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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

CONTENTS

THE BUSINESS SITUATION	
Summary	1
BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAYS, 1971	4
National Income and Product Tables	9
WELFARE MEASUREMENT AND THE GNP	13
THE ECONOMY IN 1970	17
Financial Developments	18
Income and Consumption	20
Inventory Investment	22
Nonresidential Fixed Investment	23
Housing	24
Federal Government	25
State and Local Governments	26
Employment and Labor Force	26
Prices, Costs, and Profits	28
The Balance of Payments	30
REGIONAL AND STATE PERSONAL INCOME: THIRD QUARTER 1970	32
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES IN	

THE 1963 INPUT-OUTPUT STUDY

CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

S1-S24 General

34

Industry S24-S40

Subject Index (Inside Back Cover)



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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 \$5½ billion in current prices, and in real terms declined at an annual rate of 3½ 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 moderate 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 \$5\% billion in current prices, and in real terms declined 3½ 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 1½ 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 \$1½ 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.

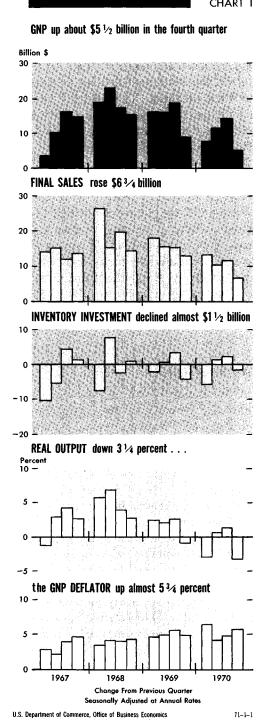
Final sales

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 7% million units in the third quarter to a rate of 5½ 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% 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 \$2\%



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 \$5½ 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 \$2½ 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 \$1½ billion, with exports little changed and imports up.

GNP price deflator

After rising at an annual rate of about 4½ percent in the spring and summer, the implicit price deflator increased at a rate of 5% 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1½ 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 \$5½ 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 11/2 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 \$4½ billion. This will reduce corporate income taxes \$2 billion and after-tax profits about \$2½ 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 1½ 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

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, airpaper, rubber, craft. and textile producers.

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

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 adjust-

Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Business, 1969-71

	1969	1970 ₽	1971 2	Percent	change
	[Bill	ions of dol	lars]	1969-70	19 70 –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 Primary metals 3 Blast furnace, steel works Nonferrous Electrical machinery Machinery, except electrical Transportation equipment 3 Motor vehicles Aircraft Stone, clay, and glass Nondurable goods 3 Food including beverage Textile Paper Chemical Petroleum Rubber	15.96 3.23 1.83 1.10 2.03 3.44 2.76 1.65 .83 1.07 15.72 2.59 .63 1.58 3.10 5.63 1.09	15.91 3. 20 1. 70 1. 20 2. 24 3. 58 2. 45 1. 60 . 55 . 98 16. 36 2. 93 . 57 1. 63 3. 46 5. 67	15.42 3.15 1.58 1.26 2.14 3.57 2.35 1.61 48 93 15.97 2.76 5.52 1.50 3.26 5.94	4 8 -7.5 8.8 10.4 4.0 -11.3 -2.7 -33.6 -7.9 4.1 12.9 -9.8 3.2 11.6 -10.9	-3.1 -1.6 -6.8 -5.5 -4.7 -3.3 -4.0 -12.5 -5.8 -8.8 -7.9 -5.6 -4.8 -10.7
Nonmanufacturing industries.	43.88	48.31	50.28	10.1	4.1
Mining	1. 86 1. 86 2. 51 1. 68	1, 86 1, 83 2, 94 1, 24	1, 84 1, 56 2, 16 1, 28	3 -1.6 17.2 -26.5	-1, 0 -14, 7 -26, 5 3, 5
Public utilities. Electric. Gas and other.	11, 61 8, 94 2, 67	13. 33 10. 85 2. 48	15, 24 12, 88 2, 36	14.8 21.4 -7.0	14. 3 18. 7 -5. 0
Communication, commercial and other 4	24, 35	27. 10	28, 20	11.3	4.0

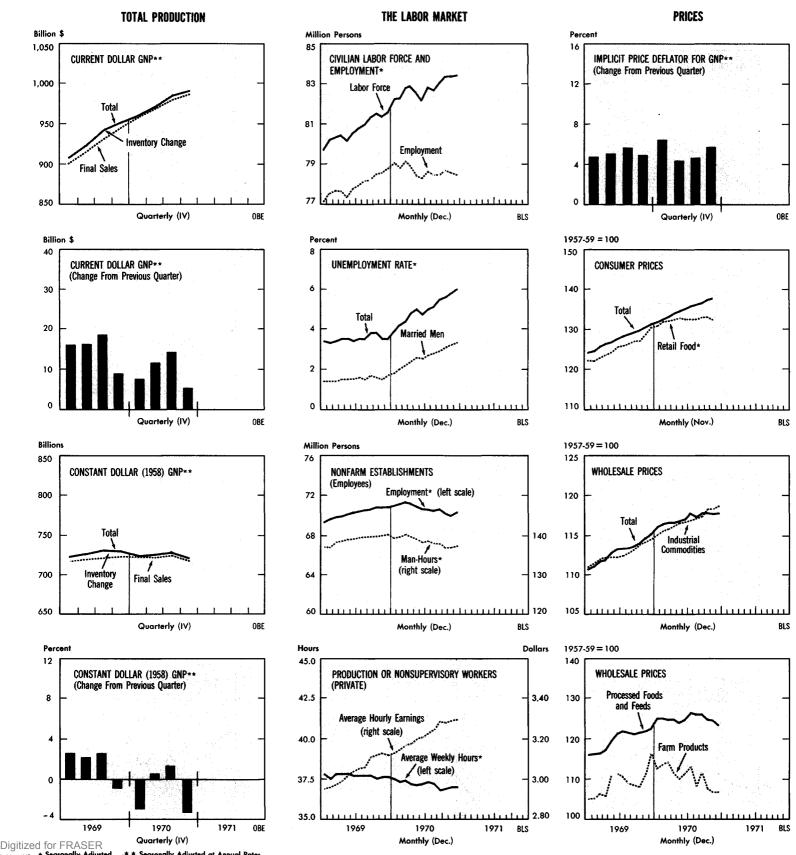
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

<sup>P Preliminary.
1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
2. Estimates are based on expected capital expenditures reported by business in late November and December 1970.
The estimates for 1971 have been adjusted when necessary for systematic biases in expectational data.
3. Includes industries not shown separately.
4. Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.</sup>

Note.—Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

CHART 2

- ullet Real GNP down 3¼ percent in fourth quarter, mainly because of the auto strike——GNP up \$5½ billion in current \$
- GNP deflator rose almost 5% percent in the fourth quarter
- Nonfarm payroll employment rose in December, reflecting the end of the strike; unemployment rate edged up to 6%

