | ;133. 6 | 135. 1 | 136.7 | 137.9 | 141.5 | 143. 1 |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | 114.6 | 119.5 | 114.6 | 117.7 | 117.5 | 118.8 | 120.8 | 120.8 |
| Imports. | 111.1 | 117.7 | 111.2 | 114.5 | 114.9 | 116.2 | 119.9 | 119.9 |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 143.5 | 155.5 | 145.4 | 147.5 | 151.5 | 154.6 | 157.2 | 158.9 |
| Federal. | 133.9 | 147.3 | 136.3 | 138.4 | 143.8 | 147.0 | 149.1 | 149.5 |
| State and local | 153.7 | 163.1 | 154.9 | 156. 7 | 158.9 | 161.5 | 164.5 | 167.2 |

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

| Grose national product | $\left.\right\|_{128.11134 .86}$ |  | $128.97$ | $130.52$ | $132.57$ | $133.98$ | $135.50$ | 137.39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final sales. | 128.2 | 134.9 | 129.2 | 130.6 | 132.6 | 134.1 | 135.6 | 137.5 |
| Goods output | 117.3 | 122.0 | 117.8 | 119.2 | 120.6 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 123.7 |
| Durable goods. | 111.9 | 115.5 | 112.3 | 1132 | 114. 2 | 114.6 | 115.8 | 117.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 121.4 | 126.6 | 122. 1 | 123.7 | 125.2 | 126.3 | 127.3 | 127.6 |
| Services. | 140.8 | 149.5 | 142.0 | 143.9 | 146.5 | 148.7 | 150.3 | 152.3 |
| Structures. | 140.8 | 150.7 | 142.7 | 143.7 | 145.7 | 148.5 | 153.1 | 155.7 |
| Addendum: Gross auto product | 104.7 | 108.0 | 105.0 | 105.6 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 108.2 | 112.0 |

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

| Gross national product | \|128.11 | $134.86$ | $128.97$ | 130.52 | 132.57 | 133.98 | 135.50 | 137.39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private. | 124.22 | 130.12 | 124.9 | 126.3 | 127.9 | 129.24 | 130.73 | 132.55 |
| Business |  |  |  | 125.2 | 126.8 |  | 129.5 | 131.3 |
| Nonfarm | 123. 4 | 129.2 | 124.0 | 125.3 | 126.8 | 128.2 | 129.8 | 132.0 |
| Farm | 116.9 | 121.5 | 117.6 | 121.6 | 127.5 | 124.0 | 121.9 | 112.9 |
| Households and institutions | 171.9 | 183.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government | 170.8 | 186.6 | 173.6 | 176.5 | 182.9 | 185.9 | 187.9 | 189.9 |

Table 19.-Gross National Product: Change From Preceding Period

|  | Percent |  | Percent at annual rate |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grogs national product:        <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { Current dollars ................... }\end{array}$ 7.7 4.9 8.4 3.9 3.3 4.9 6.1 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Constant dollars | 2.8 | - 4 | 2.7 | -99 | -2. 9 | . 6 | 1.4 |  |
| Implicit price deflator. | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.7 |
| Chain price index- | 4.8 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Gross private product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars . .-. | 7.5 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| Constant dollars.-. | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.6 | $-1.0$ | -3.0 | 4 | 1.6 <br> 4.7 |  |
| Implicit price deflato | 4.5 4.5 | 4.7 4.7 | 4.4 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.7 4.4 | 5.7 5.1 |

## Weliare Measurement and the GNP


#### Abstract

It has of ten been noted that the GNP cannot be regarded as an index of welfare, and the proposition has been advanced that it should be reconstructed to convert it into such an index. This view has gained prominence recently because of the mounting concern with the quality of the environment. According to Edward F. Denison, outstanding expert in national income accounting and the analysis of economic growth, such an attempt would encounter intractable obstacles. Presented here is a slightly expanded version of a short paper which Mr. Denison prepared for a conference on national growth policy. Mr. Denison stresses that the paper is not intended as a comprehensive treatment of his subject; he deals only with what he regards as its most important aspects.

The Office of Business Economics is deeply concerned with the subject matter of Mr. Denison's paper. It invites comments on the paper in the hope that these will throw further light on the complex and controversial problems he discusses. The Office also hopes that these comments will help it in the formulation of a realistic and constructive research program in an area in which much new information is required to make possible informed decisions that are vital to the equitable, efficient, and harmonious functioning of our society.


IT would be enormously convenient to have a single, generally accepted index of the economic and social welfare of the people of the United States. A glance at it would tell us how much better or worse off we had become each year and each decade. We could judge the desirability of any proposed action by asking whether it would raise or lower this index.

Some recent discussion seems almost to imply that such an index could be constructed. Articles in the popular

[^0]press even criticize GNP because it is not such a complete index of welfare, on the one hand ignoring the fact that it was never intended to be such an index, and on the other, suggesting that with appropriate changes it could be converted to one.

## Components of a Welfare Measure

A single, generally acceptable index of welfare cannot be constructed. This ought to be obvious, but it may be instructive to state some of the changes in society such a measure would have to encompass and the problems its compilers would face.

## Output

The output available to satisfy our wants and needs is one important determinant of welfare. Whatever want, need, or social problem engages our attention, we ordinarily can more easily find resources to deal with it when output is large and growing than when it is not. GNP measures output fairly well. Net national product (NNP) measures it even better, provided that depreciation is calculated in a consistent and reasonable way. The capital stock study of the Office of Business Economics provides data that can be used to calculate NNP.

A myriad of different products must somehow be combined if one is to obtain a measure of total output. We can obtain a generally acceptable measure only because market prices provide weights to combine them that are widely accepted as reasonable and objective. The rationale is that, given the relative prices they face, people individually or collectively are free to
spend their money in whatever way maximizes their satisfactions. If they preferred to do so, they could shift purchases from one product to another, substituting at the ratio of market prices. ${ }^{1}$ If automobiles cost $\$ 3,000$ and TV's $\$ 300$, they could choose to buy another car and 10 fewer TV's, or the reverse.

GNP and NNP valued at constant prices permit measurement of changes in the quantity of output with products combined by use of prices in the base year (at present 1958). They are extremely useful measures. But users should understand their characteristics. Two of these seem to me to be the most important in qualifying their use in welfare measurement.

First, households, governments, and nonprofit organizations are regarded as the final users of the economy's output, and GNP and NNP measure the goods and services they buy. ${ }^{2}$ How effectively they use their purchases is outside the purview of GNP or NNP. Soap, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and the time of domestic servants bought by the housewife are measured, not how clean her house and linen may be. Similarly, the teachers' services, books, school buildings, etc., purchased by school systems are measured, as are the planes, ammunition, and soldiers' services bought by the Department of Defense; NNP does not tell how much education and national security are

1. In an economy with indirect taxes and subsidies, there is a complication which leads national accountants to construct two measures of national product. One, recommended for "welfare" questions, uses market prices as weights: the other, recommended for resource allocation problems and productivity measurement, uses factor cost values instead. For most questions and comparisons the choice makes little difference. When it matters, the appropriate chojee can be made.
2. I ignore here the net capital formation and net export components of NNP.
obtained per dollar (in 1958 prices) of expenditure for such items.

It is sometimes suggested that governments (and nonprofit organizations) should be treated as if they were businesses "selling" services to individuals. NNP in constant prices would include the services provided (measured in constant prices) instead of government purchases. Because most government purchases are for education and defense, this proposal requires ways to measure changes in the amounts of education and defense that are independent of government expenditures. But how? Educators and generals have found no acceptable procedure to make such an estimate, and until they do, it would be a bit absurd to expect the national accountant to do so. Present estimates of real GNP truly measure the services provided by governments only if the services provided per dollar of government purchases (in 1958 prices) are the same each year as in 1958.

The prospect for measuring the services a household secures from its purchases (when they are combined with the "labor" of household members, which is omitted from national product) as distinct from the value of its purchases seems at least equally remote.

The second characteristic concerns the "quality change problem." When expenditure for a new or improved product appears, it is counted as output equal to the quantity of previously existing products that could have been bought for the same expenditure (based on 1958 price ratios if the new product had appeared by then, otherwise on price ratios when it first entered price indexes).

Real NNP in 1950 was half that of 1968. This means that output in 1950 was half as big as the sum of (1) the quantity of products produced in 1968 that were the same as those produced in 1950 and (2) the quantity of 1950 products that could have been produced in 1968 by the resources that were actually used in 1968 to produce products that did not exist in 1950.

The change in real NNP understates the change in the ability of output to satisfy our wants because it ascribes no value to the increased range of products the economy is able to provide; for
example, in 1968 medicines were available that did not exist at all in 1950. I am personally convinced that there is no way to measure this understatement not all economists agree.

Such characteristics, which in my view are not remediable, limit the accuracy of real product as a measure of changes over time in the ability of output to satisfy our wants. ${ }^{3}$ Nevertheless, real product is a very useful measure. But to evaluate welfare we would need additional measures which would be far more difficult to construct.

## Real costs of production

We would need an index of real costs incurred in production, because we are better off if we get the same output at less cost. The starting point for an index of labor costs exists in series for total man-hours worked, and we can also compute hours per capita or per worker. But use of man-hours for welfare evaluation would imply unreasonably that to increase total hours by raising the hours of eight women from 60 to 65 a week (coverage of the Maryland 60-hour law recently was reduced greatly) imposes no more burden than raising the hours of eight men from 40 to 45 , or even than hiring one involuntarily unemployed man for 40 hours a week. A usable measure of the real costs of working would consider that the welfare benefits from working fewer hours decline as hours are shortened and may even disappear. ${ }^{4}$

A measure of real costs of labor would also have to consider working conditions. Most of us spend almost half our waking hours on the job and our welfare is vitally affected by the circumstances in which we pass those hours. From the beginning, labor unions have concerned themselves with "wages, hours, and working condi-

[^1]tions." Only the first of these relates to the goods and services the worker can buy; the others relate to real costs. Perhaps it is under this heading, too, that the deaths and injuries from wartime service in the armed forces, and the disutility of involuntary service in the armed forces in war or peace, should be counted.

We have data on saving, but no measure of the real costs of what was once called "abstinence." And we have no acceptable way to combine the real costs of labor and abstinence.

## Needs

To measure welfare we would need a measure of changes in the needs that our output must satisfy. One aspect, population change, is now handled, crudely, by converting output to a per capita basis on the assumption that, other things equal, twice as many people need twice as many goods and services to be equally well off. ${ }^{5}$ Beyond this, an index of needs would account for differences in the requirements for living as the population becomes more urbanized or suburbanized; for the effect of weather changes on requirements for heat, air conditioning, and clothing; for medical requirements occasioned by epidemics or new diseases; and, most of all, for changes in national defense requirements. Such an index would have to tell us the difference between the cost of meeting our needs, to the extent that we do, in a base year, and the cost of meeting them equally well under the circumstances prevailing in every other year.

It is sometimes wrongly supposed that the necessity of taking account of some changes in needs can be obviated by omission from NNP of expenditures for purposes for which needs change: for example, by elimination of expenditures for local transportation, heat and air conditioning, health, or

[^2]defense. This procedure fails utterly. It yields the false result that we are equally well off whether, in the same circumstances, we ride or must walk to work, freeze or are comfortable, do or do not obtain medical care when we are sick, or provide or do not provide for national security. Needs and provision to meet them must be separately evaluated.

## The environment

Measures of "needs" shade into measures of the human and physical environment in which we live; perhaps it is here that the concept of economic welfare broadens to encompass "social welfare." We are all enormously affected by the people around us. Can we go where we like without fear of attack? Can we attend a lecture without its being disrupted? Will we be discriminated against? Are our neighbors congenial? We are also affected by the physical environment-purity of air and water, accessibility of park land, presence of trash or rats in our alleys, and all the other conditions receiving so much attention just now.

To measure the state of affairs with respect to any aspect of the human and physical environment requires adequate and accurate data. Such data are generally deficient in both quantity and quality, and collection and evaluation urgently need expansion. But, given data, construction of an index of the goodness or badness of almost any environmental aspect faces at least two serious problems.

First, relations between environmental conditions and welfare are rarely linear, and nonlinear relationships are hard to establish. A little air pollution is harmless, more an annoyance, a great deal lethal. Discrimination against Jews by a random 10 percent of employers, landlords, and operators of public places might be merely an annoyance to those affected; by 40 percent, a real hardship; by 90 percent, an economic and social catastrophe. The last situation is far more than nine times as undesirable as the first.

Second, if anything except the most detailed imaginable set of data is contemplated, weighting is required: To combine robberies and murders in a
crime index; to combine pollution of the Potomac and pollution of Lake Erie in a water pollution index; to combine trash in Northeast Washington alleys and its absence on Route 70-S into a trash index. An expert in a field may be able to provide judgments with respect to the problems of nonlinearity and weights that would permit an interesting index to be calculated. However, the necessity for numerous individual judgments that are difficult to assess or even to describe must impair general acceptability of measures based upon them.

The absence of any natural weighting scheme is an even greater obstacle to combining indexes of crime, water pollution, racial discrimination, and the like into a single index. Personally, I see not basis at all for combining indexes of different aspects of the environment into a combined index that will command general acceptance. I can imagine only letting each individual in the country compute his own index with his own personal weights, and then averaging them. But even this procedure is almost sure to be biased because we are all concerned with the aspects of the environment that currently are problems. Who would now think to consider the dangers of attack by hostile Indians? Or the risk of being doused by slops thrown from windows as he walks the city streets? Even the very recent elimination of refrigerator doors that cannot be opened from within, and cost the lives of so many children, is almost forgotten. The annual series for "Persons Lynched" appeared in the Census Bureau's Historical Statistics but not in its current Statistical $A b$ stract.

## The distribution of income

To measure welfare we would need an index of the "goodness" of the size distribution of income. There is probably a consensus that, given the same total income and output, a distribution with fewer families in poverty would be better than the present distribution, and possibly that less inequality throughout the distribution would be
an improvement. There is no agreement on an ideal distribution, from which departures could be measured.

## Other aspects

The list I have presented is not exhaustive. I have ignored the hard fact that tastes differ among individuals and change over time. I have not yet recalled that welfare is affected by people's perception of reality as well as the objective facts; one's fear of crime on the streets need not be closely related to actual risks. The authors of "Toward a Social Report" ${ }^{6}$ stressed the need for attitudinal data to develop welfare measures. I have not provided room for any of the pleasures and worries that are related to purely personal relationships and that for most people dominate all else in affecting their feeling of well-being.

## Impracticability of a general measure of welfare

Even if we could construct indexes of output, real costs, needs, the state of the environment, income distribution, and other relevant aspects of life, we could not compute a welfare index because we have no system of weights to combine them. Certainly statisticians and social scientists are in no position to assign weights.

The point to be stressed is that the situation is just the same as in making policy decisions in government, in business, in the family, or anywhere else. Most decisions that might be made have favorable and unfavorable effects on various aspects of life. Decisionmakers must try to determine the favorable and unfavorable effects of alternatives and then decide on their course of action. Economists, statisticians, and other social scientists can help determine what the effects are likely to be. But the responsible decisionmaker must decide how the favorable and unfavorable effects balance out, and different persons will decide differently. This is only another way of saying that a generally accepted weighting system does not exist.

[^3]
## Costs of Growth and the National Product

It is fashionable to describe our environmental problems as costs of economic growth, and even to suggest that these costs should be deducted from GNP and NNP. I have no idea whether this would raise or lower the growth rate in any particular period. But a few observations are in order.
First, some of the objections to "growth" are to an increase in population (or its geographic concentration) and the resulting congestion. Over the last two centuries, it is true, increases in productivity have permitted population to increase and led to its doing so. But this relationship is increasingly uncertain; births, which are the chief population determinant in this country, do not now follow changes in per capita income in any predictable way. It is no longer possible to regard the increase in population, and whatever disadvantages it may bring, as the consequence of an increase in output; there is no presumption that less output would mean fewer people. Moreover, there is no unanimity as to whether population growth or the steps that would be required to curtail it are undesirable or desirable. Population increase has meant less space per person and has affected other aspects of life adversely in the view of many people. Others stress the pleasures derived from children; almost none would like a higher death rate; and immigration, which has contributed importantly even to recent population growth, has presumably meant a better life for the immigrants.
Second, many aspects of the environment are only remotely, if at all, connected with the amount of production or income; and when they are, it is by no means obvious that high income worsens rather than improves the environment. Would such problems of the human environment as crime, drugs, student unrest, racial tension, and labor-management conflicts now be absent or even smaller if output and income had increased less than they did in the past decade or two? It seems unlikely.
I now turn to what clearly are environmental costs associated with
production. Air and water pollution, the volume of solid waste, and other undesirable aspects of the physical environment have been increased by economic growth or, more accurately, by the increase in the production and use of particular products which have been produced and used in particular ways. Given an index of the state of the environment, a complete welfare evaluation would not require knowledge of the extent to which changes in this index were the result of production. Nevertheless, the idea of measuring the net gain from production by balancing the value of the deterioration of the physical environment caused by production against the value of greater output is attractive. The value of this deterioration could then be deducted from NNP to obtain what many would regard as a better measure of net output. But implementation of this suggestion would requite an objective measurement of the value of the deterioration expressed as a dollar amount. Such a valuation does not exist, and its estimation would encounter all the problems involved in measuring the goodness of the environment plus those of deciding what portion of changes in its goodness were due to production.

At this point, let me emphasize that expenditures actually incurred to preserve or improve the environment are not at all the same thing as the value of the deterioration of the environment that is caused by production. Such expenditures must not be deducted in lieu of the value of the deterioration caused by production. To do this would mean that the more we diverted our resources and output from other uses to improvement of the environment, the smaller would be GNP and NNP. This surely is not a desirable result.

Fortunately, GNP and NNP are not reduced by diversion of resources from other uses to environmental improvement when the costs are borne by government or by consumers because expenditures by these groups are counted as final products. (This generalization includes such cases as the addition of antipollution devices to automobiles because in the national accounts the addition is regarded as
increasing the quantity, rather than the price, of cars. $)^{7}$
GNP and NNP can be regarded as providing defective measures of changes in output when expenditures to protect the environment are incurred by business in the form of current costs. Such purchases are not themselves counted as final products and they absorb resources that would otherwise be used to produce products that are counted as final. Steps already taken, and adoption of additional proposals, to increase expenditures for environmental control of this type will have the effect of reducing real output and productivity, as measured, below the values they would take if resources were not so diverted. Business expenditures for the safety of employees, which are also likely to rise as a result of new legislation, will have the same effect. The reduction in measured output could be avoided only by isolating business expenditures for these purposes and adding them to national product as final product. Such a solution is not, I fear, feasible because such a classification of business expenditures would encounter distinctions that are gradual and blurred. What we would need to know is the amount by which business unit costs exceed the theoretical minimum that could be achieved if production were to be conducted with no regard at all to the external environment or to employee welfare-implying no laws, no community pressure, and no conscience. Such a situation has never prevailed and is difficult even to imagine. What perhaps can be done, and should surely be attempted, is to start now to collect information on changes in expenditures for environmental and employee protection that will occur in the future. Even if such information does not lead or enable us to change the measure of output, it will enable us to interpret better the changes in output and productivity that we observe in the future as well as to know the true costs of the new programs.

[^4]
## The Economy in 1970

THE course of the economy last year reflected the workings of the severe restraint imposed in 1969 and maintained into early 1970. Clear progress had been made in 1969 in slowing the growth of demand, but the very substantial impact of the restraint did not become plain until last year. Real output for the year as a whole was down slightly from 1969, largely because of production losses caused by the auto strike in the fourth quarter. There was a drop in real output in the first quarter, followed by very slow expansion in the second and third; output then fell again in the fourth quarter. Overall, economic activity in 1970 proved weaker than had generally been expected-even abstracting from the effects of the strike. The unemployment rate rose, capacity utilization fell, and profits shrank substantially.

Progress against inflation proved to be disappointingly slow. The stubborn rise of prices, well after excess demand pressures had been eliminated, was painful and frustrating. The economy had experienced several years of serious inflation, which worked its way deeply into the cost and price structure as well as into attitudes. Such influences, once well established, are very hard to reverse, and they can have a persisting effect on the behavior of wages and of other prices and costs. Some progress was made in 1970: There was apparently some ebbing of inflationary expectations, productivity gains during the year helped to offset the pressures of continuing rapid gains in labor compensation, and the price rise showed signs of slowing. Howe ver, it was clear at yearend that a great deal remained to be done in the way of affecting basic cost and price behavior.

A cutback in defense-related demand has been a particularly visible facet of the overall restraint on the economy. Last year saw heavy shrinkage in defense-related employment and output, but slack was widespread through the economy. Housing was the one sector for which 1970 turned out to be a good year. This reflected the easing in credit conditions which developed during 1970, a reversal of 1969 when credit grew very tight and residential construction plummeted. Consumers


REAL OUTPUT declined in $1970 \ldots$

were very cautious and substantially raised the share of income saved. There was a downward adjustment in inventory investment, though the drag was relatively mild by comparison with the corrections in some earlier periods of weakening demand. Likewise, capital spending held up well relative to past experience.

The trade balance improved substantially from 1969 to 1970 . However, the improvement occurred not because of a slowdown in import growth, such as might have been expected, but rather because the growth of exports was usually strong. The improvement in the trade surplus contributed to a small improvement in the underlying liquidity balance; the trade gain was partly offset by increased outflows of private long-term capital, reflecting increased U.S. direct investment abroad and reduced buying of U.S. stocks by foreigners.

The official reserve transactions balance, on the other hand, swung into deep deficit last year-a swing associated with the shift of domestic monetary policy from severe restraint in 1969 to moderate ease in 1970. In 1969, U.S. banks sought to relieve the pressure on their reserve positions by borrowing heavily from the Eurodollar market. The resulting high Eurodollar rates made dollars attractive to private foreigners, with the consequence that foreign central banks lost reserves. The process was reversed in 1970 and foreign central banks made large dollar gains.

The easing of domestic monetary conditions began early last year. The move was very cautious at first, but the shift toward more expansionary policies became more pronounced as the year progressed. Fiscal policy also
swung toward stimulus. Some features of the Federal fiscal system function as automatic stabilizers, and these were operative last year in the face of the economy's weakness: unemployment compensation grew sharply while tax revenues were dampened by the weakness of taxable incomes.

However, Federal receipts and expenditures were affected last year by much more than the automatic stabilizer features of the fiscal system. Federal workers' pay was raised, as were social security benefit rates and the benefits of retirees under the Civil Service and railroad retirement systems. These actions buoyed personal income significantly. In addition, the surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes expired during the year, with the result
that its effective rate was cut from 10 percent in 1969 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1970 . There were some actions which raised Federal revenues, such as new aviation user charges and higher premiums for medical insurance under social security. However, the overall fiscal stance was expansive: the budget on the NIA basis swung from a large surplus to a large deficit, while on the "full employment" basis the budget surplus shrank substantially.

The easier fiscal and monetary stance adopted in 1970 is presumably having a stimulating effect on the economy, though with a lag. The critical task has been and still is to restore fuller utilization of resources while achieving a further mitigation of inflationary tendencies.

## Financial Developments

THE year opened with credit shortages intensifying and interest rates reaching new highs; it closed with credit availability increasing and interest rates registering one of the sharpest declines on record. This dramatic shift reflected the cumulative impact of several factors: a shift in monetary policy from severe restraint to moderate expansion; weakness in consumer and business loan demand, related to the weakness in economic activity; and an appreciable dampening of inflationary expectations on the part of market participants.

The unwinding of pressures in credit markets began in the early months of last year and interest rates, particularly in short-term markets, declined noticeably from February through April. The trend was interrupted in the spring, when financial market sentiment was adversely affected by concern over a possible liquidity crisis and by uncertainties arising from U.S. military operations in Cambodia and their domestic aftermath. Strains in financial markets intensified again at midyear, when the Penn Central insolvency seriously shook investor confidence in the commercial
paper market and caused renewed concern over liquidity problems.

The trend toward more comfortable credit market conditions resumed in the summer and gathered momentum in the fall as monetary policy become more stimulative and economic activity was further depressed by the auto strike. The decline of short-term interest rates accelerated as the summer wore on and in late September the prime rate, which had been cut from $81 / 2$ to 8 percent in March, was lowered to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent. In November, it was reduced in two steps to 7 percent and in the latter part of December to $6{ }_{3}^{3 / 4}$ percent.

Conditions in long-term credit markets also became much less strained in the second half of 1970 . However, as is
typically the case when the direction of interest rates is reversed, the decline in long-term rates trailed that in shortterm markets. The dominant factor in long-term markets was an extraordinary demand for capital by corporations and State and local governments. This partly represented a backlog of unfilled demand that had built up during the severe credit stringency of 1969 and early 1970 ; it also reflected efforts on the part of many borrowers to replace shortterm with long-term obligations.

## Monetary policy

The monetary authorities cautiously moved away from credit restraint during the first half of the year, and became more aggressive in pursuing a moderately expansionary policy in the second half.

In January, when market interest were still rising sharply, the Federal Reserve raised interest rate ceilings on time and saving deposits. The authorities stated that the thrust of credit policy had not changed and that the action represented a realignment of ceilings within the framework of continued overall restraint. In February, the policy directives of the Federal Open Market Committee began to indicate a desire for somewhat less monetary restraint. However, throughout the first half of the year, Federal Reserve operations were apparently geared to permitting little growth in member bank reserves-the base for money and credit expansion. The objective of policy appeared to be to permit market forces to achieve a gradual easing of credit conditions. Open market purchases were stepped up in May, as market pressures were once again pushing interest rates higher. Even though these pressures subsided

Table 1.-Changes in Interest Rates and Bond Yields

| [Basis points] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } 1970- \\ & \text { Apr. } 1970 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 1970- <br> June 1970 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 1970- } \\ & \text { Sept. } 1970 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $1970-$ Dec. 1970 |
| 3-month Treasury bills (market yield). | 1.44 | -1. 37 | 0.17 | -0. 55 | -1.25 |
| Prime commercial paper 4 to 6 months. | . 55 | -. 72 | . 15 | -. 89 | -1. 59 |
| Federal funds. | . 08 | -. 88 | -. 50 | -1.31 | -1.39 |
| Corporate bonds Aaa | . 93 | -. 08 | . 65 | -. 39 | -. 45 |
| State and local Aaa........... | . 80 | -. 14 | . 57 | -. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | -. 69 |
| U.S. Government long-term. | . 80 |  |  | -. 30 | -. 60 |

Source: Federal Reserve Board.
during the second half of the year, open market purchases continued to run at a heavier rate.

The monetary authorities took a major step toward strengthening the position of the commercial banking system in late June, when it appeared that some sellers of commercial paper might not be able to renew their obligations and would turn to the banks for credit accommodation. Inter-

CHART 7
With monetary policy easier, NONBORROWED RESERVES and BANK DEPOSITS have increased sharply

est rate ceilings on large denomination certificates of deposit (CD's) with maturities of less than 90 days were suspended, enabling banks to bid freely for short-term funds. Banks were highly successful in issuing a large volume of CD's and their intermediary role in the financial process was greatly strengthened.

In mid-August, the Federal Reserve reduced the reserve requirement on time deposits from 6 to 5 percent. At the same time, however, a reserve requirement was imposed on funds obtained for a member bank through the sale of commercial paper by an affiliate. These changes, which became effective October 1, had the net effect of freeing about $\$ 350$ million of reserves, mostly at banks outside the major money centers.
Late in the year, after market interest rates had already declined very substantially, the Federal Reserve discount rate was lowered in several steps. These reductions-from 6 to $53 / 4$ percent early in November and to 5 $1 / 2$ percent effective December 1were more a matter of following market developments than of trying to lead.

## Commercial banks

The moderately expansionary monetary policy pursued during 1970 is reflected in the growth of the major monetary aggregates (table 2). There was a pronounced rise in total bank deposits, centered in time deposits, which became increasingly attractive as a consequence first of the suspension of ceilings on short CD's and then of the general decline in short-term market rates. Private demand deposits-which together with currency in circulation make up the narrowly defined money stock-recorded only moderate expansion, a development that probably reflects a weakness in demand for transaction balances associated with slack economic activity.

Commercial banks directed part of their deposit growth to a restructuring of liabilities, and significantly reduced their dependence on nondeposit sources of funds. During the second half of the year, banks substantially reduced their borrowings from the Federal Reserve System and in the federal funds market.

Table 2.-Changes in Selected Monetary Aggregates
[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

|  | Dec. 1968- June 1969 | June 1969- De. 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 1969- } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { 1970- } \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total reserves | 0.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 4.0 |
| Monetary base 1 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 5. 6 |
| Money stock (currency in circulation and private demand deposits) | 10.0 | 2.4 | 12.0 | 10.0 |
| Demand deposits. | 7.2 | 2 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| Time deposits-... | -7.2 | -13.2 | 15.2 | 56.2 |
| Large CD's ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ Money stock plus time de- | -16.0 | -9.2 -10.8 | 4.2 27.2 | 24.8 66.2 |

1. Sums of member bank reserves with Federal Reserve Banks (including reserve adjustments) and currency in circulation.
2. Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Federal Reserve Board; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

In addition, banks in the major money market centers sharply cut their use of Eurodollar borrowing and their reliance on funds raised through sales of bankrelated commercial paper.
Banks made important progress in 1970 in restoring liquidity, following serious erosion during the earlier period of credit stringency. After the first quarter, they added substantially to their holdings of U.S. Government and State and local securities. Increased security holdings accounted for $\$ 16$ billion of the $\$ 27$ billion rise in total bank credit (adjusted for loans sold) from the fourth quarter of 1969 to the fourth quarter of 1970. In the previous year, bank credit increased $\$ 17 \frac{3}{4}$ billion but investment in securities declined $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. The loan component of bank credit, which had been very strong in 1969, turned very weak in 1970-excluding the temporary JulyAugust spurt associated with the difficulties in the commercial paper market. The weakening of loan expansion reflected the slowdown in economic activity as well as the repayment of business loans from the proceeds of capital market borrowing.

## Thrift institutions

Last year's generally easier credit conditions and sharp declines in market rates of interest resulted in a substantial improvement in the flow of savings to mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations. This greatly improved the availability of funds for mortgage lending and was a key element in the strong recovery of homebuilding.

Savings flows to the S\&L's accelerated sharply after the first quarter, and for the year as a whole deposits were up 7 percent or about $\$ 9 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. In contrast, deposit inflows in 1969 had dropped to about $\$ 4$ billion, less than half the expansion in 1968. The S\&L's, like the commercial banks, allocated part of last year's deposit growth to rebuilding depleted liquidity positions. Their acquisition of liquid assets increased and the ratio of cash and security holdings to total liabilities-one measure of liquidity-rose steadily from a low of about 8 percent in the first quarter to $91 / 4$ percent in closing quarter of 1970. At yearend, the S\&L's had not reduced their indebtedness to the Federal Home Loan Banks. Although that indebtedness increased greatly in 1969 and early 1970, the FHLB system urged the S\&L's to defer repayment and to use their enlarged deposit flows to support mortgage debt expansion. The expan-

Table 3.-Saving Flows, Mortgage Holdings, and Net Change in Commitments of Savings and Loan Associations


1. Preliminary seasonal adjustments by the Federal Reserve Board.
sion of mortgage debt, which had slowed from the winter of 1969 through the winter of 1970 , picked up in the spring and rose sharply during the second half of the year. A similar pattern was evident in mortgage commitments, which fell steadily during the year ending last March, then turned around and rose over the remainder of 1970 (table 3).

## Income and Consumption

WITH employment in most industries stable to declining last year and the workweek shortening, there was little expansion in private sector wages and salaries. The slack was most pronounced in manufacturing, but spread ever more widely as the year progressed. Even in the service industries, which are relatively insensitive to swings in economic activity, the growth of wage and salary income was appreciably slower in 1970 than in prior years.

The sharpness of the income swing in manufacturing in large part reflected the sensitivity of manufacturing employment to economic fluctuations. However, the auto strike had a major, though largely transitory, effect in the fourth quarter. Largely because of the strike, aggregate wage and salary payments in manufacturing were significantly lower in the second half of the year than in the first (chart 8). For 1970 as a whole, wages and salaries in manufacturing were up barely 1 percent, a sharp contrast to the 8 percent gain from 1968 to 1969; the slowdown in
other private wages and salaries was less pronounced, from a gain of 11 percent in 1969 to one of 8 percent in 1970.
The shrinkage of profits last year naturally affected the flow of dividend income. The total was roughly unchanged from 1969 because companies, in the aggregate, boosted the proportion of earnings paid out. The factors responsible for the squeeze on profitsweak volume and pressure on margins-also affected the income of proprietors. Interest income, on the other hand, continued to grow at a rapid pace. Taken together, the nonwage components of personal income originating in the private sector increased last year by an amount roughly in line with the recent trend, though less than in the preceding 2 years.

## Government actions

The slack in private incomes was made up to a considerable degree by increases in government payments of various types, including automatic stabilizers
such as unemployment compensation as well as increases in pay and social security benefits. Likewise, the slack in taxable income cut into tax receipts. In addition, reduction of the surcharge and other tax actions, such as liberalized treatment of low income persons, reduced taxes.

Unemployment insurance benefit payments expanded steadily during the course of last year and by the fourth quarter had reached a record annual rate of almost $\$ 5$ billion, more than double the rate a year earlier. The

CHART 8
PERSONAL INCOME growth slowed in 1970, although government payments partly offset the slack in private payrolls



U.S. Department of Commerce, Otfice of Business Economics
previous record was set in the second quarter of 1961 , when the number of beneficiaries was larger but the average check was considerably smaller.

The other major factor boosting government transfer payments last year was an increase in social security benefit rates, effective in April but retroactive to the first of the year. The increase caused a permanent upward shift on the order of $\$ 4 \frac{1}{4}$ billion at an annual rate, while the lump sum retroactive payment boosted income in April by more than $\$ 8$ billion at an annual rate.

Federal workers' pay was raised in April, retroactive to the first of the year. The raise, which had originally not been scheduled to occur before early 1971 , was the second in less than a year. It resulted in a permanent upward shift of about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion (annual rate) in government salaries, compared to a boost of about $\$ 31 / 4$ billion in July 1969. The retroactive payments temporarily swelled the income stream in both April and May, by about $\$ 3_{3 / 4}^{3 /}$ billion (annual rate) in each month.

Other boosts in government payments later in 1970 constituted further offsets to the weakness in private incomes. In September, postal workers received an additional pay increase under the arrangement reached in April, with a retroactive payment (about $\$ 2$ billion at an annual rate) for the April-August period. In the same month, there were increases in benefits for retired Federal workers and for pensioners under the railroad retirement system. The latter increase was retroactive to the first of the year resulting in a lump-sum payment in October of about $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ billion at an annual rate.

The general weakness of taxable incomes held down personal tax payments last year. Nonwithheld payments were particularly weak, a development apparently related in good part to a slump in capital gains income in 1969. Moreover, the income tax surcharge was at an effective rate of only $21 / 2$ percent for 1970 as a whole, down from the full 10 percent rate in effect throughout 1969. Surcharge withholding was cut to 5 percent on January 1 and eliminated at midyear; each cut boosted disposable income by more than $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$

Table 4.-Personal Income and Tax Payments
[Billions of dollars]


1. Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
2. Excludes social security contributions; includes nontax payments such as fines
billion at an annual rate. In addition the personal exemption was raised at midyear from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 650$, with the associated reduction in withholding representing a boost to income of about $\$ 13 / 4$ billion at an annual rate. (The only significant personal tax increase at the Federal level last year affected the premium payment for supplementary medical insurance under social security.) For the full year 1970, payments to all governments combined were down slightly. This was in sharp contrast to the situation in 1969, the year in which the full impact of the tax surcharge was felt.

## Consumption and saving

Personal consumption expenditures rose less strongly than disposable income in 1970 and the saving rate continued to advance (chart 9 ). For the year as a whole, personal consumption expenditures totaled $\$ 617$ billion, up $\$ 391 / 3$ billion or $63 / 4$ percent from 1969. The gain in disposable income amounted to $\$ 53$ billion or about $8 \% \frac{1}{2}$ percent and the saving rate rose from 6.0 percent in 1969 to 7.3 percent in 1970 .

Spending for services continued to expand in line with the steady trend of recent years. The growth of nondurable goods consumption slackened in the middle months of 1970 but picked up again toward yearend, with spending for apparel showing a particularly marked strengthening. In the aggregate, expenditures for nondurables and services grew about 8 percent in 1970, a gain somewhat stronger than those generally registered in recent years. Durables consumption was weak however, partly but by no means solely because of the auto strike. The general wariness of consumers had a clear ad-
verse impact in markets for a broad range of durable goods; for the year as a whole, durables consumption excluding spending on motor vehicles and parts was up only $\$ 21 / 2$ billion or about $43 / 4$ percent, while spending for motor vehicles and parts dropped $\$ 3$ billion.

The strike cut deeply into fourth quarter auto sales. Fourth quarter sales of new domestic models were about 5.4 million units at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, down from the rate of about $73 / 4$ million units maintained in the first three quarters of the year. Quite apart from the strike, 1970 was not a strong year for domestic cars. The pre-strike pace was relatively weak compared to the sales rates of well over 8 million units throughout 1968 and 1969. By contrast, sales of imported models boomed in 1970, doing especially well in the fourth quarter. It is too early to tell whether the new domestic cars intended to compete directly with the imports will succeed in winning back some of the market share which the latter now hold.

The saving rate registered a particularly steep jump in the second quarter

Table 5.-Sales of New Automobiles
[Millions of units, seasonally adjusted annual rates]

|  | Domestic models | Import models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 8.4 | 1.0 |
| II. | 8.4 | 1.0 |
| III | 8.9 | 1.1 |
| IV. | 8.7 | 1.1 |
| 1968: Year. | 8.6 | 1.0 |
| I. | 8.7 | 1.0 |
| II. | 8.5 | 1.2 |
| III. | 8.5 | 1.1 |
| IV | 8.2 | 1.2 |
| 1969: Year | 8.5 | 1.1 |
|  | 7.6 | 1. 2 |
| II. | 7.9 | 1.3 |
| III.. | 7.8 | 1.2 |
| IV. | 5. 4 | 1.5 |
| 1970: Year | 7.1 | 1.3 |

PERSONAL SAVING RATE continued to rise in 1970

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
of 1970 , the period in which income was boosted very sharply by the retroactive increases in Federal pay and social security benefits. Some measurable rise in the saving rate is not surprising as a short-run concomitant of a sharp income jump, for it takes some time for consumers to adjust. This factor very likely contributed to the rise in the saving rate last year.

Moreover, the rate had dropped very substantially in the year following the imposition of the tax surcharge at mid-

1968, while at the same time there was a sharp increase in the use of consumer credit. In view of these developments, it was reasonable to expect that consumers, wanting to rebuild liquidity, would raise the share of income saved. From mid-1969 through the end of 1970 , there was not only a large rebound in the saving rate but also a sizable cut in the rate of consumer credit expansion. The latter development was only partly the result of the relatively weak trend of auto sales; there was also a slowing in the growth of consumer credit of other types, including personal loans.

In general, there was ample cause for consumers to behave cautiously last year. Surveys found them concerned over the state of the economy and worried about income and unemployment. Inflation was cutting into the purchasing power of their money incomes, and they faced a steady diet of disquieting news, including the decline in stock prices. As to the latter, it is not clear how close a connection exists between stock prices and consumption, but there is doubtless some relation-ship-working both through the direct impact on the wealth of stockholders and through an impact on general sentiment.

## Inventory Investment

WHEN demands weaken, the associated adjustments in economic activity typically include a swing in inventory investment, aimed at alining stocks more closely with sales. This was true in the 1969-70 economic slowdown, as the rate of inventory accumulation dropped substantially between the fall of 1969 and the spring of 1970.

The 1969-70 swing was milder than many past inventory corrections. The actual decline in the investment rate was smaller than some in the past, and it of course occurred in a bigger overall economy. It seems likely that the fairly orderly nature of the 1969-70 inventory adjustment was related to the fact that throughout 1969 evidence accumulated which pointed to a slowdown and
counseled moderation in inventory policy. Order backlogs were declining all that year and delivery performance was reported to be improving. There was thus considerable warning for those who cared to heed it. Moreover, the severe credit restraint prevailing in 1969 and on into 1970 presumably induced businessmen to assess inventories care-fully-though such care would not necessarily eliminate the threat of undesired accumulation in the face of unexpected sales weakness.

As measured in GNP, inventory accumulation fell from an annual rate of more than $\$ 11$ billion in the third quarter of 1969 to a rate of only $\$ 1 / 1 / 2$ billion in the first quarter of 1970 . The adjustment at the time of the 1967
"minirecession," following the imposition of restraint on demand in 1966, was much larger-from an annual rate of $\$ 20$ billion to $\$ 4 \%$ billion in a span of two quarters.

The accumulation rate turned higher again after last year's first quarter, but remained modest. Businessmen had ample reason to concentrate on holding stocks to the bare bones. The business outlook was clouded all year, providing no strong incentive to prepare for a resurgence of demand. Moreover, the severe pressure on profits and the high level of interest rates provided a strong motive to avoid unnecessary tying up of capital in stocks. Considerations such as these probably had an important influence on steel users, who apparently did little if any stockpiling in the late months of 1970 -contrary to the widespread expectation that they would by then have begun to prepare for a threatened strike this summer.

The cutback in accumulation in late 1969 and early 1970 was broadly based. Measured in terms of inventory book

CHART 10
INVENTORY ACCUMULATION by manufacturers slowed in 1970

Billion \$


[^5]U.S. Department of Conmerce, Office of Business Economics

Table 6.-Inventory Accumulation, Manufacturing and Trade [Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

| CBilions of dollars, seasonally adjusted |
| :--- |

value, accumulation by manufacturing and trade firms dropped from a rate of $\$ 31 / 3$ billion in the third quarter of 1969 to $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ billion in the first quarter of 1970. The rate was unchanged in the following quarter but the adjustment was in fact continuing; further declines in accumulation rates in many sectors were offset by a rather large rise in the finished goods stocks of nondurables manufac-turers-presumably not a healthy devel-opment-and a shift to accumulation by auto retailers.
Accumulation in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors was generally modest in the second half of 1970. At yearend, inventory-sales ratios in some lines of business were rather high but it is impossible to disentangle the essentially transitory in-
fluence of the auto strike from more fundamental forces. OBE's quarterly surveys found that the proportion of durables stocks characterized as high (relative to sales and unfilled orders) rose through mid-1970 while the "high" proportion of nondurables stocks held steady. Both figures were below the levels reached in 1966-67, and both declined between June 30 and September 30 (chart 10). However, this improvement may not have been sustained through yearend. Manufacturers' accumulation picked up in the fourth quarter, including another large increase in finished nondurables. Thus, while stocks are probably not seriously out of balance, the process of inventory adjustment may not have run its full course.

# Nonresidential Fixed Investment 

BUSINESS was rather slow to adjust capital spending to the changed economic conditions which developed in 1969 and became fully evident in 1970. The strength of spending in 1969 suggested the possibility that spending was largely determined by long range considerations and was highly resistant to essentially shortrun economic fluctuations, even quite severe ones. However, in retrospect it appears that an important influence in 1969 was simply that businessmen were not at all convinced that the restraint imposed on the economy would be so enduring or so severe as it turned out to be. Had expectations of uninterrupted growth
and persistent inflation moderated more promptly, spending would very likely have adjusted more rapidly. There surely were many good reasons for adjustment, and it is not surprising that investment spending finally slackened in the face of weakening demands for output, a growing margin of excess capacity, severe pressure on profits, and high interest rates.

The physical volume of nonresidential fixed investment was modestly smaller in 1970 than in 1969, and was contracting slowly during the year. Dollar outlays were up slightly more than 3 percent for the year, compared with a gain of 12 percent in 1969.

The auto strike cut sharply into business purchases of motor vehicles in the fourth quarter, and investment in producers durables was significantly depressed. Otherwise, investment in producers durables traced a generally stronger path within the year than investment in nonresidential structures, though neither type of spending showed much vigor.
As measured in GNP, private investment in nonresidential structures covers a broad range, not limited to the spending of profitmaking enterprises. It includes not only investment in commercial and industrial structures and private utility plant but also sub-


Construction Outlays


NOTE.-Data for 1970.IV are averages of October and November.
Data: Census
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

1-1-11
stantial amounts spent for hospitals and educational, religious, and other institutional structures. The "other" grouping plotted on chart 11 includes these categories as well as spending by utilities other than telephone com-panies-a category for which data are currently not published separately. As can be seen from chart 11, private investment in nonresidential structures accounts for about one-third of total construction spending; the remainder is divided about equally between private residential investment and public investment.

## Plant and equipment spending

From the time in 1963 when business spending for new plant and equipment took off into a boom, there has been barely any interruption in the rapid growth of spending by communications firms (consisting for the most part of telephone companies) and the electric utilities (chart 12). Airline spending traced a path that was similar but more erratic. Spending by these three industries continued to expand in 1970, though airline outlays were quite evidently on a downtrend by yearend. Spending by manufacturing and commercial firms, on the other hand, had

ceased to grow by 1970 ; spending by mining firms and gas utilities was also about stable last year, while railroads and truckers reported sharp declines.

The paths traced by various industries' spending reflect the different influences affecting each. Cyclical swings typically center in manufacturing, and that sector's spending has historically been quite sensitive to shifts in economic conditions. The surface transportation industries-railroads and trucking-are also quite sensitive to cyclical swings in the economy; spending by commercial firms
is sensitive but to a lesser degree. The utilities and telephone companies, however, are likely to base their plant and equipment spending very heavily on considerations of long range growth. Moreover, they will be relatively undeterred by high interest rates provided they can obtain regulatory approval for passing borrowing costs on to customers. The need to expand has doubtless governed spending by these two industries since the early 1960s, as both industries have faced strong demand growth and considerable pressure on capacity.

## Housing

THE easing in mortgage market conditions last year occurred against a background of very strong underlying demand for new housing. Residential construction was consequently poised to takeoff as soon as financial conditions improved at all. After declining $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, or 16 percent, during the year ending last spring, residential investment expenditures increased $\$ 31 / 2$ billion in the second half of 1970. For the year as a whole, spending was down about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion from the 1969 level.

The upturn of expenditures in the second half of last year reflected the turn in private starts. At its low of about 1.25 million units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the spring, the starts rate was down close to 25 percent from the level in late 1968 and

Table 7.-Prices of New Homes
[Dollars]

| Year | Change in median sales price of new homes sold | Spread between median intended sales price and median price of new homes sold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1963. |  | 700 |
| 1964 | 900 | 700 |
| 1965 | 1, 100 | 1,300 |
| 1966 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| 1967. | 1,300 | 900 |
| 1968. | 2,000 | -100 |
| 1969 | 900 | 1,400 |
| 1970. | -2,000 | 3,500 |

Note.-Changes and spread both reflect differences in the proportion of homes of different size, location, etc., as well as differences in the prices of homes of identical characteristics. Source: Bureau of the Census; Department of Housing
and Urban Development.
early 1969. The rate recovered sharply in the summer and fall and averaged 1.75 million units in the fourth quarter. The recovery was evident in both single family and multifamily structures; by yearend, starts of both types were back close to their levels of late 1968 and early 1969. Indeed, the rate reached in the fourth quarter represented a stronger recovery than was generally expected for 1970, and in fact equaled the widely accepted forecast of the starts total for 1971.

## Shifts in homebuilding

The character of homebuilding activity changed substantially in 1970 as new home production shifted in the direction of more moderately priced homes. This development stands in sharp contrast to the pattern of recent years, when rapidly rising land prices seemed to provide a rationale for the construction of big expensive houses, and inflationary expectations seemed to justify the prices of both the land and the houses. Last year's shift toward lower priced housing is clearly apparent in the 8 percent decline in the median sale price of new homes sold. Moreover, difficulties in marketing high-priced housing were reflected in the very large spread which developed between the price of new homes sold and the price of new homes intended for sale.

In part, the trend toward less expensive housing reflects a response by builders to shifts in home buyer preferences. Such shifts are to be expected in a period when mortgage credit is both scarce and very costly. However, a more important factor in the trend toward less expensive housing is the vast expansion in Federal Government support of low-income housing. The 1968 Housing Act involved the Federal Government in large programs of mortgage interest subsidies (sec. 235) and rent supplements (sec. 236). Assistance under these programs began gradually in 1969, but became very important in 1970, increasing the effective demand of a large number of people who previously had been excluded from the new home market. Because units receiving assistance under these programs must be financed by government underwritten mortgages, the increase in Federal support to low-income housing was also an important factor in the big jump in the
share of starts-both single family and multifamily-financed by FHA and VA mortgages. More than 30 percent of last year's starts had this type of financing, whereas the typical figure in the 1960's was 15 to 20 percent.

## Housing shortage

As is well known, new construction has failed for several years to meet the shelter demands that arise from normal replacement needs and from new family formation. While mobile home production has helped to meet some of this demand, severe pressures in the housing market persist. These are reflected in increases in rents and house prices and in the low levels to which vacancy rates have declined. The latter fell sharply from 1965 to 1968 and have since stabilized (except in the West, where a downtrend continues); the national rates are about 5 percent for rental units and a little less than 1 percent for homeowner units.

## Federal Government

ON a national income accounts (NIA) basis, the Federal fiscal position shifted from a $\$ 91 / 2$ billion surplus in 1969 to a deficit of nearly $\$ 11$ billion in 1970, the largest swing in 24 years. Sluggish economic activity and reductions in tax rates depressed receipts while civilian expenditure increases far outstripped the reduction in defense spending.

The swing in the budget was to a considerable extent the result of the slowdown in economic activity, and the swing in terms of the so-called "full employment" budget was much less pronounced. This is a measure of Federal fiscal impact which attempts to abstract from the effects that changes in economic activity have on the budget; it is calculated by estimating what receipts and expenditures would be if the economy were fully employed. The "full-employment surplus" decreased about $\$ 5$ billion from 1969 to 1970, according to unofficial estimates.

## Expenditures

Purchases of goods and services declined last year for the first time since 1960. The $\$ 11 / 2$ billion reduction occurred despite a $\$ 3$ billion increase in the compensation of military and civilian personnel resulting primarily from the 6 -percent raise granted in April retroactive to the beginning of the year. Defense purchases fell more than $\$ 2$ billion-the first decline since 1964, the year prior to the Vietnam escalation-while nondefense purchases rose one-half billion dollars, the smallest increase in 4 years.
There were appreciable declines in defense purchases of hardware, particularly aircraft and ordnance, of operational supplies and materials, and of construction; research and development outlays registered a smaller decline. Military manpower fell approximately 300,000 persons and civilian Defense Department employment was down 100,000 . The small rise in non-
defense purchases was the net result of increases in most civilian agencies which were nearly offset by large declines in spending by CCC ( $\$ 2$ billion) and NASA (one-half billion dollars).
Other types of Federal expendituretransfers, grants, interest, and subsi-dies-increased $\$ 16 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, more than

CHART 13
Federal Budget (NA Basis)
Defense purchases declined in 1970 but increases in pay and social security benefits hoosted other expenditures


Repeal of the surcharge and a sluggish economy lowered receipts ...

and a large deficit was recorded

*Data for second haff are preliminary.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
double the 1969 advance. These items, which are direct transfers of Federal moneys to other sectors, came to $\$ 106 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1970 or more than half of total expenditures on the NIA basis.

The largest category-transfer payments to persons-advanced a record $\$ 10$ billion to $\$ 60$ billion. As usual, OASDI benefits were the biggest element in the increase. They rose $\$ 5$ billion, largely because of the 15 percent benefit increase granted in April retroactive to January 1. Other transfer increases included unemployment compensation (up $\$ 13 / 4$ billion), veterans benefits ( $\$ 1$ billion), food stamps (threefourths billion dollars), and medicare (one-half billion dollars).

Grants-in-aid to State and local governments rose $\$ 4$ billion to $\$ 24 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. The rise appeared partly to represent a catchup from 1969, when severe expenditure restrictions limited the advance to less than $\$ 2$ billion. Elements in the 1970 increase included public assistance (up $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion), highways (one-half billion dollars), and education (one-half billion dollars).

The increase in net interest paid was $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, about the same as in the 2 preceding years. There were some signs at yearend that interest payments were leveling off, following the easing of market interest rates. Subsidies (net of the current surplus of government enterprises) increased a record $\$ 1$ billion in 1970, mainly because of two pay raises for postal workers which swelled the postal deficit. Farm subsidies were essentially unchanged.

## Receipts

The drop of over $\$ 5$ billion in receipts reflected the slow growth of money income, reduction of the surcharge from 10 percent to an effective rate of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, and the impact of several tax reform measures. Lower tax rates lost $\$ 73 / 4$ billion of receipts while income growth generated a rise of only $\$ 21 / 2$ billion. Personal tax receipts fell $\$ 4$ billion. Final settlements paid in the first half of 1970 were particularly depressed, partly because of the low level of capital gains realized in 1969.

Corporate tax accruals also declined sharply. Most of the estimated decline of nearly $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion can be attributed

Table 8.-Federal Personal Tax Payments
[Change from previous year, billions of dollars]

|  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 11.8 | 16.6 | -4.1 |
| Due to: |  |  |  |
| Changes in incomes | 8.5 | 10.9 | 3.4 |
| Capital gains. | 1. 4 | 1.8 | -1.4 |
| Other..- | 7.1 | 9.1 | 4.8 |
| Changes in tax rates | 3.3 | 5.7 | -7.5 |
| Surcharge. | 3.3 | 5.7 | -6.3 |
| Other -- | . 0 | . 0 | -1.2 |

to the drop in profits. The effect of the surcharge reduction was nearly offset by the higher liabilities resulting from
repeal of the investment credit and from certain other provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.
Contributions for social insurance rose $\$ 2 \frac{3}{4}$ billion, one of the smallest increases in recent years. More than two-thirds of the increase was in OASDI and medicare contributions. There were no changes in the payroll tax rate or the maximum earnings subject to tax, but the monthly premium for supplementary medical insurance for the aged was raised from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5.30$ at midyear.

# State and Local Governments 

PURCHASES by State and local governments rose $\$ 10$ billion in 1970 to $\$ 121$ billion, a percentage increase somewhat smaller than those of recent years. Transfer payments-largely for welfare and pensions-rose a record $\$ 21 / 2$ billion to total almost $\$ 14$ billion.

Employee compensation rose $\$ 7$ billion as a result of higher average payup 6 percent-and steady growth in employment. All major employment segments increased more rapidly in 1970 than in the previous year except State-employed education personnel. State and local construction outlays were little changed. Highway construction, the largest category, increased modestly but conditions in the credit markets appear to have cut into other construction spending. The credit market squeeze had less effect on highway construction because it is more directly dependent on Federal grants for financing.

Receipts increased $\$ 14$ billion in 1970. The slack in the economy re-
duced the growth rate of sales and personal income tax collections and cut corporate tax liabilities; nearly two-thirds of the total receipts increase was accounted for by local property taxes (up $\$ 5$ billion) and Federal grants-in-aid (up $\$ 4$ billion).

Nearly half the States raised tax rates in one or more categories in 1970. No major new levies were imposed, however, largely because many legislatures did not hold regular budget sessions in 1970, and because voters rejected several proposals for new taxes which were on the ballot in 1970 elections.

The operating budgets of State and local governments remained in deficit in 1970 and the fiscal position became increasingly stringent in many large cities. There were large surpluses in State and local pension funds, however, and on an NIA basis, which consolidates operating and pension funds, a small surplus was recorded.

## Employment and Labor Force

THE employment adjustment in the 1969-70 contraction was initially slow. It seems likely that expectations had a role in shaping the lag in the employment adjustment, just as they did in
the adjustment of capital spending. The strength of employment in 1969 was probably related in good part to a lag on the part of employers in recognizing how severely the economy was
being restrained. They had been through several years of substantial labor shortage. In view of that, and of the widely held belief that the slowdown would be brief and mild, it is not surprising that 1969 saw relatively little in the way of adjustments in employment.