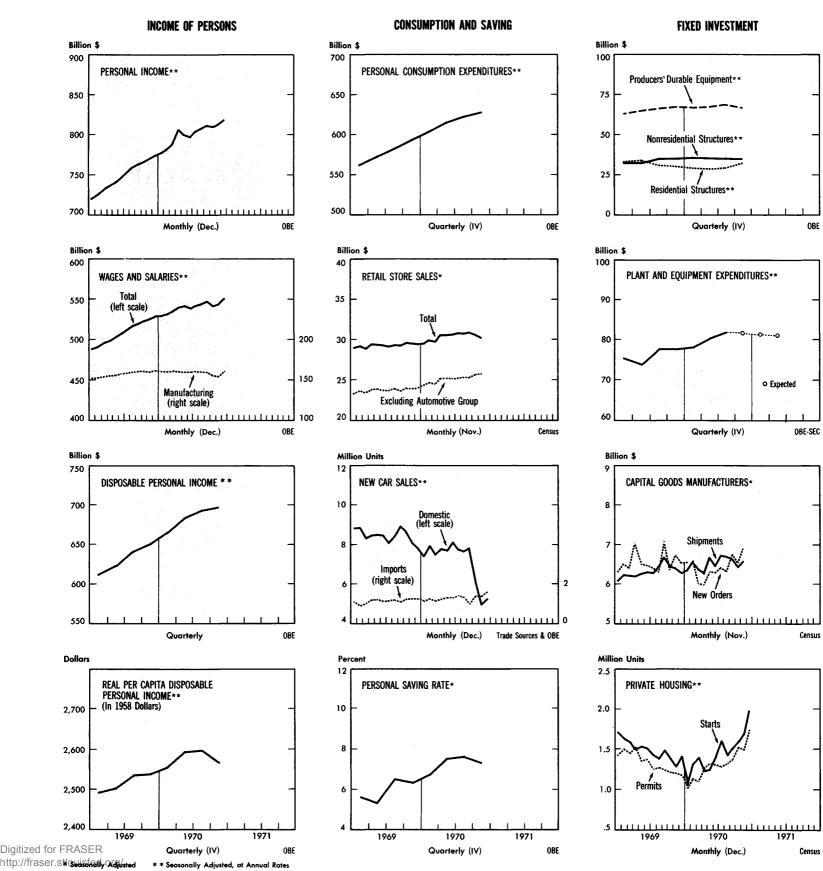


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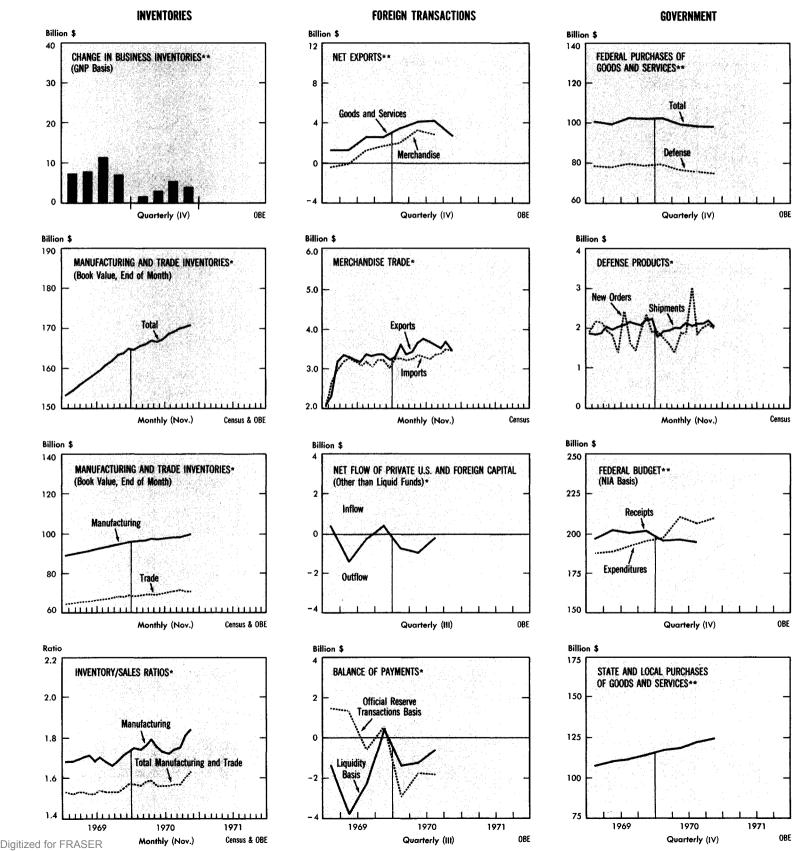
CHART 3

- 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



http://fraser.stlcu

- In the fourth quarter: Inventory accumulation fell \$1½ billion
- ullet Net exports declined about \$1½ billion, as exports were little changed and imports increased
- Federal Government purchases were unchanged, State and local spending rose \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion

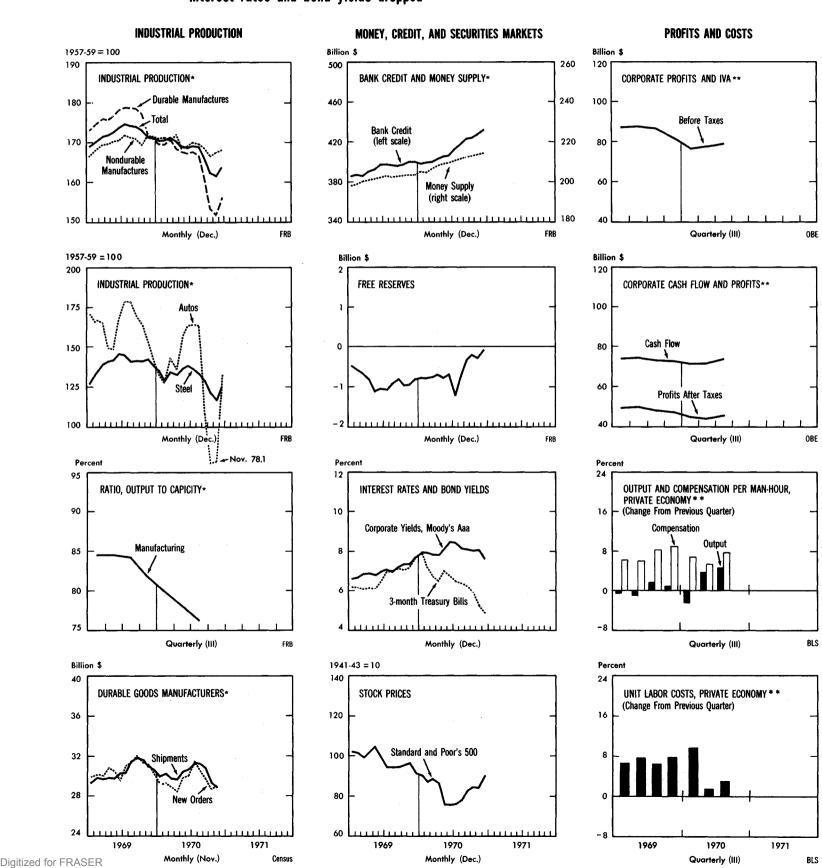


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CHART 5

- ullet In December: Industrial production rebounded after auto strike, rising about 1½ percent
- Bank credit and money supply increased
- Interest rates and bond yields dropped



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Federal Reservice Department of Commerce Office of Business Economics

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NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

			1969		19	70				19	969		1	970	
1969	1970 >	III	IV	I	11	III	IV P	1969	1970 >	III	IV	I	II	III	IV »
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Table 1.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars (1.1, 1.2)

	_															
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
Personal consumption expenditures	577.5	616.8	582, 1	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	627.6	467.7	477.2	468.7	471.7	474.0	478.1	479. 6	477.1
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	90, 0 245, 8 241, 6	89. 4 264. 7 262. 7	89. 5 248. 1 244. 5	90. 8 252. 0 249. 8	89. 1 258. 8 255. 2	91. 9 262. 6 259. 9	91. 2 265. 8 265. 1	85. 4 271. 7 270. 5	84.9 201. 2 181. 6	82. 1 207. 9 187. 3	84. 1 201. 9 182. 7	84.9 202.4 184.4	82. 7 205. 6 185. 8	84. 9 206. 6 186. 6	83.6 208.2 187.8	77. 1 211. 2 188. 8
Gross private domestic investment.	139.8	135.8	143, 8	140.2	133.2	134.3	138.3	137.5	111.3	103.0	114.1	110.0	102.9	103.1	104.1	101.8
Fixed investment	131. 4	132, 2	132. 4	133. 0	131. 6	131. 2	132. 7	133. 4	104.1	99. 9	104. 2	103.9	101. 5	100. 1	99. 6	98. 3
Nonresidential Structures Producers' durable equipment	99. 3 33. 8 65. 5	102. 6 35. 1 67. 4	101. 5 35. 2 66. 3	102. 6 35. 1 67. 5	102. 6 35. 7 66. 9	102. 8 35. 3 67. 5	103. 6 35. 0 68. 6	101. 4 34. 6 66. 8	80. 8 24. 0 56. 9	79. 3 23. 1 56. 2	81. 9 24. 6 57. 3	82. 1 24. 3 57. 8	80. 9 24. 4 56. 5	80. 2 23. 5 56. 7	79. 6 22. 6 56. 9	76. 6 21. 8 54. 8
Residential structures Nonfarm Farm	32, 0 31, 5 . 6	29. 7 29. 0 . 6	31.0 30.4 .6	30. 4 29. 8 . 6	29. 1 28. 4 . 6	28. 4 27. 8 . 6	29. 2 28. 6 . 6	32. 0 31. 4 . 6	23. 3 22. 8 . 4	20. 6 20. 2 . 4	22. 3 21. 8 . 4	21. 8 21. 4 . 4	20. 7 20. 2 . 4	20. 0 19. 5 . 4	20. 0 19. 6 . 4	21. 7 21. 3
Change in business inventories. Nonfarm. Farm.	8. 5 8. 0 . 4	3. 6 3. 0 . 5	11.3 10.8 .5	7. 2 6. 5 . 7	1.6 .9 .7	3. 1 2. 6 . 5	5. 5 5. 0 . 5	4. 1 3. 6 . 5	7. 2 6. 8 . 4	3. 1 2. 6 . 5	9. 9 9. 3 . 6	6. 1 5. 4 . 8	1.3 .8 .6	2.9 2.5 .4	4.6 4.1 .4	3, 5 3, 6
Net exports of goods and services	1.9	3.6	2,6	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.2	2.7	.2	2.3	.8	.9	1.9	2.4	3.1	1.9
ExportsImports	55. 5 53. 6	62. 3 58. 7	58. 3 55. 6	58. 8 56. 2	61. 1 57. 6	62. 8 58. 7	62. 8 58. 6	62. 6 59. 9	48. 5 48. 2	52. 2 49. 9	50. 8 50. 0	50, 0 49, 1	52. 0 50. 1	52. 9 50. 5	52. 0 48. 9	51. 8 50. 0
Government purchases of goods and services	212.2	220.5	214.1	216.3	219.6	218.4	221.0	223.2	147.8	141.8	147.3	146.6	145.0	141.3	140.6	140.5
FederalNational defense	78.8	99. 7 76. 6	102. 5 79. 8	102. 1 78. 8	102.3 79.3	99. 7 76. 8	98. 6 75. 8	98. 4 74. 6	75. 7	67. 7	75. 2	73.8	71.1	67. 8	66.2	65, 8
OtherState and local	22. 6 110. 8	23. 1 120. 8	22. 7 111. 6	23. 3 114. 2	23. 0 117. 4	22. 9 118. 7	22. 9 122. 4	23. 8 124. 8	72.1	74. 1	72. 1	72.9	73. 8	73. 5	74.4	74. 7

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

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	729.2 723.0 6.1	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		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		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
	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
	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
ServicesStructures	377.6	410.3	383.0	390.3	400.1	405.8	413.2	422.2	268.2	274.5	269.8	271.3	273.1	272.8	274.8	277.2
	93.8	92.4	93.3	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.6	94.2	66.6	61.3	65.4	64.4	63.4	60.9	60.5	60.5

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 Nonfarm Farm.	795. 4 767. 9 27. 5	828. 6 800. 5 28. 1	804. 2 776. 6 27. 6	810. 8 783. 0 27. 8	814. 3 785. 5 28. 8	824. 5 796. 0 28. 5	836. 5 808. 5 28. 0	839. 0 811. 9 27. 1	646. 0 622. 5 23. 6	642. 8 619. 6 23. 1	649. 7 626. 2 23. 5	647. 6 624. 7 22. 8	642. 1 619. 5 22. 6	644. 0 621. 0 23. 0	645. 9 622. 9 22. 9	639. 1 615. 1 24. 0
Households and institutions	28. 1 4. 3	30. 3 4. 6	28.3 4.1	29. 0 4. 2	29.6 4.5	30. 0 3. 9	30. 5 4. 7	31. 1 5. 2	16. 4 4. 0	16. 6 4. 3	16. 3 3. 8	16. 6 4. 0	16.7 4.3	16. 5 3. 6	16. 5 4. 4	16. 5 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

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).

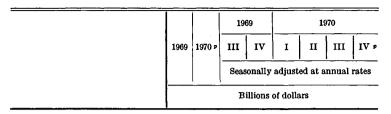


Table 4.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income (1.9)

Gross 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 product	852, 5	892. 4	863, 1	871.0	877.4	887.5	900. 5	904. 4
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability		92. 0 3. 6 -2. 5	86. 6 3. 5 -5. 5		89. 3 3. 6 -5. 4	91. 1 3. 6 -3. 1	93.3 3.6 -1.1	3.7
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 income	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	
wage accruals less disburse- ments.	53.6	57.1	54.2	55.1	56. 0 2. 5	56. 7 -2. 1	57. 6 4	
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons	61. 6	73. 9	62. 0	63. 4	66. 3	75. 8	75. 1	78. 4
(net) and by consumers Dividends Business transfer payments	29. 0 24. 7 3. 5	31. 8 25. 2 3. 6	29. 1 25. 0 3. 5	30. 2 25. 2 3. 5	31. 0 25. 2 3. 6	31.4 25.1 3.6	32. 2 25. 4 3. 6	25. 1
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)