Some signs of adjustment were in fact present in that year, such as a decline in overtime and a rise in the number of workers on part time for economic reasons. Moreover, manufacturers were hiring fewer workers and laying off more, and factory workers were less inclined to quit-all signs of slackening demand. It was not until 1970, however, that employment cuts became sizable. As the year progressed, the impact spread to more and more industries and to nonproduction as well as production workers. Only State and local government employment was immune to the trend; in all other areas, employment grew less rapidly or actually declined. The impact on nonproduction workers was especially sharp in the defense products industries, where many engineers and technicians were laid off.

The peak in defense-related employ-
ment was reached in early 1968 but employment in other industries generally continued to rise through the end of 1969. The auto strike cut into manufacturing employment in the fourth quarter of 1970 , and thus the second half decline shown in table 9 is exaggerated.

## Labor force behavior

Unemployment rates for all major labor force groups increased sharply during 1970 (chart 14). Despite the clear weakness of demand, the labor force continued to grow very rapidly in the winter 1969-70. This pushed the unemployment rate up sharply from December to May. A dip in the labor force during the summer slowed the rise of unemployment. However, labor force growth resumed in the fall while employment was even weaker than it had been earlier in the year, so that unemployment rose yet higher. (In the measurement of the labor force, strikers are counted as employed; thus, strikes affect data on labor force employment and unemployment only insofar as workers are laid off because of a strike in another industry.)

Table 9.-Change in the Number of Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls ${ }^{1}$

|  | 1968 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2d half | 1st half | 2d half | 1st half | 2d half |
| Total.......................................................................... | 1,116 | 1,416 | 776 | 339 | -638 |
| Mining.- | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | -1 |
| Durables manufacturing. | 97 | 214 | 13 | -373 | -627 |
| Production.......... | 58 <br> 38 | 172 42 | -13 24 | -337 -36 | - ${ }_{-122}$ |
| Defense products industries | -10 | -26 | -53 | -122 | $2-148$ |
|  | -13 | -21 | -36 | -86 | -85 |
| Defense products industries Production Nonproduction............ | 3 | -5 | -17 | -36 | -63 |
| Other durables... | 107 | 240 | 64 | -251 | ${ }^{2}-513$ |
| Other durables. | 71 36 | 193 | $\stackrel{23}{41}$ | -251 | -450 |
| - Production | 36 | 47 | 41 | 0 | -63 |
| Nondurables manufacturingProduction | 92 | 62 | 27 | -26 | -146 |
|  | 69 | 33 | -6 | -44 | -134 |
| Production | 23 | 29 | 33 | 18 | -12 |
| Transportation and utilities-. |  |  |  | 33 | 8 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate. | 81 | 99 | 73 | 72 | 27 |
|  | 268 | 348 | 214 | 214 | 88 |
| Wholesale trade. | 59 | 65 | 65 | 75 | 7 |
|  | 215 | 244 | 166 | 132 | -43 |
| Federal government............ | -1 |  | -22 |  |  |
|  | 187 | 170 | 146 | 248 | 252 |
| Memorandum:Goods producing industries..... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{260}$ | 389 | 74 | -442 | -888 |
| Goods producing industries- Service producing industries | 853 | 1,026 | 705 | 782 | 247 |

[^6]The large increase in the labor force in the early months of 1970 was rather puzzling. Part of it probably reflected attempts by women and teenagers to find jobs to offset the impact on family income of inflation or unemployment or both. The participation of teenagers in the labor force, which





U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Table 10.-Change in Population and Labor Force
[Thousands of persons, seasonally adjusted]

|  | 19682d half | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1st half | 2d half | 1st half | 2d half |
| Adult men: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Population. | 458 | 428 | 441 | 415 | 436 |
| Armed forces | 214 | $-10$ | -50 | -193 | -154 |
| Civilian population. | 244 | 438 | 491 | 608 | 590 |
| Civilian labor force. | 120 | 289 335 | 315 | 537 | - 340 |
| Employed- | 186 -66 | 335 -46 | 193 | ${ }_{401}^{136}$ | $-137$ |
| Unemployed. | -66 | -46 | 122 | 401 | 477 |
| Participation rate (percent). | 83.0 | 82.9 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 82.5 |
| Unemployment rate (percent). | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| Boys 16-19: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Population. | 61 | 78 | 68 | 102 | 108 |
| Armed forces. | -153 | -55 | 56 | -28 | -45 |
| Civilian population | 214 | 133 | 12 | 130 | 153 |
| Civilian labor force | 70 | 153 | 35 | 136 | -9 |
| Employed. | 79 | 137 | 18 | 29 | -102 |
| Unemployed | -9 | 16 | 17 | 107 | 93 |
| Participation rate (percent) | 54.6 | 55.8 | 56.2 | 57.1 | 55.7 |
| Unemployment rate (percent). | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 16.2 |
| Adult women: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian population.. | 548 | 543 | 584 | 532 | 542 |
| Civilian labor force. | 360 | 695 | 541 | 414 | 375 |
| Employed.-.... | 389 | 668 | 505 | 222 | 118 |
| Unemployed. | -29 | 27 | 36 | 192 | 257 |
| Participation rate (percent) | 41.7 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.4 |
| Unemployment rate (percent). | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5. 2 |
| Girls 16-19: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian population. | 60 | 80 | 84 | 107 | 108 |
| Civilian labor force. | -95 | 135 | 142 | 112 | -51 |
| Employed.- | -87 | 131 | 130 | 47 | $-110$ |
| Unemployed. | -8 | 4 | 12 | 65 | 59 |
| Participation rate (percent) | 41.0 | 42.5 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 43.5 |
| Unemployment rate (percent). | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 16.8 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
had been rising throughout 1969, jumped sharply further in early 1970 while women's participation grew in line with the long-term uptrend; more surprising was that men's participation, which is trending slowly but very steadily downward over time, also rose in the period. Later in the year, the women's participation rate rose but little while the rates for men and teenagers declined.

Although there was a drop during 1970 in the percentage of civilian men and teenagers participating in the civilian labor force, the growth of the civilian population was swelled by the contraction of the armed forces. In December 1970 the armed forces were down by more than 400,000 persons from the level a year earlier. The impact of this reduction is shown in table 10.

## Prices, Costs, and Proiits

The contraction of labor input last year was considerably greater than the decline of production, and ouptut per man-hour improved substantially in the second and third quarters (the latest for which data are available). The productivity gain offset much of the continued strong rise in hourly compensation and the rise in unit labor costs slowed. This was an important factor in the moderate improvement of corporate
profits and cash flow in the spring and summer. However, rising costs continued to put strong pressure on prices, and much remained to be done in the struggle against inflation.

## Productivity and labor costs

Output per man-hour recovered in the spring and summer of 1970 after more than a year of very small gains or actual declines. The rise in productivity
mainly reflected the fact that sizable cuts in man-hours continued while output was beginning a gradual recovery. It is typical in both expansions and contractions for adjustments in man-hours to lag behind changes in output. Consequently, productivity tends to deteriorate markedly when the economy is contracting and to improve markedly in the early stages of recovery.

Average hourly compensation in the private economy continued to rise rapidly last year. The rate of increase in the first three quarters was slower than the preceding high pace-about $61 / 2$ percent at an annual rate compared with a rate of more than 8 percent in the second half of 1969 . However, this slowing was probably due for the most part not to an actual slowdown in the rate of increase of hourly rates but to cuts in overtime and to the fact that man-hour reductions were heaviest in industries with relatively high pay levels, such as durables manufacturing. With productivity up in the second and third quarters, there was a substantial slowdown in the rise of unit labor cost. This key element in the cost-price structure rose $2 \frac{1}{4}$ percent at an annual rate in the two quarters, down dramatically from the rate of more than $7 / \frac{1}{2}$ percent over the preceding five quarters.
Very large settlements resulting from union contract negotiations contributed importantly to sustaining a rapid advance in hourly compensation last year. Settlements provided increases even larger than those negotiated in 1969, and last year's negotiations affected an especially large share of the unionized workforce. The inflation that had built up during the life of expiring contracts and the inflation expected during the life of new contracts both entered into the demands which workers advanced in negotiations. While union workers represent only a relatively small segment of the labor force, it is clear that their success in raising their wages contributed significantly to the sustained rapid rate of increase in overall compensation.

## Profits

The pretax book profits of corporations declined $\$ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the year ending with last year's second quarter
and then rose $\$ 21 / 2$ billion in the third. Profits after tax also rose somewhat in the third quarter and cash flow-retained earnings and capital consumption allowances-rose $\$ 21 / 4$ billion. This was the largest increase in internally generated funds since the end of 1967, and nearly matched the $\$ 23 / 4$ billion decline registered in the year through the second quarter of 1970 . Much of the improvement in book profits represented inventory profits-due to differences between the replacement cost of goods taken out of inventory and the cost at which they are charged to production. Such inventory gains or losses are excluded from the profits share of national income by use of an inventory valuation adjustment. As measured for national income purposes, total pretax profits rose a bit less than $\$ 1$ billion in both the second and third quarters of last year.
On the national income basis, the pretax profits of nonfinancial corpora-tions-which account for more than half of GNP-increased slightly in the spring and were essentially unchanged in the summer. These developments reflected a stabilization of profit margins, i.e., profit per unit of output, after a steep decline beginning in mid-1968 (table 11).
The moderation in the rise of unit labor cost presumably reflects productivity gains that offset the continued strong rise in hourly compensation. Nonlabor costs are of a relatively fixed character in the short run, and changes

Table 11.-Unit Prices, Costs, and Profits

|  | Price | Labor cost | Nonlabor cost ${ }^{1}$ | Profit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1968: I | 1.123 | 0.720 | 0. 237 | 0.166 |
|  | 1.129 | . 720 | . 237 | . 172 |
| $\underline{\text { III }}$ | 1.135 1.145 | . 726 | . 238 | . 171 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 196. II | 1.164 | .745 .755 | . 2438 | .164 |
| III | 1. 177 | . 767 | . 249 | .161 |
| IV | 1. 188 | . 783 | . 255 | . 150 |
| 1970: I | 1. 201 | . 799 | . 263 | . 139 |
| II | 1. 212 | . 802 | . 269 | . 142 |
| III | 1. 226 | . 811 | . 273 | . 141 |

1 Sum of capital consumption allowances, indirect business taxes less subsidies, business transfer payments, and net interest.
Note.-Values are calculated by dividing current dollar corporate product (total and its components) by real corpoDifitize eate propquece $R$
in nonlabor costs per unit are heavily affected by changes in the volume of output.

## Prices

Prices continued to rise rapidly in 1970. Some moderation was evident in wholesale prices, but at retail prices





* Not Seasonally Adjusted

Data: BLS
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
were increasing at about the same high rate as in 1969 (chart 15). Although a slowdown in the rise of food prices dampened the overall increase in both retail and wholesale markets, the indexes of nonfood commodity prices showed no deceleration. For consumers, prices of services were accelerating and in terms of the overall consumer index this offset the effect of the slower advance in food prices.

The consumer price index, which is based on a representative "market basket" of goods and services bought by wage earners and clerical workers, rose $5_{4}^{3 / 4}$ percent from the fourth quarter of 1969 to the fourth quarter of 1970; this about matched the increase from 1968 to 1969. Food prices, which account for close to 25 percent of the consumer index, are very volatile and consequently contribute importantly to short run changes in the overall index. They rose sharply in the first half of the year but then moderated in the second as prices of meats and poultry declined; for the full year, food prices were up 4 percent, compared with a $5^{3} 4$-percent increase during 1969. The rate of increase in nonfood prices showed little change from 1969 to 1970 as an acceleration in durable goods prices-largely reflecting higher prices of new and used cars-was about offset by a more moderate rise for nondurable goods, especially apparel. However, 1970 saw acceleration in the price rise for all major service groups and the services component of the CPI rose $81 / 4$ percent as compared with $73 / 4$ percent in 1969. Household service costs and medical care costs rose a little faster than in 1969, and sharply rising local transit charges and plane and train fares increased transportation charges $11 \frac{1}{2}$ percent as compared with a 1969 rise of $7 \frac{3}{4}$ percent.

The $23 / 4$-percent rise in the wholesale index from the end of 1969 to the end of 1970 reflected increases in prices of industrial commodities. The overall stability of agricultural prices in 1970 contrasts sharply with the 1969 increase of more than $63 / 4$ percent. Within the agricultural group, higher prices for corn and other grains resulted from reports in mid-summer of blight in several major corn growing areas, but
this was largely offset by declines in livestock, poultry, and egg prices.

Industrial commodity prices were up $33 / 4$ percent during 1970 , about the same as the advance in 1969. It is relevant to note, however, that many industrial commodities are carried in the wholesale index at list price. Consequently, in a period when many transactions occur at prices below list, e.g., because of discounts, rebates, etc., the wholesale index may have an upward bias as a measure of price behavior.

Within major industry groups, there
were some notable differences in the behavior of prices. Shortages raised fuel and power prices more than 8 percent during 1970, more than double the 1969 increase. Also, machinery and equipment prices rose steadily and the increase for the year amounted to $41 / 2$ percent as compared with $33 / 4$ in 1969. On the other hand, the advance in metals and mineral prices slowed to 4 percent-less than half the 1969 ad-vance-and wood and lumber prices fell 4 percent.

# The Balance of Payments 

THE U.S. official reserve transactions balance showed a very sharp deterioration in 1970, reflecting an easing of monetary conditions in the United States and in the Eurodollar market while foreign monetary conditions remained firm. The liquidity balance, on the other hand, improved somewhat. The deficit, as recorded, was much smaller than in 1969. However, after adjustment for various special factors, it appears that the underlying liquidity deficit was probably not much smaller than the $\$ 41 / 2$ billion underlying deficit in 1969. The trade surplus grew but net outflows of private capital were larger.

Reflecting the large deficit in the U.S. official reserve transactions balance, large dollar gains were made by the United Kingdom early in the year as funds were drawn there by relatively high interest rates and a renewed confidence in sterling as the U.K. basic balance of payments strengthened. Later in the year, Germany made very large gains as the government's restrictive policies to control domestic inflation resulted in high interest rates. France, Canada, Japan and a number of other countries also gained dollars in 1970.

Despite the rather large international flows of short-term funds and the magnitude of the U.S. official reserve transactions deficit, the foreign exchange
markets were generally calm and orderly during 1970. Even the floating of the Canadian dollar beginning in late May was absorbed without undue difficulty. The relative stability was due, in part, to the realignment of European exchange rates in 1969.

The successful activation of the SDR plan in January 1970 also contributed to the stability of the international financial system. The deliberate creation of international reserve assets in this way reduces dependence on gold. The price of gold in private markets remained close to the official price during most of 1970 , although it rose to $\$ 37-$ $\$ 38$ per ounce toward the end of the year.

## The balances

The balance of payments on the liquidity basis was in deficit by $\$ 3.3$ billion, seasonally adjusted, for the first three quarters of 1970. Preliminary evidence suggests a moderate deficit in the fourth quarter. For the year as a whole the recorded deficit was probably slightly under $\$ 4$ billion, compared with $\$ 7$ billion in 1969. However, the liquidity balance has been distorted by special financial transactions-mostly shifts of funds held by foreign official agencies and by international and regional organizations between liquid and nonliquid categories-and by largely unrecorded flows of U.S. funds to the

Eurodollar market in the last two years that resulted in abnormally large "errors and omissions." (The outflow on this account averaged about $\$ 1$ billion per year from 1960 to 1968.) Also, the 1970 balance includes the initial allocation of SDR to the United States. Adjusting for these special factors, the year-toyear improvement appears to have been small.

In spite of this improvement, the official reserve transactions balance deteriorated sharply, from a $\$ 2.7$ billion surplus in 1969 to a deficit of $\$ 6.5$ billion in the first three quarters of 1970 and a deficit of probably over $\$ 91 / 2$ billion for the full year (including the SDR allocation). This swing largely reflected changes in monetary conditions here and abroad. In 1969, U.S. monetary policy was very restrictive and U.S. banks attracted a large amount of funds from the Eurodollar market through their foreign branches. The high Eurodollar rates, in turn, attracted funds out of foreign money markets, and foreign central banks lost reserves.

In 1970, monetary conditions in the United States eased sharply while foreign monetary conditions remained tight. The change in U.S. conditions led to a significant repayment of Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks. This was reinforced by the reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve Board in the fall of 1969 on Eurodollar borrowings in excess of a reserve-free base amount, and by the banks' success in developing an alternative domestic source of funds through the issuance of commercial paper by bank holding companies. The incentive for Eurodollar borrowing by U.S. banks was further reduced when Regulation Q ceilings were raised in January 1970 and, particularly, when ceilings were suspended in June on large CD's of short maturity.

The repayment of Eurodollar borrowings led to a sharp drop in Eurodollar rates and there were large flows of funds into foreign currencies, with the consequence that foreign central banks made large dollar gains. Toward the end of 1970, the Federal Reserve Board increased, from 10 to 20 percent, the marginal reserve requirement on U.S. banks' Eurodollar liabilities. This
was done to discourage U.S. banks from reducing their reserve-free base by further repayment of Eurodollar borrowings.

## Goods and services

On the basis of preliminary information, the nonmilitary merchandise trade balance in 1970 (adjusted to balance of payments definition) was in surplus by $\$ 2.2$ billion, an improvement of about $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion from 1969. The bulk of the gain was concentrated in trade with Western Europe; gains were also made with Japan and the developing countries.

Exports probably rose by over $\$ 51 / 2$ billion in 1970 , compared with a $\$ 2.9$ billion rise in 1969. The acceleration in 1970 reflected buoyant sales of agri-
cultural exports and jumbo jet aircraft, as well as the absence of a dock strike, which disrupted trade in 1969. The prices of internationally traded goods also rose quite rapidly in 1970 . Aside from these factors, strong economic activity abroad and the associated pressure on foreign capacity encouraged U.S. exports in both years. However, toward the end of 1970 , foreign economic activities tended to slow down, and exports weakened.

Imports rose about $\$ 4$ billion in 1970 , compared with $\$ 2.9$ billion in 1969 , partly reflecting the absence of various strikes that distorted imports in the two preceding years. After adjustment for such strikes, imports grew slightly less in 1970 than in 1969. Nevertheless, the increase in imports was somewhat stronger than might have been ex-

CHART 16
U.S. Balance of Payments


1. Liquidity balance excluding allocation of SDR, special financial transactions. and "abnormal" errors and ommisions (in 1969 and 1970).
2. Excluding transfers under military grants.
pected in view of the slowdown in the U.S. economy. The worldwide rise in prices of internationally traded goodspartly reflecting the revaluation of the German mark in October 1969 and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in 1970-was probably a major factor in the large increase in the dollar value of U.S. imports last year.

Earnings on U.S. investments abroad continued to grow in 1970, but this gain was partly offset by larger payments on foreign dollar holdings and other investments in the United States. Net outflows associated with military transactions were slightly higher than in 1969, reflecting a small decline in military sales and little change in military expenditures as a reduction in troop strength abroad and the closing of foreign bases were offset by higher salaries and other cost increases. The travel balance probably also deteriorated somewhat, but the balances on transportation and on other services were probably better. Thus, the overall surplus on goods and services may have improved by roughly the same amount as the gain in the trade surplus.

## Capital flows

Private capital flows, on balance, probably moved adversely in 1970 . For the first 9 months, there was a net deterioration of $\$ 0.7$ billion in recorded private U.S. and foreign capital transactions (other than changes in liquid liabilities and special financial transactions), compared with the corresponding period in 1969. This reflected an increased net outflow of U.S. corporate capital-associated with heavier plant and equipment spending by foreign affiliates-and a decrease in net foreign purchases of U.S. stocks-associated with the weak domestic stock market and the difficulties experienced by offshore mutual funds. These adverse factors were partly offset by a decline in net U.S. purchases of foreign securities. The pattern for the year as a whole will probably prove to have been similar to that for the first 9 months, if U.S. companies repatriated large amounts of funds at yearend as they did in 1968 and 1969.

## Regeional and State Personal Income: Third Quarter 1970

PERSONAL income rose in each of the eight regions and in 35 of the 50 States during the third quarter of 1970 . However, with consumer prices rising nearly 1 percent, real income was up in only two regions and 19 States as the economy nationwide continued sluggish.
For the United States as a whole, total personal income rose three-fourths of 1 percent. Gains were above the national average in the Plains and Southwest regions, approximately average in the Rocky Mouutain, Mideast, and Great Lakes regions, and quite small in the Southeast, Far West, and New England regions.

The top ranking increases in the

CHART 17
PERSONAL INCOME growth slowed last year




Rocky Mountain

Plains and Southwest reflected especially large gains in income from agriculture as well as above-average advances in most nonfarm income components. Below-average gains were widespread among income components in the New England, Far West, and Southeast regions; there were particularly sharp drops in manufacturing payrolls in New England and the Far West, and farm income was noticeably weak in the Southeast and Far West.

## Regional income changes over the last year

In the year from the third quarter 1969-the peak in business activityto the third quarter 1970 -the most recent period for which State information is available-personal income rose moderately in all regions, in 49 States (North Dakota was the exception) and the District of Columbia. The gain was $61 / 2$ percent nationally, while consumer prices (as measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures) rose nationally by $41 / 2$ percent. The income advance in all regions and in 44 States exceeded this price increase figure, at least by a modest amount.
The exceptions were Washington and Indiana, where income growth was about equal to the price rise, and Wyoming, South Dakota, Michigan, and North Dakota, where income grew less than the rise in prices. The income weakness in Wyoming and South and North Dakota reflected large declines in farm income which were only partly offset by gains in other components. The weakness in Washington and Michigan reflected drops in manufacturing payrolls, with the cutback in aerospace important in Washington. In Indiana, changes in most components of personal income were well below the national average.

## Comparison with 1969

The impact of the 1969-70 economic slowdown can be seen in a comparison of changes in personal income in the 12 months ending third quarter 1970 with changes in the preceding year. Such a
comparison eliminates the effects of most random and transitory developments (such as large retroactive social security and government wage payments, strikes, and short-term fluctuations in farm income) so that underlying cyclical effects become clearer.
As chart 17 and the tables show, the pace of the personal income advance

Table A.-Regional Change in Income, Selected Components

|  | Percent change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { I1I- } \\ 1968- \\ 1119- \\ 1969 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { III- } \\ \text { I1969- } \\ \text { III- } \\ 1970 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| United States: | 8.7 | 6.6 | -2.1 |
| Total personal income. Total excluding manufacturing wages |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.8 8.7 | 8.4 | $-1.9$ |
| Total excluding manufacturing |  |  |  |
|  | 8.88.7 | 8.75.3 |  |
| Total excluding transfers |  |  | -3. |
| Plains: |  |  |  |
| Total personal income . ........ | 8.6 | 4.9 | -3.7 |
| Total excluding manufacturing wages |  |  |  |
| Total exeluding farm income | 8.8 8.3 | 5.8 6.4 | -3.0 -1.9 |
| Total excluding manufacturing and farm income |  | 7.83.4 | -. 3 |
| Total excluding transfers. | 8.4 8.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total personal income.......... | 8.6 | 5.6 | . 0 |
| Total excluding manufacturing |  |  |  |
| Total excluding farm income | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | 8.25.6 | $-3.3$ |
| Total excluding manufacturing |  |  |  |
| and farm income......... | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | 8.34.3 | -4.5 |
| Total excluding transfers |  |  |  |
| Southeast: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total excluding manufacturing | 9.9 | 6.5 |  |
| Total excluding manufacturing | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | 7.6 6.8 | $-2.8$ |
| and farm income...--......... | 9.59.9 | 8.15.2 | -1.4 |
| Total excluding transfers |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total personal income.......... | 8.2 | 6.4 | -1.8 |
| Total excluding manufacturing |  |  |  |
| Total excluding farm income... | 8.8 8.2 | 6.1 | -1.8.3 |
| Total excluding manufacturing and farm income.......... |  |  |  |
| Total excluding trans | 8.88.0 | 9.1 5.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total personal income. | 8.2 | 7.1 | -1.1 |
| Total excluding manufacturing | 8.4 |  |  |
| Total excluding farm income |  | 8.6 7.1 | -1.1 |
| Total excluding manufacturing |  |  |  |
| and farm income. | 8.48.1 | 8.65.8 |  |
| Total excluding transfers |  |  | -2.3 |
|  |  |  | -1.1 |
| Total personal income | 9.3 | 8.2 |  |
| Total excluding manufacturing |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ | 8.5 | -1.7 |
| Total excluding manufacturing |  |  |  |
| and farm income.............. | 9.49.3 | 9.47.3 | .0-2.0 |
| Total excluding transfers |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -. 9 |
| Total personal income. | 8.0 | 7.1 |  |
| Total excluding manufacturing wages. | 8.3 | 7.4 |  |
| Total excluding farm income... | 8.4 |  | -1.1 |
| Total excluding manufacturing | 8.77.7 | 9.75.5 |  |
| Total excluding transfors |  |  | 1.0 -2.2 |
| Rocky Mountain: <br> Total personal income Total excluding manufacturing wages. $\qquad$ | 9.5 | 9.3 | . 2 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ | 9.98.8 | -. 4 |
| Total excluding farm income -- |  |  |  |
| Total excluding manufacturing and farm income. | 9.09.6 | 9.48.4 | -1.2 |
| Total excluding transfers |  |  |  |

slowed in the recent period in all regions and in all but six of the States. This slowing, both nationwide and in each of the regions, reflects mainly developments in manufacturing and farming, with transfers providing a partial offset. Table A highlights the effects of
these three income components. By showing income changes excluding the three components in varying combinations, the combined effects of the percent change in the component and its importance in the region's income structure are measured.

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

| State and region | 1969 |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | $\begin{gathered} \text { III-1968-1 } \\ \text { III-1969 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { III-1969- } \\ \text { III-1970 } \end{gathered}$ |
| United States. | 721,552 | 736,852 | 753,503 | 766,006 | 778,447 | 797,082 | 803,263 | 8.7 | 6.6 |
| New England. | 45,729 | 46,754 | 47,564 | 47,642 | 49,530 | 50,506 | 50,619 | 8.2 | 6.4 |
| Maine | 2,903 | 2,969 | 3,002 | 3,073 | 3,175 | 3,240 | 3,211 | 7.8 | 7.0 |
| New Hampshire. | 2,424 | 2,457 | 2,504 | 2,570 | 2,608 | 2,654 | 2, 681 | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| Vermont. | 1,374 | 1,404 | 1,442 | 1,483 | 1,529 | 1,545 | 1,572 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Massachusetts | 22, 212 | 22,784 | 23, 177 | 22, 716 | 23,953 | 24,755 | 24,782 | 8.9 | 6.9 |
| Rhode Island. | 3,414 | 3,507 | 3, 521 | 3,618 | 3,626 | 3,749 | 3,693 | 7.3 | 4.9 |
| Connecticut. | 13,402 | 13,633 | 13,918 | 14, 182 | 14,639 | 14,563 | 14,680 | 7.3 | 5.5 |
| Mideast | 170,551 | 174,297 | 178,013 | 181,936 | 184,666 | 188,997 | 190,615 | 8.2 | 7.1 |
| New York | 78,959 | 80, 599 | 82, 231 | 83, 746 | 85,549 | 87, 278 | 88, 102 | 8.2 | 7.1 |
| New Jersey. | 29, 103 | 29,962 | 30, 596 | 31, 587 | 31, 738 | 32, 513 | 32,775 | 8.0 | 7.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 42,071 | 42, 711 | 43, 551 | 44, 396 | 45,166 | 45, 846 | 46,217 | 8.1 | 6.1 |
| Delaware- | 2,144 $\mathbf{1 4 , 6 2 0}$ | 2,166 $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 6 0}$ | 2,239 $\mathbf{1 5 , 5 9 1}$ | 2,321 15,972 | 2,274 15,983 | 2,346 16837 | 2,346 16,960 4 | 7.6 9.4 | 4.8 8.8 |
| District of Columbia | 3,654 | 3,699 | 3,805 | 3,914 | 3,956 | 4,177 | 4,215 | 6.0 | 10.8 |
| Great Lakes | 152,749 | 155,080 | 158,093 | 161,032 | 162,819 | 165,391 | 166,893 | 8.6 | 5.6 |
| Michigan. | 33,992 | 34,623 | 35,387 | 36, 037 | 35, 372 | 36, 629 | 36,253 | 8.7 | 2.4 |
| Ohio... | 39, 188 | 39,753 | 40, 515 | 41, 224 | 42,093 | 42, 607 | 43, 104 | 8.8 | 6.4 |
| Indiana | 18, 337 | 18,652 | 19,048 | 19, 436 | 19,391 | 19,710 | 19,876 | 9.5 | 4.3 |
| Illinois. | 46, 369 | 46,857 | 47, 580 | 48, 554 | 49,836 | 50,057 | 50,963 | 8.2 | 7.1 |
| Wisconsin | 14,963 | 15, 195 | 15, 563 | 15, 781 | 16, 127 | 16, 388 | 16,697 | 8.2 | 7.3 |
| Plains | 54,780 | 55,381 | 57,428 | 58.710 | 59.749 | 59,384 | 60,250 | 8.6 | 4.9 |
| Minnesota | 13, 111 | 13, 118 | 13,584 | 13,979 | 14,179 | 14, 109 | 14, 297 | 8.8 | 5. 2 |
| Iowa. | 9,444 | 9,760 | 10,199 | 10,076 | 10,283 | 10,402 | 10,706 | 8.3 | 5.0 |
| Missouri. | 15,764 | 15,736 | 16,356 | 16, 483 | 17,024 | 16,922 | 17,150 | 7.5 | 4.9 |
| North Dakota | 1,766 | 1,836 | 1,881 | 1,926 | 1,942 | 1,855 | 1,841 | 15.8 | -2. 1 |
| South Dako | 1,974 | 1,925 | 1,963 | 2,116 | 2,206 | 2,087 | 2,016 | 5.9 | 2.7 |
| Nebraska | 5,010 | 5,182 | 5,174 | 5,553 | 5, 584 | 5,651 | 5,514 | 12.7 | 6.6 |
| Kansas | 7,711 | 7,824 | 8, 271 | 8,577 | 8, 531 | 8,358 | 8,726 | 7.7 | 5.5 |
| Southeast. | 124,908 | 127,672 | 131,158 | 132,221 | 134,366 | 138,993 | 139,643 | 9.9 | 6.5 |
| Virginia. | 14,809 | 15, 261 | 15,806 | 15,888 | 16, 103 | 16,840 | 16, 795 | 9.7 | 6.3 |
| West Virginia | 4,576 | 4,718 | 4,763 | 4, 884 | 4,915 | 5,040 | 5,099 | 6.4 | 7.1 |
| Kentucky. | 8,956 | 9,134 | 9, 340 | 9,378 | 9,460 | 9,911 | 9,992 | 8.7 | 7.0 |
| Tennessee | 10,889 | 11,114 | 11, 273 | 11, 480 | 11, 733 | 12,050 | 12,044 | 8.1 | 6.8 |
| North Carolina | 14,563 | 14, 933 | 15, 428 | 15, 196 | 15,838 | 16, 300 | 16, 430 | 11.0 | 6.5 |
| South Caroli | $\stackrel{6}{686}$ | 6,950 | 7,151 | 7, 184 | 7,361 | 7, 592 | 7,498 | 10.5 | 4.9 |
| Georgia | 13,772 | 14, 107 | 14,402 | 14,731 | 14,710 | 15, 215 | 15, 172 | 11.5 | 5. ${ }^{3}$ |
| Florida. | 21,367 | 21, 958 | 22,962 | 23, 296 | 23, 225 | 24,174 | 24,710 | 13.4 | 7.6 |
| Alabama | 8,887 | 9,000 | 9,227 | 9,350 | 9, 675 | 9,757 | 9,814 | 9.7 | 6.4 |
| Mississippi | 5,291 | 5,244 | 5,219 | 5,182 | 5,465 | 5,745 | 5,608 | 6.7 | 7.5 |
| Louisiana | 10,142 | 10,285 | 10,562 | 10,664 | 10,838 | 11,053 | 11, 214 | 6. 6 | 6. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Arkansas. | 4,870 | 4,968 | 5,025 | 4, 988 | 5,043 | 5,316 | 5,267 | 7.1 | 4.8 |
| South west. | 50,871 | 52,337 | 53,876 | 54,401 | 55,421 | 57,539 | 58,310 | 9.3 | 8.2 |
| Oklahoma. | 7,413 | 7,701 | 8,082 | 8,104 | 8,226 | 8,305 | 8,618 | 8.8 | 6.6 |
| Texas-Mexico | 35, 163 | 36, 225 | 36,997 | 37,448 | 38, 164 | 39, 756 | 40, 027 | 8.9 | 8.2 |
| New Mexico | 2,855 | 2,817 | 2,936 | 2,910 | 3, 047 | 3, 133 | 3,234 | 8.8 | 10.2 9.7 |
| Arizona- | 5,440 | 5,594 | 5,861 | 5,939 | 5,984 | 6,345 | 6, 431 | 12.9 | 9.7 |
| Rocky Mountain. | 15,607 | 15,985 | 16,168 | 16,507 | 16,707 | 17,485 | 17,667 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Montana | 2,102 | 2,085 | 2, 224 | 2, 278 | 2,251 | 2,297 | 2,359 | 11.3 | 6.1 |
| Idaho | 2,047 | 2,150 | 2,123 | 2, 162 | 2,173 | 2,282 | 2,288 | 11.6 | 7.8 |
| Wyoming | 1,036 | 1,067 | 1,075 | 1,113 | 1,163 | 1,133 | 1,114 | 6.4 | 3.6 |
| Colorado. | 7,389 | 7,585 | 7,590 | 7, 714 | 7,845 | 8,373 | 8,448 | 9.8 | 11.3 |
| Utah. | 3, 033 | 3,098 | 3,156 | 3,240 | 3,275 | 3,400 | 3,458 | 7.4 | 9.6 |
| Far West. | 102,249 | 105,141 | 106,828 | 108.976 | 110,563 | 113,971 | 114,420 | 8.0 | 7.1 |
| Washington. | 12,666 | 13,050 | 13, 206 | 13,448 | 13, 524 | 13, 771 | 13,798 | 8.0 | 4. 5 |
| Oregon- | 6,974 | 7,194 | 7,392 | 7,484 | 7,521 | 7,709 | 7, 888 | 9.8 | 6.7 |
| Nevada. | 1,896 | 1,995 | 2,084 | 2,174 | 2,144 | 2,233 | 2, 278 | 14.9 | 9.3 |
| California. | 80,713 | 82,902 | 84, 146 | 85,870 | 87, 374 | 90, 258 | 90,458 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Alaska | 1,199 | 1,241 | 1,262 | 1,329 | 1,372 | 1,425 | 1,394 | 12.1 | 10.4 |
| Hawail | 2,909 | 2,964 | 3,113 | 3,252 | 3,254 | 3, 391 | 3,452 | 11.2 | 10.9 |

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 disbursed to Government personnel sta-
tioned abroad.

Nationally, the personal income gain slowed by two percentage points. Manufacturing wage payments rose $81 / 2$ percent in the first period but showed no change in the second. There was a swing of similar magnitude in income from farming, from a $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent rise to a one-percent decline. Excluding income from manufacturing and farming, the growth rate of personal income was virtually the same in the two periods. This general pattern is evident in each of the eight regions.

Partly offsetting the fall-off in farming and manufacturing was a rise in transfer payments, reflecting both increased unemployment compensation payments and statutory increases in social security payments. The importance of transfers in bolstering income can be seen in the relatively sharp decline in the growth rate of income excluding transfers, both nationwide and in each of the regions.

Differential developments in farming and manufacturing income explain most of the regional differences in the sharpness of the deceleration in income growth. The slowing in the rate of personal income increase was most pronounced in the Plains, Great Lakes, Southeast, and New England regions and least pronounced in the Rocky Mountain region. (See table and chart.)

Farm income had been expanding rapidly in the earlier period in the Plains and Southeast where it is an important income source, but it declined last year. In the Great Lakes and New England-both heavy manufacturing areas-there were particularly large swings in factory wage and salary payments, from vigorous gains in the first period to declines in the second. The Great Lakes, New England, and Far West were the only regions to show a decline in manufacturing payrolls in the past year.

In the Rocky Mountain area farm income grew vigorously in both periods, with the expansion somewhat greater in the second than in the first. Also helping to maintain income growth in that region were the strength in most nonfarm income components and the relatively modest fall in the growth rate of manufacturing payrolls.

# Personal Consumption Expenditures in the 1963 Input-Output Study 

TABLE 1 presents a cross-classification of 1963 personal consumption expenditures (PCE) by the functional categories used in the national income and product accounts and the industry categories used in the 1963 input-output study. The table extends the data from the 1963 study by providing information on the industrial composition of PCE and on the separate costs of trade and transportation associated with each category. ${ }^{1}$ Similar statistics for 1958, with a description of the data and a discussion of uses, were published in "Personal Consumption Expenditures in the 1958 Input-Output Study," by Nancy W. Simon, Survey of Current Business, October 1965.
The 1963 figures for personal consumption expenditures as now published in the national income and product accounts differ from PCE as shown in table 1 because the former have not yet been revised to conform to the input-output calculations. The forthcoming benchmark revisions of the national income and product accounts, which will incorporate these calculations, may in turn result in some modifications of the input-output information presented here.

[^7]Aggregate PCE has the same value in the income and product accounts and the input-output accounts, but there are important classification differences. In the income and product accounts, consumption expenditures are classified by function; in the input-output accounts, they are classified by producing industry. For example, food purchases in GNP are broken down into four functional categories: "food purchased for off-premise consumption"; "purchased meals and beverages"; "food furnished government (including military) and commercial employees"; and "food produced and consumed on farms". In the input-output transactions table, ${ }^{2}$ on the other hand, food purchases are not explicitly shown. However, the PCE column of that table includes flows from the various industries that produce and distribute food, such as livestock and livestock products, forestry and fishery products, food and kindred products, transportation, and trade.
In GNP, personal consumption expenditures (like all final purchases) are valued in the prices paid by the purchaser. "Food purchased for off-premise consumption," for example, reflects prices actually paid in retail food stores and thus includes all costs to the consumer, including the costs of transportation and wholesale and retail distribution. In the interindustry transactions table, on the other hand, goods and services are valued at the prices that producers charge. Thus, in the case of items destined for personal consumption, the values that appear in the PCE column of the interindustry transactions table reflect producers' prices. The costs

[^8]of transportation, trade (measured as gross margins, i.e., operating expenses plus profits), and certain types of insurance which are necessary to bring goods to consumers are shown in the PCE column as consumer purchases from the transportation, trade, and insurance industries. The entries in the transportation and trade rows of the PCE column of the interindustry transactions table thus include the cost of transporting and marketing all items purchased by persons.
Table 1 provides a bridge between the GNP accounts and the interindustry transactions table in the treatment of PCE. It shows 1963 expenditures in each of the 83 functional categories into which PCE is classified in the income and product accounts. For each category, the table shows the breakdown of expenditures by input-output industry in producers' prices, plus each element of margin-the cost of transportation, trade, and insurance-which is added to arrive at the PCE category value, which is in purchasers' prices. The identifying numbers for the PCE categories are the ones used in table 2.5 in the annual income and product accounts published each July. The inputoutput industry code numbers, used to identify producing industries, are shown below in table A with the associated industry titles and definitions in terms of the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification. ${ }^{3}$

[^9]As an example, "shoes and other footwear" (PCE category II-1) has a value in table 1 of $\$ 2,840$ million in producers' prices. The industrial composition of this value can be seen by reading down the first column: $\$ 359$ million of rubber footwear from industry $32, \$ 2,352$ million of leather footwear from industry 34 , etc. The total transportation margin of $\$ 42$ million for the entire category, shown in the second column, is the sum of the individual transportation costs associated with the output of each producing industry; e.g., $\$ 9$ million was the cost of transporting the products of industry 32 to consumers; $\$ 23$ million was the cost of transporting the products of industry 34 to consumers, and so on. The costs of wholesale and retail distribution are in the third column. It shows, for example, that $\$ 225$ million was the cost of distributing the products of industry 32. Purchases of insurance (from industry 70), shown in the next to last column, are shown separately only to the extent that they apply to imported goods.

The sum of the transportation, trade, and insurance margins, added to the $\$ 2,840$ million producers' value, equals the purchasers' value of $\$ 4,791$ million for the PCE category "shoes and other footwear." The industrial composition of this total is shown in the last column.
An industry may appear in more than one PCE category in table 1. Industry 32 (rubber and miscellaneous plastics products), for example, appears in 12 of the 83 PCE categories. To obtain the total allocation of any particular industry's output to PCE, it is necessary to sum the several entries for the industry in table 1.
produced to the industry to which they are primary; they are added to the output of the latter industry. Under the redefinition convention, secondary products and their associated inputs are subtracted from the industry in which they are produced and added to the industry to which they are primary.
Consumer purchases of scrap, used, or secondhand goods (industry 83) in producers' prices are shown net, i.e., as purchases by the personal sector from the other final demand sectors less personal sales to other final demand sectors. (Sales within the personal sector do not affect the first column of table 1 because they cancel.) However, the trade margin has been measured on all sales of used goods-both within the personal sector and between persons and other sectorsthe personal sector and between persons and other sectorsDigitize This margin is usually the largest part of the value of used http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Table A.-Industry Classification Used in the 1963 Input-Output Study


Note.-The SIC codes incorporate the 1958 and 1963 supplements to the 1957 SIC.
goods in purchasers' prices. Thus, purchases in 1963 of used furniture (part of category $V-1$ ) from industry 83 amounted to $\$ 157$ million, of which $\$ 148$ million was margin. The value of $\$ 10$ million in producers' prices represents the small net purchase by persons of used furniture from other final demand sectors.
Nearly every PCE category shows some purchases from the import industry (80). Under the convention adopted in the 1963 study, imports purchased by the final demand sectors are shown as direct purchases from the import row. (On the other hand, imports used for further processing, if they are similar to domestic goods, are transferred to the domestic industry producing similar goods and distributed along with the domestic production of those goods. Imports
used for further processing which have no domestic counterpart are shown in the input-output transactions table as direct purchases by the processing industry from the import industry.)
Excise and sales taxes are included in the value of sales of the industry which is liable for the tax. Therefore, excise taxes levied on the producer are part of the producers' value of the output, and retail excise and sales taxes are part of the retail trade margin.
The margin shown in table 1 for the insurance industry covers only the cost of insuring imported commodities as they move from the foreign port to the domestic port. Insurance on domestic products while in transit is included in the transportation margin.

Table 1.-Industrial Composition of Personal Consumption Expenditures, by PCE Category, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 1963

| Producing industry number ! | Allocations to PCE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pro- ducers' prices | Trans-portation (industry 65) | Trade <br> (indus- <br> try 69) | Insurance (industry 70) | Purchasers' prices |
| I-1. Food purchased for off-premise consumption (n.d.c.) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 45,458 \\ 1,208 \\ 1,764 \end{array}$ | 1,66664 | 18,748259 | 40 | 65,877 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,531 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 445 | 1,721 | 0 | 3,929 |
| 3. | 329 | 42 | 139 | 0 | 511 |
| 10. | 2 | 1 | (*) | 0 | 3 |
| 14. | 40,974 | 930 | 15, 364 | 0 | 57, 268 |
| 27. | 10 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 19 |
| 65. | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 78. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 80. | 1,141 | 184 | 1,257 | 4 | 2,586 |


II-4. Standard clothing issued to military personnel (n.d.c.)



II-8. Other clothing, accessories, and jewelry (a.)


II-1. Shoes and other footwear (n.d.c.)

| Total | 2,840 | 42 | 1,909 | (*) | 4,791 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32. | 359 | 9 | , 225 | 0 | 592 |
| 34. | 2, 352 | 23 | 1, 543 | 0 | 3,917 |
| 80 | 129 | 11 | 136 | (*) | 276 |
| 83. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |

II-2. Shoe cleaning and repair (a.)


II-3a. Women's and children's clothing and accessories except foot wear (n.d.c.)

| Total | 10,007 | 102 | 6,122 | 1 | 16,232 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16. | 271 | 3 | 318 | 0 | 592 |
| 17. | 7 | (*) | 6 | 0 | 14 |
| 18. | 8,923 | 70 | 5,070 | 0 | 14, 063 |
| 19. | 39 | (*) | , 20 | 0 | -60 |
| 24. | 41 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 71 |
| 26. | 17 | (*) | 8 | 0 | 24 |
| 32. | 15 | (*) | 7 | 0 | 22 |
| 34. | 428 | 10 | 319 | 0 | 758 |
| 64. | 74 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 123 |
| 80. | 213 | 15 | 269 | 1 | 498 |
| 83. | -21 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 8 |

Table 1.-Industrial Composition of Personal Consumption Expenditures, by PCE Category, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 1963-Continued
[Millions of dollars]

|  | Allocations to PCE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Producing industry number | Producers' prices | Trans-portation indus- try 65 ) | Trade (industry 69) |  | Purchasers prices |


|  | Allocations to PCE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Producing incustry number 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { ducers } \\ & \text { prices } \end{aligned}$ | Transtion (indus | Trade (industry 69) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Insur- } \\ & \text { ance } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { inv } 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pur- } \\ & \text { chasers' } \\ & \text { prices } \end{aligned}$ |


| Producing industry number ${ }^{1}$ | Allocations to PCE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Producers' prices | Trans-portation (indus- try 65) | Trade (indus- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Insur- } \\ & \text { ance } \\ & \text { (indus- } \\ & \text { try 70) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pur- } \\ & \text { chasers } \\ & \text { prices } \end{aligned}$ |


| VII-4. Expense of handling life insurance (8.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70. Total | 4,067 4,023 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 4,067 |
| VII-5. Legal services (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73......... | 2,308 2,308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,308 2,308 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,308 |

VII-6. Funeral and burial expenses (s.)


| Total | 16,166 | 419 | 5,726 | - | 22,313 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 59 | 15, 341 | 377 | 3, 409 | 0 | 19, 127 |
| 61. | 602 | 9 | 151 | 0 | 762 |
| 80. | 378 | 33 | 246 | 2 | 660 |
|  | -156 | 0 | 1,919 | 0 | 1,764 |
| VIII-1b. Tires, tubes, accessories, and parts (d.c.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,805 | 51 | 1,154 |  | 3,010 |
|  | 15 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 13 | 0 |  |
| ${ }^{19}$ | 88 | ${ }^{(*)} 8$ | 19 40 | 0 | ${ }^{56}$ |
| ${ }_{29}^{27}$ | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 <br> 1 | 40 16 | 0 | 132 40 |
| ${ }_{32}^{29}$ | 1,200 | 31 | 709 | 0 | 1,941 |
| 36. | 1 | (*) | $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ |  | 1 |
| 42. | 10 | (*) |  | - | 16 |
| 50. | 2 | (*) | 2 |  | 4 |
| 52. | 59 |  | 28 | 0 | 88 |
| 55. | 31 | (*) | 18 | 0 | 49 |
|  | 107 |  | 49 | 0 | 159 |
| 57. | $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ | 0 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 0 | (*) |
|  | 231 | 4 | 158 | 0 | 393 |
|  | 39 |  | 39 | 0 | 79 |
|  |  | ${ }^{(*)} 0$ | $\stackrel{1}{5}$ | 0 | 22 |
|  | -35 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 2 |

VIII-le. Automobile repair, greasing, washing, parking,


| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { 31_-......... } \end{array}$ | 6,177 6,177 0 | 587 587 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,998 \\ 6,936 \\ 2,98 \end{array}$ | 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,701 \\ 13,699 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

VIII-1e. Bridge, tunnel, ferry, and road tolls (g.)


VIII-1f. Automobile insurance premiums less claims paid (s.)

| Total | 2,047 | 0 0 | 0 <br> 2,047 <br> 0 | 2,047 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Table 1.-Industrial Composition of Personal Consumption Expenditures, by PCE Category, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 1963-Continued

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Producing industry number ${ }^{1}$ | Allocations to PCE |  |  |  |  | Producing industry number ${ }^{1}$ | Allocations to PCE |  |  |  |  | Producing industry number ${ }^{1}$ | Allocations to PCE |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pro- ducers' prices | Trans-portation (industry 65) | Trade (industry 69 ) |  | Pur chasers' prices |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { ducers' } \\ \text { prices } \end{gathered}$ | Trans-portation (industry 65) | Trade (industry 69) | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Insur- } \\ \text { ance } \\ \text { (indus- } \\ \text { try 70) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Purchasers' prices |  | Producers prices | Trans-portation (industry 65) | Trade (industry 69) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pur- } \\ \text { chasers } \\ \text { prices } \end{gathered}$ |
| VIII-2a. Street and electric railway and local bus (s.) |  |  |  |  |  | IX-4. Wheel goods, durable toys, sport equipment, boats, and pleasure aircraft (d.c.) |  |  |  |  |  | IX-12. Other recreation (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65......- | 1,315 1,315 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,315 1,315 | 13......... | 1,314 76 68 | 37 1 1 | 828 58 57 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }_{0}$ | 2,180 134 | 7 Total | 1,874 113 429 295 | 3 3 0 0 | 35 33 0 0 | (*) $\begin{array}{r}\text { ( } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 1,912 148 429 295 |
| VIII-2b. Taxicabs (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 4 16 16 | 0 | 11 |  | 793 <br> 237 <br> 29 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 793 797 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 43. | 125 | 3 | 20 | 0 | $\begin{array}{r}42 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65......... | 595 595 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 595 595 | 60. | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 366 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(*)} 19$ | 151 | 0 | 535 | X-1. Private higher education (8.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIII-2c. Rail way (commutation) (8.) |  |  |  |  |  | 64 | 369 | 7 | 312 | 0 | 687 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 0 | 0 |  | 5 | Total | 2,047 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,047 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | 6 | 53 41 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 0$ | 119 41 |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Total | 130 | 0 | 0 |  | 130 | IX-5. Radio and TV receivers, records, and musical instruments (d.c.) |  |  |  |  |  | X-2. Priv | element | ary and s | econdary | schools |  |
|  | 130 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIII-3a. Railway (excluding commutation) and sleeping and parlor car ( $\mathbf{s .}$.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | 1,673 |  | 0 | 0 | 1,6731,673 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,384 \\ 7,981 \\ 176 \\ 42 \\ 174 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (*) \\ { }^{*}{ }_{59}^{65} \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \left.{ }^{*}\right)^{3} \\ \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,243 \\ 5 \\ 966 \\ 94 \\ 27 \\ 104 \\ 4 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (*) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \text { (*) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,692 \\ 13 \\ 3,006 \\ 271 \\ 70 \\ 282 \\ 8 \\ 43 \end{array}$ |  |  | 0 | 0 0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X-3. Other private education and research (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{264}{264}$ | 0 |  |  | ${ }_{264}^{264}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77.......-- | ${ }_{992}^{992}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9992 |
| VIII-3b. Intercity bus (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65.......... | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 290 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0 | 00 | 290290 | IX-6. Radio and TV repair (s.) |  |  |  |  |  | XI. Religious and welfare activities (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77...atal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 72....-.al | $\begin{aligned} & 904 \\ & 904 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5,332 $\mathbf{5 , 3 3 2}$ | 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | $\mathbf{5 , 3 3 2}$ $\mathbf{5 , 3 3 2}$ |

VIII-3c. Airline (s.)

| 65 Total | 924 924 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | ${ }_{924}^{924}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

VIII-3d. Other intercity transportation (s.)


IX-1. Books and maps (d.c.)

| Total | 986 | 12 | 415 | (*) | 1,413 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | 936 | 8 | 373 | 0 | 1,316 |
| 80 | 50 | 4 | 29 | (*) | 84 |
| 83. | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 |


| Total | 1,747 | 36 | 685 | 0 | 2,468 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $26 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1,770 | 36 | 682 | 0 | 2,488 |
| $80 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 5 | $\left(^{*}\right)$ | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| $83 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | -28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -28 |

## IX-3. Nondurable toys and sport supplien (n.d.c.)


(d.c.) Durable commodities
(n.d.c.) Nondurable commodities.
${ }^{(S}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. Industry number relates to the industry codes used for the summary version of the 1963
input-output study. For name and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coverage of
input-output study. For
-ach
FADAustry, see table $A$.

IX-4. Wheel goods, durable toys, sport equipment,

| IX-7. Flo wers, seeds, and potted plants (n.d.c.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 403 | 39 | 549 | 0 | 991 |
| $02 \ldots \ldots . .$. | 388 | 39 | 549 | 0 | 975 |
| 04 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { IX-8b. Admissions to legitimate theaters and opera and } \\
& \text { entertainments of nonprofit institutions (except athletics) } \\
& \text { en }
\end{aligned}
$$ entertainments of nonprofit institutions (except athletics) $\xrightarrow{(\mathbf{s} .)}$



IX-8c. Admissions to spectator sports (s.)


IX-9. Clubs and fraternal organizations except insurance (s.)

| 77..-.-.at | 808 808 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 808 808 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IX-10. Commercial participant amusements (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65........... | 1,595 106 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 1,595 106 |
|  | 1,489 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,489 |
| IX-11. Pari-mutuel net receipts (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 694 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 694 |
| 76. | 694 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 694 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& - \\
& 65 \\
& 80 \\
& \mathbf{x} 1 \\
& - \\
& 80
\end{aligned}
$$

XII-2. Expenditures abroad by U.S. Government personnel (military and civilian) (n.d.c.)

| 80.....-..al | 779 779 | 0 | 191 191 | 0 | ${ }_{971}^{971}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

XII-3. Expenditures in the United States by foreigners


XII-4. Personal remittances in kind to foreigners (n.d.c.)


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total personal consumption expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 290,743 | 4,395 | 80,391 | 11 | 375,540 |
| Durable commodities (d.c.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 33,937 | 942 | 18,027 | 5 | 52,911 |


| Nondurable commodities (n.d.c.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 102,162 | 3,445 | 62,299 | 6 | 167,912 |
| Services (s.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 154,645 | 7 | 65 | (*) | 154,717 |

2. Imported cars appear as a purchase from the import industry (number 80). In the 1958 nput-output data, imported cars were a purchase from the motor vehicle industry (number ${ }_{59}$ inpu.
Nore.-Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
(Continued from page 16)

## Implications for statistics

We need, can obtain, and should obtain additional information, including statistics, on many aspects of American life that affect welfare. We can and should explore ways of presenting and analyzing such information in a comprehensible form. Some of this research could well be performed by individuals familiar with estimation of the national accounts, because some of the statistical
and conceptual problems are similar. However, we cannot obtain a comprehensive index of welfare.

There are likely to be pressures to make ad hoc changes in the existing national product measures that, it is supposed, will move the national product series closer to a complete welfare measure in one way or another. Such suggestions should be welcomed if they improve the measurement of the Na tion's output. I would myself urge regular publication of series for NNP
and national income, as well as GNP, in constant prices. But some suggestions to change the measurement of national product will derive from confusion between an output measure and a comprehensive welfare measure. Such proposals must be rejected. GNP and NNP cannot be transformed into a comprehensive welfare measure. Efforts to do so can only impair their usefulness for the very important purposes of both long-term and short-term analysis that they now serve well.

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 to revised annual data are available upon request.