			Billio	ns of c	ırrent	dollars		
Gross auto product 1	36, 6	31. 0	37, 6	35.8	31. 1	35.4	34.7	22. 7
Personal consumption expenditures_ Producers' durable equipment Change in dealers' auto inventories_	5.6	28. 2 5. 0 9	31. 6 5. 6 1. 4	32. 5 5. 7 -1. 1	28. 9 5. 1 -1. 7	30. 4 5. 4 . 8	5. 3	23. 5 4. 2 -3. 2
Net exportsExportsImports.	2.2	-1.6 2.2 3.8	-1. 4 2. 4 3. 7	2.0	-1.5 2.0 3.4	-1.4 2.6 4.0	-1.4 2.3 3.7	1.8
Addenda: New cars, domestic ² New cars, foreign	32, 2 5, 6	26. 5 6. 1	33. 5 5. 6	30. 7 6. 5	26. 4 6. 2	30. 7 6. 7	30.8 5.3	18. 0 6. 3
			Billi	ions of	1958 do	ollars		
Gross auto product 1	35. 0	28. 7	35, 8	33, 9	29, 2	33.2	32.1	20. 3
Personal consumption expenditures. Producers' durable equipment Change in dealers' auto inventories.	5.4	26. 1 4. 7 8	30. 1 5. 4 1. 4	30. 8 5. 5 -1. 1	27. 1 4. 9 -1. 6	28. 5 5. 1 . 8	5. 0	21. 1 3. 8 -3. 0
Net exportsExportsImports	2, 2	-1.5 2.1 3.6	-1.3 2.4 3.7	-1. 5 2. 0 3. 5	-1. 4 1. 9 3. 4	-1.4 2.5 3.9	-1.4 2.2 3.6	1.7
Addenda: New cars, domestic ² New cars, foreign	31. 4 5. 5	25. 2 5. 8	32. 7 5. 5	29. 8 6. 3	25, 3 6, 0	29. 5 6. 4	29. 3 5. 1	

The gross auto product total includes government purchases.
 Differs from the gross auto product total by the markup on both used cars and foreign

		19	969		19	970	
1969	1970 >	Ш	IV	I	II	Ш	IV P
		Seas	onally	adjust	ed at a	nnual	rates
		В	illions	of dolls	ırs		

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		534. 4	537. 4		545. 4
			409.9		422.6	424. 0		429.3
Military	85. 1	19.3 94.6	19. 9 86. 6	19. 6 88. 5	20. 1 91. 7	19. 5 93. 9		18. 6 97. 5
Supplements to wages and salaries Employer contributions for social	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. 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 professionalFarm	50. 5 16. 4	51. 4 16. 2	50. 9 16. 6	50. 6 16. 6	50. 6 17. 0	51, 2 16, 5	51. 7 16. 1	52. 0 15. 3
Rental income of persons	22.0	22.7	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	23. 0
Corporate profits and inventory valua- tion adjustment	85.8	77.4	86.8	82.0	76.7	77.5	78.4	- -
Profits before tax	91. 2	82. 3	89. 9	88. 5	82. 6	82. 0	84. 4	
Profits tax liability	42.7	37. 9	42.1	41.4	38.0	38. 1	38.9	
Profits after tax		44. 4	47. 9	47. 1	44.6	43, 9		
Dividends Undistributed profits	24. 7 23. 9	25. 2 19. 2	25. 0 22. 9	25. 2 21. 9	25. 2 19. 4	25, 1 18, 8		25. 1
Ondistributed profits	20. 3	10. 2	22. 3	21. 5	10.4	10.0	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
	ı	ł	F	I	1	i	1	

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

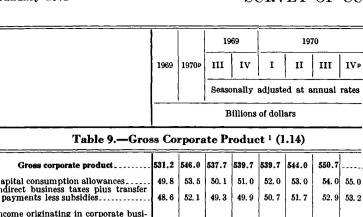
All industries, total	769.5	801. 0	779.5	785.2	791.5	797.4	806.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	24.3	24.6	24. 5	24.8	25. 2	24.8 49.1	24.5
Mining and construction Manufacturing	226. 2			48. 9 227. 3	49. 1 223. 6	222, 9	222. 7
Nondurable goods			87. 5 141. 3	88. 5 138. 9	88. 8 134. 8	88. 7 134. 2	89. 6 133. 0
					29. 9	29.4	30. 9
Transportation	29. 2 15. 9	30. 3 16. 4	29. 5 15. 9	30, 1 16, 1	15.9	16.2	16.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services Wholesale and retail trade	14. 2 115. 2	14.7 121.9	14. 6 116. 8	14. 2 117. 2	14. 2 118. 9	14.3 121.5	14.9
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 enter- prises Rest of the world	114. 1		116. 7	118. 6		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)

All industries, total	85.8	77.4	86.8	82.0	76.7	77.5	78.4
Financial institutions	12.0	12. 7	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.9
Nonfinancial corporations	73.8	64. 7	74.6	69.8	64.7	65.2	65.5
Manufacturing Nondurable goods Durable goods Transportation, communication, and	41. 8 19. 3 22. 4	34. 1 18. 5 15. 6	41. 8 19. 1 22. 7	39. 1 19. 0 20. 0	35. 2 18. 3 16. 9	35. 5 18. 2 17. 2	34. 7 18. 3 16. 3
public utilities	10.7 21.4	9. 1 21. 5	10.6 22.2	10. 3 20. 4	9, 1 20, 4	8. 6 21. 1	9, 1

cars.

Preliminary.



1 able y.—Gro	ss Co	rpora	ate P	roau	GE . ()	1.14)		
Gross corporate product	531.2	546.0	537.7	539.7	539.7	544.0	550.7	
Capital consumption allowances	49, 8	53. 5	50. 1	51.0	52.0	53. 0	54.0	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 4	440. 3	438. 2	438, 8	437. 1	439. 3	443. 8	
Compensation of employees	432. 9 349. 7	365. 6	354. 1	359. 5	363. 2	363. 8	368.1	367. 3
Wages and salaries Supplements	310.8 38.9	324. 1 41. 5	314, 7 39, 4	319. 6 39. 9	322.6 40.6	322. 8 41. 0	326. 1 42. 0	324. 9 42. 4
Net interest	i .	2. 5	2. 0	2. 1	2.3	2.4	2. 5	1
Corporate profits and inventory	١.,							
valuation adjustment Profits before tax		72. 3 77. 2	82. 2 85. 3	77. 3 83, 8	71.6 77.4	73. 0 77. 5	73. 2 79. 1	
Profits tax liability Profits after tax	42.7	37.9	42. I	41. 4	38.0	38. 1	38.9	
Profits after tax	44, 1 23, 0	39. 2 23. 3	43. 3 23. 3	42. 4 23. 5	39. 4 23. 3	39. 5 23. 4	40. 2 23. 5	
Undistributed profits	21, 0	15. 9	19. 9	18.9	16. 2	16. 0	100	4
Inventory valuation adjustment.	-5.4	-4. 9	-3. 2	-6. 5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	-3.3
Cash flow, gross of dividends Cash flow, net of dividends	93. 8 70. 8	92. 7 69. 4	93. 4 70. 1	93. 4 69. 9	91. 4 68. 2	92. 5 69. 0	94. 2 70. 7	
Gross product originating in	24.7	00.0	24.9	25.1	25.3		90.5	
financial institutions	24.1	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	51.4	52. 3	53. 4
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	411.8	418.0	417. 0	417. 4	415. 5	417. 5	421. 3	
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries	329. 9	344. 4	334. 1	339. 1	342. 3 304. 4	342. 9	346. 8	345. 4 306. 0
Wages and salaries	293. 5	305. 7	334. 1 297. 3	301.8	304. 4	304.6	307.6	306.0
Supplements	36.3	38. 7	36.8	37.3	37.9	38. 3	39. 2	
Net interest.	12.6	14.1	12.9	13. 3	13. 6	13. 9	14. 2	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	4 74.8	64.5	73. 2	71.6	65. 4	65. 2	66.2	
Profits before tax	36. 1	64. 5 30. 7	73. 2 35. 3	34.6	31. 1	31.0	31.5	
Profits after tax	38. 7 21. 6	33.8 21.8	37.8 21.9	37. 0 22. 0	34.3 21.8	34. 2 22. 0	34.7	
Undistributed profits	17. 1	12.1	15.9	15. 1	12.5	12. 3	12.9	
Undistributed profits Inventory valuation adjustment.	-5.4	-4. 9	-3.2	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	—3. 3
Cash flow, gross of dividends	87. 0 65. 3	85. 7 63. 9	86. 5 64. 6	86. 5 64. 5	84. 7 62. 9	85. 6 63. 7	87. 1 65. 3	
Abii now, not of dividends.		00.3	1	1	<u> </u>			
	ļ		В	illions	of 1958	dollars	·	
Gross product originating in	ļ							
nonfinancial corporations	432, 5	425.8	435, 6	433, 0	428, 4	427.7	427.7	
	<u> </u>			r	Pollars		. -	
Current dollar cost per unit of			1					
1958 dollar gross product originating in nonfinancial				1				
corporations 2	1.171	1.221	1.177	1.188	1.201	1.212	1.226	
Capital consumption allowances	. 112	. 122	. 112	. 114	. 118	. 120	. 122	
ndirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies	. 107	. 117	. 108	. 110	. 113	. 116	. 118	
Compensation of employees	. 763	.809	1.767	. 783	. 799	. 802	. 811	
Net interest	. 029	. 033	. 030	. 031	. 032	. 033	. 033	
Corporate profits and inventory valu-	l		1					
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	. 160	.140	. 161	. 150	. 139	. 142	. 141	
Profits tax liability Profits after tax plus inven-	. 083		. 081	. 080	. 073	. 072	. 074	
Profits after tax plus inventory valuation adjustment	. 077	. 068	. 080	. 070	. 067	. 069	. 067	

1 17			41	
1. Excludes	ross broduc	t originating in	the rest of the	world.

^{2.} Executes 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 point shifted two places to the left.

3. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.

Preliminary.

		19	69		1	970			
1969	1970⊳	ш	IV	I	II	ш	IVP		
		Seas	onally	adjust	ed at a	nnual	rates		
		Billions of dollars							

Table 10.—Personal Income and Its Disposition (2.1)

Commodity-producing industries. 197. 5 201. 2 199. 9 202. 5 202. 7 201. 5 201. 9 198. 7 Nanufacturing	Personal income	748.9	801.0	758.1	770.5	782.3	801.3	807.2	813.4
Commodity-producing industries. 197. 5 201. 2 199. 9 202. 5 202. 7 201. 5 201. 9 198. 7 Nanufacturing	Wage and salary dishursements	500 A	540 1	516 4	525 3	521 0	520 E	543 R	545 4
Manufacturing	Commodity-producing industries	107 5							
Service industries	Manufacturing	157 5							
Service industries	Distributive industries	110 8							
Government	Sarvice industries	27 7							
Other labor income 27.6 30.4 27.9 28.5 29.3 30.0 30.8 31.5 Proprietor's income 66.8 67.6 67.5 67.2 67.6 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.2 67.6 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.2 67.6 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.4 67.2 67.6 67.8 67.0 67.8 79.2 22.0 22.0 22.5 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2	Covernment	104 1							
Proprietor's income	GOVERNMENT	101.1	114.0	100.0	100. 1	103. 3	110. 0	114, 9	110. 1
Business and professional 50.5 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 Rental income of persons 22.0 22.7 22.2 22.1 22.3 22.5 22.6 22.6 22.7 25.0 Dividends 22.0 7 52.2 25.0 25.2 25.1 25.1 25.1 Personal interest income 59.7 65.3 60.1 61.9 63.4 64.5 66.0 67.1 Transfer payments 65.1 77.5 65.5 67.0 69.8 79.4 78.7 82.1 Old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits 33.0 38.5 33.1 33.5 34.2 41.5 39.0 39.5 State unemployment insurance benefits 2.1 3.9 2.2 2.3 2.9 3.6 4.3 4.8 Veterans benefits 8.3 9.5 8.3 8.7 9.0 9.5 9.7 10.1 Other 21.6 25.6 21.8 22.4 23.8 24.9 25.8 27.7 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments 117.3 116.4 117.5 119.9 117.0 117.7 114.2 116.5 Equals: Disposable personal income 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Personal consumption expenditures 577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.7 50.9	Other labor income	27.6	30.4	27.9	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.8	31.5
Business and professional 50.5 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 Rental income of persons 22.0 22.7 22.2 22.1 22.3 22.5 22.6 22.6 22.7 25.0 Dividends 22.0 7 52.2 25.0 25.2 25.1 25.1 25.1 Personal interest income 59.7 65.3 60.1 61.9 63.4 64.5 66.0 67.1 Transfer payments 65.1 77.5 65.5 67.0 69.8 79.4 78.7 82.1 Old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits 33.0 38.5 33.1 33.5 34.2 41.5 39.0 39.5 State unemployment insurance benefits 2.1 3.9 2.2 2.3 2.9 3.6 4.3 4.8 Veterans benefits 8.3 9.5 8.3 8.7 9.0 9.5 9.7 10.1 Other 21.6 25.6 21.8 22.4 23.8 24.9 25.8 27.7 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments 117.3 116.4 117.5 119.9 117.0 117.7 114.2 116.5 Equals: Disposable personal income 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Personal consumption expenditures 577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 5.6 616.8 582.1 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.5 592.7 50.9	Proprietor's income	66 8	67.6	67 5	67.9	67 6	67 8	67 8	67 4
Farm									
Rental income of persons	Form								
Dividends	raim	10. 2	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.0	10. 0	10. 1	10.5
Dividends	Rental income of persons	22.0	22.7	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	23.0
Personal interest income	Dividends								
Transfer payments 65.1 77.5 65.5 67.0 69.8 79.4 78.7 82.1 Old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits 33.0 38.5 33.1 33.5 34.2 41.5 39.0 39.5 State unemployment insurance benefits 2.1 3.9 2.2 2.3 2.9 3.6 4.3 4.8 Veterans benefits 8.3 9.5 8.3 8.7 9.0 9.5 9.7 10.1 Other 21.6 25.6 21.8 22.4 23.8 24.9 25.8 27.7 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments 117.3 116.4 117.5 119.9 117.0 117.7 114.2 116.5 Equals: Disposable personal income 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Less: Personal outlays 577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 17.0 15.8 16.1 16.4 16.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to for eigners 8.9 9.9 8.9 9.8 9.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 Equals: Personal saving 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars 3, 108 3, 333 3, 148 3, 188 3, 252 3, 333 3, 369 3,378 Per capita, 1958 dollars 2, 517. 2, 579 2, 535 2, 537 2, 556 2, 594 2, 597, 2, 568	Personal interest income								
Old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits. State unemployment insurance benefits. State unemployment insurance benefits. 2.1 3.9 2.2 2.3 2.9 3.6 4.3 4.8 Veterans benefits. Other. 2.1.6 25.6 21.8 22.4 23.8 24.9 25.8 27.7 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments. 117.3 116.4 117.5 119.9 117.0 117.7 114.2 116.5 Equals: Disposable personal income. 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Less: Personal consumption expenditures. 1577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 632.1 640.2 646.0 Personal consumption expenditures. 1577.5 616.8 582.1 15.7 252.6 603.1 634.4 68.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to foreigners. 8.9 9 9 8 9 1.0 1.0 1.0 Equals: Personal saving. 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars. 31.08 3.333 3,148 3,188 3,252 3,333 3,398 3,378 Per capita, 1958 dollars. 2,517 2,579 2,535 2,537 2,556 2,594 2,597 2,568	2 CIDONAL INSCIENT INCOME		1 00.0	00.1	01.0	00.1	04.0	00.7	٠