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| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1967 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV $\mathrm{p}_{1}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oross national product, total † | 793.9 | 865.0 | 931.4 | 815.9 | 834.9 | 858. 1 | 875.8 | 891.4 | 907.6 | 923.7 | 942.6 | 951.7 | 959.5 | 971.1 | 985.5 | 990.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, total....do...- | 492.1 | 535.8 | 577.5 | 502.5 | 519.7 | 529.1 | 543.8 | 550.8 | 561.8 | 573.3 | 582.1 | 592.6 | 603.1 | 614.4 | 622.1 | 627.6 |
| Durable goods, total | 73.1 | 84.0 | 90.0 | 75.3 | 79.9 | 82.6 | 86.7 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 90.6 | 89.5 | 90.8 | 89.1 | 91.9 | 91.2 | 85.4 |
| Automobiles and parts......--...-.-.-.-.-.- do | 30.5 | 37.2 | 40.3 | 31. 1 | 34.9 | 36.0 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40. 2 | 41.1 | 37.7 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 32.8 |
| Furniture and household equipment ......do...- | 31. 4 | 34.6 | 36.7 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 35.8 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 38.5 |
| Nondurable goods, total $9 . .$. | 215.0 | 230.2 | 245.8 | 217.1 | 225.6 | 227. 6 | 232, 6 | 234.8 | 239.2 | 244.0 | 248.1 | 252.0 | 258.8 | 262.6 | 265.8 | 271.7 |
|  | 42.3 | 46. 1 | 49.9 | 42.5 | 44.8 | 45.2 | 47. 1 | 47. 2 | 47.9 | 50.0 | 50.7 | 50.9 | 51.3 | 51.8 | $\begin{array}{r}52.3 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ | 53. 7 |
| Food and beverages...---.-.---------.-. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 108.5 | 115.1 | 121. 7 | 109.5 | 112.7 | 114.7 | 116.1 | 117.0 | 119.1 | 120.8 | 122.4 | 124. 6 | 128.8 | 131.2 | 132.3 | 134.5 23.4 |
|  | 17.6 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 23.4 |
|  | 204.0 | 221.6 | 241.6 | 210.1 | 214.2 | 218.9 | 224.5 | 229.0 | 233.5 | 238.7 | 244.5 | 249.8 | 255. 2 | 259.9 | 265.1 | 270.5 |
| Household operation.-..--------.-.-.-. - do. | 29.1 | 31.2 | 33.9 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 30.8 | 31.5 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 36.9 92.6 | 37.4 95.0 |
|  | 71.8 | 77. 4 | 84. 0 | 73. 7 | 75. 2 | 76. 6 | 77.9 | 79.8 | 81. 4 | 83.0 | 84.7 | 87.0 | 89.0 | 90.8 | 92.6 | 95.0 18.5 |
|  | 14.5 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Gross private domestic investment, total.... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 116.6 | 126.5 | 139.8 | 123.9 | 119.8 | 127.3 | 126.5 | 132.6 | 136.0 | 139.3 | 143.8 | 140.2 | 133.2 | 134.3 | 138.3 | 137.5 |
|  | 108.4 | 118.9 | 131. 4 | 113.0 | 117.2 | 117.0 | 118.3 | 123.3 | 128.7 | 131.4 | 132.4 | 133.0 | 131.6 | 131.2 | 132.7 | 133.4 |
|  | 83.3 | 88.7 | 99.3 | 84.1 | 88.3 | 86.4 | 88.3 | 91. 6 | 95.7 | 97.5 | 101.5 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.8 35.3 | 103.6 35.0 | 101.4 34.6 |
| Structures. | ${ }_{55}^{28.0}$ | 29.6 | 33.8 65.5 | 28.0 56.2 | 29.8 58.5 | 28.9 57 5 | 29.4 59.0 | 30.3 61.3 | 32.6 63.1 | 32.3 65.2 | 35.2 66.3 | 35.1 67.5 | 35.7 66.9 | 35.3 67.5 | 38.0 68.6 | 34.6 66.8 |
| Producers' durable equipm | 55.3 25.1 | 59.1 30.3 | 65.5 32.0 | 56.2 28.8 | 58.5 28.8 | 57.5 30.6 | 59.0 29.9 | 61.3 31.7 | 63.1 33.0 | 65. ${ }^{\text {33, }} 9$ | 66.3 31.0 | 67.5 30.4 | 29.1 | 67.5 28.4 | 69.2 29.2 | 32.0 |
|  | 24.5 | 29.7 | 31.5 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 30.1 | 29.4 | 31.1 | 32.4 | 33.3 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 28.6 | 31.4 |
|  | 8.2 | 7. 6 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 11.3 | 7. 2 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 5. 5 | 4. 1 |
|  | 7.5 | 7. 5 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 6.5 | . 9 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 3.6 |
| Net exports of goods and services....-.------do...- | 5. 2 | 2.5 | 1. 9 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4. 1 | 4. 2 | 2. 7 |
|  | 46.2 | 50.6 | 55. 5 | 46. 8 | 47.7 | 50.7 | 53.2 | 50.9 | 47.8 | 57.2 | 58.3 | 58.8 | 61.1 | 62.8 | 62.8 58.8 | 62.6 59.9 |
|  | 41.0 | 48.1 | 53.6 | 42.8 | 45.9 | 47.3 | 49.8 | 49.5 | 46.5 | 55.9 | 55.6 | 56.2 | 57.6 | 58.7 | . 6 |  |
| Gort. purchases of goods and services, total..do...- | 180.1 | 200.2 | 212.2 | 186.5 | 193.6 | 198.3 | 202.1 | 206. 7 | 208.5 | 209.9 | 214.1 | 216.3 | 219.6 | 218.4 | 221. 0 | 223.2 |
|  | 90.7 | 99.5 | 101.3 | 93.6 | 96.4 | 98.9 | 100.7 | 101,9 | 100.9 | 99.8 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 99.7 | 98.6 | 98.4 |
|  | 72.4 | 78.0 | 78.8 | 74.7 | 76.3 | 77.8 | 78.6 | 79.2 | 78.6 | 77.9 | 79.8 | 78.8 | 79.3 | 76. 8 | 75.8 | 74.6 |
|  | 89.4 | 100.7 | 110, 8 | 92.9 | 97.2 | 99.4 | 101.4 | 104.7 | 107.5 | 110.1 | 111.6 | 114.2 | 117.4 | 118. 7 | 122.4 | 124.8 |
| By major type of product: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 900.2 |  |  |  | 957.9 | 968.1 | 980.0 | 986.8 |
|  | 785.7 390.7 | 857.4 422.9 | 422.9 451.6 | 805.9 395.0 | 832.3 411.6 | 847.8 417.8 | 867.6 429.0 | 882.1 433.3 | 440.9 | 915.9 448.8 | 454.9 | 944.5 461.7 | 465.5 | 471.8 | 474.2 | 470.4 |
|  | 156.5 | 170.4 | 183. 9 | 158.5 | 165. 2 | 168.0 | 173.1 | 175.3 | 180.5 | 182.7 | 184.8 | 187. 4 | 185.5 | 188.5 | 188.3 | 179.0 |
|  | 234.2 | 252.5 | 267.7 | 236.5 | 246.4 | 249.8 | 255.9 | 258.0 | 260.4 | 266. 1 | 270.1 | 274.3 | 280.0 | 283.3 | 286.0 | 291.4 |
| Services | 316.5 | 347.1 | 377.6 | 328.4 | 334.7 | 343.1 | 352.2 | 358.4 | 364.8 | 372, 3 | 383.0 | 390.3 | 400.1 | 405.8 | 413.2 | 42.2 |
|  | 78.6 | 87.4 | 93.8 | 82.5 | 86.0 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 90.5 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 93.3 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 90.4 | 92.6 | 94.2 |
| Change in business inventories..----------do | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 5. 5 | 4. 1 |
|  | 4.7 | 5. 7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 7. 2 | 5. 6 | 6. 7 | 7.9 | 5.3 | -. 3 | $-1.9$ | 5. 2 | -4.5 |
|  | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.9 | . 1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1. 9 | 5.0 | . 3 | 8. 6 |
| GNP in constant (1958) dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 675.2 | 707.2 | 727.1 | 683.6 | 693.5 | 705. 4 | 712.6 | 717.5 | 722.1 | 726.1 | 730.9 | 729.2 | 723.8 | 724.9 | 727.4 | 721.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures, | 430.1 | 452.3 | 467.7 | 434.3 | 445.0 | 448.4 | 457.7 | 458.1 | 463.3 | 467.1 | 468.7 | 471.7 | 474.0 | 478.1 | 479.6 | 477.1 |
|  | 72.9 | 81.4 | 84.9 | 74. 0 | 78.1 | 80.2 | 83.9 | 83.2 | 84.9 | 85.7 | 84.1 | 84.9 | 82.7 | 84.9 | 83.6 | 77.1 211.2 |
|  | 190.2 | 196.5 | 201.2 | 190.3 | 195. 5 | 194.9 | 197.9 | 197.6 | 199.7 | 200.9 | 201. 9 | 202.4 | 205.6 | 206.6 | 208. 2 | 211. 2 |
|  | 167.0 | 174.4 | 181.6 | 169.9 | 171.3 | 173.2 | 175.9 | 177.4 | 178.7 | 180.5 | 182.7 | 184.4 | 185.8 | 186.6 | 187.8 | 188.8 |
| Gross private domestic investment, total.....do...- | 101.2 | 105.7 | 111.3 | 105.1 | 101. 3 | 107.1 | 105.1 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 111.5 | 114.1 | 110.0 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 104.1 | 101.8 |
|  | 93.5 | 98.8 | 104.1 | 95.9 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 101. 0 | 103.6 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 103.9 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 98.3 |
|  | 73.2 | 75.5 | 80.8 | 72.9 | 76.1 | 73.8 | 74.9 | 77.1 | 79.3 | 80.2 | 81. 9 | 82.1 | 80.9 | 80.2 | 79.6 | 76.6 |
|  | 20.4 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 22.3 9 | 21.8 | 20.7 1.3 | 20.0 | 20.0 4.6 | 21.7 3.5 |
| Change in business inventories...--.-.-.-.-. - do...- | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| Net exports of goods and services......-........do | 3.6 | . 9 | . 2 | 2.1 | . 8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | $-.2$ | $-.4$ | $-.3$ | . 8 | . 9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Govt. purchases of goods and services, total._do.--- | 140.2 | 148.3 | 147.8 | 142.2 | 146. 4 | 148.5 | 148. 3 | 150.0 | 149.5 | 147.9 | 147.3 | 146. 6 | 145.0 | 141.3 | 140.6 | 140.5 65.8 |
|  | 74.7 | 78.7 | 75. 7 | 75.5 | 77.5 | 79.1 | 78.9 | 79.4 | 78.0 | 75.8 | 75.2 | 73.8 | 71.1 | 67.8 | 66. 2 | 65.8 74.7 |
|  | 65.5 | 69.6 | 72.1 | 66.7 | 68.9 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 72.1 | 72.9 | 73, 8 | 73.5 | 74.4 | 7.7 |

p. 17 ff . of the July 1970 SURVEy); revisions prior to May 1969 for personal income appear on p. 26 fi. of the July 1970 SURVEy. of Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1963 | 1969 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  | 1971 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV ${ }^{3}$ | I |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series—Continued

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT－Con． Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates


Compensation of employees，total．
Wages and salaries，total Private
Militar
Government civilian． Supplements to wages and salaries Proprietors income，tosial
Business and professional Busin


Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust－ By broad industry groups： Financial institutions．
 Manufacturing，total．
 Durable goods industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－－ Transportation，communication，and public
utilities．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． All other industries．

Corporate profits before tax，total Corporate profits tax liability． corporate profits after tax Undistributed profit Inventory valuation adjustment ．．．．－do． DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME $\dagger$ Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates Personal income，total
Less：Personal tax and nontax payments．．．．．do Equals：Disposable personal income ． Less：Personal outlays $\oplus$－
Equals：Personal saving $\qquad$ do－．．．
do－． NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
Unadjusted quarterly or annual totals：
 Nondurable goods industries Nonmanufacturing Mining Air transportation Other transportat Public utilities． Electric－－．－－ Communication $\qquad$


Seas．adj．qtrly．totals at annual rates：$\ddagger$ Manufacturin．





Air transportation Other transportation Public utilities Electric．－－－－
Gas and other Communication Commercial and other

U．S．BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{2}$
Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted （Credits + ；debits - ）
Exports of goods and services（excl．transters under military grants）－－．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {do }}$ Merchandise，adjusted，excl．military＿－．．．．－do－
Transfers under military sales contracts．．．do Income on U．S．investments abroad．．．．．．．．do

Imports of goods and services．
Merchandise，adjusted，excl．military
Military expenditures．
Income on foreign investments in the $\mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}$ do
Unilateral transfers，net（excl military ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
transfers to foreigners（ - ）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．inil．$\$$

|  |  |  <br>  |  | 品 <br> －ールーのいか | － |  जロッリ0 | $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ |  <br>  | － | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ！ |  <br>  |  |  －wownon | $\stackrel{N}{0}$ |  いーがか | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |  い○ール $\omega \infty$－ | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\xrightarrow{-1}$ |
|  |  |  <br>  | osoceso <br>  |  चかoverno | 录守 | Nッチヨ゙N $-0000$ | － |  ○かものカーロー00 | c | － |
|  |  <br>  |  |  | 品品式出思品 $\Leftrightarrow \rightarrow-\omega \omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er: } \\ & \text { cir } \end{aligned}$ | Nos do uromos | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |  <br>  |  | －80 |
|  |  <br>  |  |  $0 \infty+\infty$ | 由osurccoos | $\begin{gathered} \text { N:- } \\ \text { wo } \end{gathered}$ | ※が心ひ $000 N \infty$ | － |  wonncorosono | cros | － |

Dec． 1970 and $J^{p}$ Preliminary．${ }^{1}$ Estimates（corrected for systematic biases）for Oct．－ expenditures for the year 1970 appear on D． 15 of the Dec． 1970 Surver．${ }_{2}$ Includes com－ munication． 3 See note 1 on p．S－1．pisee corresponding note on p．S－1．of includes inventory valuation adjustment．$\quad \ddagger$ Revised serries；explanation of revisions and annual gitized forfatariterly data back to 1947 appear on pp． 25 ff ．of the Jan． 1970 Surver；see also pp． 19 Digitized forff．of the Feb． 1970 SURVEr．©Personal outlays comprise personal consumption expendi http：／／fraser．stlouisfed．org

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notesare as shownin the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1968 |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  | 1971 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual total |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Quarterly Series—Continued



GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Monthly Series


## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{\circ}$

Federal Reserve Index of Quantity output
Unadj., total index (incl. utilities) $\sigma^{2}-.1957-59=100$ By industry groupings:


By market groupings:


IIncrease in U.S. official Digitized Revised SEBPreliminary, \& See note " $\sigma$ " on p. S-2. ©Increase in U.S. officia http://freservesassetssand decrease in liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agenFederalies.esetsee corresponding noties on p. S-1. †Series revised beginning 1967; monthly data

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 688.7 \& 748.9 \& 770.6 \& 774.3 \& 777.8 \& 781.5 \& 787.6 \& 806.0 \& 799.7 \& 798. 2 \& 803.3 \& 806.4 \& 811.9 \& ז 809.9 \& +812.6 \& 817.8 <br>
\hline 464.8 \& 509.0 \& 525.2 \& 528.0 \& 529.5 \& 531.1 \& 535.0 \& 539.9 \& 540.5 \& 538.1 \& 541.5 \& 543.2 \& 546.6 \& 541.8 \& + 544.1 \& 550.3 <br>
\hline 181.5 \& 197.5 \& 201.9 \& 203.8 \& 202.2 \& 202.0 \& 203.9 \& 202.3 \& 200.9 \& 201.3 \& 202.1 \& 202.0 \& 201.5 \& 196.8 \& 196.8 \& 202. 6 <br>
\hline 145.9 \& 157.5 \& 160.0 \& 161.6 \& 160.8 \& 160.0 \& 161. 3 \& 160.0 \& 159.2 \& 159.5 \& 160.1 \& 159.6 \& 159.5 \& 154.3 \& r 153.6 \& 159.5 <br>
\hline 109.2 \& 119.8 \& 124.1 \& 124.1 \& 125. 4 \& 125.7 \& 126. 7 \& 126.0 \& 127.2 \& 127.9 \& 129.1 \& 129.7 \& 130.2 \& 130.6 \& -131.4 \& 131.0 <br>
\hline 78.4 \& 87.7 \& 91.0 \& 91.6 \& 93.1 \& 94.1 \& 94.6 \& 95.1 \& 95.5 \& 95.7 \& 96.8 \& 97.3 \& 97.9 \& 98.8 \& $r 99.8$ \& 100.0 <br>
\hline 95.7 \& 104. 1 \& 108. 1 \& 108.5 \& 108.9 \& 109.3 \& 109.8 \& 116.5 \& 116.9 \& 113.2 \& 113.5 \& 114.2 \& 117.0 \& 11.6 \& 116.1 \& 116.7 <br>
\hline 24.9 \& 27.6 \& 28.5 \& 28.6 \& 29.0 \& 29.3 \& 29.6 \& 29.8 \& 30.0 \& 30.3 \& 30.6 \& 30.8 \& 31.1 \& 31.3 \& 31.5 \& 31.7 <br>
\hline 49.1 \& 50.5 \& 50.5 \& 50.4 \& 50.4 \& 50.6 \& 50.7 \& 51.0 \& 51.3 \& 51.5 \& 51.6 \& 51.7 \& 51.8 \& 51.9 \& 52.0 \& 52.1 <br>
\hline 15. 0 \& 16.4 \& 16.6 \& 16.6 \& 16.8 \& 17.0 \& 17.2 \& 16.9 \& 16.5 \& 16.2 \& 16.2 \& 16.1 \& 16.0 \& +15.7 \& +15.3 \& 15.0 <br>
\hline 21.3 \& 22.0 \& 22.3 \& 22.4 \& 22.5 \& 22.5 \& 22.6 \& 22.6 \& 22.6 \& 22.7 \& 22.7 \& 22. 7 \& 22.8 \& + 22.9 \& г 23.0 \& 23.1 <br>
\hline 23.3 \& 24.7 \& 25.3 \& 25.0 \& 25.1 \& 25.2 \& 25. 2 \& 25.2 \& 25.3 \& 24.7 \& 25.2 \& 25.3 \& 25.5 \& 25.6 \& 25.7 \& 24.1 <br>
\hline 54.0 \& 59.7 \& 62.0 \& 62.6 \& 63.0 \& 63.4 \& 63.7 \& 64.2 \& 64.5 \& 64.8 \& 65.3 \& 66. 0 \& 66.8 \& 67.0 \& +67.1
81.9 \& 87.2 <br>
\hline 59.0 \& 65.1 \& 66.9 \& 67.7 \& 68.8 \& 69.7 \& 71.1 \& 84.1 \& 76.6 \& 77.6 \& 78.1 \& 78.6 \& 79.6 \& 81.7 \& 81.9 \& 82.6 <br>
\hline 22.8 \& 26.0 \& 26.7 \& 26.9 \& 27.3 \& 27.3 \& 27.5 \& 27.7 \& 27.7 \& 27.6 \& 27.8 \& 28.0 \& 28.2 \& 28.0 \& 28.1 \& 28.3 <br>
\hline 668.2 \& 726.7 \& 747.9 \& 751.6 \& 755.0 \& 758.4 \& 764.3 \& 783.0 \& 777.0 \& 775.7 \& 780.9 \& 784.0 \& 789.7 \& 787.9 \& ¢ 791.0 \& 796.6 <br>
\hline 47,680 \& 51, 023 \& 5,106 \& 4, 577 \& r 4,425 \& r 3,391 \& ${ }^{+} 3,596$ \& ${ }^{+3,511}$ \& r 3, 362 \& +3,566 \& r 4,011 \& r 6, 917 \& +4,565 \& r 5,693 \& 5,110 \& <br>
\hline 44,218 \& 47, 229 \& 5, 085 \& 4,544 \& ¢ 4,369 \& r 3,367 \& r 3,584 \& - 3,448 \& ${ }^{+} 3,346$ \& r 3,549 \& - 3,807 \& - 3,794 \& r 4,521 \& r 5, 595 \& +5,079 \& 4,219 <br>
\hline 18,734 \& 18,790 \& 2, 651 \& 2, 129 \& r 1, 853 \& -1,052 \& r 1,003 \& r 928 \& +947

+ \& +1,176 \& r 1,485 \& -1,505 \& + 2,011 \& - 2,864 \& - 2, 782 \& 1,984 <br>
\hline 25, 484 \& 28, 439 \& 2,434 \& 2, 415 \& 2,516 \& 2,315 \& 2,581 \& 2,520 \& 2,399 \& ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 372$ \& 2,322 \& 2,290 \& 2,510 \& r 2,731
$r$
$r$ \& -2,297 \& 2,235 <br>
\hline 5,955 \& 6, 172 \& 495 \& 525 \& , 538 \& 504 \& 547 \& . 558 \& -585 \& 553 \& 538 \& 524 \& 516 \& ${ }_{+} 539$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 548 <br>
\hline 15, 363 \& 17, 521 \& 1,498 \& 1,422 \& 1, 526 \& 1,429 \& 1,635 \& 1,598 \& 1,455 \& 1,470 \& 1,392 \& 1,386 \& 1,583 \& -1,782 \& - 1,407 \& 1,313 <br>
\hline 3,828 \& 4,423 \& , 423 \& 1, 441 \& - 422 \& -351 \& -372 \& - 327 \& 1, 322 \& - 323 \& 371 \& -359 \& , 391 \& r 392 \& + 353 \& 349 <br>
\hline 137 \& 146 \& 188 \& 168 \& r 162 \& r 125 \& r 133 \& r 128 \& r 124 \& r 132 \& r 141 \& ז 141 \& - 168 \& + 207 \& r 188 \& 156 <br>
\hline 135 \& 136 \& 230 \& 184 \& +160 \& r91 \& r 87 \& $r 80$ \& r 82 \& - 102 \& +129 \& -130 \& F 174 \& $\begin{array}{r} \\ \sim \\ \sim \\ \hline 178\end{array}$ \& r 241 \& 172 <br>
\hline 138 \& 154 \& 158 \& 156 \& 163 \& 150 \& 167 \& 163 \& 155 \& 154 \& 150 \& 148 \& 163 \& ${ }^{*} 177$ \& 149 \& 145 <br>
\hline 126 \& 126 \& 168 \& 148 \& - 144 \& ${ }^{+100}$ \& r 102 \& - 99 \& + 99 \& $r 111$ \& + 120 \& +119 \& ${ }^{r} 139$ \& r 178 \& +168 \& 130 <br>
\hline 129 \& 129 \& 227 \& 187 \& - 174 \& $r 85$ \& $r$

125 \& +62 \& +63 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 92 \\ \hline 125\end{array}$ \& r 120
r 120 \& +115 \& r 147 \& r 218
+148 \& +168
+129 \& 134
127 <br>
\hline 124 \& 124 \& 124 \& 119 \& 122 \& 111 \& 125 \& 127 \& 126 \& 125 \& r 120 \& 123 \& 133 \& r 148 \& r 129 \& 127 <br>
\hline 165.5 \& ¢ 172.8 \& 173.6 \& 169.6 \& 168.2 \& 171.5 \& 172.1 \& 170.6 \& 169.1 \& 172.1 \& 163.6 \& 169.1 \& 170.2 \& 166.4 \& r 163.0 \& 162.0 <br>
\hline 166.9 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 173.9$ \& 175.0 \& 169.6 \& 167.5 \& 171.3 \& 172.2 \& 171.0 \& 168.9 \& 171.8 \& 161.6 \& 166.4 \& 167.6 \& + 164.2 \& - 161.2 \& 159.5 <br>
\hline 169.8 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 176.5$ \& 175.4 \& 172.6 \& 169.1 \& 170.7 \& 173.5 \& 170.5 \& 1694 \& 171.3 \& 159.8 \& 161.0 \& 162.3 \& $r 156.3$ \& + 153.6 \& 157.0 <br>
\hline 163.3 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 170.6$ \& 174.5 \& 165.9 \& 165.6 \& 172.0 \& 170.6 \& 171.7 \& 168.4 \& 172.3 \& 163.8 \& 173.2 \& 174.2 \& r 174.0 \& + 170.6 \& 162.8 <br>
\hline 126.6 \& - 130.2 \& 132.9 \& 133.1 \& 130.1 \& 134.1 \& 134.0 \& 135.0 \& 137.9 \& 137.6 \& 129.2 \& 138.2 \& 140.1 \& r 141.8 \& r 140.4 \& 138.8 <br>
\hline 202.5 \& ${ }^{\square} 221.2$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 165.1 \& D 170.8 \& 170.0 \& 166. 2 \& 167.1 \& 170.5 \& 169.9 \& 166.9 \& 165.8 \& 169.9 \& 161.8 \& 167.1 \& r 168.8 \& r 164.9 \& + 160.3 \& 159.3 <br>
\hline 156.9 \& ${ }^{\circ} 162.5$ \& 162.6 \& 156.6 \& 159.0 \& 163.0 \& 161.8 \& 160.6 \& 160.3 \& 165.7 \& 157.6 \& 165.3 \& -168.1 \& - 164.3 \& ז 158.2 \& 155.7 <br>
\hline 175.0 \& ${ }^{\circ} 179.5$ \& 175.9 \& 167.4 \& 165.1 \& 171.5 \& 176.3 \& 175.5 \& 176. 0 \& 181.2 \& 153.5 \& 150.4 \& ${ }^{r} 163.2$ \& ${ }^{+} 161.0$ \& ${ }^{+} 156.5$ \& 165 <br>
\hline 151.2 \& D 157.1 \& 158.4 \& 153.1 \& 157.1 \& 160.3 \& 157.2 \& 155.9 \& 155.3 \& 160.8 \& 158.9 \& 170.0 \& - 169.6 \& 165.4 \& \& <br>
\hline 182.6 \& ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 188.6$ \& 186.0 \& 187.0 \& 184.3 \& 186.5 \& 187.3 \& 180.3 \& 177.7 \& 179.0 \& 170.9 \& 170.9 \& 170.4 \& r 166.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 164.9$ \& 167.0 <br>
\hline 165.8 \& ${ }^{p} 174.6$ \& 176.9 \& 172.6 \& 169.5 \& 172.5 \& 174.0 \& 174.3 \& 172.1 \& 174.1 \& 165.3 \& 170.9 \& r 171.5 \& -168.1 \& $\stackrel{165.7}{7}$ \& 164.8 <br>
\hline 157.8 \& -165.5 \& 166.3 \& 161.8 \& 156.8 \& 158.4 \& 161.3 \& 160.4 \& 159. 5 \& 162.0 \& 153.2 \& 156.0 \& 154.9 \& r 147.4 \& +144.0 \& 147 <br>
\hline 174.1 \& จ 183.9 \& 187.8 \& 183.7 \& 182.5 \& 186.9 \& 187.1 \& 188.5 \& 185.1 \& 186.6 \& 177.8 \& 186. 2 \& r 188.6 \& r 189.4 \& r 188.0 \& 183 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

prior to May 1969 are shown in the Farm Income Situation, July 1970, available from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. $\sigma^{\top}$ Revisions for Jan.-Oct. 1968 will be shown later. Of licludes data for items not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969p | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ${ }^{3}$-Continued <br> Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output-Con.

Seas. adj., total index (Incl. utlitiles) $o^{7}-1957-59=100$.
By industry groupings:
Manufacturing, total.............................

| Durable manufactures 9 .- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Iron and steel |  |
| Nonferrous metals and products--.-do. |  |
| Fabricated metal products....................Structural metal parts................ |  |
|  |  |
| Machinery-.-.-..................-. do do |  |
|  |  |
| Nonelectrical machinery..........-. do <br> Electrical machinery. $\qquad$ |  |
| Transportation equipment $\$$........... doMotor vehicles and parts.-. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


 Apparel products... Leather and products...
Printing and publishing.-.................


Petroleum products.........................
Rubber and plastics products... Foods and beverages.
Food manufactures.

Tobacco products.-.................................




Apparel and staples.
Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoes.-...................... Processed foods............................... do

Beverages and tobacco Drugs, soap, and toiletries Consumer fuel and light books...

Equipment, including defense $\%$ Industrial equipm Commercial equipment Freight and passenger equipment

Materials $\sigma^{7}$.
Durable goods materials $\qquad$ . do.-
 Construction.

Nondurable materials 9. $\qquad$ do.-


 | $\ldots . .$. | 13 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ... | 200 |


$r$ Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $O^{T S}$ See corresponding note on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-3$ Digitized for F Fnclgdes data for items not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| BUSINESS SALES § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mfg. and trade sales (unadj.), total $\dagger$........m | 1,1 | 1,245,058 | 105 | 110, | 97, | 100, 264 | 106, 480 | 105,633 | 107, 931 | 112,046 | 104, 249 | 105,856 | 109,585 | -110,244 | 105, 052 |  |
| Mfg. and trade sales (seas. adj.), total $\dagger \ldots \ldots$. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,163,869$ | 1,245,058 | 105,566 | 105, 021 | 104,932 | 106, 164 | 105, 487 | 105, 087 | 106, 847 | 107, 612 | 108, 393 | 108,175 | 108,074 | -106,224 | 105, 057 |  |
| Manufact | ${ }^{1} 604,602$ | ${ }^{1656,717}$ | 55, 888 | 55, 540 | 55, 070 | 55, 613 | 55, 223 | 54, 539 | 55, 661 | 56,438 | 57,025 | 56,696 | 56, 475 | -54,936 | 54, 301 |  |
| Durable goods indus | 331, 835 | 364, 983 | 31, 011 | 30, 603 | 29, 930 | 30, 273 | 29,757 | 29,633 | 30, 488 | 30,638 | 31, 315 | 31, 270 | 30, 863 | r29,369 | r28, 815 | 229,925 |
| Nondurable goods industries.............-. do | 272, 767 | 291, 734 | 24, 877 | 24,937 | 25, 140 | 25,340 | 25,466 | 24,906 | 25, 173 | 25, 800 | 25, 710 | 25,426 | 25,612 | r25,567 | 25, 495 |  |
|  | ${ }^{14} 339,324$ | 1351, 633 | 29, 471 | 29,419 | 29,570 | 29,980 | 29, 801 | 30, 536 | 30, 502 | 30,518 | 30,729 | 30,781 | 30,885 | ${ }^{\text {r } 30,534}$ | 30, 173 |  |
|  | 110,245 | 112,779 | 9, 229 | 9, 275 | 8, 886 | 9, 143 | 9,134 | 9,340 | 9,320 | 9, 411 | 9,487 | 9,503 | 9, 556 | +8,927 | 8,428 |  |
| Nondurable goods store | - 229,079 | 238, 854 | 20, 242 | 20, 144 | 20,684 | 20,837 | 20,667 | 21, 196 | 21, 182 | 21, 107 | 21,242 | 21,278 | 21,329 | r21,607 | 21, 745 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers, total | 1219,943 | 1236,708 | 20,207 | 20, 062 | 20,292 | 20,571 | 20,463 | 20,012 | 20,684 | 20,656 | 20,639 | 20,698 | 20,714 | r20,754 | 20, 583 |  |
| Durable goods establishments .-...-.-.--- do | 100,012 | 109,578 | 9,352 | 9,102 | 9,201 | 9,344 | 9,300 | 9,034 | 9,394 | 9,482 | 9,423 | 9,420 | 9,435 | -9,410 | 9, 209 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments.--.---. do | 119,930 | 127, 130 | 10,855 | 10, 960 | 11,091 | 11,227 | 11, 163 | 10,978 | 11, 290 | 11, 174 | 11,216 | 11,278 | 11, 279 | r11,344 | 11, 374 |  |
| BUSINESS INVENTORIES § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mtg. and trade inventories. book value, end of year or month (unadj.), total $\dagger$ $\qquad$ mil. \$.- | 151,327 | 163, 375 | 165, 057 | 163,375 | 163,735 | 165, 650 | 167,211 | 168,961 | 168,391 | 168, 014 | 167, 832 | 167,367 | 168,045 | 170,161 | 172,094 |  |
| Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (seas. adj.), total $\dagger$ mil. \$- | 152,699 | 164,917 | 163, 763 | 164,917 | 164, 698 | 165,638 | 166, 149 | 167, 059 | 166, 734 | 167,375 | 168, 635 | 169,364 | 170,038 | -170,352 | 170, 868 |  |
| Manufacturing, total $\dagger$ - ${ }_{\text {Durable goods industries }}$ | 88,567 57,399 | 95,931 63,547 | 95,474 63,089 | 95,931 63,547 | 96,200 63,909 | 96,652 | 96,982 | 97,791 | 97,635 | 97, 706 | 98,260 | 98,488 | 98,658 | r99,466 | 100,043 |  |
| Durable goods industri | 57,399 | 63,547 | 63, 089 | 63, 547 | 63,909 | 63,977 | 64, 263 | 64, 689 | 64, 447 | 64, 395 | 65, 079 | 65,290 | -65, 323 | r65,628 | 66, 002 |  |
| Nondurable goods industrie | 31, 168 | 32,384 | 32,385 | 32, 384 | 32, 291 | 32,675 | 32, 719 | 33, 102 | 33, 188 | 33, 311 | 33, 181 | 33, 198 | -33, 335 | r33,838 | 34, 041 |  |
|  | 41,604 | 44, 623 | 44, 268 | 44,623 | 44, 014 | 44, 133 | 44, 325 | 44, 326 | 44, 109 | 44, 527 | 44,965 | 45,453 | 45, 691 | 44, 883 | 44, 507 |  |
| Durable goods stores. | 18, 851 | 19,980 | 19,835 | 19,980 | 19,342 | 19,388 | 19,471 | 19,426 | 19, 346 | 19,552 | 19,739 | 20, 119 | 20, 270 | 19, 291 | 18,542 |  |
|  | 22,753 | 24,643 | 24, 433 | 24, 643 | 24, 672 | 24,745 | 24,854 | 24, 900 | 24, 763 | 24,975 | 25, 226 | 25, 334 | 25, 421 | 25, 592 | 25,965 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers, total....-...........-do | 22, 528 | 24,363 | 24, 021 | 24,363 | 24,484 | 24,853 | 24,842 | 24,942 | 24,990 | 25, 142 | 25,410 | 25, 423 | 25, 689 | r26,003 | 26, 318 |  |
| Durable goods establishments..--.-.......do | 13,454 | 14,579 | 14, 389 | 14, 579 | 14,636 | 14,788 | 14,781 | 14,773 | 14, 763 | 14,855 | 15,066 | 15, 165 | 15, 275 | -15,369 | 15, 401 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments.........do | 9,074 | 9,784 | 9,632 | 9,784 | 9,848 | 10,065 | 10,061 | 10, 169 | 10,227 | 10,287 | 10,344 | 10,258 | 10,414 | ${ }^{\text {r10,634 }}$ | 10,917 |  |
| BUSINESS INVENTORY-SALES RATIOS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing and trade, total $\dagger$.---....---. ra | 1. 52 | 1.53 | 1.55 | 1. 57 | 1.57 | 1. 56 | 1. 58 | 1. 59 | 1. 56 | 1. 56 | 1. 56 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.60 | 1.63 |  |
| Manufacturing, total $\dagger$....................- do | 1. 70 | 1. 69 | 1. 71 | 1.73 | 1.75 | 1. 74 | 1.76 | 1. 79 | 1. 75 | 1.73 | 1. 72 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.81 | 1.84 |  |
| - Durable goods industries $\dagger$.............------ do | 2.00 | 1. 99 | 2. 03 | 2.08 | 2.14 | 2.11 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 2.23 | 2.29 |  |
| Materials and supplies.....-.-.........- do | 59 | . 56 | . 56 | . 58 | . 58 | . 58 | . 60 | . 59 | . 57 | . 57 | . 56 | . 56 | 57 | . 60 | . 62 |  |
| Work in process--------.-.........----- do | . 92 | . 93 | . 96 | . 97 | . 99 | . 99 | 1.01 | 1.02 | . 99 | . 99 | . 98 | . 98 | 99 | 1. 04 | 1.06 |  |
|  | . 49 | . 50 | . 52 | . 53 | . 56 | . 54 | . 56 | . 57 | . 55 | . 54 | . 54 | . 55 | 56 | 59 | . 61 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries $\dagger$.-......... do | 1. 33 | 1. 31 | 1. 30 | 1. 30 | 1.28 | 1. 29 | 1.28 | 1. 33 | 1. 32 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1. 30 | +1.32 | 1. 34 |  |
| Materials and supplies............------ do | . 50 | . 48 | . 48 | $\stackrel{1}{+} .47$ | . 46 | . 47 | . .47 | . 48 | . 47 | . 46 | . 46 | . 47 | . 46 | 47 | 48 |  |
| Work in process. | . 20 | . 21 | . 20 | . 20 | . 20 | . 20 | . 19 | . 20 | . 20 | . 19 | . 19 | . 19 | . 19 | . 19 | 19 |  |
| Finished goods | . 62 | . 62 | . 62 | . 62 | . 62 | . 63 | . 62 | .65 | . 65 | . 64 | . 64 | .65 | . 65 | -. 66 | 66 |  |
|  | 1. 43 | 1.47 | 1. 50 | 1. 52 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.48 | 1. 48 | 1. 47 | 1. 48 |  |
|  | 1.97 | 2.05 | 2. 15 | 2.15 | 2.18 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.12 | 2.12 | r2.16 | 2. 20 |  |
| Nondurable goods st | 1. 17 | 1. 19 | 1.21 | 1. 22 | 1.19 | 1. 19 | 1. 20 | 1. 17 | 1.17 | 1. 18 | 1.19 | 1. 19 | 1. 19 | -1.18 | 1.19 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers, | 1. 20 | 1,19 | 1.19 | 1. 21 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.25 | 1.21 | 1.22 | 1. 23 | 1.23 | 1. 24 | 1.25 | 1. 28 |  |
| Durable goods establishments...-----.-.-. do | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1. 60 | 1. 59 | 1. 58 | 1. 59 | 1.64 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1. 62 | 1.63 | 1. 67 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments........d do | . 91 | . 89 | . 89 | . 89 | . 89 | . 90 | . 90 | . 93 | . 91 | . 92 | . 92 | . 91 | . 92 | . 94 | . 96 |  |
| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' export sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total.-..-------.............mil. \$.- | 14,944 | 17,189 | 1,485 | 1,741 | 1,457 | 1,632 | 1,847 | 1,739 | 1,779 | 1,829 | 1,583 | 1,517 | 1,750 | ${ }_{7} \mathbf{1 , 6 7 5}$ | 1,516 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,470 | 1,574 | 1, 551 | 1,687 | 1,727 | 1,717 | 1,722 | 1, 774 | 1,776 | 1,676 | 1,770 | r 1, 668 | 1,510 |  |
| Shipments (not seas. | 604,602 | 656,717 | 55,928 | 53, 996 | 51,622 | 56,322 | 57, 173 | 55,646 | 56,358 | 59,340 | 52,134 | 54, 829 | 58, 436 | r56,638 | 54, 227 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total $\%$............ do | 331, 835 | 364, 983 | 30,986 | 30,149 | 27,953 | 30, 853 | 31,248 | 30,499 | 31, 300 | 32,845 | 27, 880 | 29,091 | 31,664 | -30,041 | - 28,668 | 29,347 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 15,754 | 17, 219 | 1,450 | 1,335 | 1,250 | 1,356 | 1,464 | 1,471 | 1,529 | 1, 643 | 1,486 | 1, 579 | 1,627 | + 1,610 | 1,437 |  |
|  | 50,457 | 57,137 | 4.849 | 4,651 | 4,931 | 4,957 | 4,994 | 4, 724 | 5, 071 | 5, 205 | 4,440 | 4,701 | 4,955 | 4, 409 | + 4,266 | ${ }^{2}$ 4,246 |
| Blast furnaces, steel | 24,901 | 26,493 | 2,198 | 2, 121 | 2,365 | 2,213 | 2,229 | 1,960 | 2,292 | 2, 336 | 2,114 | 2,205 | 2,311 | + 1,960 | 1,838 |  |
| Fabricated metal products .-........... do | 34, 180 |  | 3,133 | 3,142 | 2,969 | 3,222 | 3,246 | 3,096 | 3,239 | 3, 511 | 3. 107 | 3,268 | 3,464 |  | 3,240 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical.-...-.-.-....-. do | 58, 047 | 64, 551 | 5, 237 | 5,319 | 5,017 | 5,805 | 5,844 | 5, 593 | 5,695 | 5,877 | 5, 077 | 5, 194 | 5, 622 | -5,315 | 5,132 |  |
| Electrical machinery----------...---...... do | 43, 237 | 46, 726 | 3,942 | 3,781 | 3, 386 | 3,835 | 3,870 | 3,747 | 3, 832 | 4, 171 | 3, 607 | 3,859 | 4,295 | - 4, 209 | 4,166 $r$ |  |
| Transportation equipm Motor vehicles and p | 84,163 47 438 | 91,480 50,144 | 8,236 4 4 4 | 8,050 365 | 6,668 $\mathbf{3} 666$ | 7,627 <br> 3 | 7,630 3,898 | 7,834 | 7,943 | 8,161 | 6,270 3,037 | 6,255 2,882 | 7,220 3,747 | 6,702 $+3,167$ | $r$ r 6,498 3 1 | ${ }^{2} 7,424$ |
| Instruments and related products...-.-.-. - do. | 47, 638 11,370 | 50,144 13,563 | 4, 439 1,204 | 3,365 1,213 | 3,666 1,035 | 3,924 1,159 | 3,898 1,223 | 4,033 | 4,300 1,119 | 4,624 1,247 | 3,037 1,065 | 2,882 | 3,747 |  | 3,005 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, total ㅇ........do. | 272, 767 | 291, 734 | 24,942 | 23, 847 | 23,669 | 25,469 | 25, 925 | 25, 147 | 25, 058 | 26,495 | 24, 254 | 25,738 | 26, 772 | -26,597 | 25,569 |  |
| Food and kindred products. .-...-------- do | 90, 157 | 96, 717 | 8, $3 \times 3$ | 8, 414 | 8,088 | 8,506 | 8, 717 | 8,396 | 8, 423 | -9,082 | -8,225 | 8,585 | 9,294 | -9, 181 | 8,868 |  |
|  | 4, 922 | 5,121 | -438 | ${ }^{8,414}$ | ${ }^{8} 814$ | - 407 | 8, 430 | 8, 439 | 8, 456 | ${ }^{\text {, }} 454$ | ${ }^{8}$, 473 | +472 | , 480 | ${ }_{-}{ }^{+187}$ | +458 |  |
| Textile mill products | 21,458 | 21,262 | 1,847 | 1,647 | 1,626 | 1,761 | 1,862 | 1, 729 | 1,709 | 1,834 | 1,511 | 1,742 | 1,879 | r 1,910 | 1,777 |  |
| Paper and allied products...-.--------. do | 24, 208 | 26, 951 | 2, 278 | 2,187 | 2,239 | 2,386 | 2,430 | 2,347 | 2, 328 | 2,422 | 2,237 | 2, 388 | 2,424 | г 2, 447 | 2,354 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products..---------- do | 46, 465 | 48,698 | 4, 036 | 3, 670 | 3. 797 | 4, 243 | 4,392 | 4,310 | 4,376 | 4,383 | 3,889 | 4,172 | 4,276 | $\stackrel{r}{\text { r }}$ + 12128 | 3,934 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products..................d | 22, 267 | 24, 555 | 2, 142 | 2,128 | 2,167 | 2,167 | 2,085 | 2,118 | 2,139 | 2, 215 | 2, 126 | 2, 189 | 2,166 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }}$, 186 | 2, 191 |  |
| Rubber and plastics products | 14, 265 | 16,552 | 1,405 | 1,317 | 1,390 | 1,571 | 1,618 | 1,519 | 1,537 | 1,623 | 1,463 | 1,493 | 1,521 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,523$ | 1,448 |  |
| Shlpments (seas. adj.), total |  |  | 55,888 | 55,540 | 55,070 | 55,613 | 55,223 | 54,539 | 55, 661 | 56,438 | 57,025 | 56,696 | 56,475 | -54,936 | 54, 301 |  |
| B y industry group: Durable goods industries, total 8 |  |  | 31, 011 |  | 29, 930 | 55, 30 | -29,757 | 54, 29.633 | 35, 488 | -50,438 | 31, 315 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...------do |  |  | 1,480 | 30,603 1,495 | 29,930 1,464 | 30,273 1,488 | 29,757 1,502 | 29,633 1,443 | 30,488 1,475 | 30,638 1,519 | 31,315 1,517 | 31,270 1,470 | 30,863 1,482 | r29,369 $+1,470$ | r 28,815 1,468 | 29,925 |
| Primary metals....-- |  |  | 5,064 | 5, 022 | 5,080 | 1, 4,738 | 4,692 | 4, 426 | 4, 786 | 4, 434 | 4, 891 | 1,4,935 | 5,049 | 4,592 | -4,452 | 24,596 |
| Blast furnaces, steel mills |  |  | 2, 392 | 2, 380 | 2,413 | 2,134 | 2,037 | 1, 780 | 2,099 | 2,201 | 2,259 | 2,287 | 2,422 | ${ }^{\text {r 2,069 }}$ | 2,002 |  |
| Fabricated metal products.-.---.-.-.- do |  |  | 3, 204 | 3,249 | 3,295 | 3,220 | 3,189 | 3,032 | 3,178 | 3,265 | 3,323 | 3,231 | 3, 365 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} \mathbf{2 1 5}$ | 3,315 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical.............-d |  |  | 5,423 | 5, 301 | 5,505 | 5,594 | 5,427 | 5,350 | 5, 596 | 5, 418 | 5, 567 | 5,570 | 5, 555 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} \mathbf{5}$, 372 | 5,294 |  |
| Electrical machinery |  |  | 3, 820 | 3,723 | 3, 655 | 3. 783 | 3,719 | 3,835 | 3,993 | 3,962 | 3,995 | 3,993 | 4,042 | r 4 6,010 50 | 4,050 |  |
| Transportation equipment. |  |  | 7,843 | 7, 705 | 6,783 | 7, 361 | 7,150 | 7,549 | 7,484 | 7,562 | 7,857 | 7,981 | 7,169 | 6,538 $+8,877$ | r 6, 264 | ${ }^{2} 7,180$ |
| Mnstruments and related prod |  |  | 4,082 1,175 | 3,904 1,161 | 3,573 1,170 | 3,738 1,184 | 3,563 1,205 | 3, 806 | 3,905 1,137 | 4, 124 | 4,328 | 4,489 1,140 | 3, 630 1,146 | r 2,877 $\times 1,111$ | 2,815 1,097 |  |