Old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits. State unemployment insurance benefits. State unemployment insurance benefits. 2.1 3.9 2.2 2.3 2.9 3.6 4.3 4.8 Veterans benefits. Other. 2.1.6 25.6 21.8 22.4 23.8 24.9 25.8 27.7 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments. 117.3 116.4 117.5 119.9 117.0 117.7 114.2 116.5 Equals: Disposable personal income. 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Less: Personal consumption expenditures. 1577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 632.1 640.2 646.0 Personal consumption expenditures. 1577.5 616.8 582.1 15.7 252.6 603.1 634.4 68.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to foreigners. 8.9 9 9 8 9 1.0 1.0 1.0 Equals: Personal saving. 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars. 31.08 3.333 3,148 3,188 3,252 3,333 3,398 3,378 Per capita, 1958 dollars. 2,517 2,579 2,535 2,537 2,556 2,594 2,597 2,568	Transfer navments	65 1	77.5	65.5	67.0	8 93	79.4	78.7	82.1
health insurance benefits	Old age survivors disability and	****		00.0	0				
State unemployment insurance benefits	health insurance benefits	33 0	38.5	33 1	33.5	34 2	41.5	39 0	39.5
benefits 2.1 3.9 2.2 2.3 2.9 3.6 4.3 4.8 Veterans benefits 8.3 9.5 8.3 8.7 9.0 9.5 9.7 10.1 Other 21.6 25.6 21.8 22.4 23.8 24.9 25.8 27.7 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments 117.3 116.4 117.5 119.9 117.0 117.7 114.2 116.5 Equals: Disposable personal income 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Personal consumption expenditures 577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 11.7 Personal transfer payments to for eigners 15.7 17.0 15.8 16.1 16.4 16.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to for eigners 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars 3.108 3.333 3.148 3.88 3.252 3.333 3.369 3.378 Per capita, 1958 dollars 2.517 2.579 2.535 2.537 2.556 2.594 2.597.2 568		00.0	00.0	00. 1	00.0	0	12.0	00.0	00.0
Veterans benefits		2.1	1 3 0	22	2.3	2 9	3.6	4 3	4.8
Other 21.6 25.6 21.8 22.4 23.8 24.9 25.8 27.7 Less: Personal contributions for social insurance 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1 Less: Personal tax and nontax payments 117.3 116.4 117.5 119.9 117.0 117.7 114.2 116.5 Equals: Disposable personal income 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Personal consumption expenditures 577.5 616.8 582.1 15.7 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 15.8 17.0 15.8 16.1 16.4 16.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to foreigners 8 9 9 8 9 1.0 1.0 1.0 Equals: Personal saving 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda:									
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance 26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1									
26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1	Other	21.0] 20.0	21.0	22. 4	20.0	24. 3	20.0	21. 1
26.0 27.8 26.4 26.8 27.4 27.7 28.0 28.1	Less: Personal contributions for	ł	1					Ì	1
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments		26 0	97 8	26 4	26.8	27 4	27 7	28 0	28 1
March Marc	Bocial Insulance	20.0	, ~ ' .''	40.4	20.0	21.4			20.1
March Marc	Lege: Personal tax and nontax nav-	Ì	l				1		
Equals: Disposable personal income 631.6 684.7 640.6 650.6 665.3 683.6 693.0 696.9 Personal consumption expenditures. 577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 17.0 15.8 16.1 16.4 16.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to foreigners		117.3	116.4	117.5	119.9	117.0	117.7	114.2	116.5
Less: Personal outlays 593.9 634.7 598.7 609.6 620.5 632.1 640.2 646.0 222.1 627.6 646.0 603.1 644.4 622.1 627.6 627.6 603.1 644.4 622.1 622.6 627	1101103	1-2-10			1-10.0				
Less: Personal outlays 593.9 634.7 598.7 609.6 620.5 632.1 640.2 646.0 222.1 627.6 646.0 603.1 644.4 622.1 627.6 627.6 603.1 644.4 622.1 622.6 627	Equals: Disposable personal income	631.6	684.7	640.6	650.6	665.3	683.6	693.0	696.9
Personal consumption expenditures 577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 17.0 15.8 16.1 16.4 16.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to foreigners 8 9 9 8 9 1.0 1.0 Equals: Personal saving 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars 3, 108 3, 333 3, 148 3, 188 3, 252 3, 333 3, 369 3, 378 Per capita, current dollars 2, 517 2, 579 2, 535 2, 537 2, 556 2, 594 2, 597 2, 568	Equals Disposable personal income.	302.0	100	1	1		100.0	1 333.13	1
Personal consumption expenditures 577.5 616.8 582.1 592.6 603.1 614.4 622.1 627.6 Interest paid by consumers 15.7 17.0 15.8 16.1 16.4 16.8 17.2 17.5 Personal transfer payments to foreigners 8 9 9 8 9 1.0 1.0 Equals: Personal saving 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars 3, 108 3, 333 3, 148 3, 188 3, 252 3, 333 3, 369 3, 378 Per capita, current dollars 2, 517 2, 579 2, 535 2, 537 2, 556 2, 594 2, 597 2, 568	Less: Personal outlavs	593.9	634.7	598.7	609.6	620.5	632.1	640.2	646.0
Interest paid by consumers	Personal consumption expenditures	577. 5			592. 6		614.4	622.1	627. 6
Personal transfer payments to foreigners. .8 .9 .9 .8 .9 1.0 1.0 1.0 Equals: Personal saving. 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: 1.0 511.5 529.7 515.9 517.8 522.9 532.0 534.2 529.8 Per capita, current dollars. 3, 108 3,333 3, 148 3, 188 3, 252 3,333 3,369 3,78 Per capita, 1958 dollars. 2, 517 2, 579 2, 535 2, 537 2, 556 2, 594 2, 597, 2, 568					16. 1	16. 4		17. 2	17. 5
eigners	Personal transfer payments to for-								
Equals: Personal saving 37.6 50.0 42.0 41.1 44.8 51.5 52.7 50.9 Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars 511.5 529.7 515.9 517.8 522.9 532.0 534.2 529.8 Per capita, current dollars 3, 108 3, 333 3, 148 3, 188 3, 252 3, 333 3, 369 3,378 Per capita, 1958 dollars 2, 517 2, 579 2, 535 2, 537 2, 556 2, 594 2, 597, 2, 568		. 8	. 9	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars.	-)			
Disposable personal income: 511.5 529.7 515.9 517.8 522.9 532.0 534.2 529.8 Per capita, current dollars 3, 108 3,333 3, 148 3, 188 3,252 3,333 3, 369 3,378 Per capita, 1958 dollars 2,517 2,579 2,535 2,537 2,556 2,594 2,597 2,568	Equals: Personal saving	37.6	50.0	42.0	41.1	44.8	51.5	52.7	50.9
reisonal saving rate, percent o, u 1.0 o.0 o.0 o.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	Per capita, current dollars Per capita, 1958 dollars	3, 108 2, 517	3, 333 2, 579	3, 148 2, 535	3, 188 2, 537	3, 252 2, 556	3, 333 2, 594	3, 369 2, 597	3,378 2,568
	rersonal saving rate, percent	0,0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	1.3

Table 11.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type (2.3)

Personal consumption expendi- tures	577.5	616.8	582.1	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	627.6
Durable goods	90.0	89.4	89.5	90.8	89.1	91.9	91.2	85.4
Automobiles and parts	40. 3 36. 7 13. 1	37. 3 38. 5 13. 7	40. 2 36. 7 12. 6	41. 1 36. 9 12. 7	37. 7 38. 3 13. 1	39. 4 38. 9 13. 6	38.1	32. 8 38. 5 14. 1
Nondurable goods	245.8	264.7	248.1	252.0	258.8	262.6	265.8	271.7
Food and beverages Clothing and shoes Gasoline and oil Other	49.9 21.1	52. 3 22. 9	122. 4 50. 7 21. 5 53. 5	124. 6 50. 9 21. 7 54. 9	128. 8 51. 3 22. 4 56. 3	131. 2 51. 8 22. 7 56. 9	23. 0	134. 5 53. 7 23. 4 60. 0
Services	241.6	262.7	244.5	249.8	255.2	259.9	265.1	270.5
Housing Household operation Transportation Other	33. 9 16. 7	91. 8 36. 3 18. 1 116. 4	84. 7 34. 5 16. 8 108. 5	87. 0 34. 8 17. 1 110. 9	89. 0 35. 2 17. 7 113. 3	90. 8 35. 9 17. 9 115. 4	36.9	95. 0 37. 4 18. 5 119. 6

Table 12.-Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts (4.1)

Receipts from foreigners	55.5 55.5	63.2 62.3	58.3 58.3	58.8 58.8	62.0 61.1	63.7 62.8	63.7 62.8	
Capital grants received by the United States		. 9	 - 		.9	.9	. 9	. 9
Payments to foreigners Imports of goods and services Transfers to foreigners Personal Government Net foreign investment	55.5 53.6 2.8 .8 2.1 9	63.2 58.7 2.9 .9 2.0 1.6	58.3 55.6 2.8 .9 1.9 1	58.8 56.2 2.9 .8 2.1 3	62.0 57.6 2.8 .9 1.9 1.6	63.7 58.7 3.0 1.0 2.0 2.0	63.7 58.6 2.9 1.0 1.9 2.1	63.5 59.9 2.9 1.0 2.0

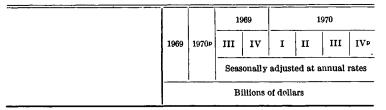


Table 13.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.1, 3.2)

Federal Government receipts	200.6	195. 4	200.8	202.0	195.9	196.7	194.9	
Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals	95. 9 39. 2	91. 8 34. 8	95. 6 38. 6	96. 9 38. 1	93. 4 34. 8	93. 5 34. 9	89. 4 35. 7	90.8
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	19. 1 46. 5	19.6 49.3	19. 5 47. 0	19. 3 47. 7	19. 3 48. 4	19. 4 48. 9	20, 1 49, 7	19. 6 49. 9
Federal Government expenditures	191.3	206. 2	192.5	195.9	197.7	210.9	206.7	209. 5
Purchases of goods and services National defenseOther	78.8	99. 7 76. 6 23. 1	102, 5 79, 8 22, 7	102. 1 78. 8 23. 3	102. 3 79. 3 23. 0	99. 7 76. 8 22. 9	98. 6 75. 8 22. 9	98. 4 74. 6 23. 8
Transfer payments	50, 0	62. 0 60. 0 2. 0	52. 2 50. 3 1. 9	53. 3 51. 2 2. 1	55. 3 53. 4 1. 9	64. 4 62. 4 2. 0	62. 9 61. 0 1. 9	65. 3 63. 3 2. 0
Grants-in-aid to State and local gov- ernments	20, 2 13, 1	24. 4 14. 5	20. 0 13. 2	21. 8 13. 9	23. 0 14. 3	25. 1 14. 3	24. 4 14. 8	25. 2 14. 7
ernment enterprises Less: Wage accruals less disburse-	4.6	5. 5	4.6	4.9	5. 3	5. 3	5. 6	5. 9
ments	.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 receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nontax	21. 4 3. 5	24. 6 3. 2	21. 9 3. 4	23. 0 3. 3	23. 6 3. 2	24. 2 3. 2	24. 9 3. 3	25. 7
accruals Contributions for social insurance Federal grants-in-aid	66. 1 7. 1 20. 2	72.4 7.8 24.4	67. 1 7. 2 20. 0	68, 4 7, 4 21, 8	70. 0 7. 5 23. 0	71. 7 7. 7 25. 1	73. 2 7. 9 24. 4	74. 6 8. 1 25. 2
State and local government expendi- tures	118.9	131. 2	119.8	122.9	126.8	128.7	133.0	136.
Purchases of goods and services Transfer payments to persons	11.5	120. 8 13. 9	11, 7	12. 2	117. 4 12. 9	118. 7 13. 5	122. 4 14. 1	124. 8 15.
Net interest paid 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	141.1	137.1	140.5	149.4	151.8	
Personal saving	37. 6	50.0	42.0	41.1	44.8	51. 5	52.7	50.9
Undistributed corporate profits	23.9	19. 2	22. 9	21.9	19. 4	18.8	20.0	
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.	١.,	4.0				٠		١.,
Corporate capital consumption	-5,4	-4.9	-3.2	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	-3.3
allowances	49.8	53. 5	50. 1	51.0	52, 0	53.0	54.0	55.0
Noncorporate capital consumption								
allowances	29. 1	30.8	29.3	29. 7	30. 2	30.6	31, 1	31. 8
Wage accruals less disbursements	0.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Government surplus or deficit (—), national income and product								
accounts	8.7	-9.6					-11.2	
Federal State and local	9.3	-10.8		6. 1			-11.8	
State and local	6	1.2	3	1.0	. 5	3. 4	.7	
Capital grants received by the United	ĺ	i	ļ					ŀ
States	ļ	. 9			.9	.9	.9	. 9
Gross investment	138.9	137. 4	143.6	139 9	134.8	136.3	140.4	138. 1
Gross private domestic investment	139.8	135.8			133. 2		138.3	137. 5
Net foreign investment	9	1.6	1	3	1.6		2.1	. 6
Statistical discrepancy	-4.7	-2.5	-5.5	-43	-5.4	_3 1	-1.1	
	l -'''		0.0	4.0	0.4		1	

Preliminary

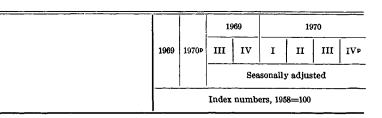


Table 16.—Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product (8.1)

Gross national product	128.	.11	134.	86	128	.97	130	.52	132	.57	133,	98	135	. 50	137. 3
Personal consumption expenditures	123.	.5	129.	2	124	. 2	125	.6	127	.2	128	. 5	129.	7	131. 5
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	122,	2	127.	3	122.	9	124,	. 5	125.	9	127.	1	127.	7	110. 8 128. 6 143. 3
Gross private domestic investment	 														
Fixed investment	126.	2	132.	4	127.	. 1	128.	0	129.	6	131.	0	133.	3	135. 6
Nonresidential Structures Producers' durable equipment	141.	1	152.	2	143.	. 3	144.	. 7	146.	4	150.	0	154.	8	132, 4 158, 5 122, 0
Residential structures Nonfarm Farm	137.	8	144.	1	139	0	139	4	140	7	142.	. 5	145.	8	
Change in business inventories															
Net exports of goods and services														- 	
ExportsImports							117. 114.		117. 114.		118. 116.				120, 8 119, 9
Government purchases of goods and services	143.	.5	155.	5	145	.4	147	.5	151	.5	154	.6	157.	.2	158. 9
FederalState and local	133. 153.		147. 163.		136. 154.		138. 156.						149. 164.		149. 5 167. 2