Revised. a See corresponding note on p. S-11. 1 Based on data not seasonally Digitiz adjusted. selected components. §The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and http://ftader bulsinessentventories as shown on p. $S-1$ cover data for all types of producers, both
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown below and on $p$. S-6; those for wholesale and retail trade on pp. S-11 and S-12. tSee corresponding notes
on pp. S-4 and S-7. tSee corresponding note on p. S-12. \% Includes data for items not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as sho wn in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments (seas. adj.) $\dagger$ By industry group: $\dagger$ Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and kindred products..--...-.-do. |  |  | 8,330 | - 8, 513 | 25,140 8,510 | 8, 84, | -8, 8 , 759 | -24, 888 | 8,541 | -8,837 | 8,538 | - 8, 547 | -8,750 | $\stackrel{\text { - }}{+8,822}$ | 8,808 |  |
| Tobacco products |  |  | 433 | 434 | 459 | 428 | 444 | 454 | 444 | 417 | 459 | 445 | 471 | ${ }^{+} 478$ | 452 |  |
| Textile mill produc |  |  | 1,771 | 1,731 | 1,784 | 1,782 | 1,819 | 1,736 | 1,740 | 1,751 | 1,783 | 1,691 | 1,752 | +1,744 | 1,702 |  |
| Paper and allied prod |  |  | 2, 298 | 2,280 | 2,338 | 2, 361 | 2,356 | 2, 326 | 2,325 | 2, 316 | 2,418 | 2, 366 | 2,351 | - 2,382 | 2,377 |  |
| Chemicals and allied pro |  |  | 4, 164 | 4,114 | 4,006 | 4, 237 | 4, 244 | 4, 000 | 4, 200 | 4, 168 | 4, 166 | 4, 184 | 4,122 | r 4, 043 | 4,055 |  |
| Petroleum and coal product |  |  | 2, 132 | 2,139 | 2,241 | 2, 162 | 2, 123 | 2,139 | 2,156 | 2,127 | 2, 136 | 2, 165 | 2,131 | -2,179 | 2,179 |  |
| Rubber and plastics produc |  |  | 1,435 | 1,370 | 1,492 | 1,559 | 1,551 | 1,441 | 1,484 | 1,536 | 1,598 | 1,541 | 1,527 | - 1,454 | 1,478 |  |
| By market category: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and apparel.....-.............. do | ${ }^{1} 56,010$ | 157,935 | 4, 557 | 4,620 | 4, 511 | 4,445 | 4,446 | 4,424 | 4,585 | 4,889 | 4, 816 | 4,608 | 4,759 | -4,716 | 4, 674 |  |
| Consumer staples..-................................. do | 1115, 551 | ${ }^{1} 124,395$ | 10,726 | 10, 899 | 10,889 | 10,977 | 11, 141 | 10,920 | 10, 870 | 11,222 | 10,918 | 10,922 | 11,143 | r11,220 | 11, 168 |  |
| Equipment and defense prod., excl. auto do | 196,115 | ${ }^{1} 108,385$ | 9,339 | 9, 201 | 9, 019 | 9,478 | 9,193 | 9, 270 | 9,483 | 9, 079 | 9, 345 | 9,481 | 9,393 | - 9, 373 | 9, 107 |  |
| Automotive equipment...-...--........ do | 154,048 | 157, 175 | 4, 671 | 4, 494 | 4,159 | 4,355 | 4,199 | 4,423 | 4,523 | 4,789 | 4, 966 | 5, 084 | 4, 247 | ${ }^{+} 3,453$ | 3,415 |  |
| Construction materials and supplies....- do | 148. 587 | 154, 130 | 4.614 | 4, 555 | 4,515 | 4,466 | 4,440 | 4,326 | 4,452 | 4,554 | 4, 643 | 4, 627 | 4,716 | r 4, 595 | 4, 663 |  |
| Other materials and supplies...----.......do | 1234, 291 | 1254,697 | 21, 981 | 21. 771 | 21,977 | 21,892 | 21,804 | 21, 176 | 21, 748 | 21,905 | 22, 337 | 21, 974 | 22,217 | -21,579 | 21,274 |  |
| Supplementary series: Household durables | 124, 915 | 12 | 2,082 | 2,078 | 1, | 2, 028 | 2, | 1 | 2,1 | 2, 197 | 2,099 | 2,005 | 2, 104 | 2,085 | - 2, 051 | ${ }^{2} 2,215$ |
| Defense products (old serles | 146, 201 | 150, 144 | 4,457 | 4,476 | 3,959 | 4,328 | 4,292 | 4,515 | 4,255 | 4, 097 | 4, 192 | 4, 291 | 4, 269 | 4, 524 | + 4, 230 | ${ }^{2}$ 4, 032 |
| Defense products (new series) | 123,915 | 124,511 | 2,199 | 2,259 | 1.792 | 1, 924 | 1,943 | 2,010 | 2, 003 | 2, 130 | 2, 048 | 2,112 | 2,121 | 2,184 | r 2,036 | ${ }^{2} 2,038$ |
| Producers' capital goods indus | 168,757 | 175, 694 | 6,381 | 6,275 | 6,346 | 6,554 | 6,379 | 6, 252 | 6,697 | 6, 446 | 6, 727 | 6,687 | 6,630 | 6,423 | - 6,567 | ${ }^{2}$ 6,231 |
| Inventories, end of year or month: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total. | 88. 239 | 95,475 | 94, 755 | 95, 475 | 96, 271 | 97, 181 | 97, 504 | 98, 588 | 98, 625 | 98, 773 | 97,921 64,838 | 98, 145 | 97,807 64,827 | r98,542 $\times 65,036$ | $\begin{gathered} 99,264 \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Durable goods industries, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Nondurable goods industrie | 57,034 | 63,106 32,369 | 62,570 32,185 | 63,106 32,369 | 63,702 32,569 | 64,244 32,937 | 64,599 32,905 | 65,285 33,303 | 65,222 33,403 | 64,779 33,294 | 64,838 33,083 | 65,141 33,004 | 64,827 32,980 | r 65,036 $r 33,506$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65,449 \\ & 33,822 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Book value (seasonally adjusted), total $\dagger$....d | 88, 567 | 95,931 | 95, 474 | 95, 931 | 96, 200 | 96,652 | 96,982 | 97, 791 | 97, 6 | 97,706 | 98, 260 | 98,488 | 98,658 | r99,466 | 100, 043 |  |
| y Industry group: | 57, 399 | 63, 547 | 63, | 63, 5 | 63, 909 |  | 64, | 64, | 64, | 64, | 65, 079 | 65, 290 | 65,323 | -65,628 | 66, 002 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 2,210 | 2,472 | 2,478 | 2,472 | 2,492 | - ${ }^{2}, 527$ | 2,535 | 2, 574 | 2,573 | 2,558 | 2,587 | 2, 626 | 2,658 | r2,684 | 2,688 |  |
| Primary metals. - | 7,535 | 8, 033 | 8,013 | 8, 033 | 8, 114 | 8, 124 | 8,254 | 8, 544 | 8, 609 | 8, 598 | 8,641 | 8, 738 | 8,734 | r 8 8, 866 | 9,027 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel | 4, 028 | 4,300 | 4,285 | 4,300 | 4, 265 | 4, 251 | 4,358 | 4,571 | 4,589 | 4,608 | 4,658 | 4,726 | 4,669 | r 4, 747 | 4,846 |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 6,273 | 6, 598 | 6,511 | 6, 598 | 6, 695 | 6,708 | 6,745 | 6,702 | 6, 648 | 6,633 | 6,697 | 6,801 | 6, 877 | r6,866 | 7,070 |  |
| Machinery, except electri | 11, 332 | 13,216 | 13, 110 | 13,216 | 13,267 | 13,345 | 13,447 | 13, 572 | 13, 618 | 13, 703 | 13,876 | 13, 861 | 13,850 | + 14, 004 | 14, 068 |  |
| Electrical machinery - | 8, 575 | - ${ }^{1,373}$ | 9,315 | 9,373 | 9,404 | ${ }^{9} 9,493$ | 9,551 | 9, 587 | 9,454 | 9, 521 | 9,690 | 9,676 | 9,720 | r 9,780 | 9,733 |  |
| Transportation equipme | 13, 960 | 15,584 | 15,431 | 15, 584 | 15, 665 | 15, 522 | 15,515 | 15, 442 | 15,309 | 15, 190 | 15,339 | 15, 262 | ${ }_{3}^{15,185}$ | r 15,162 | 15,124 |  |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 4, 273 | 4,173 | 4,087 | 4, 173 | 4, 210 | 4. 167 | 4, 128 | 4, 115 | 4, 040 | 3,977 2,674 | 4, 036 | 3,943 2,680 | 3,901 2,690 | r 4, 021 $+2,650$ | 4, 048 2,650 |  |
| Instruments and related pr | 2,170 | 2,460 | 2,447 | 2,460 | 2,475 | 2, 509 | 2,583 | 2, 637 | 2, 681 | 2, 674 | 2,685 | 2,680 | 2,690 | 「 2,650 | 2, 650 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials and supplies $9 . .-$------- | 16.634 | 17.606 | 17,217 | 17, 606 | 17,418 | 17,702 | 17,698 | 17,570 | 17,447 | 17,438 | 17,470 | 17, 621 | 17,652 | r 17.708 | 17, 832 |  |
| Primary metals.................-d | 2,791 | 2, 828 | 2,790 | 2, 828 | 2, 904 | 2, 039 | 3, 012 | 3. 027 | 3, 034 | 3, 046 | 3,035 | 3,091 <br> 5,603 | 3,108 5 5,600 | r 3, 162 r 5, 584 S | 3,187 5 5,654 |  |
| Machinery (elec. and none Transportation equipment | 4, 3,403 | 5, 571 3,295 | 5,460 3,106 | 5,571 3,295 | 5,259 $\mathbf{3 , 2 6 3}$ | 5, 544 3,204 | 5,540 3,148 | 5,565 3,117 | 5,537 3,087 | 5. 608 <br> 3, 029 | 5,592 3,081 | 5,603 3,096 | 5,600 3,056 | + <br> $r$ <br> $+3,584$ <br> $+3,099$ | 5, 654 3,165 |  |
| Work in proe | 26, 327 | 29,790 | 29,693 | 29,790 | 29,584 | 29,965 | 30.060 | 30, 309 | 30, 308 | 30, 263 | 30,605 | 30,555 | 30,539 | > 30, 522 | 30,608 |  |
| Primary metals | 2,529 | 2,759 | 2,758 | 2,759 | 2, 824 | 2, 741 | 2, 762 | 2, 891 | 2, 939 | 2,921 | 2,939 | 2,940 | 2,955 | -2,975 | 3,064 |  |
| Machinery (elec. and nonelec.)... do | 9,491 | 10, 733 | 10,693 | 10,733 | 10, 388 | 10,824 | 10,875 | 10,946 | 10,940 | 10,984 | 11, 127 | 11,055 | 11,042 | - 11, 139 | 11, 149 |  |
| Transportation equipment | 9, 192 | 10, 717 | 10, 753 | 10,717 | 10,857 | 10,788 | 10, 826 | 10, 783 | 10, 709 | 10,641 | 10,717 | 10,649 | 10,669 | -10, 595 | 10, 474 |  |
| Finished goods \% | 14,438 | 16, 151 | 16, 179 | 16, 151 | 16, 907 | 16,310 | 16,505 | 16,810 | 16,692 | 16,694 | 17,004 | 17, 114 | 17,132 | - 17, 398 | 17, 562 |  |
| Primary metal | 2,215 | 2, 446 | 2,465 | 2,446 | 2,386 | 2, 444 | 2, 480 | 2, 626 | 2, 636 | 2, 631 | 2, 667 | 2, 707 | 2, 671 | r 2, 729 | 2, 776 |  |
| Machinery (elec. and | 5,587 | 6, 285 | 6, 272 | 6,285 | 7, 024 | 6, 470 | 6, 583 | 6, 648 | 6. 595 | 6,632 | 6,847 | 6,879 | 6,928 | $\tau$ $\sim$ $\sim$ $\sim$ | 6,998 |  |
| Transportation equip | 1, 365 | 1, 572 | 1, 572 | 1,572 | 1, 545 | 1,530 | 1,541 | 1,542 | 1,513 | 1,520 | 1,541 | 1,517 | 1,460 | 「 1,468 | 1,485 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries, totalo..d | 31, 168 | 32, 384 | 32,385 | 32,384 | 32.291 | 32.675 | 32, 719 | 33, 102 | 33, 188 | 33, 311 | 33, 181 | 33, 198 | 33,335 | -33,838 | 34, 041 |  |
| Food and kindred products........ | $\begin{array}{r}31,188 \\ 7,370 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{\text {7, }}$, 240 | 32,385 7 2 2 | $\begin{array}{r}32,384 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72. 240 | $\begin{array}{r}32,85 \\ 7,451 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 35.159 7 2 2 | 7,581 | $\begin{array}{r}7,563 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 142\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,457 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 145\end{array}$ | 7,336 2 2 171 | 7,376 2,168 | r 7,632 2,185 $\mathbf{2}$, | 7, 668 2, 223 3 |  |
| Tobacco products | 2, 2557 | -2,198 | 2, 238 | 2, 198 | 2,170 | 2,150 3,439 | 2,159 3,423 | 2,165 3,427 | 2, 142 3,431 | 2, 142 | 2,145 | 2, 171 | $\begin{array}{r}2,168 \\ 3,338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,185 $+3,397$ | 2, 223 |  |
| Textile mill produc | 3,559 <br> 2,394 | 3,525 <br> 2,644 | 3,502 2,618 | 3,525 2,644 | 3,456 2,671 | 3,439 2,682 | 3,423 2,686 | 3, ${ }_{2,713}$ | 3, ${ }^{3} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{6 9 7}$ | 3, 380 <br> 2,738 | 3, 383 2,754 | 3,381 | 3, 338 |  | 3, 317 2,775 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products...-.-do | 5,931 | 6,625 | 6, 681 | 6,644 | 6, 557 | 6,612 | 6,640 | 6, 704 | 6.798 | 6, 895 | 6. 921 | 6,943 | 7,015 | + 7,069 | 7, 184 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products.........do | 2, 102 | 2, 225 | 2,185 | 2,255 | 2, 313 | 2, 328 | 2,345 | 2, 374 | 2, 414 | 2, 446 | 2,380 | 2,422 | 2,417 | + 2, 461 | 2, 555 |  |
| Rubber and plastics products | 1, 799 | 1,886 | 1,869 | 1,886 | 1,913 | 1,946 | 1,958 | 1,948 | 1,920 | 1,915 | 1,930 | 1,908 | 1,935 | + 1,949 | 1, 960 |  |
| By stage of fabrication: <br> Materials and supplies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11, 856 |  | ${ }^{\text {r 12, } 117}$ | 12, 201 |  |
| Work in process.... | 11,617 4,834 | 11,821 5,072 | 11,966 5,076 | 11,821 | 11,647 5,076 | 11,818 5,013 | 11,936 4,958 | 4, 4 , 993 | ${ }_{5}^{11,021}$ | 5,002 | 4, 4,977 | 4, 896 | 4,887 | r 4,940 | 4,966 |  |
| Finished goods | 14,717 | 15, 491 | 15, 343 | 15,491 | 15, 568 | 15, 844 | 15, 825 | 16, 159 | 16,254 | 16,399 | 16,355 | 16, 446 | 16,571 | -16,781 | 16, 874 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and apparel..-.-------.-. do | 9,461 | 9,924 | 9,947 | 9,924 | 9,895 | 9, 896 | 9,845 | 9, 930 | 9, 847 | 9, 813 | 9. 892 | 10,037 | 10,040 | -10, 158 | 10, 145 |  |
| Consumer staples.-.-.-.-.-............-do | 11, 790 | 12, 102 | 12,162 | 12,102 | 12, 126 | 12, 374 | 12, 438 | 12, 565 | 12, 554 | 12, 587 | 12,465 | 12, 415 | 12,497 | $\stackrel{12,679}{ }$ | 12, 758 |  |
| Equip. and defense prod., excl. auto....do | 22, 178 | 25, 862 | 25,612 | 25, 862 | 25, 953 | 25, 925 | 26, 003 | 26, 185 | 26, 119 | 26, 241 | 26,613 | 26,456 | 26,472 5 8 | r 26,439 $\mathrm{r} 5,194$ | 26,450 5,202 |  |
| Automotive equipment | 5, 218 | 5, 299 | 5,193 | 5. 299 | 5, 337 | 5,299 | 5,255 | 5,245 | 5, 161 | 5, 094 | 5, 181 | 5,136 | 5,045 | r 5, 194 $\times 8,306$ | 5, 202 |  |
| Other materials and sup | 7. 393 | 7.980 | 7,948 | 7.980 | 7,979 | 8, 005 | 8.006 | 8.035 35,831 | 8,016 35,938 | 8,026 35,945 | 8,086 36,023 | 8,173 36,271 | 8,246 36,358 | r 8,306 $\times 36,690$ | 37, 031 |  |
| Supplementary series:Household durahles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defense products (old series) | 11, 485 | 13, 173 | 13, 036 | 13,173 | 13, 150 | 13,044 | 13,015 | 12,941 | 12,872 | 12, 816 | 12,906 | 12,761 | 12,710 | r r r 6,429 $\mathbf{6}, 803$ | 12,336 6,671 |  |
| Defense products (new serie | 7,112 | 7,459 | 7,602 | 7,459 | 7,498 | 7, 294 | 7. 326 | 7, 359 | 7. 189 | 7,104 | 7,143 | 7,056 | 6,986 |  | 6, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 17, } 740\end{array}$ |  |
| cers | 14, 070 | 16, 353 | 16,289 | 16,353 | 16, 449 | 16, 582 | 16,715 | 16, 911 | 16,898 | 17,026 | 17,285 | 17,337 | 17,418 |  | 17, 740 |  |
| New orders, net (not seas. adj.), totalt .-......d | 608, 038 | 659, 191 | 55,372 | 53,549 | 51, 356 | 55, 941 | 56, 352 | 54, 802 | 54,909 | 58, 582 | 52, 422 | 53, 841 | 57,977 31,166 | r 55, 632 28,936 | 53,889 $\cdot 28,245$ |  |
| Durable goods industries, total...........-....do | 335, 301 | 367, 482 | 30,430 | 29,740 | 27, 766 | 30, 422 | 30, 412 | 29,594 | 29, 825 | 32, 147 | 28, 171 | 28, 152 | 31,166 | 28,936 | - $+28,245$ | ${ }^{2} 29,459$ |
| Nondurable goods industries, total......---.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 272, 737 | 291, 709 | 24,942 | 23, 809 | 23, 590 | 25, 519 | 25, 940 | 25, 208 | 25, 084 | 26,435 | 24, 251 | 25, 689 | 26,811 | -26, 696 | 25, 612 |  |
| New orders, net (seas. a | 1608,038 | 1659,191 | 55, 912 | 55, 138 | 54, 119 | 54,714 | 54,339 | 53,374 | 55, 139 | 55,778 | 57,111 | 55,968 | 55,523 | r 54, 190 | 54, 573 |  |
| B y industry group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -29, 009 |  |
| Durable goods industries, total of | 335,301 49,791 | 367,482 58,491 | 31,048 4,755 | 30,209 4,661 | 29,046 4,658 | 29,368 4,309 1,8 | 28,861 4,547 1,5 | 28,449 4,739 | $\begin{array}{r}29,977 \\ 4,874 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 30,028 4,932 | $\begin{array}{r}31,399 \\ 4,894 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30,537 \\ 4,842 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}29,856 \\ 4,709 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28,504 $r 4,348$ $+1,47$ | - + 4, 544 | 234, |
| rimary metals <br>  | 24, 379 | 27, 281 | 2, 129 | 1,981 | 1,963 | 1,813 | 1,948 | 2, 036 | 2.234 | 2, 302 | 2, 387 | 2,310 | 2,253 | r 1,977 | 2,060 |  |
| Fabricated metal pr | 35, 275 | 37,736 | 3, 187 | 3, 389 | 3,010 | 3,205 | 3, 238 | 2, 943 | 3. 391 | 3,509 | 3, 220 | 3, 304 | 3, 524 | $\stackrel{+}{+3,302}$ | 3, 348 |  |
| Machinery, except electri | 58, 281 | 66,966 | 5,473 | 5,570 | 5,408 | 5, 544 | 5, 149 | 5, 287 | 5.468 | 5.172 | 5. 401 | 5,367 | 5,346 | + 5, 253 $+3,154$ $r$ | 5,408 4,056 |  |
| Electrical machinery | 43, 215 | 47, 030 | 3,752 | 4, 126 | 3, 891 | 3,794 | 3, 726 | 3, 705 | 4. 052 | 3.72 | 4.113 | 3, 921 | 3,606 -026 |  | 4,056 6 6,310 | 6,824 |
| Transportation equipment | 86, 789 | 89, 418 | 8,215 | 6,916 | 6, 460 | 7.040 | 6, 660 | 6, 386 | 6, 830 | 7. 304 | 8. 076 | 7, 559 | 7,026 2,409 |  |  | 6, 824 |
| Aircraft, missiles, and par | 31, 515 | 30,952 | 3,171 | 2,509 | 2, 193 | 2,572 | 2, 700 | 2, 048 | 2.597 | 2.384 | 3.047 | 2,677 | 2,409 | - 2,255 | 2,599 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 272, 737 | 291, 709 | 24,864 | 24,929 | 25, 073 | 25, 346 | 25,478 | 24, 125 | 25.162 | 25,750 | 25. 712 | 25,431 | 25,667 | '25, 686 | 25,530 |  |
| Industries with unfilled orders $\oplus$. Industries without unfilled orders | 74, 1947 198 | 81,276 <br> 211,433 | 6, 84 18,060 | 6, 761 18,168 | 6, 815 18,258 | 6, 6, 92 18,423 | 6, 6, 98 18.578 | 6, 6, 89 18.056 | ch. 610 <br> 18,352 | 6.925 18.985 | 7. 129 18.583 | 6.81 18,570 | 6, 952 18,715 | r 7,083 <br> $r 18,633$ | 6,901 18,629 |  |


| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and deascripive noteg are as shownir the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, <br> aND ORDERS $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New orders, net (seas. adj.) $\dagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Itome goods and apparel................-mil. $\$$ | ${ }^{2} 56,060$ | 257,779 | 4, 504 | 4,632 | 4,497 | 4,405 | 4, 502 | 4,397 | 4, 553 | 4, 843 | 4, 753 | 4, 635 | 4,751 | - 4, 651 | 4, 696 |  |
| Consumer staples .-..........................do. | 2115, 595 | 2124, 360 | 10,725 | 10,898 | 10,885 | 10,976 | 11, 141 | 10,920 | 10,867 | 11, 215 | 10,915 | 10,936 | 11, 146 | -11, 238 | 11, 180 |  |
| Equip. and defense prod., excl. auto.......do | 298, 601 | ${ }^{2} 109,426$ | 9,909 | 9,310 | 9, 125 | 9, 431 | 8,551 | 8 8,262 | 9,074 | 8,438 | 9, 804 | 8,966 | 8,983 | -9, 180 | 9,359 |  |
| Automotive equipment...---.-.-...-- - do | ${ }_{2}^{2} 54,553$ | $\left.\right\|^{2} 587,315$ | ${ }^{4}, 683$ | 4,453 | 4, 101 | 4, 271 | 4.110 | 4, 404 | 4,334 | 4,748 | 4,980 | 4, 981 | 4.184 | - 3,422 | 3,273 |  |
| Construction materials and supplies.....-do | ${ }^{2} 49,516$ | 254,710 | 4, 616 | 4, 589 | 4, 202 | 4, 442 | 4,453 | 4. 262 | 4, 620 | 4,657 | 4,498 | 4.743 | 4, 941 | r 4,753 | 4,694 |  |
| Other materials and supplies .-...-.----- do | 233, 713 | ${ }^{2} 255,601$ | 21,475 | 21,256 | 21,309 | 21, 189 | 21, 582 | 21, 129 | 21, 691 | 21,877 | 22, 161 | 21, 707 | 21, 518 | '20,946 | 21, 371 |  |
| Supplementary series: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household durables-...-.-..............- do | ${ }_{2}^{2} 25,004$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 26,811$ | 2,032 4,499 | 2,079 4,092 | 1,987 | 1,986 4.018 |  | $\stackrel{2,026}{3,425}$ | 2,124 4,083 | 2,163 | 2, 041 4,773 | 2,030 4,056 | 2,107 | 2,015 | - $\begin{array}{r}2,074 \\ \hline 4,077\end{array}$ | 12,201 |
| Defense products (old series) .-............... do <br> Defense products (new series) | 247,412 | 247,317 223,118 | 4,499 2,347 | 4,092 | 3,648 1,901 | 4,018 | 3,985 1,579 | 3,425 1,381 | 4,083 | 3, 1,850 | - 4,773 | - 4.056 | 3,482 2,005 | 3,954 2,125 | + 4,077 <br> 2,016 | 13.981 12,063 |
| Producers' capital goods industries ...--- do | 269,647 | 278, 640 | 6,744 | 6, 536 | 6, 542 | 6,627 | 5,998 | 5,984 | 6, 302 | 6,281 | 6,411 | 6,299 | 6,759 | 6, 552 | -6,873 | 16, 224 |
| Unfiled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted). | 85, 938 | 88,412 | 88,859 | 88, 412 | 88, 146 | 87,765 | 86,944 | 86.100 | 84,653 | 83, 902 | 84, 182 | 83, 200 | 82,747 | 81,735 | 81,392 |  |
|  | 82, 946 | 85,445 | 85, 854 | 85, 445 | 85, 258 | 84,827 | 83, 991 | 83, 086 | 81, 612 | 80,921 | 81, 205 | 80, 270 | 79,776 | -78, 664 | -78.243 | 178,351 |
| Nondur. goorls ind. with unfiled orders $\oplus$.... do | 2,992 | 2,967 | 3,005 | 2,967 | 2,888 | 2,938 | 2,953 | 3,014 | 3,041 | 2,981 | 2,977 | 2,930 | 2,971 | ${ }^{+3,071}$ | 3,111 |  |
| Unfiled orders, end of year or month (seasonally adjusted), total $\dagger$ .mil. $\$$ | 86,718 | 89, 221 | 89,623 | 89, 221 | 88, 270 | 87,371 | 86, 487 | 85, 322 | 84, 797 | 84, 146 | 84, 229 | 83, 492 | 82,544 | -81,797 | 82,061 |  |
| By industry group: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83, 521 | 82,337 |  |  | 81, 301 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63, ${ }_{\text {6 }}^{274}$ | 86, 7 , 65 | 86,018 | 80, 7,65 | 8, 7 , 235 | 84,417 6,805 | 6,660 | 6,973 | 81, 7 , 061 | 81, 2159 | 7, 162 | 80, 7061 | 6,726 | ${ }_{\text {r } 6,481}$ | 78,883 76,573 | $\begin{array}{r} 179,048 \\ { }^{7} 6,903 \end{array}$ |
| Blast furnaces, | 3,081 | 3,896 | 4,295 | 3,896 | 3,446 | 3,125 | 3,036 | 3,292 | 3,427 | 3,527 | 3,656 | 3, 678 | 3, 509 | - 3,417 | 3,475 |  |
| Fabricated metal products............-do | 9,969 | 10,684 | 10,544 | 10,684 | 10,399 | 10,384 | 10,433 | 10,344 | 10,556 | 10,802 | 10,699 | 10,773 | 10,931 | '11,019 | 11, 050 |  |
| Machinery, except electr | 14, 746 | 17, 202 | 16, 933 | 17,202 | 17, 105 | 17, 055 | 16,777 | 16,714 | 16,586 | 16, 344 | 16, 176 | 15,972 | 15, 763 | r15, 616 | 15, 759 |  |
| Electrical machinery. | 13, 110 | 13, 406 | 13,003 | 13, 406 |  | 13,653 |  | 13,530 29 273 | ${ }_{\text {13, }}^{13} \mathbf{5 1 9}$ | 13, 350 | 13, 468 |  | 12, 960 |  | 12,906 $-27,583$ |  |
| Transportation equipment-.-.-.-.-.--- do Aircraft, missiles, and parts...--- | 33,655 26,939 | 31,570 24,293 | 32,359 | - 34,293 | 31,247 23,891 | 33,926 23,50 | 30,436 23,256 | 29, 201 | 28, 619 | $28,1,599$ 21,59 | 21,850 | 21, 696 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,013 \\ & 21,302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,537 \\ י 20,567 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 27,583 \\ 20,456 \end{array}$ | 127,288 |
| Nondur. goods ind. with unfille | 3, 053 | 3, 015 | 3, 023 | 3,015 | 2,948 | 2,954 | 2,966 | 2,985 | 2,973 | 2,925 | 2,928 | 2,931 | 2,985 | +3,104 | 3,136 |  |
| By market category: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods, apparel, consumer staples..- do- | 2,209 47,078 | 2,014 48,253 | - 2 2,003 |  | 18, ${ }^{1,996}$ | 1,955 48,170 | 2,011 4749 | -1,984 | r $\begin{array}{r}1,949\end{array}$ | [1,899 | - ${ }_{45}^{1,827}$ | 1,869 44,987 | 1,864 44,516 | r 1,818 <br> r4, 291 <br> 1 | 1,851 44,398 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Equip. and defense prod. incl, auto- }}{\text { Construction materials and supplies }}$ | 47,078 | 48,253 10 | 48, 18.73 | 48, 10,767 | 48, 301 10,454 | 48, 1780 | 10,443 | - 46,412 | 45,812 | 45, 133 | 45, 404 | - 44,987 | 44, 516 | r4, 291 r11,03 | 41, 4938 |  |
| Other materials and supplies. | 27,256 | 28, 187 | 28, 702 | 28, 187 | 27, 519 | 26, 816 | 26, 594 | 26,547 | 26,490 | 26,466 | 26, 291 | 26,015 | 25,319 | r2t,685 | 24, 783 |  |
| Supplementary series: Household durables | 1,775 |  | 1,632 | 1,633 | 1,624 | 1, 582 | 1,642 | 1,607 | 1,589 |  | 1,495 | 1,521 | 1,525 | 1,455 |  |  |
| Defense products (old series) --...............d | 33, 091 | - 30,246 | 30,630 | 30,246 | 29, 935 | 29,625 | 29,318 | 28, 228 | 28, 054 | 27, 468 | 28, 049 | 27, 814 | 27,028 | 26, 456 | -26, 302 | 126, 251 |
| Defense products (new series) --........... do | 21, 775 | 20,372 | 20,705 | 20,372 | 20, 481 | 20,301 | 19,937 | 19,308 | 19, 198 | 18,917 | 19, 936 | 19, 670 | 19,554 | 19, 4336 | -19,475 | 119,501 |
| Producers' capital goods industries...... do | 22, 023 | 24, 993 | 24, 732 | 24,993 | 25, 189 | 25, 262 | 24,881 | 24,613 | 24, 221 | 24, 059 | 23, 742 | 23, 351 | 23,480 | 23, 611 | -23, 915 | 123,904 |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations ( 50 States and Dist. Col.): Unadjusted ........................................... | 233,635 | 274, 267 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,831 | 20, 241 | ${ }^{\text {p21, }} 513$ |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted...................................- do... |  |  | 23, 308 | 22, 137 | 22,072 | 23,249 | 21, 091 | 21,876 | 22, 401 | 22, 276 | 22, 264 | 22,078 | 223, 126 | 21,409 |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURESC「 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,636 | 9,154 | 759 | 748 | 734 | 817 | 921 | 992 | 891 | 912 | 916 | 910 | 906 | 941 | 939 |  |
| Commercial service...................................... | 1,106 | 1,159 | 115 | 87 | 84 | 84 | 113 | 137 | 109 | 143 | 126 | 131 | 111 | 114 | 126 |  |
| Construction | 1,670 | 1,590 | 134 | 105 | 114 | 155 | 153 | 174 | 164 | 132 | 123 | 160 | 118 | 149 | 133 |  |
| Manufacturing and mining-...................-do | 1,513 | 1,493 | 131 | 146 | 140 | 164 | 180 | 167 | 145 | ${ }^{157}$ | 191 | 157 | 199 | 185 | 174 |  |
| Retall trade | $\begin{array}{r} 4,366 \\ 481 \end{array}$ | 4, 848 | 313 66 | 351 59 | 342 54 | 335 79 | $\begin{array}{r} 394 \\ 81 \end{array}$ | 419 95 | 388 85 | $\begin{array}{r}396 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 398 78 | $\begin{array}{r} 382 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | 391 87 | 419 74 | 414 |  |
| Llabilities (current), total.-.............--thous. \$ | 940, 996 | 1,142,113 | 127, 138 | 96,849 | 137,282 | 139,388 | 120,021 | 131,898 | 147, 888 | 170, 498 | 251, 920 | 169,587 | 232,940 | 144.773 | 119,836 |  |
| Commercial service...................................... | 87, 289 | 126,537 | 7,938 | 18,505 | 37,608 | 7,770 | 7,679 | 21, 137 | 9,289 | 16, 680 | 29, 155 | 63, 931 | 55, 678 | 19,950 | 19,896 |  |
|  | 212, 459 | 171, 717 | 13,033 | 6,968 | 20, 835 | 36, 504 | 13,258 | 17,978 | 19,306 | 21, 229 | 29, 049 | 15, 169 | 15, 044 | 14, 109 | 15, 393 |  |
|  | 291, 700 | 406, 450 | 42,799 | 39, 162 | 42,260 | ${ }^{66,589}$ | 46.399 | 39, 958 | 83, 118 | 93,485 | 144, 516 | 44, 034 | 91, 431 | 67, 607 | 52,621 |  |
| Retail trade. | 220, 223 | 265, 122 | 21,192 42,176 | 21,800 10,414 | 24,979 11,600 | $\underset{\substack{21,655 \\ 6,870}}{\substack{\text { c }}}$ | 30.333 22,352 | 32,972 19,853 | 23,774 | 29,232 9,872 | 30,134 19,066 | 27,434 19,019 | 54, 970 15,817 | 29, 410 13, 697 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,809 \\ & 12,117 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns_-_ | 338.6 | ${ }^{2} 37.3$ | 43.9 | 38.2 | 33.7 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 43.7 | 42.1 | 43.4 | 46.8 | 47.4 | 50.0 | 45.9 | 50.8 |  |

## COMMODITY PRICES

## PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY

Prices recelved, all farm products $\ddagger \ldots$... $1910-14=100$ Crops 9
 Cotton.

Food grains.
Fruit.
Livestock and products?
Dairy products
Meat animals.-
Prices paid:
All commodities and services. Family living items
Production items
$\qquad$

Parity ratio § $\qquad$

${ }^{r}$ Revised. P Preliminary. Advance estimate; total mfrs. unfilled orders for Nov. 1970 do not reffect revisions for sejected components. ${ }^{2}$ Based on unadjusted data. tRevised back to 1961 to reffect revisions in the mfrs.' sales and inventories series and the retail Digitizaf reffeet new segs, fata or mirs. sales, invent., and orders have been revised back to 1961 http://frised data back to d9g1, new seas. factors, and other technical data appear in a special Census

> 270
265
225
279
177
192
report entitled Mfrs.' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1961-1970, Series M3-1.2 (available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C., 20402; price $\$ 1.00$ ). $\oplus$ See corresponding note on p . S-6. of Includes data for items not shown separately. $\S$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index). $\ddagger$ Revisions back to Jan. 1966 are available from the Dept. of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1969 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. Dec. |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| CONSUMER PRICES <br> (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unad Justed Indexes: <br> All items $-1957-59=100$ | 121.2 | 127.7 | 130.5 | 131.3 | 131.8 | 132.5 | 133.2 | 134.0 | 134.6 | 135.2 | 135.7 | 336.0 | 130.6 | 137.4 | 137.8 |  |
| Spectal group indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items less shelter . .-.-.-.-............do. | 120.6 | 126.3 | 128.6 | 129.5 | 129.8 | 130. 3 | 130.7 | 131.5 | 132.1 | 132.6 | 133.0 | 133.2 | 133.7 | 134.4 | 134.8 |  |
|  | 121.9 | 128.6 | 131.4 | 131.9 | 132.3 | 133.0 | 133.8 | 134.8 | 135. 5 | 136.1 | 136.6 | 136.9 | 137.8 | 138.9 | 139.7 |  |
| All items less medical care................ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 119.7 | 126.1 | 128.9 | 129.7 | 130.1 | 130.8 | 131.5 | 132.2 | 132.9 | 133.4 | 133.9 | 134.2 | 134.8 | 135.6 | 136.0 |  |
| Commodities .-.-.-.-.-.-----------.-. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ do | 115.3 | 120.5 | 122.9 | 123.6 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 124.5 | 125. 2 | 125.8 | 126.2 | 126.5 | 126.6 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.0 |  |
|  | 118.4 | 124. 1 | 126.7 | 127.7 | 127.8 | 128.4 | 128.7 | 129.3 | 129.8 | 130.0 | 130.4 | 130.5 | 131.0 | 131.3 | 131.4 |  |
| Nondurables less food | 117.7 | 123.0 | 125.5 | 125.7 | 125. 2 | 125.8 | 126.1 | 127.0 | 127.5 | 127.7 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 129. 1 | 129.9 | 130.5 |  |
| Iurables\% .....-.........-............ do | 117.5 | 111.6 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 114.1 | 114.8 | 115.9 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 117.3 | 118.8 | 119.6 |  |
| Commodities less food.................. do. | 113.2 | 118.0 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.1 | 120.4 | 120.8 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 122.9 | 123.0 | 128.8 | 125.0 | 125.7 |  |
| Services_-....................-- - . . . do | 134.3 | 143.7 | 147.2 | 148.3 | 149.6 | 150.7 | 152.3 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 155.0 161.9 | 155.8 162.8 | 156.7 | 157.7 | 158.5 | 159.5 |  |
| Services less rent - .-. - . . . . - . . . . . . do | 138.6 | 149.2 | 153.1 | 154.3 | 155.8 | 157.1 | 158.9 | 160.1 | 161.0 | 161.9 | 162.8 | 163.8 | 164.9 | 165.8 | 166.9 |  |
|  | 119.3 | 125.5 | 128.1 | 129.9 | 130.7 | 131.5 | 131.6 | 132.0 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.4 | 133.5 | 133.3 | 133.0 | 132.4 |  |
| Meats, ponltry, and fish-.....-........ do | 113.7 | 123.2 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 128.8 | 129.7 | 130.2 | 130.9 | 130.5 | 130. 2 | 130.8 | 131.0 | 130.1 | 129.1 | 127.1 |  |
| Dairy products --.-.------.-.......... do | 120.6 | 124.5 | 126.3 | 127.6 | $12 \times .4$ | 128.8 | 129.4 | 129.5 | 129.9 | 130.2 | 130.6 | 130.8 | 131.3 | 132.0 | 132.4 |  |
| Fruits and vegetables.--------.......... do | 126.8 | 128.4 | 127.0 | 132.1 | 130.9 | 132.4 | 133.1 | 134.7 | 136.8 | 139.4 | 137.5 | 135.0 | 131.0 | 129.3 | 128.5 |  |
|  | 119.1 | 126.7 | 129.8 | 130.5 | 131.1 | 132.2 | 133.6 | 134.4 | 135. 1 | 135.6 | 136.2 | 137.0 | 137.8 | 138.5 | 139.3 |  |
|  | 123. 6 | 133.6 | 137.7 | $13 \times .5$ | 139.6 | 140.9 | 142.8 | 143.7 | 144. 7 | 145.6 | 146. 2 | 147.2 | 148.4 | 149.1 | 149.8 |  |
|  | 115.1 | 118.8 | 120.5 | 121.0 | 121.3 | 121.8 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 123.0 | 123.4 | 123.8 | 124.2 | 124.6 | 125.2 | 125.7 |  |
|  | 127.0 | 139.4 | 144.5 | 145.4 | 146.8 | 148.5 | 150.9 | 152.1 | 153.3 | 154.4 | 155.0 | 156.2 | 157.8 | 158.6 | 159.3 |  |
|  | 110.4 | 112.9 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 114.9 | 115.6 | 116.3 | 116.4 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 119.0 | 120.7 |  |
|  | 115.1 | 117.8 | 118.9 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 121.2 | 122.3 | 122.9 | 124.3 | 125. 5 | 127.1 |  |
| (das and electricity ---------------- - - | 101.5 | 111.5 | 113.2 | 113.7 | 114.1 | 114.6 | 114.8 | 115.7 | 115.8 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 116.4 | 116.8 | 118.0 | 119.2 |  |
| Household furnishings and operation...do...- | 113.0 | 117.9 | 119.6 | 120.0 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 121.6 | 122.0 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.0 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 124.5 |  |
| Apparel and upkeep --...-.-.-.-.-.-.-. . . do | 120.1 | 127.1 | 130.7 | 130. 8 | 129.3 | 130.0 | 130.6 | 131.1 | 131.9 | 132.2 | 131.4 | 131.5 | 133.6 | 134.8 | 135.7 |  |
|  | 119. 6 | 124.2 | 125.6 | 126.4 | 127.3 | 127.3 | 127.1 | 128.9 | 129.9 | 130.6 | 131.4 | 130.6 | 131.0 | 133.5 | 134.4 |  |
|  | 117.3 | 121.3 | 122.7 | 123.4 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.0 | 124.9 | 125.9 | 126.7 | 127.2 | 126.4 | 126.6 | 129.2 | 130.1 |  |
|  | 100.8 | 102.4 | 105.1 | 104.9 | 104.7 | 104.6 | 104.4 | 104.3 | 104. 1 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 103.1 | 108.7 | 110.4 |  |
| Used cars .--............-.......- .-. . do |  | 125.3 | 124.9 | 123.9 | 120.7 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 121.1 | 127.5 | 132.0 | 131.8 | 129.2 | 127.4 | 130.3 | 132.2 |  |
|  | 138.2 | 148.9 | 151.1 | 153.0 | 165.1 | 165.4 | 165.8 | 165.8 | 166.6 | 167.8 | 170.8 | 171.0 | 173.3 | 173.5 | 175.0 |  |
| Health and recreation? .----.-.-.-.....- do. | 130.0 | 136.6 | 139.1 | 139.6 | 140.1 | 140.7 | 141.4 | 142.3 | 142.9 | 143.7 | 144.3 | 145.1 | 145.7 | 146.3 | 146.9 |  |
|  | 145. 0 | 155.0 | 157.4 | 158.1 | 159.0 | 160.1 | 161.6 | 162.8 | 163.6 | 164.7 | 165.8 | 166.8 | 167.6 | 167.9 | 168.7 |  |
| Personal care...-----................- - - do. | 120.3 | 126.2 | 127.8 | 12×. 1 | 12x. 5 | 129.0 | 129.6 | 129.8 | 130.3 | 130.2 | 130.6 | 131.3 | 131.7 | 132.1 | 132.3 |  |
| Reading and recreation............-......do. | 125.7 | 130.5 | 132.3 | 132.7 | 133.1 | 133.2 | 133.6 | 134.4 | 135.2 | 136.1 | 136.6 | 137.1 | 137.7 | 138.4 | 139.3 |  |
| WHOLESALE PRICES ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {º }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot market prices, basic commodities: $\ddagger$ <br> 22 Commodities.-.-........................... $1967=100$ | $\times 117.7$ | +1110.3 | $r 114.2$ | - 114.6 | - 116.1 | r 116.6 | \% 116.9 | \% 116.3 | r 115.0 $>$ 1 | ${ }^{r} 113.8$ | $>$ 7 +112.9 | \% 112.9 | -112.0 | ${ }^{r} 110.9$ | ${ }_{-} \times 104.2$ |  |
| 9 Foodstufs | -198.0 | +1108. | -112.8 | + 111.5 | , 11: 11 | $r 112.6$ | ${ }_{r} 114.5$ | +113.5 | \% 1111.3 | ${ }_{r}^{+112.1}$ |  | 1115.3 $>$ $\sim$ | r 1114.3 +110.5 | $\bigcirc 113.0$ | ${ }_{+}^{+} 109.7$ | $108.3$ |
|  | - 197.4 | r1111.4 | - 115.1 | - 116.7 | , 118.9 | - 119.5 | -118.7 | , 118.2 | r 117.5 | * 114.8 |  | r 111.2 | + 110.5 | + 109.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 108.8$ |  |
|  | r 108.8 | 113.0 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 117.7 | 117.2 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.7 | 117.8 |
| By stage of processing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112.8 | 113.0 | 113.8 | 110.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Crude materials for further processing.... do | - 101.2 | 107.9 | 109.0 113.1 | 109.9 113.5 | 110.7 114.4 | 113.0 114.7 | 114.2 114.8 | 115.4 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 116.4 | 11.9 | 112.5 116.8 | 110.9 | 117.1 | 117.2 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, etc..... do FInlshed poods ${ }^{\text {d }}$--. | 108.0 111.3 | 111.8 | 113.1 | 113.5 118.0 | 1114.4 | 114.7 118.8 118.3 | 119.0 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 119.1 | 119.9 | 120.0 | 120.5 | 120.6 |
| Consumer finished goods --- -- do | 109.9 | 114.0 | 116.2 | 116.5 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 117.3 | 118.0 | 117.2 | 118.1 | 117.8 | 118.2 | 118.2 |
| 1'roducer finished goods -------------- .- do | - 115.5 | 119.3 | 121.5 | 122.3 | 122.9 | 123.1 | 123.5 | 123.7 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.6 | 124.9 | 125.3 | 127.0 | 127.5 | 128.4 |
| By durability of product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods --..--.....-.-.----------- do | 111.8 | 116.6 | 118.4 |  |  | 120.0 113.9 | 120.5 | 120.9 113.6 | 113.6 | 121.5 | 114.8 | 121.7 | 121.9 114.8 | 123.0 114.0 | 122.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods --------------------- do | $\begin{array}{r}106.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 110.3 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 113.9 116.6 | 113.6 116.9 | 113.6 117.1 | 113.8 117.4 | 114.8 | 113.9 118.0 | 114.8 118.2 1818 | 114.0 | 113.9 118.7 | 114.0 118.7 |
|  | $>$ $=109.5$ $>12.1$ | 113.3 116.6 | 114.9 118.3 | 115.3 118.8 | 116.1 119.4 | 116.4 119.7 | 116.6 120.1 | 116.9 120.5 | 121.0 | 117.4 121.3 | 118.0 | 118.0 121.6 | 118.2 <br> 121.8 | 118.6 123.0 | 118.7 123.0 | 118.7 123.2 |
| Nondurable manufactures. .-.......-.-. - .-. do | ${ }^{106.9}$ | 110.1 | 118.3 111.6 | 111.9 | 113.0 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 113.4 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.3 |
| Farm prod., processed foods and feeds.....do. | -107. 7 | 113.5 | 115.7 | 116.4 | 118.2 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 117.6 | 117.0 | 117.5 | 119.3 | 117.0 | 118.5 | 116.0 | 115.6 | 115.1 |
| Farm products $\%$.-................. do | 102. 2 | 108.5 | 111.1 | 111.7 | 112.5 | 113.7 | $\underline{114.3}$ | 111.3 | 111.0 | 111.3 | 113.1 | 108.2 | 111.8 | 107.5 | -106. 7 | 106. 8 |
| Fruits and vegetalies, fresh and dried do | +108.3 | 111.9 | 125.3 | 112.4 | 116.6 | 117.2 | 118.2 | 112.7 | 123.5 | 122.2 | 112.6 | 99.6 | 113.4 | 102.4 | 109.4 | 113.1 |
| Grains . ....................... do | 81.9 | 83.3 | 81.7 | 82.9 | 85.3 | 85.9 | 85.5 | 87.8 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 88.2 | 89.2 | 100.5 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 99.6 |
|  | 84.4 | 89.8 | 86.3 | 86.9 | 94.8 | 87.1 | 90.8 | 82.8 | 83.7 | 77.9 | 81.9 9 | 77.5 | 81.7 | 76.5 | 78.0 | 65.9 |
|  | 104.8 | 118.3 | 116.6 | 120.2 | 117.3 | 124.9 | 129.6 | 124.8 | 122.2 | 123.0 | 126.2 | 118.6 | 114.9 | 111.8 | 102.3 | 100.6 |
| Foods and feeds, processed $\varphi$............. do | r 114.2 | 119.8 | 121.8 | 122.6 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124. 1 | 124.8 | 126.6 | 126.1 | 126.2 | 124.9 | 124.8 | 123.6 |
| Beverages and beverage matorials | + 1109.5 | 112.9 | 116.0 | 116.1 | 117.4 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 118.8 | 120.3 | 120.3 | 120.4 | 121.1 | 121.5 | 121.9 | 122.2 | 121.7 |
| Ceren and bakery products........... do | r 118.1 | 120.2 | 121.9 | 122.0 | 122.3 | 123.3 | 123.7 | 124.6 | 124.6 135.4 1 | 124.6 135.4 | 125.8 135.7 | 126.5 | 127.9 135.8 | 128.7 | 129.5 | 129.9 |
| Wairy products........................... do. | 127.7 | 131.9 | 131.2 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 134. 1 | 133.1 | 135.1 | 135.4 118.1 | 135.4 118.5 | 135.7 118.9 | 136.2 | 135.8 | 136.5 | 136.8 | 137.5 |
| Fruits and veretables, processed....... do | -114.2 | 115.7 | 116.3 | 116.4 | 116.9 | 117.3 | 116.5 | 117.5 | 1182.5 | 118.5 | 118.9 126.3 | 119.6 | 120.1 | 119.1 | 119.6 114.2 | 119.0 109.5 |
| Meats, poultry, and lish. .-..........- do | 108.3 | 119.5 | 120.5 | 121.9 | 125.8 | 124.9 | 127.1 | 124.9 | 122.5 | 123.7 | 126.3 | 122.5 | 120.9 | 116.4 | 114.2 | 109.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 112.7 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 117.4 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.7 |
| Chemicals and allted products | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 918.8 | 93.1 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.6 91.7 | 100.5 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 100.9 | 101.4 | 101.6 | 101.6 |
| Agric. chemicals and chem. prod...--- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | r 99.6 | 89.8 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 67.6 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 91.7 98.2 | 91.8 | 91.0 <br> 98 <br> 8 | 91.6 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 92.7 | 92.6 |
| Chemleals, industrial --....-.-.------- do | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 47.9 | 97.7 | 87.3 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 94.8 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.8 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals - - -----.-. do | 93.3 | 93.8 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.6 | 95.0 102.2 | 94.7 107.6 | 194.7 1068 | 94.8 | 95.0 107.7 128 | 95. 5 | $\begin{array}{r}94.8 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95.1 | 95. 5 | 95.7 |
| Fats and oils, inedible.-............... do | 73.9 | 88.7 114.2 | 100.5 | 122.8 | 919.0 | 94.3 122.0 | 102.2 122.8 | 107.6 122.8 | 122.8 | 108.1 | 107.7 122.8 | 112.9 | 104.0 122.8 | 117.4 | 123.2 123.2 | 122.7 123.3 |
|  | 114.6 | 119.2 | 120.3 | 120.3 | 121.7 | 122.0 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.3 |
| Fuels and related prod., and power $9 . . .$. do | r 102.5 | 104.6 | 105.5 | 10f. 1 | 105.6 | 106.4 | 106.3 | 107.5 | 109.1 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.6 | 111.0 | 112.6 | 113.7 | 116.9 |
| Coal................-...-..........- do | - 107.1 | 116.2 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.4 | 131.7 | 133.4 | 145.9 | 146. 9 | 152.8 | 155.5 | 157.8 | 165.3 | 181.0 | 181.6 | 181, 6 |
|  | ${ }^{*} 101.6$ | 102.7 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.7 | 104. 2 | 104.3 | 1104.8 | 105.5 | 106. 1 | 108.0 | 109.0 | 109. 5 |
|  | -123.9 | 124.5 | 128.8 | 131.8 | 132.4 | 135. 2 | 135.0 | 136. 2 | 136.1 | 136.3 | 137.0 | 137.2 | 142.9 | 143.0 | 142.4 | 143. 7 |
| Petroleum products, refined_- $1957-59=100$ | 100.3 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 102.2 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 100.8 | 101.3 | 104.2 | 102.2 | 102.4 | 103.1 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 105.4 | 109.9 |
| Furniture and household durables $9 . . .$. do | r 103.9 | 106.1 | 106.9 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 108.1 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 108.8 | 108.9 | 109.0 | 109.2 | 109. 6 | 109.9 |
| Appliances, household - --.-.-...-....... do | -91.8 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 94. 4 | 94. 4 | 94. 7 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 96. 0 |
| Furniture, household Ilome electronic equipment...............- do | ' 117.3 | 122.3 78.2 | 123.6 77.7 | 123.6 77.8 | 124.3 77.2 | 125.1 77.2 | 125.3 77.2 | 125.6 77.0 | 125.9 77.0 | 126.0 | 126.3 77.2 | 126.6 | 126.5 77.2 | 126.6 77.4 | 126.9 | 127.2 77.8 |

'Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Computed by OBE. of Includes data for items not shown separately, offor actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective

issue of Wholesale l'rices and P'ice Indexes (available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, f.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212). © (ioods to users, incl. raw foods and fuels.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total.--.---mil. \$-- | 84,690 | 90,866 | 7,867 | 6,963 | 6,091 | 5,897 | 6, 512 | 7,106 | 7,686 | 8,244 | 8,470 | 8,812 | - 8, 484 | r 8, 323 | 7,989 |  |
|  | 56,996 | 62,806 | 5,483 | 5,111 | 4,317 | 4,113 | 4,567 | 4,990 | 5,281 | 5,588 | 5,744 | 5,965 | - 5,790 | -5,802 | 5,603 |  |
|  | 28, 823 | 30,603 | 2,482 | 2,288 | 1,961 | 1,765 | 1,986 | 2,278 | 2,461 | 2, 234 | 2, 813 | $\stackrel{2}{2,935}$ | +2,698 | 5,673 $+2,095$ | 2,633 |  |
|  | 22,423 | 23, 689 | 1,984 | 1,797 | 1,495 | 1,300 | 1,454 | 1,636 | 1, 743 | 1,876 | 1,990 | $\stackrel{2}{2,075}$ | r 2,093 | -2,095 | 2,094 |  |
| Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total $\qquad$ mil. \$.- | 18,800 | 22,033 | 2,076 | 1,942 | 1,623 | 1,627 | 1,769 | 1,824 | 1,891 | 1,948 | 1,898 | 1,983 | +2,010 | -1,998 | 1,885 |  |
|  | 5,594 | 6,373 | $\bigcirc 569$ | , 575 | , 438 | , 415 | 458 | 501 | 498 | 521 | 519 | 543 | +531 | ${ }^{+} 528$ | 527 |  |
|  | 8,333 | 10,136 | 982 | 889 | 750 | 763 | 841 | 840 | 890 | 925 | 874 | 92\% | r 964 | + 964 | 862 |  |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegraph. | 1,704 | 2,172 | 200 | 226 | 155 | 174 | 218 | 234 | 235 | 271 | 275 | 266 | 276 |  |  |  |
|  | 27,694 | 28,060 | 2,384 | 1,852 | 1,774 | 1,784 | 1,945 | 2,116 | 2,405 | 2,656 | 2,726 | 2,847 | - 2, 694 | - 2, 521 | 2,386 |  |
| Buildings (excluding military) $¢^{\circ}$-........do. | 10,445 | 11,226 | 921 | 780 80 | 800 78 | 801 | 834 118 | 877 | 887 | 953 104 | 8893 | 984 86 | 926 93 | 814 |  |  |
| Industrial..------.......... | 746 517 | 1,047 512 | 95 36 | 80 41 | 78 41 | 75 35 | 118 36 | 82 | 89 48 | 104 | 87 24 | 86 42 | 93 47 | 45 | 36 |  |
|  | 824 | 945 | 76 | 73 | 61 | 54 | 53 | 56 | 72 | 75 | 50 | 82 | 76 | 81 | 74 |  |
|  | 9,295 | 9,276 | 822 | 600 | 483 | 500 | 581 | 677 | 904 | 986 | 1,144 | 1,134 | 1,061 | 984 |  |  |
| New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total. bil. \$. |  |  | 88.8 | 89.8 | 90.8 | 92.0 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 89.5 | 90.2 | 90.7 | 92.1 | - 90.7 | r 91.3 | 91.1 |  |
|  |  |  | 61.8 | 61.9 | 62.7 | 63.3 | 64.2 | 63.4 | 62.4 | 62.1 | 62.3 | 63.6 | - 62.5 | + 63.7 | 63.3 |  |
| Residential (nonfarm) $\qquad$ do. Nonresidential buildings, except farm and pub- |  |  | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 28.9 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 29.7 | -28.5 | -29.7 | 30.5 |  |
| lic utilities, total of.-------------bil. \$-- |  |  | 22.8 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 21.8 | +21.8 | 20.7 |  |
|  |  |  | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.7 | b. 0 | 6.1 |  |
|  |  |  | 10.2 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | r 10.2 | 8.9 |  |
| Public utilities: <br> Telephone and telegraph. |  |  | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 |  |  |
| Public, total ¢ |  |  | 27.0 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.5 | r 28.2 | r 27.7 | 27.8 |  |
| Buildings (excluding military) \& .......... do |  |  | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | r 10.5 | r 10.4 | +10.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Housing and redevelopment.-..........d.do |  |  | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | .4 | . 5 | 1.5 | . 5 | . 4 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | . 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | . 8 | . 9 | .9 | . 9 | . 7 | . 7 | . 9 | . 8 | . 6 | . 8 | 7 | . 9 | . 8 |  |
|  |  |  | 9.6 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.7 |  |  |  |  |
| - Revised. D Preliminary. <br> or See corresponding note on p. S-8. <br> $\oplus$ See corre data for items not shown separately. | ponding | ote on | S-8. | \% Inclu |  | $\underset{\text { pricing }}{\S \mathrm{Be}}$ | inning of plast | n. 1970 constr | retitled tion prod | to read ducts; | rubber ntinuit | nd plas of the | tics prod roup in | ucts" to ex is no | over ffect | e direct |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov． | Dec． | Jai． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nor． | Dec． |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE－Continued

| CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction contracts in 48 States（F．W．Dodge |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dirision，McGraw－Hill）： <br> Valuation，total mil．$\$$ | ：61， 732 | 67， 827 | 4，406 | 5，228 | 4，928 | 5，249 | 6， 140 | 6，757 | 5，417 | 6，553 | 6，178 | 6， 230 | 5，398 | 5，453 | 5，145 |  |
| Index（mo．data seas．adj．）$\ldots-\ldots-1957-59=100$. | ${ }^{2} 173$ | 193 | 178 | 218 | 205 | 215 | 208 | 203 | 170 | 186 | 180 | 212 | 183 | 174 | 202 |  |
| Public ownership．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－．－．－．mil．\＄． | ${ }^{1} 19,597$ | 22， 858 | 1，427 | 1，727 | 1，433 | 1，652 | 2.069 | 1，791 | 1，695 | 2，815 | 2，313 | 2，078 | 1．869 | －2． 023 | 1，437 |  |
| Private ownership．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ | 142,135 | 44，969 | 2，980 | 3，501 | 3，495 | 3，597 | 4，071 | 4，966 | 3， 20 | 3，738 | 3，865 | 4，151 | 3，529 | 3，430 | 3， 208 |  |
| By type of building： | 122，513 | 26， 085 | 1，566 | 2，168 | 2，252 | 2， 269 | 2， 191 | 2，413 | 1．750 | 1，919 | 2， 469 | 2，331 | 1，944 | 1.863 | 1，701 |  |
| Residential | 124,838 | 25，590 | 1，675 | 1，744 | 1，475 | 1，482 | 1，974 | 2， 466 | $2,1 \geq 3$ | 2,224 | 2.345 | 2，349 | 2，176 | $\underline{202}$ | 1，947 |  |
| Non－building construction．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．do． | 1 14，382 | 16， 152 | 1，165 | 1，317 | 1，201 | 1，498 | 1.975 | 1，878 | 1， 545 | 2，410 | 1，361 | 1，549 | 1，2：8 | 1．289 | 1，497 |  |
| New construction planning <br> （Engineering News－Record）©．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 52，419 | 57， 164 | 6， 8.8 | 5，486 | 5，655 | 4， 092 | 4，989 | 5，857 | 6，457 | 4，916 | 5，248 | 4，829 | 4，303 | 7,555 | 7，013 | 6,023 |
| HOUSING STARTS AND PERMITS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New housing units started： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（private and public）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {thous ．}}$ | 1，545． 5 | 1，499．9 | 97.4 | 85.3 | 69.2 | 77.0 | 117.8 | 130． 2 | 127.3 | 141.6 | 143.4 | 131.6 | 133.4 | ＇ 143.4 | － 127.8 | 120.0 |
|  | 1，116． 1 | 1，096．8 | 68.1 | 63.7 | 53． 0 | 55.3 | 8 8． 5 | 91.3 | 88.4 | 92.4 | 103.4 | 92． 2 | 89.2 | 48.7 | － 90.0 | 85.3 |
| Privately owned．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 1，507． 7 | 1，466．8 | 94.6 | 84.1 | 66.4 | 74.3 | 114.7 | 128.4 | 125.0 | 135．2 | 140.8 | 128.7 | 130.9 | \％ 140.9 | r126． 4 | 117.6 |
| One－family structures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 899.5 | 810.6 | 55.1 | 42.8 | 33.4 | 41.4 | 61.3 | 73.8 | 74.8 | 83.0 | 75.5 | 7.3 | 76.0 | － 79.4 | r67．1 | 67． 2 |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rates： <br> Total privately owned． |  |  | 1，280 | 1，402 | 1，059 | 1，306 | 1，392 | 1，224 | 1，242 | 1.393 | 1，603 | 1，425 | 1，509 | 1 1，583 | r 1，688 | 1，987 |
| One－family structures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． do |  |  | 762 | 776 | 577 | 725 | 708 | 697 | 728 | 835 | 827 | 838 | 881 | ＋ 890 | ＋ 930 | 1，204 |
| New private housing units authorized by building permits（ 13,000 permit－issuing places）：$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rates： <br> Total | 1． 353 | 1． 300 | －1， 213 | －1．175 | －1．051 | ＇1，108 | r 1.085 | r 1.178 | r 1．309 | －1．284 | －1．309 | －1，378 | ＋1．389 | ＋ 1,521 | － 1,489 | 1．737 |
| One－family structures．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {do．．．}}$ | 6.45 | 617 | ＇ 591 | ＋ 605 | ＋ 483 | 「555 | ＋542 | － 515 | － 600 | r 618 | －638 | －6．6 | \％67\％ | －698 | r 704 | 834 |
| Manufacturers＇shipments of mobile homes：＊ <br> Unadjusted． | 318.0 | 412.7 | 32.7 | 27.2 | 23． 7 | 23.9 | 29.3 | 39.6 | 32.6 | 35.4 | 36.8 | 38.1 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 30.3 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rates ．－．．．．．．do． |  |  | 452 | 403 | 383 | 340 | 344 | 442 | 37 | 366 | 432 | 407 | 428 | 423 | 418 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dept．of Commerce composite ．．．．． $1957-59=100 .$. | 131 | 142 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 148 | 150 | 153 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 155$ | r 156 | － 157 | 157 |  |
| American Appraisal Co．，The： <br> A verage， 30 cities $1913=100$ |  |  |  |  | 1，082 |  |  | 1，097 | 1.117 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average， 30 cities．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1913=100$. <br> Atlanta． do． | 970 1.072 | 1，050 | 1， 178 | 1.016 <br> 1,178 | 1，210 | 1， 1,284 | 1， 1,221 | 1． 1.231 | 1，231 | 1，231 | 1．261 | 1． 263 | 1， 268 | 1．268 |  |  |
|  | 1.070 | 1，116 | 1，136 | 1，136 | 1， 169 | 1，171 | 1，172 | 1，178 | 1，178 | 1，177 | 1．226 | 1，299 | 1， 2.29 | 1． 299 |  |  |
|  | ． 966 | 1，054 | 1，066 | 1，061 | 1， 061 | 1，060 | 1，061 | 1，062 | 1，062 | 1， 058 | 1． 106 | 1． 110 | 1，110 | 1，111 |  |  |
| St．Louls．．－－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 953 | 1， 021 | 1，054 | 1，054 | 1，060 | 1，065 | 1，066 | 1，072 | 1，138 | 1，137 | 1，138 | 1，140 | 1，140 | 1，140 |  |  |
| Associated General Contractors of America．Inc．， The（building only）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－195；－59＝100．． | 139 | 150 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 159 | 164 | 168 | 171 | 172 | 176 | 179 |  |
| Boeckh indexes： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average， 20 cities： <br> Apartments，hotels，office buildings．．． $1957-59=100$ | 139.9 | 151.8 | 156.0 | 156． 4 | 156.7 | 157.1 | 158.0 | 158.3 | 159.4 | 159.8 | 163.8 | 164.1 | 167.7 | 168.1 | 169.2 |  |
| Commercial and factory buildings．．．．．．．．do．．． | 139.1 | 149.1 | 153． 5 | 153.2 | 154.2 | 154.5 | 155． 5 | 155.7 | 157． 7 | 157.9 | 161.9 | 163.1 | 165． 2 | 165． 3 | 166.5 |  |
|  | 136.7 | 148.0 | 150.1 | 151.0 | 151.6 | 152.1 | 152.3 | 152.6 | 153.3 | 153.6 | 157.5 | 157.8 | 159.3 | 159.6 | 160.6 |  |
| Englneering News－Record： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building．．．－．－－－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 136.8 | 149.9 | 151.9 | 152.2 | 152.2 | 152.0 | 152． 2 | 154.2 | 156.4 | 157.5 | 160.9 | 161.4 | 162.7 | 163.6 | 164.3 | ${ }^{3} 164.2$ |
|  | 151.9 | 167.2 | 171.7 | 171.7 | 172． 2 | 172.5 | 173.0 | 174.9 | 177.0 | 180.1 | 186.0 | 186.6 | 187.2 | 188.6 | 190.2 | ${ }^{3} 190.2$ |
| Federal Highway Adm．－Highway construction： <br> Composite（avg．for year or qtr．）$\sigma^{7} \ldots 1967=100 \ldots$ | 103.4 | 111.8 |  | 116.6 |  |  | 116.4 |  |  | 121.3 |  |  | 134.0 |  |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output index：$\ddagger$ Composite $\dagger$ inadiusted 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite，unadjusted $\%$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1947-49=100$ ． Seasonally adjusted | 166.0 | 166.0 | 147.6 154.4 | 147.0 171.1 | 136.7 145.5 | 142.9 161.5 | 161.1 166.6 | 16.9 159.8 |  |  | 175.9 182.4 | ＋ 173.8 +157.5 | 172.0 164.5 |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products，unadjusted．．．．．．do | 171.1 | 167.8 | 153.0 | 158.7 | 140.2 | 158.9 | 175.4 | 162.7 | 150.7 | 190.9 | 183.7 | － 175.8 | 168.0 | 165． 7 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products，unadj．．．．．．．．－do．．．－． | 168.2 | 164.5 | 14．． 2 | 149.9 | 151.0 | 146.6 | 163.4 | 169.8 | 163.8 | 162.6 | 165． 1 | 167．2 | 170.3 | 176.7 |  |  |
| Portland cement，unadjusted．．．－－－．．．．．．．．do．．．－－－ | 198.1 | 204.2 | 184.2 | 155.4 | 101.7 | 120.8 | 153.9 | 196.9 | 217.6 | 239.0 | 253.4 | r 249.1 | 228.2 | 234.1 |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage applications for new home construction： <br> FHA net applications $\ddagger$ <br> thous．units．． | 166.8 | 184.9 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 20.0 | 26.5 | 27.7 | 24.9 | 27.7 | 26.6 | 27.9 | 29.4 | 28.1 | 23.8 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted annual rates $\ddagger .$. －－－．－．do．．．． |  |  | 230 | 210 | 251 9.4 | 250 | 258 | 128 | 269 | 290 115 | 294 | 319 | 338 130 | 327 143 | 350 |  |
| Requests for VA appraisals． $\qquad$ do． Seasonally adjusted annual rates $\ddagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 131.7 | 138.2 | 11.5 | ${ }^{10.1} 148$ | 9.4 | 10.7 142 | 13.5 142 | 12.8 134 | 12.2 131 | 11.5 | 127 | 13.53 | 13.0 138 | 14.3 166 | 11.1 163 | 10.4 |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by－ Fed．Hous．Adm．：Face amount．．．．．．－mil．$\$$. | 6，495， 94 | 7，120．63 | 560.12 | 595.83 | 610.47 | 501.86 | 581.88 | 561.43 | 527．06 | 696.25 | 705.61 | 751.81 | 788.61 | 867． 76 | 769.79 |  |
| Vet．Adm．：Face amounts．．．．．．．．－－－－－－－－－－do ．－． | 3， 773.88 | 4，073．86 | 328.54 | 317．14 | 310.21 | 235.24 | $25 \% .74$ | $\underline{232.58}$ | 237.52 | 262.66 | 297.73 | 306． 24 | 325． 77 | 340.56 | 318.97 | 317.70 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks，outstanding advances to member institutions，end of period．．．．．．mil．\＄．－ | 5，259 | 9，289 | 8，802 | 9，289 | 9，852 | 9，937 | 9， 745 | 9，860 | 10，008 | 10，236 | 10，373 | 10，446 | p10，524 |  |  |  |
| New mortgage lo ans of all savings and loan associa－ tions．estima ted total． $\qquad$ mil．\＄ | 21， 983 | 21，832 | 1，330 | 1，508 | 1，064 | 1，042 | 1，262 | 1，400 | 1，586 | 2， 086 | 2，080 | 2，111 | 2， 183 | 「2， 127 | 1，972 | 2,451 |
| By purpose of loan： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.916 | 4，756 | 286 | 300 | 220 | 223 | 284 | 325 | 373 | 398 | 393 | 369 | 388 | ${ }^{-} 406$ | 355 | 401 |
| Home purchase．．．－．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 11，215 | 11， 244 | 652 | 687 | 530 | 502 | 585 | 627 | 741 | 1， 017 | 1，071 | 1，147 | 1． 100 | ＇ 1,032 | 919 | 964 |
| All other purposes．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 5，852 | 5，832 | 392 | 521 | 314 | 317 | 393 | 448 | 472 | 671 | 616 | 595 | 695 | 「 689 | 698 | 1，086 |
| Foreclosures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．number． | 110，404 | 95，856 | 7，249 | 8，337 | 7，704 | 7，137 | 8，383 | 8，491 | 8，639 | 9，084 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fire losses（on bldgs．，contents，etc．）．．．．．．．－mil．\＄．． | 1．829．92 | 1，952．02 | 146． 32 | 179.43 | 184.03 | 206.89 | 196.68 | 188.47 | 186.94 | 177.67 | 177.85 | 200.93 | 176.27 | 185.67 | 158.49 |  |

r Revised．$\quad$ Preliminary．${ }^{1}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to months．
2 Computed from cumulative valuation total．${ }^{3}$ Index as of Jan，1，1971：Building， 160.2 ： construction， $142.8 . ~ \odot$ Data for Jan．．for．．July，Oct．，and Dec． 1970 are for 5 weeks：other
months． 4 weeks． months， 4 weeks．＊New series．Data from Nobile Home Manufacturers Association：
 http：／／fraser．stlouisfed．org
shown later．$\quad \ddagger$ Revisions for Jan．1967－Oct． 1970 for permits，for 1961－68 for FHA applica－ tions，and for $1961-\mathrm{Feb}$ ． 1469 for requests for $V$ A appraisals（seas．adi．antual rates）will be tions，and for $1961-$ Feb． 1969 for requests for a appraisals（seas．adi．annual rates）will be
shown hater．Revisions for 196 － 68 for construction materals output indexes appear in the Dec． 1964 issue of Construction Review（BDSA）
\＆Includes data for items not shown separately．\＆Data include guaranteed direct loans sold．

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

DOMESTIC TIRADE

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Series discontinued by source effective with 4 th qtr. 1969 data. a Monthly revisions for Jan.-Nov. 1968 (unadj. and seas. adj. data) appear in the Census Bureau Monthy
$\oplus$ Source: Media Records, Inc., 52 -City Newspaper Advertising Trend Chart. $\wp \mathrm{In}$ -

## cludes data for items not shown separately.

orcomprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores. § Except department stores mail order.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS

| POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES Total, incl. armed forces overseas. $\qquad$ mil.LABOR FORCE | 1201.18 | 1203.21 | 204.00 | 204.18 | 204.35 | 204. 51 | 204.66 | 204.84 | 205.02 | 205. 20 | 205.40 | 205.60 | 205.81 | 206.03 | 206.24 | 206.43 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labor force, persons 16 years of age and over..thous.- | 82, 271 | 84,239 | 84,920 | 84, 856 | 84, 105 | 84,625 | 85, 008 | 85, 231 | 84,968 | 87,230 | 87,955 | 87, 248 | 85,656 | 86, 255 | 86, 386 | 86, 165 |
|  | 78, 737 | 80,733 | 81, 427 | 81, 416 | 80,719 | 81,283 | 81, 690 | 81,960 | 81, 741 | 84, 050 | 84,801 | 84, 115 | 82, 547 | 83, 175 | 83,347 | 83, 152 |
| Employed, total --...-......---------- do | 75, 921 | 77,902 | 78, 716 | 78,788 | 77, 313 | 77,489 | 77, 957 | 78, 408 | 78,357 | 79,382 | 80, 217 | 79, 894 | 78, 256 | 78, 916 | 78, 741 | 78, 516 |
| Nonagricultural employment.........-- do | 72,104 | 74, 296 | 75, 395 | 75, 805 | 74, 398 | 74,495 | 74, 786 | 74, 877 | 74, 632 | 75, 174 | 76, 173 | 76, 112 | 74, 730 | 75, 522 | 75, 515 | 75, 564 |
| Agricultural employment - .-...-.....-- - do | 3,817 | 3,606 | 3,322 | 2,984 | 2,915 | 2,994 | 3,171 | 3, 531 | 3,725 | 4, 208 | 4,118 | 3,782 | 3,525 | 3,394 | 3,226 | 2,952 |
| Unemployed (all civilian workers)....---do.--- | 2,816 | 2,831 | 2, 710 | 2, 628 | 3,406 | 3,794 | 3,733 | 3,552 | 3,384 | 4,669 | 4,510 | 4,220 | 4, 292 | 4,259 | 4,607 | 4, 636 |
| Seasonally Adjusted $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force $\ddagger$....-...................... do |  |  | 81, 379 | 81, 583 | 82, 213 | 82,249 | 82,769 | 82, 872 | 82, 555 | 82, 125 | 82,813 | 82,676 | 83, 031 | 83, 353 | 83, 393 | 83, 446 |
|  |  |  | 78, 528 | 78,737 | 79, 041 | 78,822 | 79, 112 | 78,924 | 78,449 | 78, 225 | 78, 638 | 78,445 | 78,424 | 78, 686 | 78, 535 | 78, 472 |
| Nonagricultural employment......-..... do |  |  | 75, 094 | 75, 302 | 75, 615 | 75, 323 | 75,562 | 75, 338 | 74, 836 | 74, 671 | 75, 119 | 75,025 | 75, 025 | 75, 398 | 75, 202 | 75, 061 |
| Agricultural employment.....----.-.-. - do |  |  | 3, 434 | 3,435 | 3,426 | 3,499 | 3, 550 | 3, 586 | 3, 613 | 3, 554 | 3,519 | 3,420 | 3, 399 | 3,288 | 3,333 | 3,411 |
| Unemployed (all civilian workers).-...-.do |  |  | 2, 851 | 2, 846 | 3,172 | 3,427 | 3,657 | 3,948 | 4, 106 | 3,900 | 4,175 | 4,231 | 4,607 | 4,667 | 4,858 | 4,974 |
| Long-term, 15 weeks and over.........do.... | 412 | 375 | 389 | 392 | 409 | 465 | 545 | 569 | 612 | 685 | 711 | 736 | 792 | 745 | 870 | 1,045 |
| Rates (unemployed in each group as percent of total in the group): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.6 | 3. 5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3. 9 | 4. 2 | 4. 4 | 4.8 | 5. 0 | 4.7 | 5.0 3.7 | 5. 1 | 5. 5 | 5. 6 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2.2 3.8 | 2. 3.7 | 2.1 3.6 | 2.2 3.5 | 2. 3.6 | 2.8 4.1 | 2. 4 4.5 | 3.2 4.4 | 3.5 5.1 | 3.5 4.5 | 3. 5 5.0 | 3.7 4.8 | 4. 5.1 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 5.7 |
| Women, 20 years and o Both sexes, $16-19$ years | 3.8 12.7 | 3.7 12.2 | 3.6 11.8 | 3.5 11.8 | 3.6 13.8 | 13. 4 | 4.59 | 4.4 15.7 | 5.1 14.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 13.9 | 4.8 15.9 | 5.1 16.8 | 5.1 1 | 5.5 17.5 | 5.7 17.5 |
| Both sexes, $16-1$ Married men..-. | 12.7 | 12.2 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 17.5 3.2 | 17.5 |
| Negro and other | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5,7 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 3. 2 | . 3 |
| White workers. | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5. 5 | 5. 5 |
| Occupation: White-colla | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3. 7 |
| Blue-collar workers | 4.1 | 3. 9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.7 |
| Industry of last job (nonagricultura): Private wage and salary work : $:$ | 3.6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5. 2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6. 2 |  |
| Constr | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5. 4 | 6. 0 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 12. 2 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 9.1 |  |
| Manufacturing | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5. 2 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| Durable good | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.:I <br> Total, not adjusted for seasonal variation. thous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70,780 | 71,385 | 70,602 | 70,527 | 70,922 |  |  |  |
| Total, not adjusted for seasonal variation.. thous. - <br> Private sector (excl. gov't) $\qquad$ | 67, 56,070 | 70,274 58,070 | 58, 893 | 59, 206 | 69, $\mathbf{6 8 3}$ | 70,029 | 70, 6780 | 58,001 | 58,054 | 58, 746 | 58, 485 | 58,511 | 58,466 |  | r <br> + <br> $\times$ <br> 57,632 | 58, 288 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.-....---........-.-...............-. - thous.. | 67,915 | 70,274 | 70, 808 | 70, 842 | 70,992 | 71,135 | 71,242 | 71,149 | 70,839 | 70,629 | 70,587 | 70,414 | 70,531 | r 70,182 | ${ }^{2} 70,076$ | 70,364 |
| Private sector (excl. gov't) .-............ do | 56,070 | 58, 070 | 58, 485 | 58,481 | 58,602 | 58,694 | 58,739 | 58, 539 | 58, 238 | 58,070 | 57, 996 | 57, 818 | 57,946 | ${ }^{r} 57,464$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 57,304$ | 57, 561 |
|  | 606 | 619 | 624 | 627 | 625 | 626 | 626 | 622 | ${ }^{620}$ | ${ }_{6}^{620}$ | 618 | ${ }_{3} 619$ | ${ }^{621}$ | r 621 | 626 | ${ }^{625}$ |
| Contract construction............-.........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,285 | 3,437 | 3,473 | 3,496 | 3,394 | 3,466 | 3,481 | 3,426 | 3,351 | - 3 , 324 | 3,314 | 3,305 | 3,262 | $\stackrel{r}{\text { r }}$ - 278 | + 3,300 | 3,308 |
| Manufacturing | 19,781 | 20, 169 | 20,082 | 20,082 | 20, 018 | 19,937 | 19,944 | 19,795 | 19,572 | 19,477 | 19,402 | 19, 271 | 19,285 | - 18,684 | + 18,517 | 18,920 |
| Durable goods | 11,626 | 11, 893 | 11, 782 | 11,773 | 11,679 | 11, 625 | 11,648 | 11,529 | 11,386 | 11,286 | 11, 217 | 11, 134 | 11,145 | r 10,602 | r 10,460 | 10,836 |
| Ordnance and accessories...-.....-..- do | 338 | 319 | 296 | 290 | 281 | 277 | 271 | 261 | 256 | 250 | 243 | 240 | 237 | 228 | r 223 | 220 |
| Lumber and wood products | 600 | 609 | 603 | 606 | 605 | 598 | 593 | 585 | 582 | 575 | 570 | 570 | 575 | 574 | 569 | 569 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 472 | 484 | 479 | 478 | 477 | 472 | 471 | 468 | 456 | 453 | 454 | 453 | 457 | +454 | - 453 | 451 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 636 | 656 | 659 | 659 | 653 | 657 | 651 | 644 | 638 | 636 | 628 | 631 | 635 | - 630 | + 626 | 627 |
| Primary metal industries............. do | 1,316 | 1,358 | 1,384 | 1,380 | 1,360 | 1,349 | 1, 337 | 1,323 | 1,309 | 1,305 | 1,301 | 1,298 | 1,315 | ז 1,273 | + 1, 251 | 1,276 |
| Fabricated metal products................do | 1,390 | 1,442 | 1,444 | 1, 447 | 1, 436 | 1,428 | 1,425 | 1,411 | 1,394 | 1,388 | 1,387 | 1,387 | 1,395 | r 1, 351 | + 1,312 | 1,356 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1,966 | 2,028 | 2, 043 | 2, 051 | 2, 043 | 2,048 | 2,046 | 2,032 | 2,004 | 1,982 | 1,969 | 1,939 | 1,926 | 1,878 | r 1,856 | 1,871 |
| Electrical equip. and suppl | 1,974 | 2,013 | 1,934 | 1,930 | 1,922 | 1,993 | 1,995 | 1,979 | 1,956 | 1,936 | 1,934 | 1,903 | 1,896 | + 1,841 | r 1,802 | 1,842 |
| Transportation equipment...........d | 2,039 | 2, 067 | 2,028 | 2, 009 | 1,988 | 1, 890 | 1,950 | 1,925 | 1,897 | 1,876 | 1,853 | 1,841 | 1.839 | + 1, 534 | r 1,515 | 1, 770 |
| Instruments and related products....do | 462 | 476 | 476 | 476 | 474 | 472 | 472 | 471 | 468 | 461 | 458 | 453 | 452 | ${ }^{+} 447$ | $\bigcirc 442$ | 436 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ind....do | 433 | 440 | 436 | 447 | 440 | 441 | 437 | 430 | 426 | 424 | 420 | 419 | 418 | $r 412$ | 411 | 418 |
| Nondurable goods....................... d | 8,155 | 8,277 | 8,300 | 8,309 | 8,339 | 8,312 | 8,296 | 8,266 | 8,186 | 8,191 | 8, 185 | 8, 137 | 8, 140 | -8.082 | +8,087 | 8, 084 |
| Food and kindred products............ do | 1,782 | 1,796 | 1,806 | 1,805 | 1,817 | 1, 830 | 1,823 | 1,805 | 1,805 | 1,800 | 1,789 | 1,784 | 1,779 | +1,769 | r 1,781 | 1,776 |
| Tobacco manufactures.......-...-.....do | 85 | 82 | 80 | 77 | 80 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 76 | 76 | ${ }_{r} 77$ | 78 |
| Textile mill products .-..........---- do | 994 | 999 | 993 | 995 | 999 | 987 | 980 | 979 | 971 | 959 | 955 | 954 | 95.5 | ${ }^{+} 948$ | -945 | 949 |
| Apparel and other textile products.-.do.... | 1,406 | 1,412 | 1,405 | 1,410 | 1,416 | 1,398 | 1,396 | 1,394 | 1,375 | 1,385 | 1,393 | 1,376 | 1,380 | 1,367 | + 1,374 | 1,371 |
| Paper and allied produc | 691 | 712 | 718 | 720 | 721 | 720 | 721 | 721 | 714 | 711 | 706 | 703 | 706 | 698 | 700 | 696 |
| Printing and publishing.............-d | 1,065 | 1. 093 | 1,109 | 1,110 | 1,113 | 1,113 | 1,113 | 1,111 | 1,108 | 1,103 | 1,105 | 1, 103 | 1,105 | 1,102 | + 1, 100 | 1,100 |
| Chemicals and allied products .-.-. do | 1,030 | 1,061 | 1, 064 | 1, 067 | 1, 068 | 1,067 | 1, 066 | 1,063 | 1, 060 | 1, 055 | 1, 054 | 1,053 | 1,056 | +1,052 | r 1, 045 | 1,045 |
| Petroleum and coal products......... do | 187 | 183 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 193 | 194 | 193 | 192 | 193 | 191 | 191 | 190 | 190 | ${ }^{+} 192$ | 192 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec .-d Leather and leather products | 561 355 | 594 345 | 596 338 | 594 339 | 595 337 | 591 333 | 589 333 | 585 334 | 548 332 | 570 334 | 578 333 | 567 324 | 569 324 | 557 323 | +554 +319 | 559 318 |
| Leather and leather products... | 355 | 345 | 338 | 339 | 337 | 333 | 333 | 334 | 332 | 334 | 333 | 324 | 324 | 323 | ${ }^{+} 319$ | 318 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. thous. | 4,310 | 4, 431 | 4,464 | 4, 469 | 4,507 | 4,496 | 4,502 | 4,468 | 4,478 | 4,511 | 4,539 | 4,520 | 4,511 | + 4,509 | - 4, 494 | 4,443 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.....................d. do.. | 14, 084 | 14,645 | 14,848 | 14,750 | 14,938 | 14,987 | 14,984 | 14,991 | 14,968 | 14, 927 | 14,933 | 14, 912 | 14,961 | + 15,011 | - 14,931 | 14, 827 |
| Wholesale trade........--....-................. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | 3,611 | 3,738 | 3,782 | 3,807 | 3,828 | 3,834 | 3,847 | 3,853 | 3,859 | 3,849 | 3,856 | 3,840 | 3,850 | +3,857 | r 3, 852 | 3,859 |
|  | 10,473 | 10,907 | 11,066 | 10,943 | 11, 110 | 11,153 | 11,137 | 11,138 | 11, 109 | 11,078 | 11,077 | 11,072 | 11,111 | + 11,154 | - 11,079 | 10,968 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate....... do | 3,382 | 3,557 | 3,611 | 3,626 | 3,648 | 3,652 | 3,665 | 3,673 | 3,677 | 3,679 | 3,676 | 3,670 | 3,684 | 3, 696 | r 3, 711 | 3,720 |
|  | 10,623 | 11,211 | 11, 383 | 11,431 | 11, 472 | 11,530 | 11,537 | 11,564 | 11,572 | 11, 532 | 11,514 | 11,521 | 11,622 | r 11,665 | r 11,695 | 11, 718 |
|  | 11, 845 | 12, 204 | 12,323 | 12,361 | 12,390 | 12,441 | 12,503 | 12,610 | 12,601 | 12,559 | 12,591 | 12,596 | 12,585 | $r 12,718$ | 12,772 | 12, 803 |
| Federal. | 2,737 | 2,758 | 2,730 | 2,721 | 2,717 |  | 2, 766 | 2,838 | 2,768 | 2,689 | 2,668 | 2,659 | 2, 649 | 2,654 | 2,661 | 2, 652 |
| State and loca | 9,109 | 9,446 | 9, 593 | 9,640 | 9,673 | 9, 723 | 9,737 | 9,772 | 9,833 | 9,870 | 9,923 | 9,937 | 9,936 | * 10,064 | 10,111 | 10, 151 |
| Production (or nonsupervisory) workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, not seas. adj fithous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48,342 |  |  | 48, 226 |
| Total on manufacturing payrolls...-.......do... | 14, 414 | -48, 14.768 | 14,763 | 14,680 | 14,402 | 14,346 | 14, 385 | 14,240 | 14,061 | 14, 261 | 13,958 | 14,101 | 14,224 | -13,575 |  | 13, 718 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on manufacturing payrolls. ----.-.-. - do. | 14, 514 | 14,768 | 14,638 | 14,638 | 14,573 | 14,489 | 14,512 | 14,389 | 14, 180 | 14, 140 | 14,090 | 13,974 | 14,000 | $r 13,405$ | r 13,297 | 13, 680 |
| Durable goods.-........................... do | 8,457 | 8,648 | 8, 522 | 8, 516 | 8,425 | 8,367 | 8,409 | 8,318 | 8,186 | 8, 134 | 8, 082 | 8,019 | 8,039 | + 7,504 | +7,388 | 7,774 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 192 | 184 | 168 | 164 | 156 | 155 | 151 | 143 | 141 | 137 | 131 | 129 | 128 | r 122 | 118 | 116 |
| Lumber and wood products.............. do | 521 | 529 | 522 | 524 | 523 | 515 | 511 | 504 | 501 | 495 | 491 | 491 | 495 | $\begin{array}{r}\ulcorner \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 490 373 | 487 |
| Furniture and fixtures...-....-.-.-. .-. do | 390 | 401 | 397 | 396 | 395 | 390 | 390 | 386 | 375 | 372 | 373 | 372 | 377 | ${ }^{+} 374$ | 373 | 370 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-----.-do..-- | 509 | 526 | 526 | 527 | 520 | 522 | 517 | 512 | 506 | 505 | 499 | 500 | 505 | ${ }^{+} 500$ | - 496 | 497 |
| Primary metal industries................ do...- | 1,046 | 1, 085 | 1,108 | 1,103 | 1,086 | 1,072 | 1,063 | 1,049 | 1,037 | 1,034 | 1,033 | 1,031 | 1,047 | - 1,005 | + 983 | 1,012 |
| Fabricated metal products .-............ do. | 1,072 | 1,110 | 1,106 | 1,110 | 1,100 | 1,090 1,381 | 1,087 1,381 | 1,079 1,366 | 1,060 1,340 | 1,057 | 1,058 1,316 | 1,060 | 1,081 | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{\sim}$ | +986 | 1,039 1,229 |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued <br> Seasonally Adjusted <br> Production workers on mig. payrolls-Continued | 1,319 | 1,341 | 1,264 | 1,255 | 1,246 | 1,319 | 1,323 | 1,313 | 1,294 | 1, 1,397 | 1,289 | 1,266 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,258 \\ & 1,288 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}1,213 \\ +977 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{-1,181}{+967}$ | 1, 1,220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical equipment and supplies ......thous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment --.-........-do. | 1,441 | 1,456 | 1,418 | 1,403 | 1,384 | 1,291 | 1,358 | 1,345 |  |  | 1,290 | 1,285 |  |  | +967 |  |
| Instruments and related products.-.-... do- | 340 | 394 | ${ }_{337}^{292}$ | ${ }_{351}^{292}$ | 343 | 343 | ${ }_{339}^{289}$ | ${ }_{332}$ | 329 | 327 | 324 | 323 | 322 | 316 | +264 | ${ }_{324}^{260}$ |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ind.........-. do. | 6, ${ }^{345}$ | 6, 120 | 6,116 | 6,122 | 6, 148 | 6,122 | 6, 103 | 6, 071 | 5,994 | 6, 006 | 6, 008 | 5,955 | 5,961 | +5,901 | +5,909 | 324 5,906 |
| Food and kindred products.................do | 1,192 | 1,205 | 1,214 | 1,213 | 1, 226 | 1, 241 | 1,235 | 1,217 | 1,216 | 1,214 | 1,203 | 1,198 | 1,193 | r 1 , 184 | r 1,197 | 1,195 |
| Tobacco manufactures....................... do | 72 | 69 | 67 | 64 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 67 | 69 | 63 | 63 | ${ }^{+} 64$ | 64 |
| Textile mill products_--.................do | 881 | 881 | 873 | 874 | 878 | 867 | 861 | 860 | 852 | 842 | 839 | 837 | 839 | 830 | - 828 | 832 |
| Apparel and other textile products.......do. | 1,240 | 1,241 | 1,233 | 1,238 | 1,242 | 1,226 | 1,223 | 1,221 | 1,206 | 1,214 | 1,223 | 1,206 | 1,210 | r 1, 196 | -1,203 | 1,200 |
| Paper and allied products................do. | 536 | 552 | 554 | 557 | 558 | 557 | 558 | 556 | 551 | 549 | 544 | 540 | 543 | + 535 | 537 | 533 |
| Printing and publishing. | 667 | 682 | 690 | 691 | 691 | 690 | 690 | 687 | ${ }_{6}^{681}$ | 679 | 680 | 676 | 680 | - 676 | 675 | 677 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 610 | 622 | ${ }^{619}$ | 620 | 619 | 616 | 613 | 610 | 606 | 603 | 605 | 602 | 606 | ${ }^{+} 603$ | 598 | 596 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 18 | 113 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 117 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec---...-do | 435 | 460 | 459 | 457 | 459 | 454 | 453 | 450 | 412 | ${ }_{2}^{434}$ | 444 | 433 | 436 | 423 | - 420 | 422 |
| Leather and leather products.--.........do | 306 | 296 | 289 | 290 | 289 | 285 | 284 | 285 | 284 | 286 | 285 | 277 | 276 | 275 | +271 | 270 |
| HOURS AND MAN-HOURS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekiy gross hours per production worker on payrolls of private nonagric. estab. I. . hours . |  |  | 37.6 | 37. 6 | 37.5 | ${ }_{37}^{37}$ | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 36.9 | - 37.0 | 37.0 |
| Not seasonally adjusted................do-... | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.2 | 36. 9 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 37.0 | ${ }^{+36.9}$ | 37.1 |
|  | 42.6 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42.6 | ${ }^{42} .4$ | 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.7 | +42.9 | 41.8 |
| Contract construction ----.-...........-- do | 37.4 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 36.7 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 35. 1 | 36.9 | - 37. 1 | 38.2 |
| Manufacturing: Not seasonally adjusted.-.do | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.6 | ${ }^{3} 39.7$ | 40. 0 |
| Seasonally adjusted.......do |  |  | $\stackrel{40.5}{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40.7 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 39.9 3 | 40.2 | 40.0 3.0 | 39.8 2.9 | $3{ }_{3} 3.8$ | 40.1 3.0 | 39.8 3 | 39.3 | 39.4 | - 39.6 | 39.7 |
| Overtime hours..........................d. do | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | ${ }^{+} 2.8$ | -2.7 | 2.6 |
| Durable goods...............................do | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.1 |
| Overtime hours | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | ז2. 5 | 2.6 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 41.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40. 6 | 41.3 | ${ }^{41.1}$ | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.1 | - 40.3 | 40.5 |
| Lumber and wood products.............do | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.6 | ז 39.2 | - 39.8 | 40.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures...-............. do | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 38.3 | - 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. .-..... .do | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.6 | ${ }^{41.3}$ | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.4 |
| Primary metal industries ...............do | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.9 | - 39.9 | - 39.5 | 39,9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 40.1 | $\stackrel{40.0}{ }$ | 40.6 |
| Machinery, except electrical .-........ - do | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 41. 1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40. 1 | 40.4 | - 40.6 | 40.6 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies . . . . do | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40. 1 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.6 |
| Transportation equipment.............do | 42.2 | 41.5 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.2 |
| Instruments and related products.....-d | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.4 | - 39.8 | - 39.9 | 39,5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ind. .-...do | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.1 | ${ }^{+} 38.3$ | - 38.6 | 38.6 |
|  | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39. 1 | 39.0 | 39. 3 | 39. 1 | 38.6 | 38.9 | - 38.9 | 39.0 |
| Overtime hours.......................do | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | -2.8 | 2.7 |
| Food and kindred produ | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | ${ }^{41.0}$ | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures .-................ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 36.2 | 38.3 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 36.1 | + 38.1 | -38.7 | 36.5 |
| Textile mill products................... do | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 38.8 | г 39. 6 | 39.6 | 39.7 |
| Apparel and other textile products.....do | 36.1 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 35.1 | 34.2 | ${ }^{+} 34.9$ | - 35.4 | 35.5 |
| Paper and allied products..............do. | 42.9 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.4 | - 41.7 | - 41.7 | 41.5 |
| Printing and publishing .-............do | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37. 7 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.4 | - 37.4 | -37. 5 | 37.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.5 40.9 | 42.7 41 4 | 42.2 <br> 40 | 41.9 40 | 42.5 40.0 | 42.6 40 4 | 42.6 40.8 | 43.1 40.4 | 43.0 | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ - \\ -39.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 42.9 \\ +39.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43.1 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec....-do | 41.5 38.3 | 41.1 37.2 | 40.8 37.3 | 41.1 37.7 | 40.9 37.5 | 41.0 37.1 | 40.7 37.4 | 40.7 37 | 40.0 37.7 | 40.4 37.6 | 40.8 37.6 | 40.4 36.8 | 40.0 36.5 | 39.6 37.0 | 39.4 +37.2 | 39.4 37.1 |
| Trans., comm., elec., gas, etc*.- .-. .-. . . . do | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | - 40.4 | 40.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade....-................do | 36.0 | 35. 6 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35. 4 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.1 |
| Wholesale trade..-....-.-................- do | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40. 1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.9 | - 39.8 | 39.9 |
|  | 34.7 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.........do do. | 37. 0 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 36. 9 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 36.7 | - 36.8 | 36.4 |
| Services*-. .-................................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 34.7 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.4 | -34. 4 | 34.3 |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Man-hours, all wage and salary workers, nonagric. establishments, for 1 week in the month, seas. adjusted at annual rate $\dagger$. <br> bil. man-hours. | 134.77 | 139.09 | 139.97 | 140.25 | 139.44 | 139.70 | 140.21 | 139.74 | 139.05 | 138.39 | 138.70 | 138.24 | 138.09 | r137.04 | r137.00 | 137. 50 |
| Man-hour indexes (aggregate weekly), industrial and construction ind., total $1 \ldots \ldots 1957-59=100$. |  |  |  |  | 115.4 |  | 115.5 | 114.1 | 111.7 | 111.3 | 111.3 |  |  |  | r 104.7 |  |
|  | 77.9 | 80.6 | 82.0 | 81.8 | 80.9 | 82.2 | 81.6 | 81.1 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 79.1 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 80.0 | r 80.9 | 78.3 |
| Contract construction.........-.-............ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 112.6 | 119.2 | 121.4 | 122.5 | 113.4 | 121.1 | 120.6 | 119.7 | 116.0 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 112.0 | 103.5 | - 109.5 | - 110.9 | 114.5 |
| Manufacturing.............................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 118.0 | 119.8 | 118.1 | 118.7 | 117.5 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 114.7 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 111.0 | 109.8 | -105. 6 | $\stackrel{+104.8}{ }$ | 108.3 |
|  | 123.5 | 126.0 | 123.3 | 124.1 | 121.8 | 120.0 | 120.8 | 118.5 | 116.3 | 116.2 | 116.1 | 114.1 | 112.9 | ${ }^{+105.7}$ | r 104.0 | 110.1 |
| Ordnance and accessories. .-.......... do . | 223.7 | 208.6 | 190.5 | 186.9 | 178.2 | 180.1 | 174.6 | 165.4 | 161.9 | 156.5 | 148.5 | 146.7 | 143.0 | - 137.6 | r 133.8 | 132.2 |
| Lumber and wood products..-.........do | 94.3 | 94.8 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 92.4 | 92. 1 | 90. 1 | 89.5 | 88.7 | 87.5 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.5 | -86. 6 | -87.0 | 87.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures..................do | 127.3 | 130.3 | 127.7 | 127.4 | 125.5 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 122.0 | 117.0 | 116.4 | 117.9 | 116.7 | 116.2 | +117.9 | 118.2 | 117.3 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..........do | 108.9 | 113.0 | 112.5 | 113.5 | 110.9 | 111.3 | 110.5 | 108.9 | 106.9 | 106.2 | 105. 2 | 104.8 | 105. 6 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \times 104.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 104.0 | 105.2 |
| Primary metal industries............... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 110.3 | 114.9 | 116.8 | 116.5 | 113.4 | 111.1 | 109.6 | 106. 6 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 105.5 | 108.5 | 101.6 | +98.4 | 102.3 |
| Fabricated metal products.............do | 126. 5 | 130.7 | 129.7 | 130.5 | 129.0 | 126.9 | 126.9 | 125. 0 | 121.9 | 122.5 | 123.8 | 121.9 | 120.3 | +113.8 | r 111.7 | 119.5 |
| Machinery, except electrical............d. do. | 133.2 | 138.2 | 137.8 | 139.8 | 137.7 | 136.5 | 136.2 | 133.4 | 129.9 | 128.1 | 127.6 | 124.3 | 121.2 | +117.5 | - 116.6 | 117.7 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies.....do. | 143.0 | 145.7 | 136.3 | 136.0 | 135.7 | 140.8 | 143.0 | 141.3 | 138.2 | 137.8 | 140.1 | 135.9 | 132.6 | + 129.5 | + 125.5 | 129.9 |
| Transportation equipment........... do | 122.4 | 121.5 | 116. 1 | 116.9 | 112.0 | 104.7 | 110.4 | 107.4 | 106.8 | 109.6 | 106. 9 | 105. 2 | 103.0 | + 78.3 | -77.2 | 98.7 |
| Instruments and related products....-- do. | 126.6 | 131.4 | 130.9 | 130.9 | 128.9 | 127.3 | 128.9 108.0 | 128.3 105.7 | 125.7 104.0 | 123.4 | 122.8 | 120.1 | 117.9 | +116.5 | +115.4 | 112.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ind -.....do. | 109.4 | 109.6 | 107.1 | 112.7 | 110.1 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 105.7 | 104.0 | 103.1 | 103.5 | 101.8 | 100.2 | -98.8 | ${ }^{\text {r } 98.7}$ | 102.1 |
| Nondurable goods - .-.................. do. | 110.8 | 111.6 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 110.8 | 110.4 | 109.8 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 106.9 | 105. 6 | +105. 5 | -105.8 | 105.9 |
| Food and kindred products....-. .-...-do | 96.2 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 96.9 | 95.8 | 96.5 | 94.5 | - 95.0 | - 95.5 | 96.1 |
| Tobacco manufactures..--............. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 83.1 | 78.3 | 76.0 | 70.6 | 78.2 | 76.2 | 76.6 | 78.2 | 76.9 | 76.4 | 77.4 | 78.7 | 69.3 | r 73.2 | -75.5 | 71.2 |
| Textile mill products - .-...-......... do.... | 117.1 | 106.2 | 104.9 | 105.6 | 104.8 | 102.7 | 102.2 | 103.1 | 100.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 96.2 | -97.1 | -96. 8 | 97.6 |
| Apparel and other textile products .....do...- | 117.3 | 116.9 | 115.8 | 116.9 | 116.0 | 114.1 | 114.2 | 113.7 | 111.0 | 112. 1 | 113.9 | 111.0 | 108.5 | - 109.5 | +111.7 | 111.7 |

${ }_{9}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary.
data reflect actual employment levels for Mar. 1969 and new seasonal tactors. Data in the 1969
With current estimates nor with the revised historical statistics to appear in the 1970 BLS Bulletin No. 1312-7, "EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, UNITED STATES, 1909-70," to be available * New series. $\quad \ddagger$ Data beginning 1968 have been revised to new benchmarks.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

$\quad$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes adjustments not distributed by months.

8. Data for 1970 are calculated on an annual basis with regard to Federal income taxes.
Instead of reflecting changes as of July 1,1970 in personal exemptions and in surtax, data reflect personal exemptions of $\$ 625$ and surtax of 2.5 percent throughout the year.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. |

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

| HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING <br> Seasonally adjusted index $\ddagger$ $1957-59=100$. | 206 | 228 | 222 | 217 | 203 | 203 | 194 | 186 | 180 | 175 | 172 | 170 | 162 | 146 | 148 | ${ }^{1} 52$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LABOR TURNOVER $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing establishments: <br> Unadjusted for seasonal variation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate, total mo. rate per 100 employees.- | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3. 6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4. 4 | 5.1 | 4. 7 | 3.8 | 23.0 |  |
|  | 4. 5 | 3.7 | 2. 8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2. 5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3. 5 | 4. 4 | 3. ${ }^{3}$ | D1. 9 |  |
|  | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6. 0 | 5.3 | 24. 3 |  |
|  | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1. 9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3. 0 | 3.3 | 2.1 | ${ }^{2} 1.5$ |  |
|  | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2. 1 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | p3. 7 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3. 3 | 3.1 | 3. 0 | 2.8 | 2. 7 | 2.7 | 4.1 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.8 2.7 | 3. 2.4 | P3. 02.3 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5. 0 | 5.1 | 5. 0 | 5.2 | 5. 0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 |  |
|  |  |  | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | ${ }^{p} 1.8$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2. 0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 22. 0 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strlkes and lockouts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning in period: Work stoppages | 5,045 | 5, 700 | 324 | 196 | 260 | 290 | 390 | 600 | 750 | 600 | 490 | 420 | 550 | 410 | 2270 | $\nu 160$ |
|  | 2,649 | 2,481 | 131 | 51 | 55 | 106 | 294 | ${ }^{2} 319$ | 2309 | 212 | 192 | 135 | 539 | 4159 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \hline 72\end{array}$ | P449 |
| In effect during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages. $\qquad$ number-- |  |  | 611 | ${ }_{246}^{446}$ | 420 | 460 296 | 570 | 810 2385 | 960 2470 | 840 | 750 | 700 | 810 | 650 | ${ }^{2} 510$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 370$ |
| Workers involved thous.- |  |  | 368 | ${ }_{3}^{276}$ | - 233 | , 296 | 234 | ${ }_{2}^{2385}$ | ${ }_{-}^{2} 470$ | 5 428 | +354 | ${ }_{2}^{202}$ | -655 | ${ }^{608}$ | ${ }^{2469}$ | ${ }^{2} 527$ |
| Man-days idle during period...--...........do..-- | 49, 018 | 42,869 | 4,303 | 3,882 | 3,730 | 1,820 | 2,230 | ${ }^{2} 4,181$ | 27,516 | 5, 040 | 4,378 | 2,800 | 7,625 | 10,056 | ${ }^{2} 6,488$ | D2,438 |
| EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY. MENT INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm placements..-.-.-.---.-.-.-.-...-. - thous.. | 5,733 | 5,153 | 372 | 311 | 326 | 295 | 328 | 352 | 339 | 374 | 333 | 330 | 340 | 298 |  |  |
| Unemployment insurance programs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, all programs 8.... do....State programs: | 1,187 | 1,174 | 1,105 | 1,464 | 1,958 | 1,988 | 1,917 | 1,885 | 1,778 | 1,696 | 1,897 | 1,855 | 1,746 | 1,889 | p2, 233 |  |
|  | 10,463 | 10.385 | 866 | 1,363 | 1,529 | 1,169 | 1,078 | 1,333 | 1,010 | 1,118 | 1,502 | 1,068 | d 1,079 | 1,208 |  |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg.-.do...- | 1,111 | 1, 101 | 1,030 | 1,375 | 1,847 | 1,874 | 1,798 | 1.770 | 1,667 | 1,583 | 1,761 | 1,710 | 1,607 | 1,724 | 22,017 |  |
| Percent of covered employment: $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted.-.-.-.... | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2. 0 | 2.7 | 3. 6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3. 0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3. 2 | ${ }^{\circ} 3.7$ |  |
|  |  |  | 2.3 763 | $\begin{array}{r}2.4 \\ 1.020\end{array}$ | 2.5 1.459 | 2.6 1.629 | 1 2.8 | 3.2 1.533 | 3.6 1.462 | 3.7 1.38 .7 | 3.6 1.414 | 3.7 1.500 | + 4.1 | 4.4 1 | 24. 4 |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average..---..-- thous -- | 2, 936 | - 923 | 763 136.6 | 1,020 | $\begin{array}{r}1,459 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ | 1,629 | 1,581 | 1.533 | 1,462 | 1,382 | 1,414 | 1,500 | 1,375 $r 300.2$ | 1,377 |  |  |
|  | 2,031.6 | 2, 127.9 | 136.6 | 214.3 | 299.4 | 310.8 | 331.1 | 320.2 | 292.9 | 291.7 | 314.2 | 311.4 | ${ }^{r} 300.2$ | 304.2 |  |  |
| Federal employees, insured unemployment, weekly average-.................................. | 23 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 33 | *35 |  |
| Veterans' program (UCX): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 289 32 | 333 37 | 30 | 39 48 | 44 61 | 33 | 42 69 | 47 70 | 38 70 | 47 73 | 51 84 | 44 89 | 46 | 49 <br> 83 | $p 67$ |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average...------- do---- | 29 | 34 | 32 | 42 | 55 | 61 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 69 | 77 | 87 | 81 | 75 | P. |  |
|  | 69.2 | 87.0 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 15. 3 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 17.3 |  |  |
| Railroad program: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Applications. $\qquad$ thous.- | 139 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 8 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly avg...do---- | 20 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 20 |  |
|  | 40.4 | 37.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 |  |

FINANCE

| banking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Open market paper outstanding, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' aceeptances...-................il. \$... Commercial and finance co. paper, total..do... | 4,428 20,497 | 31, ${ }^{51,451}$ | 5,212 33,636 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 51, } 451 \\ 31,709\end{array}$ | 5, 288 34,362 | 5,249 36,020 | 57,352 | 5,614 37,966 | 5, 801 30,674 | 5,849 37,748 | 5,973 36,911 | 5,979 36,524 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } \\ 33,924 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | C, 167 | 6,268 33,956 |  |
| Placed through dealers.-...............-do... | 7,201 | 11, 817 | 12, 524 | 11,817 | 12,038 | 12,875 | 13, 634 | 13,735 | 13, 952 | 12,989 | 12,034 | 12,044 | 12, 518 | 34, 3084 | 13, 391 |  |
| Placed directly (finance paper)...............do. | 13,296 | 19,892 | 21,112 | 19,892 | 22, 324 | 23, 145 | 23, 530 | 24, 231 | 25, 722 | 24, 759 | 24,877 | 24,480 | 21, 406 | 21, 289 | 20,664 |  |
| Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total, end of period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,748 | 13,204 | 112,803 | 13, 204 | 13,388 | 13,597 | 13,826 | 14,032 | 14, 190 | 14,353 | 14,308 | 14,338 | 14,443 | 14,573 | 14,616 |  |
| Federal land banks...-....-.-.-. .-....-do. | 6, 126 | 6,714 | 6, 704 | 6.714 | 6, 738 | 6, 777 | 6, 833 | 6, 891 | 6, 942 | 6,995 | 7,026 | 7,061 | 7, 101 | 7,137 | 7,156 |  |
| Loans to cooperatives...--------....-.-. - do | 1,577 | 1,732 | 1,705 | 1,732 | 1,804 | 1,844 | 1,840 | 1,823 | 1,796 | 1,749 | 1,762 | 1,778 | 1,852 | 1,973 | 2,020 |  |
| Other loans and discounts. | 4.044 | 4,758 | 14,394 | 4,758 | 4,816 | 4,975 | 5, 154 | 5,313 | 5,452 | 5,609 | 5,519 | 5,499 | 5, 489 | 5,463 | 5,439 |  |
| Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U.S. Government accounts, annual rates, seasonally adjusted: <br> Cotal (233 SMSA's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9,484.4 $4,207.5$ | 9,560.4 $4,198.2$ | 9.547.5 | $9,793.5$ 4.232 .1 | $9,845.3$ $4,366.7$ | $10,170.2$ $4,422.0$ | 10,021.8 | $10,143.3$ $4,366.0$ | 10,218.1 | ${ }_{4,770.6}^{10,57.7}$ | 10,559,4 | 410,793.2 | $10,542.0$ $4,8.4 .9$ |  |
| Total 232 SMSA's (except N.Y.)........ d |  |  | 5,276 9 | 5,362.2 | 5, 493.5 | 5,561.4 | 5,508.6 | 5,748.2 | 5, 772.5 | 5,777.3 | 5,893.9 | 5,787.1 | 5,891.3 | ${ }^{+5,893.5}$ | 5, 718.0 |  |
| 6 other leading SMSA's 9 -------.-..-- do |  |  | 2,224.8 | 2,212.9 | 2,277.4 | 2,309.1 | 2,291.4 | 2,417.9 | 2, 460.0 | 2,443.3 | 2. 508.2 | 2, 478.8 | 2,502.9 | 2, 499.5 | 2, 420.1 |  |
| 226 other SMSA's |  |  | 3,052.1 | 3,149.3 | 3,216.1 | 3,252.2 | 3,217.2 | 3,330.3 | 3,312.5 | 3,334.0 | 3,385.6 | 3,308.3 | 3,388.4 | r3,393.9 | 3,297.0 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of period: <br>  | 78,972 | 84, 050 | 84,315 | 84,050 | 83,133 | 83, 283 | 82,709 | 84,690 | 84,024 | 84,102 | 84,794 | 85,708 | 87, 366 | 86,609 | '88, 464 | P40, 142 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total $\%$..do.... Discounts and adrances..................do.... | 56, 6184 | 60,841 ${ }_{183}$ |  | 60,841 183 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 59, } \\ 1 \\ 1,565}}{ }$ | 59, 595 1,148 5 | 59, 348 | 60,729 | 61,683 <br> 1,451 | 60,728 420 | 62,411 1,292 | 62,089 538 | 63, 297 | 63, 527 | r63, 737 300 | 66,780 |
| U.S. Qovernment securities. | 52,937 | 57, 154 | 57, 318 | 57, 154 | 55,709 | 55,823 | 55, 785 | 56, 508 | 57, 307 | 57, 714 | 58, 597 | 59,947 | 59, 975 | 60, 015 | 61, 233 | 62, 142 |
| Gold certificate account...................do | 10,026 | 10,036 | 10,036 | 10,036 | 11,036 | 11,045 | 11,04\% | 11,045 | 11,045 | 11,045 | 11,045 | 11,045 | 10.819 | 10,819 | 10,827 | 10,457 |
| Ltabilities, totalp .-.-......-................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 78, 972 | 84, 050 | 84, 315 | 84,050 | 83, 133 | 83, 283 | 82, 709 | 84,690 | 84,024 | 84,102 | 84,794 | 85, 708 | 87, 366 | 86,609 | -88, 464 | ¢90, 142 |
| Deposits, total .-...-....-.-....-.-..... do | 23,473 | 24,338 | 24,948 | 24,338 | 25,608 | 25, 348 | 24,726 | 25,895 | 25,187 | 23,970 | 25, 253 | 24,536 | 26,037 | 26,007 | r24,144 | 26, 672 |
| Member-bank reserve balances...-.-...-do... | 21,807 | 22,085 | 23, 385 | 22,085 | 23,637 | 23,344 | 22,495 | 23,082 | 23,041 | 21,991 | 23, 072 | 22,557 | 23, 938 | 24, 206 | '22, 689 | 24,135 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation......do.... | 45,510 | 48,244 | 47, 191 | 48,244 | 46,831 | 46, 689 | 46,992 | 47,254 | 47,879 | 48, 391 | 48, 746 | 48,952 | 49,128 | 49,314 | 50,390 | 51,386 |

$\underset{\sim}{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{D}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data for indicated month exclude loans by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks outside the Farm Credit Adm. system. ${ }^{2}$ Excludes figures for the interstate trucking industry stoppage. $\ddagger$ Revised (back to 1960 to incorporate new seasonal actors; see note "¥"', p. S-15, Oct. 1969 SURVEY for data through May 1968 (revisions
for June and July 1968, 197 and 204).

SEeginning Jan. 1970, data include claims filed under extended duration provisions of regular State laws.
$\sigma^{7}$ Insured unemployment as $\%$ of average covered employment in a 12 month period
OTotal SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as sulsts.
Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicako. Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeies-Long Beach. $\quad$ Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | End of year |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FINANCE—Continued

| BANKIN G-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserves held, total.......------.-.......-. mil. \$.- | 127,221 | ${ }^{1}$ 128,031 | 27,764 | 28,031 | 28,858 | 27,976 | 27,473 | 28,096 | 27, 910 | 27,567 | 28, 128 | 28, 349 | 28,825 | 28,701 | 28, 558 | 29, 233 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}126,766 \\ 1455 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 1 27,774 1257 1 | 27, 211 | 27,774 257 | 28,692 | 27,703 273 | 27,358 115 | 27, 978 | 27, 729 | 27, 380 | 27,987 | 28,204 | 28,553 272 | 28,447 254 | 28,432 126 | 28, 989 |
| Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks ... do | ${ }^{1} 765$ | ${ }^{1} 1,086$ | 1,241 | 1,086 | 965 | 1,092 | 896 | 822 | 976 | 888 | 1,358 | 827 | 607 | 462 | 424 | 321 |
|  | 1-310 | 1 -829 | -988 | -829 | -799 | -819 | -781 | -704 | -795 | -701 | -1,217 | -682 | -335 | -208 | -298 | -77 |
| Large commercial banks reporting to Federal Reserve System, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.: $\ddagger$ Deposits: <br> Demand, adjustedor mil. \$.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88,879 | 2 90,288 | 79,342 | 90,288 | 81,666 | 78,320 | 84, 189 | 80,546 | 77,923 | 81,160 | 79,857 | 79,451 | 80,407 | 81,780 | 80, 299 | 87, 739 |
|  | 144,249 | ${ }^{2} 150,897$ | 135,725 | 150,897 | 131,847 | 131,911 | 141,131 | 131,784 | 134, 000 | 139,086 | 128, 669 | 130, 926 | 140, 018 | 131,032 | 132,521 | 147, 355 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corp....do | 102,790 | ${ }^{2}$ 105,605 | 93,110 | 105,605 | 92,210 | 90,334 | 97,063 | 91,703 | 91, 532 | 95, 254 | 91, 029 | 92, 168 | 94, 521 | 92, 380 | 93,779 | 103, 169 |
| State and local governinents...........do. | 7,671 | ${ }^{2} 7,942$ | 6,452 | 7,942 | 6,371 | 6,323 | 6,849 | 6,447 | 6,289 | 7,653 | 5,695 | 6,142 | 7,677 | 5,921 | 6,390 | 6,754 |
| U.S. Government..-....-.-.-.-.-....... do | 3,437 | 22,989 | 3,908 | 2,989 | 4,474 | 5,473 | 4,119 | 4,281 | 3,440 | 5,112 | 4,887 | 4,206 | 5,798 | 3,721 | 3,569 | 4,380 |
| Domestic commercial banks.....---...-do | 19,060 | ${ }^{2} 20,801$ | 18,951 | 20,801 | 16,239 | 16,995 | 18,952 | 16,407 | 18,960 | 18, 802 | 17,072 | 18,195 | 20,962 | 19,382 | 19,186 | 21, 704 |
| Time, total | 112,163 | 296,589 | 96,167 | 96,589 | 95,017 | 95, 620 | 98, 229 | 99,282 | 99,537 | 101, 580 | 106, 495 | 110,400 | 113, 641 | 114, 802 | 116,447 | 119, 443 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corp.: |  | 2 | 46,318 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46 |  | 1 |  | 47,013 |  | 8,035 |
| Other tim | 45,076 | ${ }^{2} 36,502$ | 36,547 | 36,502 | 35,632 | 35,648 | 36, 523 | 36,761 | 37, 024 | 38,498 | 41,852 | 44, 673 | 47, 581 | 49,086 | 50,446 | 51,650 |
|  | 161,820 | 2 175,756 | 168,748 | 175,756 | 167,718 | 167,600 | 170,963 | 168,511 | 167, 724 | 172, 560 | 171, 862 | 173, 106 | 175, 627 | 173, 826 | 172,793 | 178,643 |
| Commercial and industrial....-.-........ do. | 74, 149 | 2 81,491 | 78,310 | 81,491 | 78,020 | 78,215 | 79,010 | 78,907 | 78, 010 | 80, 110 | 79, 342 | 79,383 | 81, 173 | 79, 968 | 79,905 | 81, 618 |
| For purchasing or carrying securities.....do | 9, 563 | ${ }^{2}$ 2,811 | 6,521 | 7,811 | 5,964 | 6,246 | 7,195 | 6,497 | 6,094 | 5,973 | 5,919 | 6, 286 | 6, 091 | 6,436 | 6,537 | 8,550 |
| To nonbank financial institutions...---- - do | 11, 872 | ${ }^{2} 13,148$ | 11, 000 | 13,148 | 11,253 | 11,066 | 11,658 | 11,115 | 11, 034 | 12,903 | 12, 981 | 12,925 | 13, 231 | 12, 589 | 12, 489 | 13, 646 |
|  | 32, 106 | 233, 617 | 34,097 | 33,617 | 33,680 | 33,488 | 33,458 | 33,385 | 33, 419 | 33, 496 | 33, 597 | 33, 710 | 33,923 | 34,049 | 34, 061 | 34,052 |
| Other loans. | 40,619 | ${ }^{2}$ 44, 177 | 44,439 | 44,177 | 45,771 | 44,909 | 46,648 | 44,845 | 45, 480 | 47, 393 | 45, 595 | 47,392 | 46, 569 | 47,038 | 46, 564 | 51, 007 |
| Investments, total | 68,324 | ${ }^{2} 59,536$ | 59,272 | 59,536 | 57,580 | 57,048 | 60,566 | 60,867 | 60, 572 | 60,346 | 61, 167 | 63, 416 | 64, 851 | 66, 319 | 68, 293 | 72, 194 |
| U.S. Government securities, total $\ldots . . . .$. do | 29,358 | 2 23, 853 | 23,668 | 23,853 | 22,435 | 21,534 | 23, 616 | 22,878 | 22,662 | 22,035 | 23, 283 | 24,754 | 24, 793 | 25, 593 | 26, 215 | 28, 061 |
|  | 24,038 | ${ }^{2} 19,789$ | 20,045 | 19,789 | 19,542 | 19,384 | 19,387 | 19,455 | 20, 175 | 19,945 | 19, 632 | 21, 000 | 20, 598 | 20, 720 | 21, 939 | 21,983 |
|  | 38,966 | 235,683 | 35,604 | 35,683 | 35,145 | 35,514 | 36, 950 | 37,989 | 37, 910 | 38, 311 | 37, 884 | 38, 662 | 40, 058 | 40, 726 | 42,078 | 44,133 |
| Commercial bank credit (last Wed. of mo., except for June 30 and Dec. 31 (all dates), seas. adj.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total loans and investments $\odot$. .-.........-bil. \$.- | 384.6 | ${ }^{2} 401.3$ | 401.2 | 401.3 | 398.5 | 399.7 | 400.9 | 403.5 | 405.9 | 406.4 | 412.8 | 418.3 | 423.7 | 424.0 | 427.3 | 432.5 |
|  | 251.6 | ${ }^{2} 278.1$ | 276.4 | 278.1 | 276.6 | 278.5 | 277.6 | 277.0 | 278.0 | 277.4 | 281.5 | 284.1 | 287.3 | 286.9 | 287.7 | 288.9 |
| U.S. Government securities----------.... do. | 61.5 | 251.9 | 53.4 | 51.9 | 50.4 | 49.8 | 50.3 | 52.4 | 53.4 | 54.1 | 55.8 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 58.0 |
|  | 71.5 | 271.3 | 71.4 | 71.3 | 71.5 | 71.4 | 73.0 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 76.7 | 78.8 | 80.8 | 83.2 | 85.6 |
|  <br> Bank rates on short-term business loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 35 centers .-.............percent per annum | 36. 68 | ${ }^{3} 8.21$ | 8.83 |  |  | 8. 86 |  |  | 8.49 |  |  | 8. 50 |  |  | 8.07 |  |
| New York City | ${ }^{3} 6.45$ | ${ }^{3} 8.02$ | 8.66 |  |  | 8.65 |  |  | 8.24 |  |  | 8.24 |  |  | 7.74 |  |
| 7 other northeast centers..-...........-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{3} 7.01$ | ${ }^{3} 8.53$ | 9.21 |  |  | 9.23 |  |  | 8.86 |  |  | 8.89 |  |  | 8.47 |  |
| 8 north central centers.................... do | ${ }^{3} 6.72$ | ${ }^{3} 8.24$ | 8.83 |  |  | 8.86 |  |  | 8.44 |  |  | 8.47 |  |  | 8.05 |  |
| 7 southeast centers.................................... | 36. 50 | ${ }^{3} 7.93$ | 8.58 |  |  | 8.67 |  |  | 8.44 |  |  | 8. 49 |  |  | 8.15 |  |
| 8 southwest centers | ${ }^{3} 6.66$ | ${ }^{3} 8.19$ | 8.79 |  |  | 8.87 |  |  | 8.61 |  |  | 8.53 |  |  | 8.08 |  |
| 4 west coast centers | ${ }^{3} 6.64$ | ${ }^{3} 8.18$ | 8.81 |  |  | 8.84 |  |  | 8.42 |  |  | 8.54 |  |  | 8.16 |  |
| DIscount rate (N.Y.F.R. Bank), end of year or month. percent. | 5. 50 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6. 00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.75 | 5. 50 |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans . .-. do | ${ }^{3} 6.41$ | ${ }^{3} 7.23$ | 7.93 | 8.15 | 8.46 | 8.69 | 8. 76 | 8.75 | 8.67 | 8.66 | 8.66 | 8.62 | 8.51 | 8.30 | 8.08 |  |
| Home mortgage rates (conventional 1st mort. gages): <br> New home purchase (U.S. avg.) $\qquad$ percent. <br> Existing home purchase (U.S. avg.) $\qquad$ do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3.93 | 3 3.66 3 7.68 | 7.97 8.00 | 8.07 8.08 | 8.16 8.13 | 8.23 8.23 | 8. 29 8.26 | 8.24 8.19 | 8.28 8.18 | 8.31 8.19 | 8.32 8.21 | 8.35 8.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.31 \\ & 8.27 \end{aligned}$ | 8.33 8.20 | +8.26 +8.18 | 8.20 8.12 |
| Open market rates, New York City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) ....do.... | 45.75 | 17.61 | 8.18 | 8.58 | 8.64 | 8.30 | 7.60 | 7.54 | 8.02 | 7.78 | 7.61 | 7.20 | 7.03 | 6. 54 | 5.79 | 5. 62 |
| Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months).-do.- | 4. 5.90 | 47.83 | 8.46 | 8.84 | 8.78 | 8. 55 | 8.33 | 8.06 | 8.23 | 8.21 | 8. 29 | 7.90 | 7.32 | 6. 85 | 6. 31 | 5. 73 |
| Finance Co. paper placed directly, 3-6 mo.do.... | 45.69 | 47.16 | 7.92 | 7.93 | 8.14 | 8.01 | 7.68 | 7.26 | 7.43 | 7.55 | 7.64 | 7.48 | 7.12 | 6.76 | 6. 16 | 5. 48 |
| Stock Exchange call loans, going rate..--do...- | ${ }^{6} 6.33$ | 47.96 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.40 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.90 | 7.75 | 7.40 | 6. 92 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.035 |  |  |  | 6. 244 | 5. 927 | 5. 288 | 4. 860 |
| 3-5 year issues......-...........-...................... | $\begin{array}{r} 5.339 \\ 5.59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6.677 \\ \hline 6.85\end{array}$ | 7.193 7.57 | 7.720 7.98 | 7.914 8.14 | 7.164 7.80 | 6.710 7.20 | 6.480 7.49 | 7.035 7.97 | 6.742 7.86 | 6.468 7.58 | 6.412 7.56 | 6.244 7.24 | 7.06 | 5. 6.388 | 4.860 5.86 |
| CONSUMER CREDIT <br> (Short- and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outstanding, end of year or month....mil. \$.- | 113, 191 | 122, 469 | 119,378 | 122, 469 | 121, 074 | 120,077 | 119,698 | 120,402 | 121, 346 | 122,542 | 123, 092 | 123,655 | 123, $907{ }^{\circ}$ | 123, 866 | 123, 915 |  |
| Installment credit, total. .---------.----.- do | 89,890 | 98, 169 | 96,478 | 98, 169 | 97, 402 | 96, 892 | 96, 662 | 97, 104 | 97,706 | 98,699 | 99, 302 | 99, 860 | 100,142 | 99,959 | 99,790 |  |
| Automobile paper --....-...-.............. do | 34, 130 | 36, 602 | 36, 650 | 36,602 | 36, 291 | 36, 119 | 36, 088 | 36, 264 | 36,455 | 36, 809 | 36, 918 | 36,908 | 36,738 | 36, 518 | 36, 011 |  |
| Other consumer goods paper-................ do | 24, 899 | 27,609 | 26, 223 | 27,609 | 27, 346 | 26, 987 | 26, 814 | 26, 850 | 27, 055 | 27, 303 | 27, 538 | 27, 801 | 28,055 | 28, 152 | 28, 378 |  |
| Repair and modernization loans....-......do...-- | 3,925 | 4,040 | 4,076 | 4,040 | 3,991 | 3,970 | 3,951 | 3,960 | 4,003 | 4,040 | 4, 081 | 4, 104 | 4,123 | 4,126 | 4,133 |  |
|  | 26,936 | 29,918 | 29,529 | 29,918 | 29, 774 | 29,816 | 29,809 | 30,030 | 30, 193 | 30,547 | 30,765 | 31,047 | 31,226 | 31, 163 | 31, 268 |  |
| By type of holder: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial institutions, total.............do | 77,457 | 84,982 | 84,301 | 84,982 | 84, 531 | 84,393 | 84, 308 | 84,802 | 85, 335 | 86,311 | 86,876 | 87,315 | 87,471 | 87, 243 | 86, 820 |  |
| Commercial banks | 36,952 | 40,305 | 40,047 | 40,305 | 40, 144 | 39, 990 | 39,956 | 40,245 | 40, 515 | 40, 979 | 41, 703 | 41,934 | 42, 051 | 42, 010 | 41,740 |  |
| Finance companies ¢ .-.......-.......... do | 29,098 | 31, 734 | 31, 390 | 31, 734 | 31, 571 | 31, 538 | 31, 433 | 31, 537 | 31, 595 | 31, 862 | 31, 561 | 31, 588 | 31, 510 | 31, 309 | 31, 081 |  |
| Credit unions-.-.-............------ do. | 10,178 | 11,594 | 11,491 | 11,594 | 11, 468 | 11,459 | 11,533 | 11,644 | 11, 778 | 12,030 | 12, 141 | 12,292 | 12,409 | 12,422 | $12,438$ |  |
|  | 1,229 | 1,349 | 1, 1,373 | 1,349 | 11,463 1,348 | 1,406 | 1,386 | 1,376 | 1, 447 | 1,440 | 1,471 | 1,501 | 1,501 | 1,502 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,00 \\ 1,561 \end{array}$ |  |
| Retall outlets, total. do $\qquad$ <br> Automobile dealers $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 12,433 320 | 13,187 336 | 12, 177 | 13,187 336 | 12,871 333 | 12, 499 | 12, 334 | 12, 302 | 12, 371 | 12,388 | 12, 426 | 12,545 | 12,671 337 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,716 \\ 335 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,970 \\ 332 \end{array}$ |  |

exclusive of loans to and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e., before deducion of valuation reserves).
YIncludes data not shown separately. ©Adjusted to exclude interbank loans: beinning June 1969, data are reported gross. \&For bond yields, see p. S-20
frem companies consumer and inance companies. Miscellaneous lenders include savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. Dec. |  |

FINANCE-Continued


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FINANCE-Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institute of Life Insurance-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S., total $\qquad$ mil. $\$$. | 14,385. 0 | 15, 524. 5 | 1, 117.8 | 1,686. 5 | 1,285. 2 | 1, 307.8 | 1,448.0 | 1,387.6 | 1, 292.4 | 1,405.6 | 1,301. 6 | 1,301. 1 | 1,348. 1 | 1,329.9 |  |  |
|  | 6, 209.3 | 6,758. 1 | 483.8 | 629.4 | 556.1 | 588.9 | 633.7 | 608.6 | 557.3 | 613.4 | 575.3 | 549.5 | 567.9 | 565.6 |  |  |
| Matured endowment | ${ }^{967.2}$ | ${ }^{952.6}$ | 71.7 | 77.9 | 85.3 | 82.2 | 93.5 | 85.7 | 81.0 | 84.3 | 75.4 | 72.4 | 77.0 | 81.4 |  |  |
| Disability payments..--..-................do | 195.6 | 204.7 | 14.2 | 16.6 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 21.6 | 18.8 |  |  |
|  | 1,401.0 | 1, 558, 6 | 129.8 | 112.2 | 165. 1 | 140.0 | 151.3 | 153.1 | 141.4 | 141.2 | 149.0 | 149.4 | ${ }^{146.1}$ | 148.7 |  |  |
|  | $1,456.4$ $3,155.5$ | $\xrightarrow{\mathbf{2}, 721.6}$ | 195.2 223.1 | 238.3 612.1 | 225.7 233.4 | 230.9 248.7 | 260.9 287.3 | 254.0 266.3 | 245. 24.4 | 256.2 289.4 | 243.2 239.6 | 223.4 288.2 | 235.8 299 | 231. 5 |  |  |
|  | 3,155. 5 | 3,328.9 | 223.1 | 612.1 | 233.4 | 248.7 | 287.3 | 266.3 | 249.4 | 289.4 | 239.6 | 288.2 | 299.7 | 283.9 |  |  |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new pald-for insurance): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated total...-...............mil. \$ . | 150,495 | 157,525 | 12,957 | 18,488 | 11,525 | 12, 621 | 14,099 | 15,309 | 13,542 | 15, 020 | 14,285 | 330, 821 | 13,731 | 13,834 | 14,500 |  |
| Ordinary (incl. mass-marketed ord.) .-. .do... | 103,944 | 111,863 | 9,331 | 11,025 | 8,386 | 9,082 | 10,310 | 10,292 | 9,898 | 10,549 | 9,920 | 9,473 | 9,472 | 10,377 | 10, 280 |  |
|  | 39,877 6,674 | 39,237 6,425 | $\begin{array}{r}3,097 \\ \hline 529\end{array}$ | 6,980 483 | 2,703 436 | 3,017 522 | 3,198 591 | 4,462 555 | 3,040 604 | 3,930 541 | 3,814 551 | 520,826 522 | 3,714 | 2,885 572 | 3,704 516 |  |
| Premiums collected: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total life insurance premiums--...--...-do. | 18,052 | 18, 933 | 1,440 | 2,009 | 1,524 | 1,578 | 1,690 | 1,642 | 1,581 | 1,659 | 1,707 | 1,607 | 1,475 | 1,708 | 1,596 |  |
| Ordinary (incl. mass-marketed ord.)....do | 13, 310 | 13,142 | 1,085 | 1,370 | 1,182 | 1,191 | 1,258 | 1,248 | 1,214 | 1,237 | 1, 264 | 1,202 | 1,154 | 1,308 | 1, 198 |  |
|  | 1,341 | 1,299 | 91 | 246 | 104 | 90 | 386 97 | 93 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 97 | ${ }_{91}$ | ${ }_{95}$ | ${ }_{95}$ |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS Gold and sllver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U.S. (end of period)....mil. \$.- | 10,367 | 10,367 | 10,367 | 10,367 | 11,367 | 11,367 | 11,367 | 11,367 | 11,367 | 11,367 | 11,367 | 11,367 | 11,117 | 11,117 | 11,117 | 10, 732 |
| Net release from earmark \$...............-do.... | 187 | 755 | -19 | 687 | 20 | 23 | -2 | -2 |  | -1 | 23 | -66 | -328 | -6 | -27 |  |
|  | 839, 160 | 12,287 | 244 | 200 | 159 | 278 | 293 | 272 | 24, 068 | 159 | 239 | 449 | 330 | 253 | 618 |  |
|  | 226, 262 | 236, 905 | 22,600 | 21,863 | 12,487 | 9,772 | 17,659 | 13,865 | 12,398 | 11,602 | 29,516 | 11, 531 | 27, 115 | 14, 536 | 62,760 |  |
|  | $1 p 1,420.0$ $1,088.0$ | 1,090.7 | 93.6 | 89.5 |  |  |  | 92.8 |  | 96.6 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 96.6 |  |  |
|  | 94.1 | 85.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 |  |  |  |
| United States | 53.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 252,147$ | ${ }^{3} 156,720$ | 4,425 | 4,256 | 8,578 | 10,381 | 5,782 | 3,414 | 4,423 | 1,815 | 1,268 | 2,870 | 1,888 | 1,079 | 1,277 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 145,153$ | 380,061 | 5,798 | 7,744 | 5,936 | 5,629 | 7,587 | 8,004 | 4,298 | 4,592 | 3,741 | 6,676 | 5,301 | 4,419 | 3,763 |  |
| Price at New York..................dol. per fine 0 . | 2. 145 | 1.791 | 1.923 | 1. 807 | 1.876 | 1.896 | 1. 888 | 1.853 | 1. 670 | 1. 639 | 1.687 | 1. 798 | 1.802 | 1.746 | 1.760 | 1. 635 |
| Canada-.-...----.-..........thous. fine oz. | 45,390 | 41,926 | 2,877 | 3. 541 | 3,797 | 3,507 | 3,616 | 3,503 | 3,497 | 2, 883 | 3,513 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 440,031 | 42, 904 | 3, 260 | 3,452 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States...-........................ do | - 29, 168 | -41, 552 | 3,495 | 3,936 | - 3,369 | - 4,081 | - 3, 842 | -4,893 | r 4,457 | - 4, 171 | - 4,422 | -3, 164 | -3,380 | 3,707 |  |  |
| Currency in circulation (end of period).......bll. \$- | 51.0 | 54.0 | 53.0 | 54.0 | 51.9 | 52.0 | 52.7 | 53.0 | 53.7 | 54.4 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 54.8 | 55.0 | 56.4 |  |
| Money supply and related data (avg. of daily fig.): $\oplus$ Unadjusted for seasonal variation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total money supply--.-.-....---......- bil. \$ | 190.4 | 201.5 | 205.3 | 209.8 | 211.4 | 202.8 | 204.7 | 209.3 | 205.3 | 207.8 | 209.0 | 208.7 | 211.4 | 213.0 | '215.3 | 221.1 |
| Currency outside banks........-.-...- do- | $\stackrel{52.3}{ }$ | 44.8 | 46. 4 | 46.9 | 46.1 | 45.9 | 46. 3 | 46. 6 | 47.3 | 47.7 | 48.3 | 48.3 | 48.2 | 48.5 | r 49.2 | 50.0 |
|  | 148.5 | 157.0 198 108 | 158.9 | 162.9 | 165.4 | 156.8 | 158.4 | 162.6 | 158.0 | 160.1 | 160.7 | 160.4 | 183.1 | 164. 5 | + 166. 1 | 171.1 |
| T.S. Government demand deposits | 192.6 5.7 | 198.8 5.6 | 193.4 5.2 | 193.2 5.6 | 192.7 4.8 | 193.0 7.1 | 195.9 6.9 | 199.3 5.3 | 201.1 6.4 | 202.3 6.5 | 208.1 6.8 | 214.0 7.1 | 218.4 6.8 | 222.5 | 224.6 5 | 228.7 7.1 |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total money supply .--............-....- do |  |  | 203.5 | 203.6 | 295.2 | 204.5 | 206.6 | 208.3 | 209.2 | 209.6 | 2106 | 211.4 | 212.8 | 213.0 | r 213.5 | 214.6 |
| Currency outside bank |  |  | 45.9 | 46. 0 | 46.2 | 46.4 | 46.7 | 47.1 | 47.7 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 48.5 | r 48.7 | 49.0 |
| Demand deposits... |  |  | 157.6 | 157.7 | 159.0 | 158.1 | 159.8 | 161.2 | 161.6 | 161.9 | 162.5 | 163.7 | 164.6 | 164.5 | -164.8 | 165.7 |
|  |  |  | 194.0 | 194.6 | 193.3 | 193.5 | 195.3 | 198.5 | 200.3 | 202.2 | 208.2 | 213.2 | 218.5 | - 222.2 | 225.0 | 230.3 |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas. adjusted: Tota (233 SMSA's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 70.5 151.6 | $\begin{array}{r}69.4 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 69.4 139.9 | 72.4 148.8 | 70.7 145 | $\begin{array}{r}72.9 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73.5 150.6 | 73.3 149.3 | 73.3 145.3 | 75.8 162.8 | 75.5 | 78.3 175.9 | 75.8 168.5 |  |
| Total 232 SMSA's (except N.Y.).-........do |  |  | 49.4 | 49.2 | 50.6 | 52.0 | 50.3 | 52.3 | 53.4 | 52.9 | 53.8 | 52.6 | 53.1 | 183.6 | 51.7 |  |
| 60 other leading SMSA's ${ }^{\text {d }}$-.-.-...........do |  |  | 71.7 | 69.6 | 71.6 | 74.2 | 72.2 | 75.8 | 78.4 | 77.5 | 79.4 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 78.4 | 75.8 |  |
| 226 other SMSA's...........................d. do |  |  | 40.3 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 42.9 | 41.4 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 43.0 | $\checkmark 43.5$ | 42.0 |  |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing corps. (Fed, Trade and SEC): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit after taxes, all industries........mil. \$.. Food and kindred products. | 32,069 2,209 | $\begin{array}{r}33,248 \\ 2,382 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 8, 381 |  |  | 6,894 573 |  |  | 7,966 |  |  | 6, 973 |  |  |  |
| Textlle mill products | -2,69 | 2, 621 |  | 631 157 15 |  |  | 573 109 |  |  | ${ }_{96}^{611}$ |  |  | 701 110 |  |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) mil. |  | 640 |  |  |  |  | 65 |  |  | 91 |  |  | 93 |  |  |  |
| Paper and allied products....-..........do. ${ }^{\text {do.. }}$ | 889 | 987 |  | 254 |  |  | 212 |  |  | 210 |  |  | 161 |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.....-....-do | 3,525 | 3,591 |  | 860 |  |  | 873 |  |  | 913 |  |  | 849 |  |  |  |
| Petroleum refining-...-.-.-....-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ do | 5,794 | 5, 882 |  | 1,494 |  |  | 1,388 |  |  | 1,435 |  |  | 1,437 |  |  |  |
| Primary nonferrous metal.....-..........-. do | 769 1,149 |  |  | 179 387 |  |  | 34 |  |  | 211 |  |  | 225 |  |  |  |
| Primary iron and steel........................do | 1,186 | 1,221 |  | 336 |  |  | 213 |  |  | 215 |  |  | 154 |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.) mil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery (except electricai)............dil. \$... | 1,320 2,947 | 1,326 |  | 323 |  |  | 265 |  |  | 324 |  |  | ${ }^{290}$ |  |  |  |
| Elec. machinery, equip., and supplies..-.do | 2,518 | 2,594 |  | 653 |  |  | 477 |  |  | 640 |  |  | ${ }_{556}$ |  |  |  |
| Transportation vehicles equipment (except motor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment--..............do.-. | 1, 222 | 2,845 |  | 171 |  |  | 165 |  |  | 175 |  |  | 138 |  |  |  |
| All other manulacturing industries...-.-.-. do...- | 4,229 | 4,835 |  | 1,314 |  |  | 966 |  |  | 1,140 |  |  | 1,263 |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid (cash), all industries.......do.... | 14,189 | 15, 058 |  | 4, 203 |  |  | 3,767 |  |  | 3,873 |  |  | 3,405 |  |  |  |
| Electric utilities, profts after taxes (Federal Re- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,002 | 3,186 |  | 779 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total....................... By type of security: | 65,562 | 52,546 | 4,069 | 4,440 | 6,144 | 6,003 | 6,799 | 5,891 | 9,548 | 6,985 | 5,896 | 8, 155 | 8,199 | 8,427 |  |  |
| Bonds and notes, total..................-do | 60,979 | 44, 150 | 3,085 | 3,769 | 5, 628 | 5,535 | 5,645 | 5,190 | 9, 080 | 5,964 | 5,279 | 7,817 | 7,495 | 7,351 |  |  |
| Corporate | 17,383 | 18, 348 | 1,390 | 1,860 | 2,120 | 1,334 | 2,385 | 2,469 | 3,441 | 2,368 | 2, 151 | 1,935 | 2,814 | 2,775 |  |  |
| Common stock | 3,946 | 7.714 | 902 | 640 | 456 | 417 | 1,064 | 634 | 399 | 799 | 529 | 246 | 528 | 896 |  |  |
| Preferred stock |  |  | 83 |  | 60 | 50 |  | 67 | 69 | 222 | 88 | 92 | 176 | 180 |  |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea. ${ }^{2}$ Includes silver coin data for Jan,-June 1968 not included in figures shown in the 1969 BUSINESS STATISTICS. ${ }^{3}$ Monthly Digitized distributed to months. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ Includes $\$ 17.2$ bil. GLI. $\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan. $1968-\mathrm{Feb}$.

8 Or increase in earmarked gold $(-)$. $\oplus$ Beginning Dec. 1970 SURVEY, data reffect new benchmarks and changes in seasonal factors, as well as the improved handling of international transactions of specialized banking institutions. Revised monthly data back to 1959 will
be available later. At all commercial banks. ©Total SMSA's include some cities and counbe available later. "At all commercial banks. ©Total SMSA's include some cities and coun-
ties not designated as SMSA's. ${ }^{\prime}$ 'Includes Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

FINANCE-Continued

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ End of year. ${ }^{2}$ Because of changes in series, data beginning July 1970 are not directly comparable with those for earlier periods
o'Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| FINANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECURITY MAREETS-Continued <br> Stocks-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 10 high-grade (Standard \& Poor's Corp.). percent. | 5.78 | 6.41 | 6.84 | 7.19 | 7.02 | 7.04 | 6.97 | 6.98 | 7.26 | 7.57 | 7.62 | 7.41 | 7.31 | 7.33 | 7.30 | 6.88 |
|  |  |  | Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Jones a verages ( 65 stocks) Industrial ( 30 stocks) | 322.19 906.00 | 301.35 876.72 | ${ }_{841.09}^{281.02}$ | 2599.88 | 258.36 78.96 | 251.63 756.21 | 7260.36 | 255.71 | 227.99 691.96 | ${ }^{224.18}$ | ${ }_{7123} 223$ | 229.99 731.97 | 240.57 | ${ }^{245} \mathbf{7 6 . 0 2}$ | ${ }_{769.23}^{246}$ | ${ }^{263.81} 8$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Industrial ( }}$ (30 stocks) | 906.00 130.02 | 816.72 123.07 | 841.09 116.04 | 789. 22 108.36 | 782.96 109.42 | 756.21 108.87 | 777.62 | 771.65 | 691.96 103.19 | 699.30 99.15 | 712.80 102.83 | 731.97 105.36 | 759.38 108.79 | 763.72 106.68 | 769.23 |  |
| Transportation (20 stocks) | 250.09 | 221. 02 | 195.47 | 175.32 | 173.64 | 169.83 | 174.32 | 167.46 | 146. 29 | 137. 53 | 122.75 | 130.91 | 141.25 | 152.66 | 148.37 | 160.34 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial, total (425 stocks) \% ........ do | 107.49 | 107.13 | 105.86 | 100.48 | 99.40 | 95.73 | 96.95 | 94. 01 | 83.16 | 82.96 | 83.00 | 85. 40 | 90.66 | 92.85 | 92.58 | 98. 72 |
| Capital goods (116 stocks).-........do. | 105.77 | 103.75 | 104.68 | 100.31 | 99. 70 | 96.55 | 95.97 | 93. 18 | 80.47 | 80.77 | 77. 99 | 78.38 | 84.96 | 87. 90 | 86.47 | 92. 12 |
| Consumers' goods (184 stocks)..... do. | 86.33 | 87.06 | 89.84 | ${ }^{85.62}$ | 85. 42 | 83.74 | 85.09 | 82.28 | 71. 65 | 73.10 | 73. 10 | 74.76 | 79.65 | 82.12 | 83.09 | 88.69 |
| Public utility (55 stocks)..............d. do. | 66. 42 | 62.64 | 59.46 | 55. 28 | 55. 72 | 55.24 | 59.04 | 57.19 | ${ }^{51.15}$ | 49.22 | 50.91 | 52. 62 | 54.44 | 53.37 | 54.86 | ${ }^{59.96}$ |
| Railroad (20 stocks)......................d. do. | 48.84 | 45.95 | 40.63 | 36. 69 | 37.62 | 36.58 | 37.33 | 36. 05 | 31. 10 | 28.94 | 26.59 | 26.74 | 29.14 | 31.73 | 30.80 | 32.95 |
| Banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44. 69 81.72 | 45.39 87.73 | 46.00 88.09 | 43.55 82.57 | 44. 11 79.34 | 45.64 77.11 | 47.49 81.37 | 45. 21 79.47 | 39. 65 70.75 | 41.03 71.16 | 42. 12 72.07 | 44. 21 76.07 | 45.22 79.49 | 43.51 79.39 | 42. 66 77.37 | 45.11 81.13 |
| Property-liability insurance (16 stocks)._do. | 73.64 | 85.43 | 94.19 | 85.85 | 83.88 | 81.25 | 84.94 | 82.45 | 67.40 | 69.94 | 71.10 | 72.48 | 77.07 | 81.56 | 79.73 | 88.33 |
| New York Stock Exchange common stock indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite | 55.37 | 54. 67 | 53.85 | ${ }_{50}^{50.86}$ | 50.60 53 58 | 48.76 | 49.46 | 47. 51 | 41.65 | 41.28 | 41.15 43.04 | 42.28 44.20 | 45.10 | 46.06 48.87 | 45.84 48.54 | 49. 00 51.68 |
|  | 58.00 50.58 | 57.44 46.96 | 56.84 42.59 | 53.93 37.77 | 53.58 <br> 37.51 | 51.29 36.06 | 51.53 36.85 | 49. 47 34, 99 | 43.33 29.85 | 43.40 28.51 | 43.04 26.46 | 44.20 27.66 | 47.43 30.43 | 48.87 32.38 | 48.54 31.23 | 51. 68 |
| Utility | 44.19 | 42.80 | 41.36 | 38.69 | 38.76 | 38.55 | 40.77 | 39.49 | 35. 48 | 33.74 | 34.90 | 35.74 | 36.74 | 36.01 | 36.71 | 39. 93 |
|  | 65.85 | 70.49 | 71.62 | 66. 95 | 66.19 | 65.01 | 67.37 | 64. 07 | 54. 58 | 54.21 | 54.00 | 56.05 | 60.13 | 59.04 | 57.40 | 61.95 |
| Sales: <br> Total on all repistered exchanges (SEC): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): <br> Market value........................................ <br> Shares sold millions | 196,3585,312 | $\begin{array}{r} 175,298 \\ 4,963 \end{array}$ | 13, 372 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,951 \\ 430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,940 \\ 396 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,850 \\ 346 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,146 \\ 340 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,130 \\ & 341 \end{aligned}$ | 10,704387 | 10,024 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,554 \\ 378 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,026 \\ \quad 299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,027 \\ 427 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,176 \\ 458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,239 \\ 324 \end{array}$ | .-.... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 144,978 \\ 3,299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129,603 \\ 3,174 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,609 \\ 288 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,412 \\ 255 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,566 \\ 272 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,985 \\ 250 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,721 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,308 \\ 234 \end{array}$ | -....... |
| Shares sold (cleared or settled)...-...-milions.. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \\ 249 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,104 \\ & 238 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,815 \\ 243 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,718 \\ 240 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 282 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,443 \\ 216 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,701 \\ 329 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales (sales effected) $\qquad$ _millions | 2,932 | 2,851 | 214 | 272 | 221 | 218 | 213 | 223 | 258 | 226 | 228 | 219 | 303 | 262 | 230 | 335 |
| Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of period: Market value, all listed shares................bil. \&. <br>  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 629,45 \\ 15,082 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 629.45 \\ & 15,082 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 555.49 \\ & 15,869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 579.75 \\ & 15,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 570.41 \\ & 15,981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 598.64 \\ & 16,023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 612.49 \\ & 15,522 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 692.34 \\ & 13,196 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 640.16 \\ & 14,986 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 582.67 \\ & 15,136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 616.34 \\ & 15,227 \end{aligned}$ | $615.37$ $15,306$ | $\begin{aligned} & 553.80 \\ & 15,348 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 516.39 \\ & 15,552 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 491.21 \\ & 15,67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 531.08 \\ & 15,823 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value of Experts-Continued <br> Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports-Continued By leading countries-Continued North and South America-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Latin American Republics, total \% .....mil. \$.. | 4, 699.1 | 4,869.2 | 433.8 | 446. 2 | 406.1 | 421.7 | 480.5 | 502.1 | 461.5 | 483.0 | 482.6 | 479.0 | 445.0 | 568.4 | 476.9 |  |
|  | 281.4 | 378.3 | 35.7 | 34.3 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 27.6 | 35.3 | 41.0 | 36.5 | 39.4 | 42.4 | 28.2 |  |
|  | 704.6 | 672.0 | 60.6 | 53.9 | 47.1 | 60.6 | 61.5 | 66.9 | 71.0 | 66.0 | 65.8 | 73.2 | 64.2 | 115.8 | 71.8 |  |
| Chile | 306.7 | 314.6 | 25.2 | 34.5 | 22.6 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 26.0 | 20.5 | 27.7 | 32.8 | 29.2 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 25.8 |  |
|  | 319.2 | 302.8 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 43.9 | 37.0 | 31.6 | 39.0 | 29.4 | 24.2 | 35.1 | 32.2 |  |
|  | 1,378.0 | 1,449.5 | 135.8 | 137.6 | 120.8 | 125.2 | 141. 2 | 155.2 | 142.7 | 150.4 | 143.0 | 136.6 | 134.5 | 161.3 | 147.1 |  |
|  | 655.0 | 1708.2 | 59.8 | 54.7 | 61.2 | 55.4 | 66.1 | 59.6 | 60.4 | 63.8 | 60.6 | 70.0 | 63.2 | 76.6 | 61.0 |  |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total ...------ do | 34, 199.0 | 37, 461.6 | 3,417.4 | 3, 370.0 | 3, 255.9 | 3, 379.6 | 3,584. 5 | 3, 593.5 | 3,881. 1 | 3,723.3 | 3,530. 3 | 3,258. 5 | 3, 321.4 | 3, 902.4 | 3, 495. 7 | 3,686. 1 |
| Excluding military grant-aid.....---------- do | 33, 626.0 | 36, 787.7 | 3,361. 4 | 3, 311. 4 | 3, 195. 5 | 3, 335. 7 | 3,542. 2 | 3, 544.0 | 3,847. 5 | $3,671.5$ | 3,487.6 | 3,217. 6 | 3, 282.6 | 3,843.9 | 3, 445. 0 | 3,634. 4 |
| Agricultural products, total.------------ do | 6, 227.2 | 5,936.3 | 657.8 | 590.8 | 515.3 | 550.5 | ${ }^{5663.1}$ | 553.8 | 567.1 | 593.4 | $\stackrel{558.3}{ }$ | 528.5 | 561.1 | 724.1 | 719.5 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total..-.........-do. | 27,971.9 | 31, 508.0 | 2,761.7 | 2, 779.3 | 2,740.6 | 2,829.1 | 3,021.3 | 3,039.7 | 3, 314.0 | 3, 129.9 | 2,972.0 | 2, 729.9 | 2, 760.4 | 3, 178. 3 | 2,776. 2 |  |
| By commodity groups and principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and live animals $9 .-$-----.-.---- mil. \$-. | 3,889.6 | 3, 732.7 | 373.5 | 334.5 | 324.1 | 350.5 | 314.1 | 319.7 | 325.0 | 336.7 | 370.6 | 361.5 | 363.9 | 459.0 | 419.6 |  |
| Meats and preparations (incl. poultry) .-do-.-- | 161.6 | 199.4 | 18.5 | 14.9 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 12.1 | 14.9 | 18. 1 | 17.9 | 19.7 |  |
| Grains and cereal preparations..------do------ | 2,463.1 | 2,127.2 | 222.8 | 195.6 | 191.3 | 209.7 | 183.5 | 179.5 | 190.9 | 195.9 | 214.4 | 209.3 | 216.1 | 289.6 | 252.9 |  |
| Beverages and tobacco. | 702.5 | 713.4 | 88.7 | 92.8 | 31.9 | 39.9 | 56.7 | 47.7 | 56.3 | 59.1 | 53.0 | 43.7 | 64.7 | 75.8 | 92.5 |  |
| Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels $\% . .$. do | 3,540.7 | 3, 569.5 | 366.8 | 337.7 | 346.4 | 360.2 | 367.8 | 396.8 | 387.4 | 409.9 | 359.8 | 359.3 | 344.2 | 419.5 | 409.3 |  |
| Cotton, raw, excl. linters and waste...-do | 459.4 | 280.2 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 46.0 | 39.0 | 29.3 | 37.0 | 38.2 | 33.9 | 24.5 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 22.9 | 32.7 |  |
| Soybeans, exc. canned or prepared.-.-. do | 810.3 | 822.3 | 137.2 | 101.9 | 73.9 | 84.3 | 103.8 | 110.4 | 97.9 | 104.7 | 70.5 | 81.1 | 83.7 | 128.3 | 135.8 |  |
| Metal ores, concentrates, and scrap....do. | 586.2 | 711.5 | 62.7 | 55.3 | 68.0 | 66.0 | 64.6 | 72.8 | 88.6 | 77.6 | 94.0 | 93.5 | 86.1 | 85.7 | 71.2 |  |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. $\%$...........-do | 1,049.9 | 1,130.7 | 106.7 | 102.0 | 88.3 | 98.6 | 120.5 | 129.5 | 134.9 | 142.6 | 141.0 | 128.5 | 147.3 | 169.6 | 132.1 |  |
| Coal and related products.....-.-.-.-.- do | 523.9 | 636.3 | 65.5 | 60.2 | 50.3 | 59.1 | 71.4 | 83.2 | 90.2 | 98.7 | 91.8 | 88.3 | 102.0 | 113.7 | 88.4 |  |
| Petroleum and products.......----...-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 454.4 | 433.9 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 32.9 | 37.0 | 43.2 | 39.8 | 41.6 | 38.6 | 43.1 | 35.1 | 40.3 | 50.3 | 39.0 |  |
| Animal and vegetable oils, | 274.4 | 307.6 | 34.7 | 36.2 | 31.0 | 26.6 | 50.4 | 31.1 | 41.6 | 55.2 | 43.8 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 40.3 | 32.5 |  |
| Chemical | 3,287.0 | 3,382. 5 | 289.9 | 302.3 | 318.5 | 320.2 | 342.3 | 324.8 | 354.1 | 340.9 | 326.1 | 304.5 | 286.0 | 325.7 | 284.4 |  |
| Manufactured goods $8 . . . . . . .-$--.......... do | 3, 939.4 | 4, 554. 7 | 411.3 | 431.2 | 425.6 | 433.6 | 447.8 | 452.0 | 483.9 | 455.4 | 417.3 | 396.0 | 380.6 | 411.0 | 375.5 |  |
|  | 522.3 | 575.5 | 54. 2 | 52.2 | 49.1 | 50.6 | 55. 2 | 50.5 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 44.6 | 46.4 | 46.7 | 53.7 | 49.7 |  |
|  | 610.5 | 972.5 | 107.4 | 121.1 | 106.8 | 112.1 | 115.7 | 127.1 | 142.1 | 117.7 | 115.1 | 103.2 | 86.9 | 84.7 | 81.3 |  |
| Nonferrous base metals.....-----.-...... do | 600.0 | 712.0 | 62.2 | 72.0 | 81.3 | 85.3 | 81.8 | 83.2 | 90.9 | 78.5 | 70.3 | 60.8 | 63.0 | 73.3 | 56.6 |  |
| Machinery and transport equipment, total mil. \$. | 14, 447.4 | 16,380.4 | 1,391.4 | 1,424.4 | 1,359.7 | 1,430.2 | 1,537.9 | 1,564.3 | 1,765.9 | 1,545.9 | 1,468.5 | 1,299.2 | 1,363.7 | 1,654. 2 | 1,419.1 |  |
| Machinery, total 9 --------------------- do | 8,597. 2 | 9.865 .4 | 857.9 | 845.7 | 821.5 | 895.4 | 969.6 | 939.3 | 1,001.3 | 999.0 | 977.7 | 899.0 | 904.4 | 1,059, 3 | 928.2 |  |
|  | 626.8 | 644.4 | 50.0 | 45. 5 | 45.9 | 54.1 | 63.3 | 57.9 | 1, 56.0 | 49.5 | 52.3 | 49.3 | 51.7 | 58.2 | 46.0 |  |
| Metalworking-----------.-.-.------- -- | 333.6 | 343.4 | 31.7 | 34.4 | 23.4 | 28.1 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 37.4 | 40.1 | 35.7 | 36.6 | 30.8 | 33.3 | 31.7 |  |
| Construction, excav. and mining | 1,098. 5 | 1,247.8 | 117.0 | 111.7 | 111.3 | 113.5 | 121.8 | 113.6 | 122.3 | 122.7 | 127.8 | 114.4 | 112.4 | 128.9 | 117.0 |  |
| Electrical--------------------------- | 2,284.0 | 2,677.7 | 227.9 | 213.0 | 221.0 | 240.1 | 246.4 | 247.0 | 264.0 | 271.6 | 245.2 | 236.5 | 236.7 | 277.6 | 253.5 |  |
| Transport equipment, total............. do | 5,850. | 6,515 | 533.4 | ${ }^{+} 578$. | 53 | 534.8 | 568.3 | 0 | 764.6 | 546.9 | 490.8 | 400.3 | 459.4 | 594.8 | 491.0 |  |
|  | 3,370.2 | 3, 788.0 | 342.7 | 318.5 | 279 | 280.2 | 307.2 | 352.0 | 350.8 | 354.8 | 256.7 | 247.8 | 320.3 | 289.7 | 251.9 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles.-.-.- do | 2,144.2 | 2,445.9 | 201.0 | 198.6 | 206.6 | 206.6 | 229.9 | 212.1 | 213.4 | 221.6 | 213.7 | 205.9 | 211.2 | 229.8 | 214.9 |  |
| Commodities not classified................d | 924.0 | 1,226.8 | 153.4 | 110.2 | 123.9 | 113.2 | 117.0 | 115.4 | 118.6 | 156.0 | 136.4 | 119.3 | 115.8 | 117.6 | 115.6 |  |
| Value of Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General fmports, total .--------..............do | 33,226.3 | 36,042.8 | 2,987.0 | 3,245. 6 | 3, 125.5 | 2,944. 3 | 3,385. 9 | 3,391. 4 | 3, 174.9 | 3,504.2 | 3,312.0 | 3,116.5 | 3,451.9 | 3,598. 9 | 3,405.8 | 3, 555.5 |
| Seasonally adjusted.------.................d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 3,211. 5 | 3,005.5 | 3,249.7 | 3,255. 9 | 3,213, 6 | 3, 247.5 | 3,360. 7 | 3, 309. 6 | 3,241.7 | 3,364. 5 | 3,397.5 | 3, 528.0 | 3,462.2 | 3,320. 4 |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa...------------------------------- do | 1,122.3 | 1,045. 1 | 96.9 | 114.9 | 105.9 | 86.9 | 106.8 | 104.5 | 90.6 | 94.2 | 85.8 | 76.8 | 91.8 | 87.4 | 82.8 |  |
| Asia Australia and | 6,911.4 | 8, 275.9 828.3 | 657.2 54.8 86.8 | 710.4 72.6 | 735.1 66.0 | 605.6 62.3 | 765.6 78.5 | 752.5 57.4 | 740.1 54.8 | 820.1 73.9 | 834.2 87.0 | 860.6 89.6 8.6 | 932.8 74.1 | 902.4 75.6 | 841.3 62.8 |  |
|  | 10,337.7 | 10,335. 6 | 561.0 88.0 | 875.1 | 888.7 | 845.4 | 782.5 95.9 | 979.8 | 898.5 | 978.3 | ${ }_{990.0}$ | 860.8 860.8 | 915.1 | 1,033.9 | 1,033.6 |  |
| Northern North America.--...-.-.--....do | 9,009.3 | 10,393. 2 | 914.6 | 986. 2 | 845.3 | 845.3 | 960.3 | 951.2 | 942.6 | 1,017. 1 | 851.9 | 759.5 | 916.9 | r1,019.9 | 941.3 |  |
|  | 2, 259.4 | $2,518.4$ | 198.4 | ${ }_{232.5}$ | $\stackrel{841.5}{24}$ | 237.8 | 285.6 | 274.7 | 243.0 | 1, 259.6 | ${ }_{224.7}^{224}$ | 207.3 | 204.8 | 227.5 | 217.1 |  |
|  | 2,879.3 | 2,643.1 | 205.8 | 254.6 | 242.5 | 260.1 | 234.4 | 268.1 | 203.0 | 259.1 | 235.7 | 259.1 | 256.2 | 249.5 | 225.4 |  |
| By leading countries: Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt) .-.-.-...do...- | 32.4 | 37.8 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 |  | 1.5 | 17.7 | . 5 |  |
| Republic of South Africa-.............do.-.-- | 255.9 | 243.0 | 18.0 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 19.8 | 28.0 | 33.6 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 22.1 | 20.2 | 27.9 | 17.6 | 22.7 |  |
| Asia; Australia and Oceania: <br> Australis, including New Guinea $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| India...................................................... | 495.0 312.1 | 595.1 344.1 | 37.4 24.3 | 50.3 27.6 | 57.6 34.5 | 47.8 25.9 | 48.4 30.5 | 43.3 22.2 | 38.1 20.6 | 60.2 24.5 | 57.4 21.1 | 60.5 17.9 | 55.4 17.5 | 51.1 31.3 | 45.8 26.1 |  |
|  | 63.8 | 73.0 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 34.5 8.4 | 2.9 6.9 | 38.5 6.5 | 2.28 | 20.6 6.2 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 17.6 | 1.5 4.3 | 3.1 6.1 | 26.6 |  |
|  | 240.0 | 307.2 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 30.7 | 18.8 | 25.0 | 22.1 | 23.3 | 25.9 | 17.1 | 12. 7 | 23.4 | 21.0 | 20.5 |  |
| Indonesia | 174.3 | 193.6 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 18.8 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 15.1 | 9. 9 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 17.5 | 15.6 |  |
|  | 435.9 | 422.6 | 23.1 | 49.9 | 37.3 | 12.9 | 27.0 | 32.6 | 42.1 | 40.0 | 45.7 | 53.9 | 59.1 | 41.8 | 35.4 |  |
|  | 4,054. 4 | 4,888.3 | 410.8 | 402.8 | 431.7 | 364.2 | 464.8 | 474.3 | 443.9 | 486.1 | 512.7 | 541.9 | 571.9 | 565.8 | 529.4 |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 842.3 | 842.5 | 67.7 | 74.6 | 69.8 | 69.4 | 73.6 | 75.5 | 73.0 | 79.9 | 77.9 | 85.2 | 71.4 | 82.4 | 88.9 |  |
|  | 5.9 | 8.0 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 5 | 9 | 1.1 | . 6 | . 5 | . 9 | 1. 0 |  |
|  | 2,721.3 | 2,603.4 | 223.9 | 242.2 | 230.8 91.8 | 225.3 | 248.7 | 281.3 | 239.5 | 269.7 | 269.0 | 236.0 | 271.0 | 277.3 | 292.0 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...-. do. | 1, 101.7 | $1,203.8$ 51.5 | 100.4 5.0 | 90.8 3.2 | 91.8 15.2 | 97.9 8.1 | 117.2 5.4 | 121.8 3.5 | 104.9 5.3 | 115.1 4.6 | 114.7 6.5 | 124.1 | 97.6 29 | 112.3 2.9 | 104. 1 |  |
|  | 2,058.3 | 2,120.6 | 181.1 | 173.3 | 186.8 | 149.1 | 194.3 | 179.0 | 182.8 | 4.6 189.0 | 201.7 | 136.5 | 175.4 | 212.7 | 203.0 |  |
| North and South America: <br> Canada $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 9,005. 2 | 10,389.9 | 914.5 | 985.9 | 845.2 | 845.2 | 960.1 | 951.0 | 942.5 | 1,017.0 | 851.8 | 759.0 | 916.5 | r1,019.0 | 941.3 |  |
| Latin American Republics, total \& .-....do.... | 4,288.2 | 4, 213.6 | 337.1 | 402.8 | 393.0 | 416.1 | 429.6 | 455.4 | 377.0 | 425.9 | 372.6 | 385.7 | 371.5 | 383.3 | 358.0 |  |
|  | -190.2 | 155.6 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 12. 4 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 11.9 |  |
| Brazil. Chlle | 669.9 | 616.3 | 63.3 | 53.6 | 48.2 | 62.0 | 43.4 | 51.5 | 38.3 | 64.9 | 57.8 | 68.3 | 56.0 | 63.1 | 66.3 |  |
|  | 205.9 264.0 | 151.4 | 111.2 | 8.9 | 14.8 25.0 | 12.6 | 7.7 98 | 20.9 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 14. 1 | 10.1 |  |
| Mexico. | 264.0 909.8 | 1240.4 $1,029.3$ | 20.5 87.6 | 27.7 98.9 | 25.0 104.0 | 25.6 102.8 | 27.9 125.0 | 24.4 129.8 | 24.3 114. | 25.6 | 22.9 | 20.4 | 18.4 | 16.5 | 15.8 |  |
|  | 949.8 | 1,940.1 | 57.3 | 96.3 | 104.4 | 102.8 107.0 | 125.0 <br> 89.7 | 129.8 98.8 | 114.9 72.4 | 105.0 <br> 88.7 | 83.2 87.2 | 82.2 86.2 | 80.6 86.4 | 88.9 | 151.9 75.3 |  |

Revised.
8 Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 of Imports-Continued <br> General imports-Continued <br> By commodity groups and principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural products, total | 5,053.6 | 31, ${ }^{4,954.4}$ | 2,585.1 | 488.7 $2,758.7$ | 471.7 <br> 2.653 .8 | 455.5 $2,488.9$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}512.6 \\ 2,873.3\end{array}$ | 2, 5173.7 | 2,734.9 | 3,012.7 | ${ }_{2,861.3}^{450.6}$ | $\xrightarrow{454.2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454.7 \\ 2,939.5 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 461.1 \\ \cdot 3,137.8 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 434.9 \\ 2,970.9 \end{array}$ |  |
| Food and live animals $\%$. .-....-.-.....-do. | 4, 577.3 | 4, 530.8 | 369.4 | 454.7 | 431.6 | 411.5 | 473.0 | 488.8 | 409.2 | 475.5 | 436.3 | 435.1 | 447.8 | 459.3 | 423.2 |  |
| Cocoa or cacao beans-.-......-.........-do | 136.0 | 168.2 | 16.5 | 27.2 | 32.7 | 19.8 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 8.7 | 14.9 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 9.8 |  |
|  | 1, 139.7 | 893.9 | 99.9 | 84.2 | 92.6 | 103.0 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 114.1 | 94.4 | 99.7 | 83.8 | 103.9 | 95.8 |  |
|  | 746.5 640.1 | 863.8 638.2 | 54.5 34.1 | 68.4 78.1 | 82.9 38.4 | 83.6 36.1 | 93.8 56.0 | 80.6 84.2 | 64.9 49.1 | $\begin{array}{r}84.3 \\ 73.0 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97.3 62.6 | 91.2 74.5 | 91.3 80.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 86.0 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | 75.9 44.5 |  |
| Beverages and tobacco -------....-----.-. do | 786.3 | 777.8 | 72.7 | 67.2 | 68.0 | 63.7 | 64.8 | 71.5 | 64.9 | 70.9 | 68.2 | 49.8 | 63.5 | 87.9 | 95.0 |  |
| Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels $¢$ | 3,345.7 | 3,460. 3 | 274.8 | 313.8 | 271.4 | 244.7 | 273.7 | 260.5 | 281.2 | 298.7 | 280.5 | 290.7 | 301.5 | 275.7 | 266.0 |  |
| Metal ores...-......-....................do. | 1,007.8 | 1,012.6 | 90.5 | 104.7 | 75.2 | 72.3 | 68.6 | 76.9 | 103.2 | 114.7 | 114.3 | 117.9 | 117.1 | 98.2 | 98.7 |  |
| Paper base stocks...-.-.-.-.-.......-.-.-do | 454.8 | 520.8 | 47.4 | 47.8 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 49.5 | 43.0 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 41.2 | 39.7 | 37.2 | 40.8 | 39.2 |  |
| Textile fibers . .---- | ${ }^{335.1} 1$ | 260.1 | 18.4 | $\stackrel{21.3}{ }$ | 20.5 | 21.4 | 22.9 | 21.4 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 |  |
| Rubber------------------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 191.8 | 279.5 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 27.4 | 20.2 | 26.0 | 20.7 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 18.7 | 17.7 | 18.4 |  |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. .-.........-.do | 2, 526.7 | 2,794.0 | 201.4 | 292.1 | 274.7 | 279.3 | 296.6 | 244.9 | 224.2 | 246.8 | 213.1 | 255.5 | 240.4 | 255.0 | 239.1 |  |
| Petroleum and products....-.------.-do. | 2,343.2 | 2, 559.9 | 185.5 | 261.9 | 250.6 | 252.4 | 270.9 | 223.8 | 193.0 | 221.5 | 188.9 | 231.4 | 216.0 | 229.2 | 212.8 |  |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats....-.-.do | 157.9 | 136.7 | 11.7 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 21.1 | 13.1 | 14.9 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 11.3 |  |
| Chemicals ---------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,129.1 | 1,232.0 | 101.8 | 99.7 | 112.2 | 110.8 | 129.0 | 133.2 | 120.5 | 121.1 | 114. 1 | 124.9 | 111.9 | 130.8 | 119.8 |  |
| Manufactured goods 9. | 8, 162.4 | 7,893. 3 | 620.1 | 636.5 | 656.2 | 569.2 | 696.2 | 691.4 | 692.1 | 730.3 | 726.2 | 654.5 | 736.1 | 768.6 | 762.0 |  |
|  | 2,046.5 | 1,809. 1 | 137.7 | 152.5 | 121.4 | 109.4 | 137.2 | 150.2 | 164.3 | 166.8 | 178.3 | 171.2 | ${ }^{189.7}$ | 203. 5 | 239.5 |  |
|  | 862.9 | 938.6 | 79.6 | 87.5 | 76.7 | 71.0 | 81.2 | 78.4 | 76.5 | 76.3 | 73.4 | 68.1 | 76.5 | 79.9 | 7.81 |  |
| Nonferrous metals.....-.-..............-do. | 2,022. 5 | 1,534.6 | 122.4 | 114.7 | 144.6 | 124.3 | 146.0 | 145.1 | 134.3 | 150.8 | 136.3 | 116.8 | 150.9 | 136.0 | 120.7 |  |
|  | 962.4 | 1,019,0 | 73.2 | 80.1 | 99.7 | 81.7 | 99.9 | 92.8 | 93.1 | 96.5 | 99.2 | 89.1 | 84.5 | 104.0 | 99.4 |  |
| Machinery and transport equipment....-do. | 7,986.9 | 9,768.2 | 872.3 | 891.0 | 862.5 | 839.9 | 957.1 | 1, 012.3 | 909.5 | 1,009.6 | 897.4 | 735.0 | 912.0 | -1,015.8 | 975.2 |  |
|  | 3,688.4 | 4, 489.0 | 383.4 | 389.0 | 387.4 | 381.5 | 449.3 | 453.5 | 415.9 | 459.7 | 466.0 | 427.4 | 442.4 | +477.6 | 450.2 |  |
| Metalworking...........................do | 203.9 | 182.7 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 16.4 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.5 |  |
|  | 1,492.1 | 1,946.9 | 179.1 | 171.8 | 151.4 | 154.0 | 191.8 | 189.0 | 168.6 | 198.7 | 189.1 | 203.5 | 210.0 | 218.2 | 204.6 |  |
| Transport equipment...-.-.-.-.-.-....-do. | 4, 298.5 | 5,279.2 | 490.6 | 503.6 | 475.1 | 458.4 | 507.8 | 558.8 | 493.6 | 549.9 | 431.4 | 307.7 | 469.6 | -538. 2 | 525.0 |  |
| Automobiles and parts...-............do...- | 3,711.6 | 4,623.8 | 440.9 | 456.8 | 420.5 | 398.0 | 436.7 | 477.1 | 432.9 | 483.2 | 352.0 | 239.7 | 402.8 | -470. 4 | 459.4 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles ......do | 3,346.1 | 4,127.6 | 349.2 | 346.6 | 350.3 | 326.8 | 380.0 | 371.3 | 363.5 | 418.4 | 449.2 | 450.4 | 453.8 | r 469.2 | 406.1 |  |
| Commodities not classified. .-.......-. - . . do. | 1,207.8 | 1,331.1 | 113.6 | 127.8 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 105.4 | 107.5 | 95.6 | 111.7 | 113.9 | 105.7 | 118.1 | 120.8 | 108.3 |  |
| Indexes $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports ( U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 112.8 | 116. 5 | 119.6 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 122.9 | 120.9 | 123.2 | 122.7 | 123.3 | 124.0 | 122.8 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 123.0 |  |
|  | 172.7 | 182.9 | 195.5 | 188.3 | 182.0 | 188.7 | 203.7 | 200.1 | 218.0 | ${ }^{206.6}$ | 195.5 | 182.2 | 184.1 | 215.5 | 19.7 |  |
|  | 194.8 | 213.0 | 233.9 | 230.2 | 222.2 | 231.9 | 246.3 | 246.4 | 267.5 | 255.3 | 242.5 | 223.7 | 228.2 | 267.2 | 239.5 |  |
| Unit value....................................do | 103.9 | 107.2 | 113.1 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 114.4 | 116.5 | 117.8 | r 118.3 | +118.8 | 118.2 |  |
| Quantity | ${ }^{225.6}$ | $\stackrel{236.9}{ }$ | 220.5 | 245.5 | 249.1 | 219.6 | 253.2 | 251.8 | 235.4 | 259.2 | 240.6 | 223.9 | 247.1 | - 256.5 | 243.9 |  |
|  | 234.4 | 254.0 | 249.3 | 274.9 | 279.0 | 249.3 | 286.7 | 287.1 | 268.8 | 296.7 | 280.4 | 263.9 | 292.3 | 304.7 | 288.4 |  |
| Shipping Weight and Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterborne trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (incl. reexports): Shipping weight.-.....thous. sh. tons.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 194,482 | 1199,286 119,915 | 20,116 | 17,845 | 16,418 1,828 | 17,146 1,894 | 17,621 2,008 | 19,386 2,013 | 19,332 2,126 | 22,312 2,101 | 21,734 2,075 | 19,802 | 20, 818 <br> 1, 920 | 23,745 2,283 |  |  |
| General imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping weight................... Value. thous. sh. tons | 282,751 21,139 | 1288.620 121,570 | $\underset{1}{21,943}$ | 28,666 1,907 | 24, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } 882 \\ 1,926\end{array}$ | 23,902 | 24,301 2,029 | 24,061 | ${ }^{21,928}$ | 26,692 | 25,454 2133 | $\stackrel{26,182}{2}$ | 25, 518 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,202 \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Value $\qquad$ mil. \$ | 21, 139 | ${ }^{1} 21,570$ | 1,727 | 1,907 | 1,926 | 1,767 | 2,029 | 2,043 | 1,919 | 2,151 | 2,133 | 2,085 | 2,153 | $2,210$ |  |  |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION



## Local Tranait Lines

 Passengers carried (revenue). $\qquad$ Revised. pPreliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to monthly $\ddagger$ Trade in silver is included in value and quantity indexes for 1968 and all indexes thereafter.
\& Includes data not shown separately. o Includes data not shown separately. \& Passenger-miles as a percent of available
seat-miles in revenue service; reflects proportion of seating capacity actually sold and utilized.
I Applies to passengers, baggage, freight, express, and majl carried.

| Unless otherwige stated in footnotes below，data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  － $\cos _{\infty} \omega$ |  |  <br>  |  |  |  oons | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty} \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$   $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$   $\vdots$ |  |  | ！ $1: 1$ |  |  | $\stackrel{+}{\circ}$ |  |
|  <br> जण゙心 जin $\omega$ |  |  | $10-\underset{0}{0}$ \＆ocisin | © |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { en } \\ \underset{\sim}{2} \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |
|  |  | \％ |  |  |  | － | ¢ $\quad \vdots$ |
|     <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$  $\vdots$ <br>  $\vdots$  $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$  |  | 氙氚 | $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$ 1 <br> $\vdots$  |  |  | － | ¢ |
|  weor incor |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wist } \\ & \text { iviso } \end{aligned}$ |  | Niver |
|  |  |  |  |  | ！ | No |  |
|  |  |  | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br>   |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 앙 }}{ }$ |  |
|  Noin won |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\stackrel{1}{*}}$ | $\begin{array}{c:c}\vdots & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { N }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{array}{c:c}\square \\ & \vdots \\ & \\ \\ & \\ \end{array}$ |
| $\vdots$ O   <br> $\vdots$  $\vdots$  <br> $\vdots$   $\vdots$ | ： $1: 1: 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text {－}}{\substack{*}}$ |  |
|  |  | （牙： |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text {－}}{-}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> 1  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |
|  |  | ＂ |  |  |  |  |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals，production： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acetylene－．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．cu．ft－－ | 15，385 | 14.204 | 1，113 | 1，203 | 1，228 | 1，254 | 1，306 | 1，319 | 1，275 | 1，220 | 1，214 | 1，124 | 1，155 | ז1，112 | 1，103 |  |
| Ammonia，synthetic anhydrous－thous．sh．tons．－ | 12，119．9 | 12，713．5 | $1,060.0$ 82.6 | 1，129．8 | 948.0 | 1，032．5 | 1，165．5 | 1，139．4 | 1，128．9 | 1，136．5 | 1，065．5 | 1，082．2 | 1，102．6 | r1，059．7 | 1， 107.8 |  |
| Chlorine，gas（ $100 \% \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ） | 8， 1 144． 5 | $1,096.3$ $9,422.0$ | 82.6 78.2 | 80.8 845.8 | 73.7 787.2 | 80.1 745.4 | 822．5 | 102.3 814.3 | 109.5 83.2 | 180.3 810.3 | 104．2 | 106.6 81.7 | 103.5 +805.2 | 860.9 860 | 701.2 80 |  |
| Hydrochloric acid（ $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ ）$\ldots$ ．－．．．．．．．．－do | 1，752． | 1，848．6 | 145.7 | 160.8 | 152.4 | 149.6 | 176.8 | 157.1 | 165.9 | 161.5 | 166.8 | 161.0 | r 163.8 | 165.6 | 145.3 |  |
|  | 6， 362.1 | 6，254．3 | 528． 4 | 557.3 | 517.4 | 506． 0 | 551.4 |  | 571.7 | 548.7 | 475.7 | 502.1 | 522.7 | －564．3 | 5533.6 |  |
|  | 247,995 $4,958.3$ | 272，884 | 23,984 408.6 | 23,885 447.1 | 22，535 393.9 | 21,807 430.4 | 23,713 458.7 | 23,325 480.3 | 24,040 465.0 | 23,401 422.1 | 23,147 388.1 | 22,974 456.9 | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}23,003 \\ 7481.6\end{array}$ | 24.244 503.3 | 23,065 459.2 |  |
| Sodium carbonate（soda ash），synthetic Na 2 O |  | 4， $4,502.8$ | 349.6 <br> 19 | 44.1 419.8 | 359.9 350.6 | 430.4 343.6 | 488.7 370.4 | 480.3 378.3 | 391.4 | 422.1 365.4 | 388.1 379.4 | 436.9 332.7 | 481.6 355.5 | 373.4 | 361.6 |  |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate．．．．．．．．．．do | 146.0 | ＋149．4 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 11.8 |  |
| Sodium hydroxide（ $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ）－．．．．．．－－do | 8，867． 7 | 9，618．7 | 821.2 | 858.0 | 800.9 | 756.0 | 835.2 | 847.8 | 856.8 | 816.8 | 889.3 | 879.1 | － 829.1 | 889.1 | 830.9 |  |
| Sodium sincate，anhydrous．．．．thous．Sl．tons | 633.5 1482.7 | 653.8 $41,471.0$ | 63.4 119.9 | $\begin{array}{r}60.3 \\ 120.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37.4 115.4 | 44.5 | 52.2 124.0 | 55．0 | 65.2 108.0 | 54.8 108.0 | 39.1 103.4 | 48.7 97 | r 48.7 117.6 | 56.2 122.7 | 54．6 |  |
| Sulfuric acid（ $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{SO} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ） | 28，543．8 | － $29,536.9$ | －2，501．2 | r2，843，4 | 2，302．6 | 2，312．6 | 2，465．3 | 2，530．5 | 2，517．4 | 2，398．4 | 2，310．7 | 2，303．9 | 2，403．8 | r2，494．8 | 2， 428.9 |  |

$r$ Revised．${ }^{1}$ Number of carriers filing complete reports for the year．${ }^{2}$ Preliminary estimate by Association of American Railroads．${ }^{4}$ Annual total reflects revisions not dis－ tributed to the monthly or quarterly data．${ }^{5}$ After extraordinary items．$\dagger$ Revised
monthly data（1957－69）are available．
\＆Beginning with 1st quarter 1969 reporting period，motor carriers are designated class 1 if they have annual gross operating revenues of $\$ 1$ million or over（ 1968 data have been restated on the new basis）．
of Includes data not shown separately．$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1967 available upon request．

| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CHEMICALS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Organte chemicals, production: \({ }^{7}\) \& \& 1 1,748.0 \& 129.5 \& \& \& 136.2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1, 31.2 \& - 37.5 \& 2.7 \& 15.1
3.5 \& 13.4 \& 3.0 \& 2.9 \& 3.0 \& 3.0 \& 13.2
2.8 \& 12.2
2.4 \& 12.8
2.2 \& 3.3 \& 3.5 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{1} 106.0\) \& \({ }^{+1} 118.3\) \& 10.0 \& \& 6.5 \& 8.8 \& 10.0 \& 8.6 \& 10.2 \& 9.3 \& 8.0 \& 9.6 \& 9.5 \& 9.3 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1162.0 \& \({ }^{1} 153.2\) \& 10.4 \& 13.1 \& 12.7 \& 14.5 \& 13.6 \& 25.5 \& 22.9 \& 13.2 \& 8.3 \& 9.7 \& r16.2 \& 14.7 \& \& \\
\hline Formaldehyde ( \(37 \% \mathrm{HCH} 0\) ) \& 14,099.6 \& \({ }^{1} 4,192.8\) \& 355. 0 \& 358.7 \& 324.8 \& 321.1 \& 382.6 \& 373.7 \& 372.4 \& 363.1 \& 324.2 \& 353.2 \& 397.8 \& 370.8 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Glycerin, refined, all grades: \\
Production do.
\end{tabular} \& 347.0 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 322.4\) \& r 29.4 \& - 25.4 \& 24.5 \& 26.5 \& 27.9 \& 29.1 \& 28.7 \& 28.8 \& 25.3 \& 27.9 \& 26.1 \& 27.8 \& 31.7 \& \\
\hline  \& 29.5 \& 30.5 \& 30.5 \& 30.5 \& 27.5 \& 26.5 \& 23.8 \& 24.9 \& 26.5 \& 27.2 \& 25.3 \& 24.6 \& 24.4 \& 23.0 \& 26.6 \& \\
\hline Methanol, synthetic..................--mil. - gal \& 580.2 \& \({ }^{1} 624.8\) \& 52.5 \& 56.4 \& 52.5 \& 53.5 \& 54.3 \& 59.7 \& 60.4 \& 57.9 \& 43.4 \& 53.2 \& 50.6 \& 60.4 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1748.3 \& 774.0 \& 64.3 \& 72.1 \& 56.4 \& 61.8 \& 63.2 \& 58.8 \& 64.8 \& 61.0 \& 61.0 \& 58.8 \& 63.6 \& 54.9 \& \& \\
\hline ALCOHOL \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ethyl alcohol and spirits:
Production \& \& \& \& 53.2 \& 42.2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{189.2}^{708}\) \& r 738.0
179.7 \& 50.8
177.2 \& 179.7 \& 42.2
164.4 \& 48.5
166.9 \& 50.8
177.1 \& 57.7
181.2 \& 57.8
177.3 \& 59.2
184.0 \& 56.9
184.8 \& 46.9
176.9 \& 58.3
177.8 \& 54.8
169.4 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 564.4 \& 592.6 \& 33.7 \& 43.8 \& 40.2 \& 40.7 \& 46.6 \& 44.0 \& 46.3 \& 48.4 \& 45.0 \& 42.3 \& 42.7 \& 42.9 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 81.4 \& 85.6 \& 6.6 \& 5.9 \& 6.2 \& 7.1 \& 8.0 \& 8.6 \& 6.2 \& 6.7 \& 6.0 \& 6.4 \& 7.5 \& 8.6 \& \& \\
\hline Denatured alcohol: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 303.5
305.6 \& 318.5
318.8 \& 18.0
18.1 \& 23.7
23.7 \& 21.6
21.4 \& 21.6
21.7 \& 24.9
25.1 \& 23.7
23.6 \& 24.8
24.3 \& 26.0
26.1 \& 24.3
24.4 \& 22.8
22.9 \& 23.0
22.9 \& 23.2
22.9 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 2.7 \& 2.4 \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{18} 6\) \& 2.4 \& 2.6 \& 2.5 \& 2.4 \& 2.4 \& 3.0 \& 2.9 \& 2.8 \& 2.7 \& 2.8 \& 3.0 \& \& \\
\hline FERTILIZERS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports, total \(9 .-\)--.-.-.------- thous. sh. tons.- \& 18,956 \& 16,599 \& 1,004 \& 1,319 \& 1,278 \& 1,253 \& 1,088 \& 1,230 \& 579 \& 2,078 \& 1,550 \& 1,414 \& 1,341 \& 1,479 \& 1,420 \& \\
\hline Nitrogenous materials...------------------ do---- \& 2, 607 \& 1,799 \& 107 \& \& \& 61 \& \({ }^{106}\) \& 49 \& 102 \& , 92 \& 140 \& 130 \& , 76 \& 105 \& 114 \& \\
\hline  \& 13,584 \& 12,229 \& 704 \& 1,039 \& 1,079 \& 977 \& 840 \& 951 \& 323 \& 1,773 \& 1,148 \& 1,086 \& 1,034 \& 1,189 \& 1,163 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,303 \& 1,233 \& 93 \& 122 \& 78 \& 87 \& 51 \& 105 \& 87 \& 48 \& 103 \& 74 \& 115 \& 74 \& 73 \& \\
\hline Imports: \({ }_{\text {a }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{131}^{227}\) \& \({ }_{138}^{233}\) \& 15
16 \& 19
9 \& 25
16 \& \({ }_{17}^{22}\) \& 46
30 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
59 \\
37
\end{tabular} \& 57
16 \& 15
12 \& 10
6 \& 10
15 \& 18 \& 23
16 \& \({ }_{24}^{24}\) \& \\
\hline  \& 3,557 \& 3,829 \& 364 \& 393 \& 336 \& 377 \& 514 \& 579 \& 397 \& 218 \& 164 \& 304 \& 331 \& 391 \& 387 \& \\
\hline  \& 205 \& 184 \& , \& 19 \& 16 \& 9 \& 1 \& 1 \& 6 \& 21 \& 16 \& 13 \& 13 \& 22 \& 8 \& \\
\hline Potash deliveries ( \(\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) ) \& 4, 170 \& - 4,794 \& 453 \& 634 \& 331 \& 401 \& 631 \& 621 \& 416 \& 206 \& 159 \& 353 \& 340 \& 411 \& 416 \& \\
\hline Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers \(\left(100 \% \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right)\) : \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production--..-----............thous. sh. tons.- \& 4, 149 \& 4,290 \& 347 \& 393 \& 336 \& 356 \& 393 \& 408 \& 381 \& 364 \& 330 \& 343 \& 380 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 386\) \& 389 \& \\
\hline  \& 535 \& 448 \& 429 \& 448 \& 468 \& 422 \& 359 \& 276 \& 264 \& 351 \& 455 \& 432 \& 418 \& -394 \& 430 \& \\
\hline miscellaneous products \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Explosives (industrial), shipments, quarterly\$ mil. lb \& 1,581.7 \& 1,924.8 \& \& 512.4 \& \& \& 390.9 \& \& \& 475.3 \& \& \& 484.0 \& \& \& \\
\hline Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: Total shipments \& 2,586.8 \& 2,776. 7 \& \& 179.9 \& 179.0 \& \& 241.6 \& \& 251.2 \& 281.3 \& \& 258.9 \& 253 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,427.5 \& 1, 473. 5 \& \({ }_{91.6} 6\) \& 85.0 \& 85.9 \& 102.8 \& 130.4 \& 131.7 \& 142.9 \& 162.1 \& 153.1 \& 150.5 \& 143.5 \& 123.2 \& 106.5 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,159.3 \& 1,303. 5 \& 94.6 \& 95.0 \& 93.1 \& 94.8 \& 111.2 \& 104.6 \& 108.3 \& 119.2 \& 103.2 \& 108.5 \& 108.8 \& 17.3
94.1 \& 76.9 \& \\
\hline Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 18,817 \& 8,568 \& 75. \& 746 \& 730 \& 660 \& 721 \& 683 \& 720 \& \({ }_{6}^{671}\) \& 717 \& 700 \& 817 \& 746 \& \& \\
\hline Stocks (producers), end of period.........do...- \& 2,790 \& -3,461 \& 3,401 \& 3,461 \& 3,530 \& 3,604 \& 3,657 \& 3,642 \& 3,714 \& 3,738 \& 3,689 \& 3,800 \& 3,837 \& 3,977 \& \& \\
\hline Plastics and resin materials \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Thermosetting resins: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1691.6 \& \({ }^{1} 628.8\) \& 43.1 \& 43.8 \& 44.3 \& 45.5 \& 47.7 \& 53.9 \& 49.2 \& 58.0 \& 55.3 \& 51.7 \& - 56.9 \& 50.1 \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Polyester resins \\
Plenolic and other tar acid resins...............
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{1} 615.4\) \& 1667.4 \& 54.4 \& 55.6 \& 49.4 \& 49.7 \& 58.2 \& 57.9 \& 52.5 \& 54.5 \& 49.1 \& 53.6 \& 54.7 \& 58.0 \& \& \\
\hline Urea and melamine resins...-..-.......-. do-.--- \& 11

1816.1 \& $11,123.8$
1770.5 \& 91.0
65.1 \& 87.9
55.7 \& 85.2
54.8 \& 90.5
52.8 \& 93.0
53.8 \& 100.6
54.9 \& 89.3
54.7 \& 85.7
54.6 \& 74.1
44.7 \& 83.1
54.7 \& 82.2
52.8 \& 92.8
50 \& \& <br>
\hline Thermoplastic resins: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cellulose plastic materials-.--........... $\mathrm{do}^{\text {. . - }}$ \& 1187.3 \& 1192.6 \& 15.5 \& 14.0 \& 11.0 \& 12.0 \& 13.3 \& 12.8 \& 12.5 \& 11.0 \& 10.4 \& 10.3 \& 10.8 \& 11.0 \& \& <br>
\hline Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer
resins. \& 1348.8 \& 1332.6 \& 29.4 \& \& 22.9 \& \& 25.1 \& 27.4 \& 26.9 \& 25.6 \& 25.3 \& 25.7 \& 24.6 \& 25.4 \& \& <br>
\hline Styrene-type materials (polystyrene) --.-do-... \& 12, 895. 7 \& 13,251.6 \& 276.9 \& 280.2 \& 275.5 \& 255. 1 \& 269.2 \& 276.2 \& 288.2 \& 299.1 \& 272.5 \& 274.3 \& 293.8 \& 271.9 \& \& <br>
\hline Vinyl resins (resin content basis) ....-.-- do...- \& 13,215. 1 \& ${ }^{13,638.8}$ \& 311. 5 \& 311.5 \& 284.9 \& 283.2 \& 316.7 \& 338.2 \& 330.2 \& 325.3 \& 298.4 \& 310.5 \& 314.0 \& 311.7 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 14, 567.7 \& 15,440. 7 \& 486. 6 \& 497.7 \& 448. 4 \& 441.8 \& 472.2 \& 481.6 \& 501.1 \& 505.3 \& 503.2 \& 488.7 \& 44.7 .4 \& 517.7 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS



- Revised.
${ }^{1}$ Revised annual total; revisions are not distributed to the monthly data.
$o^{\prime} D$ ata are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

| ELECTRIC POWER-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI) mil. kw.-hr. | 1,202,321 | 1,307,178 | 106, 862 | 111, 506 | 116,941 | 113,452 | 111,774 | 109, 247 | 108, 692 | 113, 876 | 121, 481 | 126, 043 | 126, 257 | 117, 258 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: <br> Small light and powers $\qquad$ do.... | ${ }^{1265,151}$ | 286, 686 | 23, 232 | 23,652 | 24, 464 | 23,982 | 23,609 | 23, 564 | 24,339 | 26, 588 | 29, 113 | 30,128 | 29,972 | 27, 109 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 518,834$ | 557, 222 | 47,080 | 47, 190 | 46,096 | 45, 583 | 47,041 | 47,030 | 47,970 | 49, 231 | 48, 012 | 48,997 | 49,130 | 48, 614 |  |  |
|  | 14,540 | 4,531 | 379 | 443 | 453 | 403 | 415 | 376 | 384 | 363 | 359 | 362 | 354 | 375 |  |  |
| Residential or domestic-...------........- do...- | 1367,692 110,302 | 407, 922 | 31,823 | 35,759 1,043 | 41,404 1,032 | 39,068 | 36,307 | 34, ${ }_{891}$ | 31, 745 | 33, 302 | 39,530 | 42,051 | 42, 219 | 36, 465 |  |  |
| Street and highway lighting.................-. do...-- | 132,162 | 10,861 | 3,008 | 3,062 | 3,122 | 3,087 | 3,079 | 3, 005 | 3,032 | 3, 182 | 3, 223 | 3, 222 | 3,261 | 3, 314 |  |  |
|  | 13,640 | 4,186 | 352 | 357 | 369 | 365 | 386 | 374 | 383 | 393 | 416 | 414 | 404 | 404 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute)......................................... | 18,579.9 | 20, 139.4 | 1,653.8 | 1,715.1 | 1,798.8 | 1,757. 5 | 1,721.0 | 1,697.8 | 1,708.8 | 1,795.7 | 1,935.7 | 2, 013.4 | 2,033.3 | 1,908.3 |  |  |
| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas: <br> Customers, end of period, total $\qquad$ thous. | 579 | 575 |  | 575 |  |  | 576 |  |  | 567 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential.-.................----.-......-. do...- | 543 | 538 |  | 538 |  |  | 534 |  |  | 531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial -.-.-...------.do-.-- | 36 | 36 |  | 36 |  |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total $\%$.........-mil. therms.- | 1,466 | 1,519 |  | 408 |  |  | 644 |  |  | 321 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential................................-do...- | 825 | 825 |  | 216 |  |  | 393 |  |  | 173 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial --.-.......---- do.--- | 617 | 667 |  | 184 |  |  | 233 |  |  | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total $\%$ _-mil. \$-- | 129.0 | 130.6 |  | 34.6 |  |  | 54.3 |  |  | 28.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 81.4 | 80.3 |  | 20.9 |  |  | 36.0 |  |  | 17.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial................-. ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ | 45.9 | 48.1 |  | 13.1 |  |  | 17.4 |  |  | 10.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,338 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39,672 | 37,413 |  | 37, 413 |  |  | 37,938 |  |  | 37,680 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,231 | 3,307 |  | 3,307 |  |  | 3,355 |  |  | 3,275 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total $9 . . . . . . . .-$ mil. therms.. | 143, 521 | 154,430 |  | 39,339 |  |  | 54, 236 |  |  | 38, 349 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44.701 | 47, 129 |  | 11,905 |  |  | 22, 528 |  |  | 10,021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial..-.-.-.-....-- do...- | 92,594 | 91, 519 |  | 25, 936 |  |  | 30, 192 |  |  | 26, 854 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total \& . . mil. \$.- | 8,644.9 | 9,406. 6 |  | 2, 453.2 |  |  | 3, 732.0 |  |  | 2, 328.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential do.-- | 4,476.8 | 4,800. 1 |  | 1,241.5 |  |  | 2, 175.8 |  |  | 1, 118.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial................do. ${ }^{\text {do... }}$ | 3,946.4 | 4,389. 6 |  | 1,152.9 |  |  | 1,486. 5 |  |  | 1,153.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO


| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued



| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued

| FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils and related products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.......thous. sh. tons.. | 1,574.9 | r2,001. 4 | 229.9 | 240.0 | 232.0 | 213.4 | 197.7 | 144.2 | 103.1 | 74. 1 | 46.6 | 38.0 | 45.2 | 194.1 | -219.2 | 221.0 |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of period.......do.... | 135.1 | ${ }^{2} 74.8$ | 79.0 | -74.8 | 83.6 | 108.6 | 146.0 | 148.4 | 161.0 | 140.7 | 98.0 | 65.1 | 39.3 | 54.2 | ${ }^{\text {r } 82.4}$ | 85.0 |
| Cottonseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,115. 1 | 1,425.8 | 161.4 | 161.9 | 160.3 | 151.3 | 140.2 | 102.8 | 73.2 | 53.1 | 33.1 | 26.6 | 30.5 | 134.3 | 153.4 |  |
| Refined | 1,001.5 | -1,252.0 | 110.9 | 129.0 | 120.9 | 125.1 | 129.9 | 96.6 | 77.7 | 67.6 | 42.5 | 27.1 | 27.6 | - 71.6 | 115.6 |  |
| Consumption in end products..-.-.-.-.-.-do...-- | +910.0 | 889.7 | 83.5 | 95.7 | 81.4 | 84.5 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 78.2 | 80.6 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 65.8 | - 77.3 | 80.2 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse). end of period mil. lb | 272.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 398.6$ | 383.9 | ${ }^{+} 398.6$ | 371.7 | 394.0 | 351.3 | 325.1 | 297.7 | 252.2 | 213.9 | 158.1 | 121.4 | +140.1 | 165.0 |  |
|  | 61.7 | 246.5 | 56.1 | 42.6 | 53.0 | 52.2 | 56.2 | 24.0 | 61.0 | 12.2 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 18.6 |  |
| Price, wholesale (drums; N.Y.)..----\$ per lb-- | . 163 | . 142 | . 140 | . 163 | . 163 | . 163 | . 175 | . 180 | . 184 | . 180 | . 180 | . 178 |  |  |  |  |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, crude (raw) ....-............mil. Ib. | 306.6 | 291.8 | 26.7 | 19.5 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 21.4 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 17.5 | 29.1 | 36. 2 | 30.7 | 26.8 |  |
| Consumption in end products...-.-.-...-do..-- | 193.6 | 193.9 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 16.8 | ᄃ 15.1 | 14.2 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period....-.....-...-.-. - mil. Ib | 157.2 | 128.8 | 132.0 | 128.8 | 129.0 | 132.6 | 130.4 | 133.9 | 130.4 | 128.7 | 112.8 | 117.1 | 129.9 | + 134.9 | 145.1 |  |
| Price, wholesale (Minneapolis) .........\$ per lb.-1 | . 127 | . 120 | . 125 | 125 | .125 | .110 | . 110 | 110 | . 122 | . 122 | . 110 | . 110 |  |  |  |  |
| Soybean cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production thous. sh. tons. | 13,462.7 | г14,716.5 | 1,418.6 | r1, 453.5 | 1,432.4 | 1,346.2 | 1,445.4 | 1,437.2 | 1,549.2 | 1,461.6 | 1,441.3 | 1,429.4 | 1.238.4 | 1,530.2 | '1,507.5 | 1, 554.8 |
| Stocks (at oil mills), end of period..--.-- do.--- | 149.2 | 103.2 | ${ }^{+} 139.3$ | 103.2 | 108.5 | 128.3 | 125.4 | 130.9 | 202.0 | 179.3 | 130.2 | 170.8 | 106.8 | 139.8 | ${ }^{\tau} 158.2$ | 111.8 |
| Soybean oil: Production: Crude...-.------.-.-.-.-.-mil. Ib | 6,149.6 | 6, 804. 7 | 657.6 | 663.7 | 664.2 | 626.5 | 671.3 | 672.3 | 724.1 | 680.3 | 664.7 | 655.6 | 563.8 | - 729.8 | 705.6 |  |
| Production. Refined.--------------------1.- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 5, 227.9 | 5,860, 0 | 526.2 | 560.8 | 533.0 | 509.2 | 566.4 | 545.9 | 505.6 | 531.9 | 488.1 | 516. 5 | 491.9 | 534.5 | 525.0 |  |
| Consumption in end products..-----.-.-do...- | r 5, 410.6 | r5,948.2 | 527.7 | 551.9 | 531.0 | 523.3 | 554.7 | 526.1 | 491.0 | 549.5 | 488.3 | 513.7 | 524.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5448.2$ | 525.2 |  |
| Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of period mil. lb- | 588.6 | 517.2 | 492.1 | 517.2 | 552.0 | 558.6 | 560.7 | 632.3 | 715.8 | 651.3 | 638.3 | 670.6 | 543.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 562.3$ | 696.3 |  |
| Exports (crude and refined) --................. | 823.4 | 761.1 | 100.8 | 97.2 | 62.7 | 46.2 | 151.7 | 73.8 | 81.1 | 197.8 | 136.0 | 126. 7 | 165. 2 | 103.9 | 52.7 |  |
| Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.).......\$ per lb-- | . 103 | . 110 | . 126 | . 118 | . 118 | . 115 | . 155 | . 146 | . 133 | . 128 | . 130 | . 143 |  |  |  |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. lb | ${ }^{1} 1,710$ | r11,804 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 1,906 |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers' end of period | 5,179 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, |
| Exports, inel. scrap and stems.........thous. $\mathrm{lb}_{\text {mil.- }}$ | 5,179 598.916 | 4,959 579,106 | 74,688 | 4,959 77 | 20,483 | 28,225 | 4,838 41,111 | 38, 280 | 39, 927 | 4,435 42,307 | 34, 699 | 29,555 | 4,666 46,766 | 53, 650 | 72, 845 |  |
|  | 217, 708 | 213,402 | 20,902 | 14,416 | 16,738 | 17,413 | 18,303 | 19, 109 | 16, 474 | 17,776 | 20, 388 | 23,556 | 15, 364 | 21,982 | 33, 652 |  |
| Manufactured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-exempt----------------------- millions .- | 53, 845 | + 47, 263 | r 3,701 | 3,654 | 3.874 | 3,538 | 4,843 | 4,619 | 4,053 | 5,744 | 5, 031 | 3, 685 | 4,292 | 3,926 | 3,423 |  |
|  | 523, 007 | 510, 532 | 38,875 | 38, 036 | 42,627 | 40,900 | 40, 588 | 45,038 | 42,549 | 46,646 | 44, 165 | 47, 119 | 47,245 | 50,665 | 44,026 |  |
|  | 6,759 | 6, 744 | 599 | 412 | 502 | 491 | 527 | 544 | 631 | 557 | 540 | 588 | 593 | 653 | 581 |  |
|  | 26,461 | 24,970 | 2,027 | 2,329 | 1,935 | 1,967 | 2,608 | 2,374 | 2,838 | 3,120 | 2,766 | 2,309 | 2,188 | 2,656 | 2,034 |  |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS


[^10][^11]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## LUMBER AND PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LUMBER-ALL TYPES 9 9 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline National Forest Products Association: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 37,450
7,227 \& 37,943
8,462 \& 2,926 \& 2,820
638 \& \& 2,859
673 \& 3,164

709 \& 3,203
695 \& 3,080
647 \& ${ }^{2,967}$ \& \& 3,045
626 \& 3, 641 \& 3,201 \& $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{733}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 30,223 \& 29,481 \& 2,173 \& 2,182 \& 2,245 \& 2,186 \& 2,455 \& 2,508 \& 2,433 \& 2,345 \& 2,356 \& 2,419 \& 2,463 \& 2, 520 \& 2,146 \& <br>
\hline  \& 38,197
7,789 \& 37,615
8672 \& 2,912 \& 2, 757 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,651 \\ \hline 656\end{array}$ \& 2,670
587 \& 3,015 \& 3, 128 \& 2,942 \& 3, 042 \& 2,930 \& 3,044 \& $\begin{array}{r}3,059 \\ \hline 587\end{array}$ \& 3, 145 \& 2, 694 \& <br>
\hline  \& 7,789
30,408 \& 8,672
28,943 \& 722
2,190 \& 597
2,160 \& 656
$\mathbf{6 5 6}$
1,995 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 587 } \\ 2,083 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 587
2,428 \& 559
2,569 \& $\begin{array}{r}558 \\ 2,384 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}524 \\ 2,518 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 2,437 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2 } \\ \text { 2,42 } \\ \hline 072\end{array}$ \& 587
2,472 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2 } \\ \text { 2,483 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ,
274
2,120 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of period, total.-- do \& 4,988 \& 5,332 \& 5,269 \& 5,332 \& 5,583 \& 5,772 \& 5,921 \& 5,996 \& 6, 137 \& 6,061 \& 6, 141 \& 6,713 \& 6,235 \& 6, 288 \& 6,233 \& <br>
\hline Hardwoods.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-..........-.- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ \& 838 \& 628 \& 587 \& 628 \& 429 \& 715 \& 837 \& ,973 \& 1,065 \& 1,165 \& 1,322 \& 1,389 \& 1,460 \& 1,476 \& 1,395 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,150 \& 4,704 \& 4,682 \& 4, 704 \& 4,954 \& 5,057 \& 5, 024 \& 5, 023 \& 5,072 \& 4,896 \& 4,819 \& 4,784 \& 4,775 \& 4,812 \& 4,838 \& <br>
\hline  \& 6, 1,143 \& 11,158
16,263 \& 85
443 \& 116
435 \& 515 \& 92

423 \& 104 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 147 \\
& 535
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 91

572 \& 130
562 \& 93
478 \& 119
540 \& 139
553 \& $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 533 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 99
514 \& <br>
\hline Douglas fir: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new. \& 9,009
821 \& $\begin{array}{r}7,844 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ \& 556
433 \& 685
486 \& 591 \& 628
474 \& 732
462 \& 811 \& 542 \& 715
406 \& 697
466 \& 676
435 \& 633
395 \& 741
445 \& 605 \& <br>
\hline  \& 8,781 \& 8,218 \& 619 \& 628 \& 687 \& 628 \& 749 \& 684 \& 693 \& 694 \& 627 \& 690 \& 693 \& 692 \& 637 \& <br>
\hline Shipments.-...-.-............-.............- do \& 8,767 \& 8,179 \& 618 \& 632 \& 609 \& 622 \& 744 \& 711 \& 651 \& 762 \& 637 \& 707 \& 673 \& 691 \& 626 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of period. .-.-.-...do \& 971 \& 1,010 \& 1,014 \& 1,010 \& 1,088 \& 1,094 \& 1,099 \& 1,072 \& 1,114 \& 1,046 \& 1,036 \& 1,037 \& 1,057 \& 1,058 \& 1,069 \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products...........-do.... \& 403 \& 359 \& 19 \& 37 \& \& 34 \& 37 \& 31 \& 23 \& 53 \& 21 \& 32 \& 21 \& 31 \& 27 \& <br>
\hline  \& 102 \& 88 \& 4 \& 8 \& \& 7 \& 11 \& 5 \& 6 \& 13 \& 5 \& 7 \& 5 \& 9 \& 7 \& <br>
\hline Boards, planks, scantlings, etc............do.... \& 301 \& 271 \& 15 \& 29 \& \& 27 \& 27 \& 26 \& 17 \& 40 \& 16 \& 25 \& 16 \& 22 \& 20 \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale: |
| :--- |
| Dimension, construction, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \$ per M bd. ft-- \& 107.85 \& 113.52 \& 96.15 \& 95.37 \& 92.86 \& 91.43 \& 90.66 \& 92.06 \& 92.68 \& 90.80 \& 90.33 \& 93.00 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline corng, $\$$ per M bd. $\mathrm{ft.}$. \& 166. 36 \& 212, 59 \& 225. 60 \& 227.24 \& 227.24 \& 225. 69 \& 225.69 \& 225.69 \& 225.69 \& 225.69 \& 225.69 \& 227.32 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Southern pine: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new
Orders, unfiled, end of period.................................................. \& 7,329
422 \& $\begin{array}{r}7,336 \\ 324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 585

339 \& | 505 |
| :--- |
| 324 | \& 302 \& 512

329 \& 609
366 \& 681
402 \& 536
369 \& 614

361 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
663 <br>
364 <br>
\hline

 \& $\begin{array}{r}633 \\ 374 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{383}^{632}$ \& 

637 <br>
351 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& $\begin{array}{r}569 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>

\hline  \& 7,054 \& 7,645 \& 576 \& 552 \& 574 \& 552 \& 588 \& 626 \& 622 \& 585 \& 608 \& 590 \& 611 \& 677 \& 603 \& <br>
\hline Shipments \& 7,214 \& 7,434 \& 577 \& 520 \& 504 \& 505 \& 572 \& 645 \& 619 \& 622 \& 660 \& 623 \& 623 \& 669 \& 587 \& <br>
\hline of period _mil. bd, ft.- \& 1,137 \& 1,348 \& 1,316 \& 1,348 \& 1,418 \& 1,465 \& 1,481 \& 1,462 \& 1,465 \& 1,428 \& 1,376 \& 1,343 \& 1,331 \& 1,339 \& 1,355 \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products--.-...-. M bd. ft.. \& 90, 477 \& ${ }^{1} 75,687$ \& 5,821 \& 8,597 \& 7,359 \& 5,976 \& 5,977 \& 9, 561 \& 8,096 \& 8,169 \& 6,481 \& 5,099 \& 5,557 \& 5,100 \& 6,405 \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale, (indexes): |
| :--- |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. $1957-59=1$ | \& 119.0 \& 132.0 \& 113.6 \& 112.5 \& 114.4 \& 110.0 \& 108.4 \& \& \& 109.1 \& 109. 1 \& 109.8 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, S. L. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 108.4 \& 109.9 \& 110.5 \& \& 109.1 \& 109.8 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1957-59 = 100 _- \& 113.0 \& 127.0 \& 128.3 \& 129.2 \& 129.2 \& 129.2 \& 129.2 \& 129.2 \& 130.7 \& 130.7 \& 130.7 \& 130.7 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Western pine: |
| :--- |
| Orders, new mil. bd. ft | \& 10,857 \& 9,593 \& 674 \& 723 \& 637 \& 680 \& \& \& \& 833 \& 947 \& 807 \& 887 \& 812 \& 646 \& <br>

\hline Orders, unfiled, end of period...............do..-- \& 539 \& 364 \& 385 \& 364 \& 399 \& 407 \& 391 \& 402 \& 349 \& 356 \& 445 \& 410 \& 379 \& 354 \& 307 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,826 \& 9, 999 \& 702 \& 744 \& 668 \& 704 \& 796 \& 850 \& 802 \& 768 \& 850 \& 850 \& 900 \& 860 \& 684 \& <br>
\hline  \& 10,875 \& 9,768 \& 719 \& 744 \& 602 \& 672 \& 794 \& 856 \& 812 \& 826 \& 858 \& 842 \& 918 \& 837 \& 693 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.-.....do, \& 1,396 \& 1,627 \& 1,627 \& 1,627 \& 1,693 \& 1,725 \& 1,727 \& 1,721 \& 1,711 \& 1,653 \& 1,645 \& 1,653 \& 1,635 \& 1,658 \& 1,649 \& <br>
\hline  \& 87.72 \& 107.18 \& 77.83 \& 86.00 \& 90.55 \& 84.43 \& 82.45 \& 82.95 \& 90.14 \& 94.14 \& 88.00 \& 82.39 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline HARDWOOD FLOORING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Oak: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 496.5
23.9 \& 380.6

12.0 \& | 24.2 |
| :---: |
| 13.2 | \& 24.1

12.0 \& 21.6
10.5 \& $\begin{array}{r}21.2 \\ 9.8 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 28.3
10.8 \& 31.2
13.2 \& $\begin{array}{r}22.3 \\ 9.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 25.3
8.7 \& 31.1
10.3 \& 27.9
10.7 \& 25.6
9.3 \& 23.6
7.8 \& 19.7 \& <br>
\hline  \& 459.3 \& 393.1 \& 28.2 \& 29.8 \& 29.3 \& 24.8 \& 24.6 \& 27.1 \& 25.3 \& 26.2 \& 26.9 \& 27.8 \& 29.0 \& 28.3 \& 22.2 \& <br>
\hline Shipments \& 485.1 \& 387.8 \& 26.9 \& 23.9 \& 23.0 \& 20.5 \& 26.6 \& 29.0 \& 26.2 \& 26.1 \& 30.0 \& 27.5 \& 27.4 \& 25.2 \& 20.5 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.-........do..... \& 23.5 \& 29.6 \& 23.2 \& 29.6 \& 35.2 \& 38.5 \& 35.2 \& 32.9 \& 32.1 \& 34.1 \& 29.4 \& 29.6 \& 31.2 \& 33.6 \& 35.5 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel mill products....-.-.......thous. sh. tons. | 2,170 | 15,229 | 636 | 693 | 654 | 690 | 698 | 809 | 916 | 651 | 635 | 566 | 398 | 379 | 355 | 299 |
|  | 6,572 | 9,176 | 842 | 736 | 792 | 539 | 781 | 935 | 1,269 | 989 | 1,045 | 918 | 832 | 722 | 781 |  |
|  | 11 | 44 | 7 | 27 | 27 | 31 | , | 6 | 45 | 54 | 2 | 43 | 20 | 18 | 18 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel mill products....--...-.------.......... do. | 17,960 | 14, 034 | 1,008 | 1,139 | 781 | 697 | 859 | 962 | 1,066 | 1,082 | 1,134 | 1,111 | 1,277 | 1,334 | 1,714 | 1,347 |
|  | 327 | 412 | 41 | 29 | 20 | 29 | 32 | 23 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 27 | 23 | 31 | 35 |  |
| Pig iron---------------------------------- do. | 799 | 417 | 40 | 46 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 30 | 22 | 33 | 20 | 33 | 26 | 14 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-.-----------------thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{1} 53,545$ | 56, 049 | 4,625 | 4,662 | 4,521 | 4,262 | 4,719 | 4,636 | 4,463 | 4,522 | 4,363 | 4,377 | 4,450 | 4, 269 |  |  |
|  | 133,587 | 36,708 | 2,928 | 2,980 | 2,778 | 2,915 | 3,255 | 3,092 | 2, 863 | 2,987 | 3,982 | 2,608 | 2,705 | 2,940 |  |  |
|  | 187,060 | 94, 369 | 7,943 | 7,742 | 7,529 | 7,071 | 7,888 | 7,705 | 7, 519 | 7,430 | 6,808 | 6,841 | 6,984 | 6, 814 |  |  |
|  | 7, 882 | 6,448 | 6,532 | 6,448 | 6,247 | 6,333 | 6,427 | 6,448 | 6, 268 | 6,360 | 6,657 | 6,828 | 7,008 | 7,346 |  |  |
| Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: <br> Composite ( 5 markets) <br> $\$$ per lg ton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite ( 5 markets) $\qquad$ Pittsburgh district \$ per lg. ton. do | 25.06 27.00 | 29.76 32.00 | 32.13 34.00 | 34.30 35.00 | 39.29 40.00 | 44.94 46.50 | 44.57 45.00 | 40.52 42.00 | 42.21 44.50 | 43.17 44.00 | 40.17 40.50 | 39.18 39.00 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. <br> PTotals include data for types of lumber not shown separately. <br> TData for orders, production, shipments, and stocks have been revised back to 1962; corresponding monthly revisions are available for 1968 and 1969 only. |  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Receipts previously shown for the period Apr. 1967 -Sept. 1969 have been corrected torepresent net receipts (i.e., less scrap shipped, transferred, or otherwise disposed of during theperiod); data comparable with the net receipts shown through Mar. 1967 appear in the Feb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1970 S | RVEY, | S-31. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS <br> Aluminum: <br> Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) <br> thous. sh. tons. | 3, 255.0 | 3,793.1 | 318.7 | 332.2 | 334.6 | 305.5 | 338.8 | 329.0 | 341.4 | 326.8 | 339.3 | 330.9 | 323.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 334.6 \\ 68.0 \end{array}$ | 327.0 | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recovery from scrap (aluminum content).. do. |  | 958.0 | 79.0 | 72.0 | 66.0 | 69.0 | 76.0 | 78.0 | 71.0 | 73.0 | 71.0 | 65.0 | 68.0 |  |  |  |
| Imports (general): Metal and alloys, crude |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 685.2 61.8 | 468.6 57.2 | 28.6 3.9 | 26.9 4.5 | 35.3 7.1 | 40.4 9.1 | 33.3 8.9 | 32.6 6.6 | 31.9 7.0 | 30.4 7.0 | 31.8 6.2 | 21.7 5.3 | 20.0 5.6 | 23.7 5.2 | 21.1 5.5 |  |
|  | 180.3 | 344.4 | 31.6 | 41.1 | 49.5 | 50.2 | 43.1 | 36.0 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 35.2 | 14.1 | $2 \mathrm{C}$. | 26.9 | 5.5 15.9 |  |
| Price, primary ingot, $99.5 \%$ minimum... \$ per 1 b | . 2557 | . 2718 | . 2800 | . 2800 | . 2800 | . 2800 | . 2800 | . 2859 | . 2900 | . 2900 | . 2900 | 2900 | . 2900 | 2900 | 2900 | 2900 |
| Aluminum products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments: Ingot and mill prod. (net ship.) §.......mil. lb. | 9,864.8 | 10,721.5 | 849.2 | 911.7 | 836.6 | 834.1 | 935.4 | 857.2 | 872.3 | 884.1 | 758.7 | 786.6 | 825.2 | г 808.9 | 716.1 |  |
| Mill products, total §....-..............- do... | 7,170.0 | 7,652.8 | 586.2 | 630.9 | 582.7 | 597.1 | 684.1 | 632.6 | 654.0 | 661.6 | 592.5 | 605.9 | 638.0 | ${ }^{+} 614.6$ | 540.1 |  |
| Plate and sheet | 3,404. 6 | 3,711.9 | 277.4 | 314.6 | 272.2 | 286.7 | 348.9 | 318.2 | 327.2 | 338.8 | 296.7 | 309.8 | 334.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 298.0$ | 260.0 |  |
|  | 1,588.2 | 1,698. 1 | 130.7 | 129.7 | 137.1 | 130.7 | 146.5 | 136.7 | 134.6 | 135.9 | 114.4 | 118.1 | 117.4 | 113.5 |  |  |
| Inventories, total (ingot, mill prod., and scrap)* mil. lb .- | 3,725 | 3,749 | 3,770 | 3,749 | 3,815 | 3,865 | 3,839 | 3,899 | 3,942 | 3,832 | 4,040 | 4,101 | 4, 102 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 144$ | 4,275 |  |
| Copper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Mine, recoverable copper. . ....thous. sh. tons | 1,204. 6 | 1,544. 6 | 134.2 | 138.6 | 130.9 | 131.8 | 144.3 | 141.7 | 152.1 | 148.5 | 137.0 | 144.6 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 143.8 |  |
|  | 1,437.4 | 1, 742.8 | 145.6 | 159.0 | 148.6 | 140.1 | 157.5 | 151.4 | 148.2 | 140.9 | 148.3 | 138.7 | 130.5 | 149.3 | 143.0 |  |
| From domestic ores. .-...-.-.-.-......do | 1,160.9 | 1,468.9 | 123.9 | 140.4 | 131.4 | 120.9 | 136.8 | 128.1 | 128.2 | 117.6 | 130.4 | 119.3 | 114.2 | 127.3 | 122.8 |  |
| From foreign ores.--.------------- do | 276.5 | 273.9 | 21.7 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 20.0 | 23.3 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 16.3 | 22.0 | 20.2 |  |
| Secondary, recovered as refined.-.........do | 400.9 | 465.6 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 47.2 | 45.0 | 43.1 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 34.6 | 35.9 | 37.3 | 35.1 |  |
| Imports (general): <br> Refined, unrefined, scrap (copper cont.) . do | 716.7 | 415.1 | 36.3 | 31.5 | 24.5 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 34.0 | 32.7 | 32.1 | 35. 2 | 30.5 | 45.5 | 36.0 | 37.1 |  |
|  | 405.4 | 131.1 | 15.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 18.8 | 13.6 | 13.4 |  |
| Exports: Refined and scrap | 360.8 | 286.2 | 21.2 | 20.0 | 25.1 | 30.3 | 27.3 | 32.5 | 33.0 | 22.2 | 25.2 | 27.8 | 24.8 | 35.2 |  |  |
| Refined and scrap | 240.7 | 200.3 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 18.6 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 24.0 | 26.2 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 13. 6 | 17.4 | 15.6 |  |
| Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.) ...... do | 1,876.4 | 2,145.0 | 181.1 | 180.5 | 170.1 | 186.6 | 200.8 | 185.9 | 188.5 | 180.8 | 123.2 | 166.9 | 177.6 | P 164.4 | D 153.3 |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of period................ do | 171.5 | 170.3 | 162.9 | 170.3 | 175. 1 | 176.4 | 179.3 | 177.1 | 183.8 | 175.6 | 230.3 | 225.8 | 227.0 | P 248.7 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 306.9$ |  |
|  | 114.9 | 124.4 | 106.7 | 124.4 | 123.1 | 118.2 | 111.9 | 118.9 | 118.6 | 121.9 | 173.4 | 170.9 | 166.3 | - 168.5 | v 171.3 |  |
| Price, electrolytic (wirebars), dom., delivered $\ddagger$ <br> \$ per lb. | 2.4225 | . 4793 | . 5252 | . 5289 | . 5625 | ${ }^{4} .565$ | ${ }^{4} .565$ | ${ }^{4} .598$ | ${ }^{4} .602$ | 4.602 | *. 601 | ${ }^{4} .601$ | ${ }^{4} .601$ | 4.590 | ${ }^{4} .561$ | ${ }^{4} .531$ |
| Copper-hase mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly total): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brass mill products...-..................mil. lb-- | 2,757 2,213 | 2, 524 |  | 731 609 |  |  | 708 |  |  | 703 |  |  | 551 |  |  |  |
| Copper wire mili products (eopper cont.) ...do | 2,213 | 2, 824 |  | 609 209 |  |  | 599 |  |  | 637 |  |  | 551 |  |  |  |
| Brass and bronze foundry products ........do...- | 791 | 853 |  | 209 |  |  | 214 |  |  | 200 |  |  | 166 |  |  |  |
| Lead:Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable lead .......thous. sh. tons. . | 359.2 | 509.0 | 42.3 | 46.1 | 47.8 | 46.9 | 52.5 | 49.7 | 51.3 | 47.4 | 46.6 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 46.5 |  |  |
| Recovered from scrap (lead cont.) .-....--do...- | ${ }^{1} 550.9$ | 604.2 | 49.8 | 49.2 | 46.7 | 45.8 | 50.4 | 53.1 | 46.8 | 50.3 | 45.4 | 48.4 | 48.2 | 53.5 |  |  |
| Imports (general), ore (lead cont.), metal...do. | 424.6 | 389.6 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 36.2 | 32.6 | 26.7 | 36.7 | 23.8 | 30.1 | 25.4 | 31.4 | 35.1 | 23.5 |  |
|  | 1,328.8 | 1,389.4 | 112.5 | 117.7 | 116.1 | 109.0 | 118.7 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 114.0 | 39.9 | 108.8 | 111.8 | 113.5 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process (lead content), ABMS......thous. sh. tons. | 146.8 | 165.7 | 172.3 | 165. 7 | 158.0 | 162.7 | 157.1 | 163.3 | 155.1 | 146.9 | 151.7 | 152.8 | 162.2 | 179.0 | 178. 2 |  |
| Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial (lead content) thous. sh. tons | 15.3 | 25.5 | 22.7 | 25.5 | 30.5 | 33.2 | 36.6 | 47.1 | 53.2 | 63.1 | 78.9 | 87.1 | 86.2 | 90.5 |  |  |
| Consumers' (lead content) $0^{\text {a }}$---.........d. do...- | 88.9 | 151.0 | 148.4 | 151.0 | 147.8 | 160.2 | 160.0 | 167.6 | 165.7 | 172.0 | 175.9 | 174.8 | 178.8 | 178.8 |  |  |
| Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all smelters (gross weight) thous. sh. tons. | 57.8 | 64.9 | 57.9 | 64.9 | 74.7 | 75.9 | 73.0 | 67.5 | 72.3 | 67.1 | 75.5 | 74.0 | 73.4 | 67.2 |  |  |
| Price, common grade (N.Y.)...........-\$ per lb.- | . 1321 | . 1490 | . 1559 | 1603 | 1650 | . 1650 | . 1650 | . 1650 | 1650 | 1650 | . 1568 | 1510 | . 1452 | 1450 | . 1450 | 1414 |
| Tin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports (for consumption): Ore (tin content) | 3,266 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 384 |  | 0 |  | 591 | 487 |  |  |
|  | 57,358 | 54,950 | 3,975 | 4,141 | 5,358 | 2, 731 | 4,707 | 3,818 | 4, 543 | 6,134 | 3,398 | 1,723 | 5,693 | 3,114 | 3,810 |  |
| Recovery from scrap, total (tin cont.).-....do | ${ }^{122,495}$ | 122,775 | 1,895 | 1,770 | 1, 885 | 1, 800 | 1,840 | 1,785 | 1,855 | 1,255 | 1,385 | 1,600 | 1,730 | 1,770 | 3,810 |  |
|  | 12,978 | $\begin{array}{r}13,022 \\ 180 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | - 255 | 270 | 270 | , 255 | , 285 | , 230 | , 330 | 250 | 225 | . 225 | 1. 215 | 1253 |  |  |
| Consumption, total | 81,961 | 180,790 157,730 | 6,110 4,360 | 6,210 4,430 | 6, 345 | 5,605 | 6,760 | 6,595 | 6, 505 | 6, 580 | 5,885 | 5,635 | 6, 240 | 5,860 | 5,515 |  |
| Primary. | 58,859 | ${ }^{1} 57,730$ | 4,360 | 4,430 | 4,565 | 3,825 | 4,680 | 4, 665 | 4,560 | 4,780 | 4,425 | 4, 100 | 4,565 | 4,440 | 4, 110 |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports (metal) ....---....- do | 5,007 | 3.217 | 320 | 852 | ${ }^{448}$ | 808 | 327 | 81 | 91 | 92 | 673 | 102 | 83 | 1,233 | 233 |  |
| Stocks, pig (industrial), end of period.....-do ... | 18,557 | 13,824 | 14,808 | 13,824 | 13,655 | 13,135 | 12,680 | 11, 765 | 11,810 | 12,865 | 11,330 | 10.700 | 11,705 | r11, 1365 | 11, 630 |  |
| Price, pig, Straits (N.Y.), prompt.....-\$ per lb.- | 1. 4811 | 1. 6444 | 1.7596 | 1.8132 | 1. 7917 | 1.7491 | 1.7712 | 1.8388 | 1.8054 | 1.7023 | 1. 6477 | 1. 7451 | 1. 7474 | 1. 7365 | 1. 7225 | 1.6385 |
| Zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine prod., recoverable zinc . . . thous. sh. tons Imports (general) : | 529.4 | 553.1 | 46.3 | 45.5 | 45.1 | 45.7 | 49.2 | 48.3 | 45.6 | 46.4 | 47.5 | 46.4 | 45.6 | 45.6 |  |  |
| Imports (general): <br> Ores (zinc content) | 546.4 | 602.1 | 53.0 | 40.3 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 56.6 | 39.5 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 44.2 | 56.9 | 42. 1 | 31.5 | 33.0 |  |
|  | 305.5 | 324.7 | 23.8 | 27.8 | 25.6 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 20.7 | 16.0 | 19.4 | 32.1 | 18.9 |  |
| Consumption (recoverable zinc content): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1124.1 | ${ }^{1} 126.7$ | 12.2 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 8.8 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 270.6$ | ${ }^{1} 302.1$ | 20.0 | 20.1 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 19.0 |  |  |
| Slab zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreign oresthous. sh. tons. | 11,020.9 | 11, 045. 4 | 86.6 | 85.0 | 87.4 | 76.9 | 85.4 | 80.7 | 77.0 | 70.7 | 71.7 | 65.3 | 68.8 | 66.7 |  |  |
| Secondary (redistilled) production..-....do...- | ${ }_{1}^{1} 79.9$ | $\begin{array}{r}65.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6. 2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.8 |  |  |
| Consumption, fabricators'................. do. | ${ }^{1} 1,333.7$ | ${ }^{1} 1,368.3$ | 103.0 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 102.2 | 90.9 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 97.8 |  |  |
|  | 33.0 | 9.3 | . 1 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | . 1 | 0 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) |  |
| Stocks, end of period: <br> Producers', at smelter (AZI) $\bigcirc . . .-. . . .$. do..... | 63.1 | 167.7 | 61.4 | 78.3 | 94.7 | 109.3 | 122.2 | 131.7 | 134.9 | 132.0 | 125.7 | 117.2 | 112.8 | 113.6 | 118.6 |  |
| Consumers' | 102.4 | ${ }^{1} 100.5$ | 93.5 | 94.5 | 87.9 | 85.4 | 79.8 | 75.9 | 77.3 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 81.5 | r 79.0 | 81.6 | 18.6 | 127.3 |
| Price, Prime Western (East St. Louis) -\$ per lb. | . 1350 | . 1460 | 1550 | . 1550 | 1550 | 1550 | 1550 | 1550 | 1550 | 1550 | 1550 | 1533 | . 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |

${ }_{5}$ Revised. $\quad P$ Preliminary. ${ }_{2}$ Annual; monthly revisions are not available.
${ }^{2}$ Average for Apr.-Dec. ${ }^{3}$ Less than 50 tons. ${ }^{4}$ Beginning Feb. 1970, the new Metals
WEEK price (based on mine production rates and known selling prices of U.S. producers
For revised 1968 month prices for farlicr months.
Digitiz $\otimes$ Repise $\Phi$ daE ${ }^{9} 966-68$ ) are in the Apr. 1970 Surver. ${ }^{*}$ New series. Source, U.S. Dept.
of Commerce; monthly data back to Jan. 1967 are available.
$\ddagger$ Prices shown are averages of delivered prices; average differential between the delivered and the refinery price is 0.400 cents per 1 b . through 1969 and 0.500 cents thereafter.
$\sigma^{7}$ Consumers' and secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base
$\bigcirc$ Producers' stocks elsewhere, end of Dec. 1970, 28,400 tons.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXC. ELECTRIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radiators and convectors, shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cast-iron.....------------mil. sq. ft. radiation. | 19.3 | 5.3 | . 4 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | 4 | . 2 | . 2 |  | 3 | . 3 | . 4 | 4 |  |  |
|  | 279.2 | 78.5 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 |  | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil burners: | 1532.6 | 665.3 | 52.9 | 57.0 | 48.4 | 47.5 | 44.1 | 34.8 | 36.6 | 46.6 | 47.7 | 64.8 | 77.0 | -87.3 | 63.0 |  |
|  | 145.8 148 | 065.3 | 18.2 | 57.0 | 48.4 | 47.5 | 4.1 | 34.8 | 30.6 | 46.6 | 47.7 | 64.8 | 77.0 | +87.3 | 63.0 |  |
| Ranges, gas, domestic cooking (incl. free-standing, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| set-in, high-oven ranges, and built-in oven broilers), shipments.-............................. | 12, 268.2 | 2,471.1 | 201.8 | 199.6 | 167.5 | 178.2 | 208.3 | 187.9 | 174.0 | 227.6 | 172.4 | 201.9 | 236.1 | r 217.1 | ${ }^{p} 190.1$ |  |
| Top burner sections (4-burner equiv.), ship.-do... | -206.1 | 2, 198.7 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 15.7 | 187.9 12.6 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 14.9 | 13.8 | ${ }^{p} 190.1$ |  |
| Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total...-do | 11,446.8 | 1,361. 6 | 133.4 | 79.3 | 71.2 | 66.7 | 76.6 | 72.6 | 79.6 | 89.2 | 125.0 | 147.1 | 157.6 | + 201.4 | 127.3 |  |
|  | $11,001.3$ | 967.0 | 102.0 | 52.6 | 37.8 | 31.8 | 51.4 | 47.6 | 52.0 | 65.5 | 92.0 | 109.8 | 112.7 | + 146.8 | 95.9 |  |
| Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total. thous. | 11, 740.9 | 1,898.8 | 153.2 | 146.9 | 150.1 | 133.7 | 135.5 | 120.2 | 128.9 | 148.2 | 158.6 | 162.7 | 203.0 | r 215.5 | 190.6 |  |
|  | 11, 428.1 | 1,531.6 | 121.7 | 121.4 | 125. 4 | 110.8 | 111.6 | 97.9 | 105.8 | 119.9 | 125.1 | 121. 5 | 150.0 | + 160.7 | 136.7 |  |
| Water heaters, gas, shipments .-.---------- do | 2,705.9 | 2,784.6 | 246.3 | 210.4 | 245.1 | 214.4 | 235.1 | 242.7 | 232.5 | 264.8 | 234. 7 | 235.7 | 226.7 | r 254.4 | 201.2 |  |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments $1957-59=100$. | 270.3 | 366.1 | 307.2 | 242.4 | 499.0 | 369.5 | 550.3 | 1,402.1 | 769.7 | 309.2 | 255.5 | 195.3 | 442.4 | 1,069.0 | 54.5 |  |
| Furnaces (industrial) and ovens, etc., new orders (domestic), net, quarterly total mil. \$. - | 121.2 | 113.1 |  | 23.2 |  |  | 30.1 |  |  | 22.5 |  |  | 23.1 |  |  |  |
|  | 112.1 | 16.4 |  | 7.2 |  |  | 3. 0 |  |  | 2.7 |  |  | 1.8 |  |  |  |
| Fuel-fired (exc. for hot rolling steel( | 164.6 | 58.3 |  | 8.8 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  | 12.3 |  |  | 15.0 |  |  |  |
| Material handling equipment (industrial): <br> Orders (new), index, seas. adj $\ldots .-1957-59=100$ | 220.4 | ${ }^{6} 246.8$ | 226.8 | 257.2 | 224.1 | 228.3 | 200.4 | 177.3 | 226.1 | 177.1 | 207.6 | 188.2 | 182.8 | 225.5 |  |  |
| Industrial trucks (electric), shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,753 12,243 | 14,579 14,903 | 1,069 1,282 | 1,406 | 1,000 1,407 | 1,305 1,220 | 1,218 | 1,150 1,057 | 1,529 | 1,273 | 1,125 | 688 846 | 1,093 | 1,318 | 1,063 |  |
|  | 12,243 | 14,903 | 1,282 | 1,399 | 1,407 | 1,220 | 1,573 | 1,057 | 1,237 | 1,377 | 1,433 | 846 | 1,183 | 1,019 | 1,194 |  |
| Industrial trucks and tractors (internal combustion <br>  | 42,601 | 50, 446 | 4,010 | 4,328 | 4,135 | 3,643 | 3,846 | 3,416 | 3,636 | 3,855 | 3,533 | 2,346 | 3,685 | 3,114 | 2,873 |  |
| Machine tools: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal cutting type tools: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75.95 | 59.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,079.35 \\ \hline 959.90\end{array}$ | 1, 195.30 | 78.95 67.55 | 82.80 70.20 | 92.25 78.60 | 62.85 52.70 | 75.95 60.00 | 59.20 46.30 | 52.75 41.60 | 61.85 44.05 | 62.70 47.70 | 34.20 23.45 | 44. 15 | +36.70 +28.65 | 29.00 21.00 |  |
| Shipments, total | 1,358.30 | 1,192.45 | 92.20 | 118.15 | 93.85 | 87.35 | 98.20 | 83.05 | 97.10 | 100.60 | 74.90 | 62.15 | 83.35 | r 70.95 | 55. 80 | 81.30 |
|  | 1, 238.30 | 1, 077.45 | 83.90 | 103.35 | 84.35 | 74.65 | 82.50 | 69.15 | 82.55 | 84.50 | 61.30 | 47.75 | 67.00 | ${ }^{+} 60.40$ | 45. 70 | 63.85 |
| Order backlog, end of period..--------- do | 809.6 | 812.4 | 847.8 | 812.4 | 810.8 | 786.3 | 764.1 | 740.2 | 695.9 | 657.1 | 644.9 | 617.0 | 539.0 | r 504.8 | 478.0 | 437.8 |
| Metal forming type tools: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (net), total Domestic | 394.75 360.55 | 533.45 484.35 | 31.90 27.70 | 26.25 24.20 | 22.30 18.70 | 31.70 29.65 | 20.35 17.00 | 27.20 25.55 | 16.25 15.20 | 14.40 12.85 | 14.75 12.30 | 12.50 8.95 | 23.85 <br> 22.25 | +38.35 +36.25 + | 9.85 8.80 | 40.60 |
|  | 368. 60 | 405.10 | 39. 20 | 33.60 | 40.70 | 39.60 | 40.95 | 34.75 | 46.10 | 41.20 | 38.75 | 30.40 | 31.40 | +35. 25 | 35. 35 | 36. 90 |
|  | 324.45 | 369.30 | 34.15 | 31.20 | 38.65 | 33.60 | 38.20 | 32.20 | 43.40 | 36.20 | 36. 25 | 28.15 | 28.90 | r 33.15 | 30.75 | 32.95 |
| Order backlog, end of period...-------- do | 254.5 | 382.8 | 390.2 | 382.8 | 364.4 | 356.5 | 335.9 | 328.4 | 298.5 | 271.7 | 247.7 | 229.8 | 214.6 | - 217.7 | 192.2 | 195.9 |
| Other machinery and equip., qtrly. shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tractors used in construction: <br> Tracklaying, total <br> mil \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 337.9 | ${ }^{3} 32.0$ |  |
|  | 1453.4 68.4 | 1 475.6 179.1 |  | 100.8 31.6 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{133.2}$ |  |  | 125.3 +51.5 |  |  | 121.7 45.6 | 37.9 | ${ }^{3} 32.0$ |  |
| Tractor shovel loaders (integral units only), wheel and tracklaying types..............mil. \$ | 1502.6 | 1 $r$ 610.2 |  | + 136.7 |  |  | 162.4 |  |  | +153.1 |  |  | 139.7 |  |  |  |
| Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off-highway types) mil. $\$$ | 1938.4 | 878.6 |  | 228.5 |  |  | 248.4 |  |  | 230.8 |  |  | 178.2 | 377.7 | ${ }^{3} 58.1$ |  |
| Farm machines and equipment (selected types), excl. tractors. mil. \$.- | 11,211.3 | 1,151.6 |  | 239.6 |  |  | 333.6 |  |  | 304.8 |  |  | 281.8 |  |  |  |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Batteries (auto. repla cement), shipments $\ddagger$. thous .Household electrical appliances: | 33, 793 | 35,510 | 3,668 | 3,782 | 3,692 | 3,123 | 2,491 | 2,039 | 1,930 | 2, 269 | 2,912 | 3,018 | 4,252 | +3,966 | 3,853 |  |
| Ranges, inct. built-ins, shipments (manufacturers'), domestic and export.....-.-...-. thous | 2,306.8 | 12,342.3 | 144.6 | 153.5 | 120.2 | 142.8 | 210.8 | 205.5 | 200.2 | 221.6 | 238.4 | 193.7 | 225.5 | 225.9 | 203.3 |  |
| Refrigerators and home freezers, output $1957-59=100$. | 165.6 | 181.0 | 98.6 | 113.3 | 131.5 | 194.9 | 219.5 | 227.2 | 221.4 | 227.4 | 238.3 | 152.1 | 202.7 | 226.4 | 175.7 |  |
| Vacuum cleaners, sales billed.......-----thous.- | 6, 653.1 | 7, 133.7 | 645.0 | 520.9 | 565.1 | 636.1 | 645.1 | 561.5 | 531.7 | 589.2 | 513.3 | 667.9 | 758.0 | 722.5 | 650.2 |  |
| W ash ers, sales (dom. and export) ...........do.... | 14,519.8 | 4,421.5 | 290.8 | 277.1 | 241.1 | 302.9 | 399.8 | 338.3 | 321.6 | 382.9 | 8337.7 | 8356.4 | ${ }^{8} 387.6$ | ${ }^{8} 399.6$ | ${ }^{8} 348.5$ |  |
| Dryers (gas and electric), sales (domestic and export) | 2,861.8 | 3, 022.5 | 268.2 | 243.6 | 203.7 | 219.4 | 278.8 | 197.5 | 173.6 | 203.4 | 198.5 | 278.7 | 335.9 | 359.3 | 288.2 |  |
| Radio sets, production $\odot$.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 22,566 | 20,549 | 1,504 | 1 1,437 | 1,369 | 1,240 | ${ }^{4} 1,632$ | 1,322 | 1,292 | 41,651 | 975 | 1, 480 | 41,585 | 1,285 | 1,119 | ${ }^{4} 1,458$ |
| Television sets (incl combination), prod. $\odot$. do | 11, 794 | 11, 270 | - 888 | 1764 | 704 | 782 | 4895 | 509 | , 531 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 823$ | 534 | 779 | 41,054 | 965 | 945 | ${ }^{4} 962$ |
| Electron tubes and semiconductors (excl. receiving, power, and spec. purpose tubes), sales....mil. \$.- | 1693.1 | 770.7 | 61.1 | 69.7 | 62.7 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 58.1 | 53.2 | 56.4 | 46.9 | 49.3 | 56.3 | 47.1 | 42.7 |  |
| Motors and generators: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  New orders (gross): | 206 | 217 |  | 210 |  |  | 215 |  |  | 206 |  |  | 201 |  |  |  |
| Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$. . .mil. \$. | 596.6 | ${ }^{5} 109.3$ | ${ }^{5} 8.1$ | 58.8 | ${ }^{5} 8.1$ | 58.7 | s 9.7 | 39.4 | ${ }^{8} 8.1$ | ${ }^{5} 8.6$ | 59.9 | 57.5 | 58.4 | 58.2 | ${ }^{3} 7.6$ |  |
| D.C. motors and generators, 1-200 hp...-do | 49.5 | 51.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 6. 0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.0 | +3.5 | 3.2 |  |

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Anthrate. COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production...--.-.-....-.----.-.thous. sh. tons.- | 11,461 | ${ }^{\text {r 10, }} 473$ | 831 | 750 |  | 773 | 817 | 761 | 766 | 811 | 710 | 901 | 858 | 872 | 9 | 748 |
| Exports | 518 | 627 | 63 | 70 | 16 |  |  | 57 | 51 | 43 | 110 | 79 | 135 | 100 | 78 |  |
| Price, wholesale, chestnut, f.o.b. car at mine ${ }_{\text {p }}$ per sh. ton.- | 13.813 | 15. 100 | 15.758 | 16. 248 | 16.346 | 16.346 | 16.346 | 16. 346 | 15. 758 | 15.758 | 15.954 | 15.954 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 545, 245 | 60, 505 | 5,690 | 51,095 |  | 45, 890 | 50,775 | 49,330 | 50,765 |  |  |  | 53,010 | 54,695 | 99, 530 |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Revised total or year-end stock; monthly revisions are not available. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Total for 11 months. ${ }^{3}$ For month shown. ${ }^{4}$ Data cover 5 weeks; other periods, 4 weeks. ${ }^{3}$ Excludes orders for motors $1-20 \mathrm{hp}$.; domestic sales of this class in 1969 totaled $\$ 117.2$ mil.; $1970-$ Nov., $\$ 7.4$ mil. ${ }^{6}$ Revised data (1967-68) are in the Apr. 1970 Surver. <br> ${ }^{7}$ Excludes figures for rubber-tired dozers (included for other periods). |  |  |  |  |  | 8 Omits combination washer-dryers. $\ddagger$ Revised series. Data reflect adjustment to 1967 Census of Manufactures; monthly revisions (1957-69) are available. <br> $\bigcirc$ Radio production compries table, portable battery, auto, and clock models; television sets cover monochrome and color units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless other wise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． |

## PETROLEUM，COAL，AND PRODUCTS—Continued

PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS－Continued
Refined petroleum products－Continued
Refined petroleum
Distillate fuel oil：
Production．－．

Jet fuel
Production．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Lubricants：

Price，wholesale，bright stock（midcontinent，

Asphait：
Production．

Liquefied gases（incl．ethane and ethylene）：
Production，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．bbl
At gas processing plants（L．P．G．）．．．．．．do
Stocks（at plants and refineries）－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．
Asphalt and tar products，shipments：
Asphalt roofing，total－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．squares．

Asphalt siding．
Insulated siding
 thous．sh．tons


出

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  かone | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | \％ |  |  |  <br> $8 \rightarrow \infty \infty$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ |  |
| － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eron } \\ & \text { Hoty } \end{aligned}$ | \％Wi H 10000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { EO } \end{aligned}$ | iv | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ひuer } \\ & \text { sive } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CiN } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | リカーもった Oowio | i |  |
| 900 |  |  onwos |  | N |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lis } \\ & \text { ©0 } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { ! 出 }- \text { 世 }$ 出covan | 家 | 危．N oriscor |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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PULP，PAPER，AND PAPER PRODUCTS



Revised．${ }^{\text {P Preliminary．}}$

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Groundwood paper, uncoated: <br> orders, new $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons.- |  | 1,171 | 114 | 94 | 94 | 92 | 114 | 93 | 104 | 94 | 117 | r 86 | 刀 93 | p 94 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of period.......... do... |  | 1,107 | 122 | 107 | 97 | 102 | 117 | 119 | 115 | 94 | 117 | r 81 | ${ }_{p} 81$ | \% 73 |  |  |
| Slipments....................---..-. . . . do |  | 1,123 | 94 | 91 | 93 | 89 | 96 | 93 | 101 | 102 | 99 | r 105 | p 94 | ${ }^{\circ} 106$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new- Orders, unfilled, end of period |  | 3, 2300 | ${ }_{223}^{242}$ | ${ }_{200}^{245}$ | ${ }_{232}^{287}$ | ${ }_{244}^{269}$ | ${ }_{244}^{285}$ | ${ }_{229}^{277}$ | 256 219 | 226 | 259 226 | r 256 +212 | $p 236$ $p 193$ | $p 263$ $p 203$ $p 20$ |  |  |
| Shipments_.................-.............- - do |  | 3,313 | 269 | 275 | 278 | 254 | 288 | 282 | 270 | 266 | 262 | +267 | $\bigcirc 258$ | ${ }^{P} 263$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new - .-. |  | $\stackrel{2,515}{2,587}$ | $\stackrel{202}{202}$ | ${ }_{217}^{196}$ | $\stackrel{222}{231}$ | 195 211 | 228 | ${ }_{223}^{212}$ | 212 | $\stackrel{212}{217}$ | ${ }_{220}^{218}$ | +209 +212 | $p 202$ $p 208$ | p 219 p 223 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments -...........................-do.- |  | 2, 899 | 239 | 234 | 247 | 224 | 248 | 243 | 244 | 236 | 214 | r 227 | ${ }^{p} 234$ | p 241 |  |  |
| Unbleached kraft packaging and industrial converting papers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new-......................... do... |  | 3,922 | 297 | 344 | 337 | 312 | 344 | 307 | 289 | 306 | 275 | ${ }_{5} 317$ | ${ }^{p} 324$ | ${ }^{p} 318$ |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period. -.........do |  | 189 | 173 | 189 | 195 | 199 | 187 | 140 | 110 | 121 | 115 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 127$ | ${ }^{p} 143$ | ${ }^{p} 129$ |  |  |
|  |  | 3,865 | 317 | 319 | 328 | 318 | 355 | 325 | 309 | 294 | 281 | ${ }^{\text {r } 299}$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 318$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 313$ |  |  |
| Tissue paper, production |  | 3,588 | 310 | 298 | 308 | 290 | 305 | 313 | 314 | 312 | 304 | ${ }^{7} 328$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 285}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 337$ |  |  |
| Newsprint:Canada: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills. --................. do | 8,096 | 8,741 | 808 | 795 | 659 | 646 | 704 | 701 | 716 | 734 | 673 | 670 | 683 | 800 | ${ }_{802}$ | 812 |
| Stocks at mills, end of period......--....- do.. | ${ }^{2} 203$ | ${ }^{8,720}$ | 285 | 220 | 310 | 357 | 402 | 452 | 451 | 388 | 412 | 436 | 402 | 362 | ${ }_{326}$ | ${ }^{836}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,946 | 3, 233 | 290 46 | 275 27 | 261 45 | 247 55 | 278 | 274 | 277 65 | 285 | 266 | 277 | 258 | 2915 | 287 | 29.5 |
| Consumption by publishersor ${ }^{\text {r }}$-.............. do Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of <br>  | 7,025 | 7,344 | 682 | 631 | 563 | 539 | 617 | 624 | 643 | 582 | 544 | 559 | 581 | 626 | 645 | 608 |
|  | 633 | 699 | 665 | 699 | 737 | 743 | 710 | 704 | 654 | 683 | 693 | 712 | 708 | 717 | 683 | 749 |
| ImportsPrice, rolls, contract, fo., mill, freight allowed or delivered \$ per sh. ton | 6,462 | 6,790 | 571 | 625 | 545 | 497 | 568 | 563 | 535 | 541 | 539 | 484 | 544 | 565 | 554 |  |
|  | 141.40 | 146.10 | 146.10 | 146. 10 | 150. 50 | 150.50 | 150.50 | 150. 50 | 150.50 | 150.50 | 150.50 | 150. 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Paperhoard (American Paper Institute): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (weekly avg.) -.....thous. sli. tons | 454 | 479 | 526 | 479 939 | 509 | 521 | 515 | 497 | 512 | 493 | 451 | 492 | 467 | 490 | 492 | 349 |
|  | 869 480 | 939 510 | 965 | 939 | 975 | 855 | 805 | 770 | 749 | 691 | 723 | 711 | 732 | 748 | 729 | 742 |
| Production, total (weekly avg.)-...-.....-- - do...- | 480 | 510 | 523 | 554 | 522 | 521 | 514 | 508 | 511 | 502 | 436 | 489 | 451 | 494 | 495 | 412 |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiher, shipments. .-.............. mil. sq. ft. surf. aren. | 173, 814 | 185, 536 | 14, 321 | 14,535 | 14,469 | 14, 152 | 15, 233 | 15, 370 | 15,021 | 15,569 | 15, 147 | 15,394 | 15,862 | 17,035 | 14,934 |  |
| Folding paper boxes *..............thous. sli, tons. | 2,575.0 | 2,627.0 |  |  |  | 195.1 | 224.2 |  | 199.4 | 208.1 |  | 201.4 | 209.1 |  |  |  |
| mil \$ - | 1, 162.0 | 1,229.0 | 98.0 | 109.0 | 101.0 | 95.1 | 108.8 | 101.0 | 98.3 | 103.6 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 103.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 112.5$ | p93. 8 |  |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUbier |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural ruhber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption-.----.-.........-. thous. Ig. tons | 581.86 107.76 | - 5988.27 | 48.26 103.06 | 49.93 106.49 | 49.98 104.91 | 48.27 98.58 | 50.02 95.14 | 48.11 96.42 | 35.83 98.31 | 43.93 89.69 |  | 43.45 94.73 |  | 45.37 9.36 |  |  |
|  | 107.76 540.17 | 106.49 585.28 | 103.06 49.26 | 106.49 50.51 | 104.91 59.03 | 98.58 44.05 | 95.14 56.82 | 96.42 45.66 | 98.31 42.10 | 89.69 41.64 | 92.36 37.78 | 94.73 33.73 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 96. } \\ 469 \\ 46.60\end{array}$ | 99.36 46.74 | 13.44 46.88 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.).-\$ per Ib.. | . 198 | 262 | . 250 | 238 | . 255 | . 251 | 223 | 221 | . 218 | . 216 | . 200 | . 195 | . 191 | . 183 | . 184 | 193 |
| Synthetic rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-------.-.-.-.-.-.....thous. lg . tons.. | ${ }_{1}^{2,131.10}$ | ${ }^{\substack{2 \\ a 2,25024.06}}$ | 187.86 164.98 | 198.64 168.65 | 169. 117 | 178.91 166.69 | 186.76 177.35 | 178.68 170.39 | ${ }_{129}^{182.16}$ | 179.64 156.68 | 181.33 150.50 | 187.07 | $\xrightarrow{188.74}$ | 184.96 | 179.36 140.87 |  |
|  | 368.16 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 441,03 | 424.39 | 441.03 | 434.37 | 436. 75 | 433.30 | 422.36 | 457. 52 | 455. 57 | 464.65 | 479.43 | -481.79 | 481.09 | 491. 09 |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census).................... do. | 291.03 | 226.49 | 20.32 | 23.11 | 23.36 | 23. 68 | 22.27 | 26.14 | 25. 25 | 27.25 | 23.24 | 23.28 | 22.06 | 24.12 | 24.52 |  |
| Reclaimed rubher: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 257. 22 | - 238.92 | 17.42 | 17.94 | 18.77 | 18. 38 | 18. 48 | 17.45 | 13. 26 | 15. 46 | 17.55 | 16. 46 | +14.43 | 15.99 | 15.44 |  |
|  | 250.43 | ${ }^{\text {a } 231.77}$ | 16. 99 | 18.58 | 17.54 | 17.49 | 19.03 | 17.34 | 13. 67 | 15.58 | 15.65 | 14.93 | ${ }^{1} 15.95$ | 16. 76 | 14.38 |  |
|  | 29.58 | 29.27 | 31.08 | 29. 27 | 30.46 | 30.51 | 28.42 | 27.28 | 27.87 | 26. 63 | 26. 62 | 96.88 | 26. 28 | 24.52 | 24.91 |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings, automotive: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. | 2203, 060 | 207, 826 | 16,738 | 17,789 | 18,174 | 17, 522 | 17,606 | 17,216 | 12,642 | 15,658 | 15, 466 | 14,657 | 15,885 | 15.938 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2}$ 199,155 | 2204,777 | 14,407 | 13,746 | 13,895 | 14,519 | 18,903 | 19,559 | 18,286 | 20, 862 | 15, 367 | '15, 228 | 16,699 | 15, 740 |  |  |
| Original equipment --.-..........-.-.-...- do | ${ }^{2} 58,392$ | 255,704 | 4,750 | 4,041 | 4,150 | 3,681 | 4,403 | 4,507 | 4,912 | 5,628 |  | 3,296 | 3,643 | $\xrightarrow{2} 945$ |  |  |
| Replacement equipment..........--.....- do | ${ }^{2} 137,562$ | ${ }^{2} 146,650$ | 9, 519 | 9. 505 | 9, 625 | 10, 618 | 14,320 | 14, 877 | 13, 217 | 15, 075 | 12, 906 | ז11, 813 | 12, 888 | 12, 576 |  |  |
|  | 23, 202 | ${ }^{2} 2,423$ | 138 | 200 | 120 | 187 | 185 | 175 | 173 | 156 | 114 | 119 | 167 | 169 |  |  |
|  | 42, 128 | 49, 152 | 44,898 | 49, 152 | 53,750 | 57, 105 | 56,400 | 54, 620 | 49,670 | 45, 196 | 45, 978 | 45,758 | 45, 328 | 45, 586 |  |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census)...-................d. do.. | 2,518 | 2, 364 | 187 | 166 | 156 | 90 | 150 | 114 | 119 | 133 | 107 | 125 | 116 | 178 | 145 |  |
| [nner tuhes, automotive: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43,791 | 41,657 | 3, 263 | 3,073 | 3,384 | 2,918 | 3,336 | 3,278 | 2, 060 | 2,765 | 3, 127 | 2,654 | 3,081 | 3,463 |  |  |
| Shipments | 43,957 | 2 44, 860 | 3,324 | 3.172 | 3,971 | 3,371 | 3,783 | 3,666 | 3, 024 | 3,678 | 3,390 | ${ }^{+} 3,206$ | 3,436 | 3,570 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period Exports (Bu. of Census) | 11,828 1,390 | 11,191 1,098 | 11, 125 | 11,191 83 | 10,811 | 10,754 67 | 10,393 111 | 10, 222 | 9,680 85 | 9,111 85 | 4, ${ }^{252}$ | 8, 934 | 8,905 60 | 9,133 $\mathbf{1 1 5}$ | 109 |  |

r Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1968 for synthetic rubber consumption are as follows (thous. Ig. tons): 162.96; 154.29; 162.07; 155.85; 162.67; 153.44; 135.82; 154. 33. ${ }^{2}$ Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
$\ddagger$ Data have been regrouped by the American Paper Institute; details and available earlier
data appear in their April 1970 Monthly Statistical Sumary
data appear in their April 1970 Monthly Statistical Summary.

OAs remorted by nublishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption. 8 Monthly data are averages for the 4 -week period ending on Saturday nearest the end of the month; annual data are as of Dec. 31 .
*New series. Monthly data are available back to 1955.
a Revisions for Jan.- May 1969 will be shown later.

| Ualess otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Ja:. | Fel. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS


TEXTILE PRODUCTS


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months. ${ }^{2}$ Data cover 5 weeks, other months, 4 weeks. Ginnings to Dec. 13 . 1 Ginnings to Jan. 16. Crop tor the year 1969 . Data not avalable owing to lack of complete reports from the industry. ${ }^{7}$ Dec. 1 estimate of $1: 770$ crop. If Includes data not shown separately. ¢Effective Aug, 1969 SURVEY, data (1964-Apr. 1969) reflect adjustments to new benchmarks; see Bureau of Census reports: Woven Fabrics (1964-68), Series M22A-Supplement

-

| 791 | 901 | 2 1,088 | 915 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 459 | 502 | 2615 | 516 |  |  |
| 322 | 389 | + 2463 | 390 |  |  |
| 1,441 | 1,454 | r1, 453 | 1,484 |  |  |
| 587 | 592 | 585 | 633 |  |  |
| 838 | 846 | 853 | 837 |  |  |
| 2,514 | 2,439 | 2, 395 | 2, 425 |  |  |
| 1,481 | 1, 441 | 1,441 | 1,481 |  |  |
| 984 | 954 | 916 | 900 |  |  |
| 6 | 280 | 1,122 | 4,165 | 8,831 | 39,828 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{7}} \mathbf{1 0 , 2 7 0}$ |
| 532 | 593 | 2760 | 632 | ${ }^{r} 641$ | ${ }^{2} 725$ |
| 5,760 | 15, 789 | 14,811 | 13,949 | 12,732 |  |
| 5,733 | 15,773 | 14, 795 | 13, 931 | 12, 719 |  |
| 360 | 10,875 | 9,900 | 7,545 | 2,845 |  |
| 3, 962 | 3, 631 | 3,85t | 5,474 | - 8,874 | 9,210 |
| 1,411 | 1,263 | 1,041 | , 912 | +1,000 | 1,130 |
| - 27 | 1, 15 | , 16 | 18 | 13 | 14 |

oStocks (owned by weaving mills and billed and held for others) exclude bedsheeting, toweling, and blanketing, and billed and held stocks of denims.
TUnfiled orders cover wool apparel (including polyester-wool) finished fabrics; production and stocks exclude figures for such finished fabrics. Orders also exclude bedsheeting, toweling, and blanketing.
$\Delta$ Total gimnings to end of month indicated, except as noted.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data t'arough 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



Prices, manmade fibers, f.o.b. producing plant: Staple: Polyester, 1.5 denier $\ddagger$.-.......... $\$$ per lb Yarn: Rayon (viscose), 150 denier.-.-.do..............
Acrylic (spun), knitting, 2/20, $3-6 \mathrm{D}$. do... Munmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics:
 Filament yarn ( $100 \%$ ) fabrics $\%$-.....................
Chiefly rayon andor acetate fabrics........ Spun yarn ( $100 \%$ ) fab., exc. blanketing $\%$ - do..................... Rayon and/or acetate fabrics and blends Polyester blends with cotton.-....-. do.-.
Fllament and spun yarn fabrics (combinations and mixtures) .................................. lin. yd..

## WOOL

Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):
A pparel class .-.-.-..................................
Wool imports, clean yield.
Duty-free (carpet class).
Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston:
Good French combing and staple.
Graded territory, fne ------............... $\$$ per lb.
A ustralian, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}$, good topmaking...................................

## WOOL MANUFACTURES

Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, American
system, wholesale price.................-1957-59=100.
Wool broadwoven goods, exc. felts:
Production (qtrly.) .-......................il. lin. yd_ Price (wholesale), suiting, flannel, men's and
boys', f.o.b. mill
${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Season average. ${ }^{2}$ For 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ${ }_{3}$ Average for 6 months, July-Dec. ${ }^{4}$ Beginning 1969, the average omits two cloths previously included. ${ }^{3}$ Revised total; revisions not distributed by months. ${ }^{6}$ Beginning Jan. 1970, quotation refers to Australian wool, 64's, Type 62; comparable prices prior to 1970 are not avail-

able. $\quad{ }^{7}$ Omits quantities of chiefly nylon combination fabrics. $8^{8}$ Beginning Apr. 1970 average is for cloth $381 / 2$-inch. $64 \times 56,5.50$ yds./lb.; data not comparable with prices for periods prior to Apr. 1970.
o Includes data not shown separately, $\quad \ddagger$ Revisions for 1967 are in the Dec. 1970 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiers, shipments..............thous. doz. pairs.- | 225, 588 | +247,286 | + 20,444 | 17,631 | 17,881 | 18,511 | 19,267 | 18,900 | 18,477 | 22,403 | 20,972 | 20, 161 | 20,405 | 20,409 | 17,702 |  |
| Men's apparel, cuttings: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tailored garments: Suits. thous. units.- | 20,564 | 21,091 | 1,697 | 1.395 | 1,540 | 1,489 | 1,614 | 1,571 | 1,503 | 1,267 | 838 | 1,220 | 1,258 | r 1,377 | 1,256 |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport ........do. | 14, 237 | 14,353 | 1,119 | 1,070 | 1, 036 |  | 1,013 | 1,092 | 1.022 | , 992 | 573 | 752 | 825 | ${ }_{7} 921$ | 860 |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport ......do.- | 166, 54\% | 169,543 | 14,104 | 11,538 | 13, 30 | 13,890 | 15, 199 | 16, 140 | 14,644 | 14,578 | 13, 455 | 14,987 | 15, 123 | 15,484 | 13,848 |  |
| Shirts (woven), dress and sport..--theus. doz... | 21,573 | 21, 125 | 1,868 | 1,773 | 1,791 | 1,985 | 1,972 | 2,005 | 1,867 | 1,993 | 1,517 | 1,822 | 1,879 | 2,211 | 1,832 |  |
| Coats...-.---.......-.....--.... thous. units | 22, 279 | 21, 664 | 1,933 | 1.640 | 1,712 | 1,522 | 1,207 | 992 | 1,191 | 1, 549 | 1,474 | 1,569 | 1,542 | 1,664 | 1,604 |  |
|  | 277,971 | 266, 856 | 18,996 | 17,6:2 | 19,259 | 21,912 | 23.162 | 22,894 | 20,055 | 21,770 | 18, 261 | 18,352 | r 18, 411 | 19, 154 | 16,171 |  |
| Blouses and shirts......................thous. doz. | 15,589 8,050 | $\stackrel{14,425}{8} 4$ | 1, ${ }_{544}$ | 1,096 | 1,220 | $\begin{array}{r}1,357 \\ \hline 558\end{array}$ | 1, 688 | 1, 293 | 1,153 | 1,236 676 | 1,097 | 966 490 | $\stackrel{r}{r}$, | 1, 142 | 807 324 |  |
|  | 8,050 | 8,443 | 549 | 486 | 643 | 558 | 683 | 571 | 572 | 676 | 610 | 490 | ${ }^{+} 483$ | 457 | 324 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AEROSPACE VEHICLES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new (net), qtrly. total...............mil. \$.- \& 27,168 \& 22,005 \& \& 5,616 \& \& \& 4, 698 \& \& \& 4, 526 \& \& \& 6,411 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 16,577 \& 14,521 \& \& 3,723 \& \& \& 2,928 \& \& \& 3, 400 \& \& \& 5,096 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 24,575 \& 19,289 \& \& 4,949 \& \& \& 4,036 \& \& \& 4, 051 \& \& \& 5,991 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales (net). receipts, or billings, qtrly total do \& 25,592 \& 24,648 \& \& 6, 609 \& \& \& 5,976 \& \& \& 6, 484 \& \& \& 6,002 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 16,635 \& 16,560 \& \& 4,545 \& \& \& 3,907 \& \& \& 4, 188 \& \& \& 4.032 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Backlog of orders, end of period ¢ .-----...... do \& 30,749 \& 28. 297 \& \& 28, 297 \& \& \& 27,124 \& \& \& 25,190 \& \& \& 25;509 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 16,343 \& 14, 298 \& \& 14, 298 \& \& \& 13, 434 \& \& \& 12, 640 \& \& \& 13,704 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alrcraft (complete) and parts.................do \& 16,608 \& 15,610 \& \& 15,610 \& \& \& 14, 821 \& \& \& 13,865 \& \& \& 13,766 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Engines (aircraft) and parts...-.-.-.-.-.....do \& 3,951 \& 3,578 \& \& 3,578 \& \& \& 3,343 \& \& \& 2, 969 \& \& \& -2,758 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and parts............................. \& 5,083 \& 4,338 \& \& 4,338 \& \& \& 4,236 \& \& \& 3,828 \& \& \& 4, 771 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, services....-....................... \& 2,834 \& 2,881 \& \& -2,881 \& \& \& 2.76 \& \& \& 2,699 \& \& \& -, 766 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Aircraft (complete): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 4,355. 1 \& 3,593.4 \& 224.7 \& 342.6 \& 200.6 \& 326.4 \& 341.5 \& 429.7 \& 419.1 \& 208.5 \& 288.2 \& 304.3 \& 215.6 \& +329.2 \& 281.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& 76,202
$1,403.1$ \& 60,117
1.239 .2 \& 3,438 \& 5,464
143.0 \& 3,389
156.6 \& 5,037
159.9 \& 5,971
162.2 \& 6.899
159.5 \& 7,116
240,5 \& 3,236
96.5 \& 4,495
123.8 \& 4,974
55.2 \& 3.850
51.9 \& +5.756

101.2 \& 4,876
100.0 \& <br>
\hline Exports, commercial............................mil. \$-- \& 1,403.1 \& 1,239.2 \& 71.6 \& 143.0 \& 156.6 \& 159.9 \& 162.2 \& 159.5 \& 240.5 \& 96.5 \& 123.8 \& 55.2 \& 51.9 \& 101.2 \& 100.0 \& <br>
\hline MOTOR VEHICLES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Factory sales (from plants in U.S.), total...-thous. \& 10,718,2 \& 10,146.9 \& 856.4 \& 790.6 \& 719.1 \& 689.2 \& 776.9 \& 807.5 \& 890.1 \& 991.0 \& 627.5 \& 413.4 \& 632.0 \& 501.4 \& 454. 7 \& 2747.2 <br>
\hline Domestic............-.-.----.-------.-.-. do.... \& 10, 172.2 \& 9,587.7 \& 808.6 \& 743.4 \& 683.5 \& 650.8 \& 732.2 \& 760.9 \& 839.5 \& 931.0 \& 600.5 \& 384.4 \& 58.2 \& 465.6 \& 424.3 \& <br>
\hline  \& 8,822. 2 \& 8, 223.7 \& 682.1 \& 624.0 \& 571.4 \& 555.2 \& 626.2 \& 661.3 \& 724.4 \& 805.3 \& 481. 6 \& 272.4 \& 493.6 \& $3!2.5$ \& 364.1 \& 2603.1 <br>
\hline  \& 8,407.1 \& 7,806.5 \& 644.0 \& 588.8 \& 545.0 \& 528.4 \& 594.4 \& 627.2 \& 684.4 \& 758.4 \& 464.3 \& 254.0 \& 454.2 \& 365.4 \& 341.1 \& <br>
\hline Trucks and buses, total...........---..........d \& 1,896.1 \& 1,923. 2 \& 174.3 \& 166.7 \& 147.7 \& 134.1 \& 150.7 \& 146. 2 \& 165.7 \& 185. 7 \& 145.9 \& 141.0 \& 138.4 \& 108.9 \& 80.6 \& 144. 1 <br>
\hline  \& 1,765. 1 \& 1,781.2 \& 164.5 \& 154.6 \& 138.5 \& 122.4 \& 137.8 \& 133.7 \& 155. 1 \& 172.6 \& 136. 2 \& 130, 4 \& 128.0 \& 100.1 \& 83.2 \& <br>
\hline Retail sales, new passenger cars: * \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, not seasonally adjusted..............thous.- \& 9,656 \& 9,582 \& 797 \& 721 \& 624 \& 686 \& 745 \& 798 \& 811 \& 922 \& 763 \& 638 \& 580 \& 754 \& 510 \& 536 <br>
\hline  \& 8,625 \& 8, 464 \& 706 \& 639 \& 539 \& 598 \& 646 \& 691 \& 699 \& 800 \& 641 \& 526 \& 489 \& 630 \& 436 \& 425 <br>
\hline  \& 1,031 \& 1,118 \& 91 \& 83 \& 85 \& 88 \& 99 \& 107 \& 112 \& 122 \& 122 \& 112 \& 91 \& 125 \& 105 \& 110 <br>
\hline Total, seasonally adjusted at annual rates ...mil \& \& \& 9.3 \& 9.0 \& 8.5 \& 9.2 \& 8.6 \& 9.0 \& 9.0 \& 9.4 \& 9.1 \& 8.9 \& 8.8 \& 7.4 \& 6.4 \& 6.8 <br>
\hline Domestics $\triangle$----...--.................... do. \& \& \& 8.1 \& 7.8 \& 7.4 \& 8.0 \& 7.5 \& 7.8 \& 7.7 \& 8.1 \& 7.8 \& 7.6 \& 7.8 \& 6.0 \& 5.0 \& 5.9 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 1.2 \& 1.2 \& 1.1 \& 1.2 \& 1.1 \& 1.2 \& 1.3 \& 1.3 \& 1. 4 \& 1.3 \& 1.0 \& 1.4 \& 1.4 \& 1.6 <br>

\hline | Retail inventories, new cars (domestics), end of period: * $\triangle$ |
| :--- |
| Not seasonally adjusted | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 1,449
1,525 \& 1,467
1,542 \& 1,452
1,603 \& 1,467
1,542 \& 1,563 \& 1,555 \& 1,573
1,420 \& 1,578
1,428 \& 1,632
1,458 \& 1,674
1,483 \& 1,509 \& 1,269 \& 1,261
1,496 \& 1,283 \& 1,018 \& 1,220 <br>
\hline Inventory-sales ratio, new cars (domestics)* $\triangle$ ratio.- \& \& \& 2.4 \& 2.4 \& 2.4 \& 2.2 \& 2.3 \& 2.2 \& 2.3 \& 2.2 \& 2.3 \& 2.4 \& 2.3 \& 2.6 \& 2.8 \& 3. <br>

\hline | Exports (Bureau of the Census): |
| :--- |
| Passenger cars (new), assembled thou | \& \& \& \& 30.39 \& \& 19.19 \& 18. 40 \& 35.85 \& 33. 11 \& 39.08 \& 16.83 \& 13.89 \& \& 21.10 \& 17.80 \& <br>

\hline  \& 330.46
286.78 \& ${ }_{292} 33.11$ \& 32.84
27.92 \& 30.39
25.96 \& 18.64 \& 15.44 \& 18.40
13.98 \& 35.85
32.16 \& ${ }^{30.11}$ \& 39.08
36.40 \& 14.70 \& 12.85 \& 28.46 \& 15.98 \& 11.80 \& <br>
\hline Trucks and buses (new), assembled........do \& 92.03 \& ${ }^{3} 103.23$ \& 7.48 \& 8.33 \& 6. 40 \& 8.66 \& 10.61 \& 8.81 \& 8.79 \& 8.68 \& 7.69 \& 7.46 \& 6.20 \& 6. 06 \& 5. 78 \& <br>
\hline Imports (Bureau of the Census): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Passenger cars (new), complete units......$~ d o ~$
From Canada, total \& 11,620.45 \& 1,846.72 \& 154.02 \& 165. 11 \& 177.06 \& 167.79 \& 177.07 \& 205.72 \& 174.73 \& 187.76
79.16 \& 150.64
46.86 \& 95.14
19.01 \& 167.62

48.58 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
168.60 \\
56.75
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}173.31 \\ 55 \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>

\hline From Canada, total \& 1500.88 \& 691.15 \& 70.84 \& 73.25 \& 59.19 \& 61.35 \& 70.00
9.99 \& 74.17
9.85 \& 24.36
10.13 \& 79.16
10.52 \& 46.86
4.05 \& 19.01
4.40 \& 48.58
10.05 \& 56.75
16.83 \& 55.66
4.69 \& <br>
\hline Trucks and buses, complete units.......... do \& 1114.65 \& 146.01 \& 3,86 \& 13.90 \& 12.04 \& 10.29 \& 9.99 \& 9.85 \& 10, 13 \& 10.52 \& 4.05 \& 4.40 \& 10.05 \& 16.8 \& 1. 69 \& <br>
\hline Truck trailers (complete), shipments.....number.. \& 113,928 \& 138,347 \& 10,768 \& 9, 899 \& 10,004 \& 9, 824 \& 10,253 \& 9. 035 \& $\bigcirc, 871$ \& 8,679 \& 8,387 \& 7,692 \& r 8,780 \& 8.037 \& 7,924 \& <br>
\hline  \& 75, 148 \& 94, 808 \& 7,754 \& 6,556 \& 6,795 \& 6,547 \& 7,237 \& 6, 062 \& 7.057 \& 5,630 \& 5,880 \& 4,953 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 5,817$ \& 5,240 \& 5,287 \& <br>
\hline Trailer bodies and chassis (detachable), sold separately. number \& 33, 761 \& 33,332 \& 3,727 \& 4,039 \& 3,461 \& 3,947 \& 3, 300 \& 2, 180 \& -2,056 \& 2,293 \& 1,590 \& 1,874 \& r 1,398 \& 1,574 \& 1,303 \& <br>
\hline Registrations (new vehicles) : $\bigcirc \bigcirc 0$
Passenger cars... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $19,403.9$
1985.8 \& $9,446.5$
$1,061.6$ \& 5757.5
393.6 \& 48912.5
4101.7 \& $\begin{array}{r}5619.1 \\ 381.8 \\ \hline 18 .\end{array}$ \& 578.4
073.8 \& $\begin{array}{r}7741.1 \\ \hline 99.8\end{array}$ \& 5768.4
5100.0 \& 5784.4
5104.2 \& 3900.9
8118.6 \& 3837.7
5112.2 \& 3683.9
5109.9 \& 3612.1
5102.8 \& 7
+112.0
+112 \& $\begin{array}{r}537.2 \\ +99.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 11,775.6 \& 1, 888.8 \& 5 146.8 \& ${ }^{4} 5185.0$ \& ${ }^{5} 130.9$ \& - 124.4 \& ${ }^{7} 155.2$ \& ${ }^{5} 161.9$ \& ${ }^{5} 158.9$ \& ${ }^{5} 176.6$ \& 5179.4 \& ${ }^{3} 159.4$ \& ${ }^{5} 153.3$ \& -151.2 \& ; 118.1 \& <br>
\hline RAILROAD EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Freight cars (ARCI \& AAR) : \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 56,262
38,991 \& 68,452
54,072 \& 6,273
4,941 \& 5,765
4,640 \& 4,282
3,484 \& 5,755
4,859 \& 6,632 \& 6,448
4,800 \& 5.832
4.207 \& 6,115
4,478 \& 5,446
4,457 \& 5, 164
4,127 \& 6,147
4,922 \& 4,675
3,787 \& 4,569
3,573 \& <br>
\hline  \& 163,561 \& 84,345 \& 8,264 \& 9,022 \& 2,032 \& 3,632 \& 3,080 \& 5,501 \& 2,387 \& 5,218 \& 4,340 \& 2,148 \& 2,073 \& 3,053 \& 8,164 \& <br>
\hline Equipment manufacturers..........-.-. - do \& 149,391 \& 65, 401 \& 3,456 \& 4. 753 \& 2,032 \& 3,236 \& 1,948 \& 5. 501 \& 2,218 \& 3,487 \& 4,226 \& 2, 148 \& 1,726 \& 2,516 \& 8, 026 \& <br>
\hline Unfilled orders, end of period or-.......--...-do. \& 31.740 \& 46,751 \& 43,460 \& 46, 751 \& 44, 201 \& 40,704 \& 36,426 \& 34,491 \& 31,046 \& 30, 149 \& 29, 040 \& 25,782 \& 21,672 \& 20,049 \& 23, 644 \& <br>
\hline Equipment manufacturers..............do \& 24, 540 \& 35, 508 \& 35,361 \& 35, 508 \& 33,756 \& 30,759 \& 26,595 \& 26, 308 \& 24, 299 \& 23,308 \& 23,074 \& 20,853 \& 17,621 \& 16,349 \& 20,802 \& <br>
\hline Freight cars (revenue), class 1 railroads (AAR): $\%$
Nunher owned. end of period..........-thous \& 1,458 \& 1,438 \& 1,440 \& 1,438 \& 1,438 \& 1,435 \& 1,434 \& 1,435 \& 1,434 \& 1,433 \& 1,433 \& 1,433 \& 1,431 \& 1,427 \& 1,424 \& <br>
\hline Held for repairs, \% of total owned. .-.........-- \& 1, 5.2 \& 1, 5.6 \& 1, 5.5 \& 1, 5.6 \& '5.7 \& 5.6 \& 5.7 \& 5.6 \& 5.7 \& 5.5 \& 5.6 \& 5.8 \& 6.0 \& 5.9 \& 5.7 \& <br>
\hline Capacity (carrying), aggregate, end of period mil. tons_- \& 93.82 \& \& \& 94.37 \& 94.45 \& 94.45 \& 94.52 \& 94.76 \& 94. 85 \& 95.32 \& 95.46 \& 95.77 \& 95. 78 \& 15.62 \& 95.27 \& <br>
\hline Average per car .-....................-. - tons.-- \& 64.34 \& 65.62 \& ${ }^{\text {c } 65.53}$ \& 65.62 \& 65. 69 \& 65.80 \& 65. 91 \& 66.05 \& 68.15 \& 66.52 \& 66.63 \& 66.81 \& 66. 96 \& 67.61 \& 66.89 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Revised. $\quad{ }^{1}$ Annual total includes revisions not distributed by months. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary estimate of production. ${ }^{3}$ Beginning 1969 , dataexclude vehicles on runners and skis. ${ }^{2}$ In for three States. 7 Omits data for two States. $\quad \ddagger$ Revisions (1968-69) are available. *New series. Data from Automobile Manufacturers Association and other industry sources seasonal adjustments by OBE. For earlier data, see p. 43, Dec. 1970 Svrver. c Corrected $\triangle$ Domestics include U.S.-type cars produced in the United States and Canada; imports
cover foreign-type cars only and exclude domestics produced in Canada.
corer form-ty Railroads) refor to new cars for domestic users; cancellations are not reffected.

# INDEX TO CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40 

| SECTIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| General: |  |
| Business indicators | 1-7 |
| Commodity prices. | 7-9 |
| Construction and real eata | 11,10 |
|  |  |
| Lahor force, employment, and carnings | 13-16 |
| Finance. . ${ }_{\text {Foreign }}$ trade of the United States. | -16-21 |
| Foreiga trade of the United States.. | 21-23 |
| Transportation and communications | 23,24 |
| Industry : |  |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 24, 25 |
| Electric power and gas. | 25,26 |
| Food and kindred products; tobacco. | 26-30 |
| Leather and producte. . . | 30 |
| Lumber and products. | 31 |
| Metals and manufactures. | 31-34 |
| Petroleum, coal, and products. | 34-36 |
| Pulp, paper, and paper producte. | 36,37 |
| Rubber and rubber products. | 37 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## INDIVIDUAL SERIES


or FRASER ${ }^{\text {sales. }}$




|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Railways (local) and bus lines. |
| Rayon and acetate |
| Real estate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10, 17, 18 |
| Receipts, U.S. Government |
| Recreation... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Retail trade. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 5, 7, 11-15, 17 Rice. . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| Roofing and siding, asphalt. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36 |
|  |



| Wages and salaries. | 2,3,15 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Washers and dryers | 34 |
| Water heaters. | 34 |
| Wheat and wheat four | 27, 28 |
| Wholesale price inde | 8,9 |
| Wholesale trade | 1, 13-15 |
| Wood pulp. | 36 |
| Wool and wool manufa | 9,39 |

Zinc

## MORE MACHINE-READABLE INPUT-OUTPUT DATA

Additional data from OBE's 1963 input-output study and a computer program for manipulating large matrices are now available on magnetic tape. The new data are (1) the trade and transportation costs associated with each entry in the transactions table and (2) detailed worksheet estimates of product sales used in constructing the published tables.

## Trade and Transportation Costs

The trade and transportation costs associated with each transaction in the input-output table are available on tape at the 85 industry, 367 industry, and 478 industry levels of aggregation. For each cell in the transactions table the tape at the 85 industry level contains entries for transportation and trade. At the 367 and 478 industry levels the tape record contains separate entries for rail, motor freight, air, water, and pipeline transportation, and for retail and wholesale trade. The cost for each tape is $\$ 100$. These tapes are probably useful only to those who have already purchased the tapes containing the interindustry transactions.

## Product Sales

Two worksheet tapes are available. The construction worksheet tape shows the sales of about 800 products and services to 32 types of new construction and 17 types of maintenance and repair construction. Tape price, $\$ 225$. Single copy printout, \$125.

The manufacturing worksheet tape shows the individual products of each of about 350 manufacturing industries distributed to the customers of the industry. Many products on the tape are defined by the 7 -digit product codes used in the Census of Manufactures, while the remainder are at more aggregated levels. The customer detail is essentially on a 4 digit SIC basis. The manufacturing worksheet tape is priced at $\$ 350$.

The tape records for the worksheet tapes contain: directly allocated output at producers' prices and purchasers' prices and the separate trade and transportation costs as follows: railroad; motor freight; air; water; pipeline; retail; and wholesale.

## Computer Program

The computer program accepts any size matrix up to $465 \times 465$ and will perform the various matrix operations, including inversion, that are used in input-output calculations. The program is run on a Univac 1108 by OBE and requires drum storage in addition to substantial core storage. A program write-up including a listing of the Fortran $V$ source statements can be purchased for $\$ 20$. A tape containing 80 column card images of the Fortran source statements is available for $\$ 200$.

## Interindustry Transaction Tapes

The interindustry transaction tapes are still available. The tapes contain: (1) total transactions; (2) directly allocated output; (3) transferred output; (4) direct requirements per dollar of gross output; and (5) total requirements per dollar to delivery to final demand.

The price of these tapes is $\$ 200$ for the 85 -industry level, $\$ 350$ for the 367 -industry level, and $\$ 250$ for the 478 -industry level. The reason for the lower price on the tape on the 478 -industry level is that it includes only total transactions, directly allocated output, and transferred output. The newly available information contained in the margin tapes can be combined with these tapes at an extra cost of $\$ 25$ per transaction tape.

## How to Order

Additional information about the data tapes and the computer program should be obtained before placing an order. Please write the National Economics Division, Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

A description of the "Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy: 1963' appeared in the November 1969 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. Reprints of the article are available for 40 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

## Input-Output Seminars

A good way to learn about the applications of the input-output technique is to attend a seminar conducted by the professionals in the Office of Business Economics and private industry who have intimate knowledge of the system and its uses.

Seminars will be held on February 25, 1971, in Denver, Colorado, and in the latter part of March in Kansas City, Missouri. For more details, contact the field office in the city in which the seminar is scheduled (addresses are shown on the inside front cover).


[^0]:    *Mr. Denison is a Senior Fellow of The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. The views expressed are those of the author and do not purport to represent the views of the other staff members, officers, or trustees of The Brookings Institution, or of the Office of Business Economics.

[^1]:    3. The two characteristics I have described re ult from changes over time in the kinds of end products that the state of knowledge permits the ceonomy to provide, and in the skill of individuals and governments in utilizing their purchases to meet their objectives. They do not limit the significance of comparisons of alternative national products that might be obtained at a point in time under alternative conditions or policies unless these alternatives would affect such knowledge or skill.
    4. In this formulation I regard the real costs of working additional hours as including the loss of welfare resulting from less leisure time. If it is necessary to treat the two as separate items affecting welfare, the problem is still more complicated.
[^2]:    5. In my view, this is a tolerable assumption only if no change occurs in the composition of the population by age and family status. In the first place, requirements for individuals vary with age and marital status. Second, an intractable problem is created by the simple fact that a couple with two wanted children is not worse off than if it had no children and the family had twice the per capita income. Since the couple rejected that option they must be better off. Also, greater ability to control family size has surely improved welfare in a way that cannot be captured in any measure I know.
[^3]:    6. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Toward a Social Report" (January 1969).
[^4]:    7. Neither are GNP and NNP reduced, in the first instance, when business makes capital outlays for this purpose. But in the case of business capital outlays NNP is eventually reduced by a rise in depreciation, just as it is in the case to which I turn next.
    (Continued on page 39)
[^5]:    *Percent of total inventory took value held at end of period by companies characterizing their inventories as high relative to sales and unfilled orders.
    **Accumulation through November, expressed at half-yearly rate: inventory condition at September 30.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Computed from half-year averages.
    ${ }^{2}$ Breakdown into defense products industries and other durables is calculated with averages for January-May and JulyNovember.

    Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^7]:    1. The input-output data in the table are for summary industry categories. A comparable table with the full industry detail is available upon request from the Office of Business Economics. The Summary input output tables for 1963 were presented in "The Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy: 1963," Survey of Current Business, November 1969. Reprints of that article may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 40 cents a copy. Tables showing the full detail for 367 industries have been published in three volumes under the general title InputOutput Structure of the U.S. Economy: 196s; Volume 1, Transactions Data for Detailed Industries: Volume 2, Direct Requirements for Detailed Industries; and Volume 3, Total Requirements for Detailed Industries. These volumes may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents at $\$ 1.75$ each. A list of the detailed industries, with identifying codes, was included in the November 1969 Survey article.
[^8]:    2. Table 1.-Interindustry Transactions, 1963, SURVEY November 1969, p. 30.
[^9]:    3. A discussion of the definitions and conventions of the 1963 input-output study appears on p. 25 of the November 1969 Survey. Some points helpful in understanding table 1 are summarized here.
    The figure for purchases from each industry represents the primary products of that industry wherever they are produced. This results from the transfer and redefinition conventions used in the input-output transactions table. Under the transfer convention, an industry's secondary products are treated as being sold by the industry in which they are
[^10]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Crop estimate for the year. ${ }^{2}$ Dec. 1 estimate of 1970 crop.
    ${ }_{3}$ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data

[^11]:    \& Includes data for items not shown separately.
    $\ddagger$ Revisions for Jan. 1968-Aug. 1969 will be shown later.