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

Gross national product	128.11	134, 86	128.97	130.52	132.57	133.98	135.50	137. 3
Final sales								
Goods output	117.3	122. 0	117.8	119.2		121.4	122.4	
Durable goods	111, 9	115. 5	112.3	113 2	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	119 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	124.90	126.32	127.96	129.24	130.73	132. 5
Business	. 123. 1	128.9	123.8	125. 2	126. 8	128. 0	129. 5	131. 3
Nonfarm								
Farm	_ 116, 9	121, 5	117. 6	121.6	127. 5	124.0	121. 9	112.9
Farm 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 at annual rate			rate				
Gross national product: Current dollars Constant dollars Implicit price deflator Chain price index	7. 7	4.9	8. 4	3.9	3.3	4.9	6, 1	2. 2
	2. 8	4	2. 7	9	-2.9	.6	1, 4	-3. 3
	4. 7	5.3	5. 6	4.9	6.4	4.3	4, 6	5. 7
	4. 8	5.2	6. 0	4.9	5.9	5.0	4, 4	5. 0
Gross private product: Current dollars Constant dollars Implicit price deflator Chain price index	7. 5	4.3	7. 1	3.6	2. 1	4.7	6. 4	1. 7
	2. 9	4	2. 6	-1.0	-3. 0	.7	1. 6	-3. 8
	4. 5	4.7	4. 4	4.6	5. 3	4.1	4. 7	5. 7
	4. 5	4.7	5. 0	4.7	4. 7	4.8	4. 4	5. 1

Welfare Measurement and the GNP

It has often 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 pre-pared 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

*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. 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. 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 choice 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-

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

^{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 economy 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.

^{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.

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 annovance, 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 Abstract.

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.

^{6.} U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Toward a Social Report" (January 1969).

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.

(Continued on page 39)

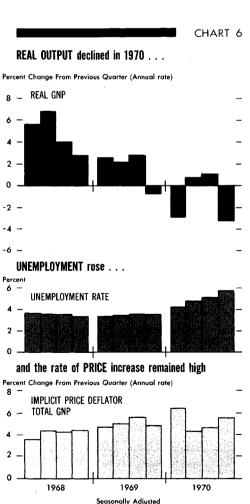
^{7.} Neither are GNP and NNP reduced, in the first instance, when business makes capital outlays for this purpose. But in the case of business capital outlays NNP is eventually reduced by a rise in depreciation, just as it is in the case to which I turn next.

The Economy in 1970

HE 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. However, 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



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

Data: OBE-BLS

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 8½ to 8 percent in March, was lowered to 7½ percent. In November, it was reduced in two steps to 7 percent and in the latter part of December to 6¾ 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 short-term 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 short-term 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

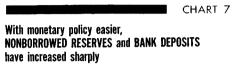
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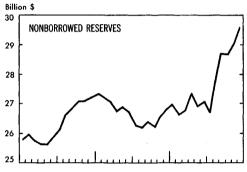
	·				
	June 1969- Jan. 1970	Jan. 1970– Apr. 1970	Apr. 1970- June 1970	June 1970- Sept. 1970	Sept. 1970- Dec. 1970
3-month Treasury bills (market yield). Prime commercial paper 4 to 6 months. Federal funds. Corporate bonds Aaa. State and local Aaa. U.S. Government long-term.	1. 44 . 55 . 08 . 93 . 80	-1.37 72 88 08 14 33	0. 17 . 15 50 . 65 . 57 . 46	-0.55 89 -1.31 39 91 36	-1. 25 -1. 59 -1. 39 45 69 66

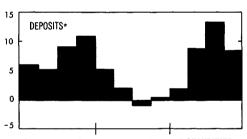
Source: Federal Reserve Board.

during the second half of the year, open market purchases continued to run at a heavier rate.

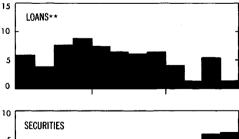
The monetary authorities took a major step toward strengthening the position of the commercial banking system in late June, when it appeared that some sellers of commercial paper might not be able to renew their obligations and would turn to the banks for credit accommodation. Inter-

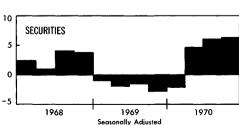






LOAN demand has been weakening, and SECURITIES account for most of the bank credit expansion





- *Adjusted to include nondeposit sources of funds
- **Adjusted to include loans sold. NOTE.—Monthly level is plotted for nonborrowed reserves; other

Data: FRB

- data are changes between quarterly averages
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

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 5% percent early in November and to 5½ 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– Dec. 1969	Dec. 1969- June 1970	June 1970- Dec. 1970
Total reserves	0. 2 3. 0	-0.3 1.8	-0.1 4.0	4, 0 5, 6
mand 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 Money stock plus time de-	-16.0	-9.2	4. 2	24.8
posits	2.8	-10.8	27. 2	66. 2

^{1.} Sums of member bank reserves with Federal Reserve Banks (including reserve adjustments) and currency in circulation.

2. Not seasonally adjusted.

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% billion but investment in securities declined \$8½ billion. The loan component of bank credit, which had been very strong in 1969, turned very weak in 1970—excluding the temporary July-August 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.

Source: Federal Reserve Board; Federal Reserve Bank of

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 \$9½ 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

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates] 1

	Dec.	June	Dec.	June
	1968-	1969-	1969–	1970-
	June	Dec.	June	Nov.
	1969	1969	1970	1970
Net saving flows	6. 1	1. 9	5. 8	15. 4
	10. 9	7. 9	6. 1	13. 3
	. 6	-2. 1	. 3	2. 9

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.

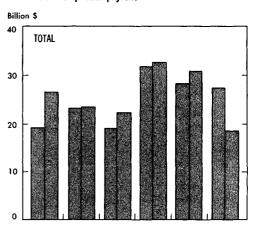
Government actions

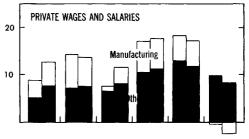
The slack in private incomes was made up to a considerable degree by increases in government payments of various types, including automatic stabilizers such as unemployment compensation as well as increases in pay and social security benefits. Likewise, the slack in taxable income cut into tax receipts.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

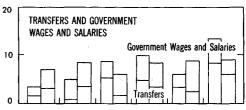
Unemployment insurance benefit payments expanded steadily during the course of last year and by the fourth quarter had reached a record annual rate of almost \$5 billion, more than double the rate a year earlier. The

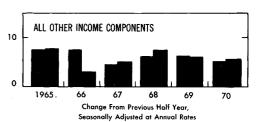
CHART 8

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









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71-1-8

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 \$4½ 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 \$2½ billion (annual rate) in government salaries, compared to a boost of about \$3¼ billion in July 1969. The retroactive payments temporarily swelled the income stream in both April and May, by about \$3¾ 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% 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 2½ 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 \$3½

Table 4.—Personal Income and Tax Payments

[Billions of dollars]

				Second half 1	1970	
	1968	968 1969	1970		First half 1	Second half 1
Personal income	688.7	748. 9	801. 0	764. 3	791. 8	810. 1
Tax payments 2 Federal. State and local. Disposable personal income.	97, 5 79, 3 18, 3 591, 2	117, 3 95, 9 21, 4 631, 6	116, 4 91, 8 24, 6 684, 7	118, 7 96, 3 22, 5 645, 6	117. 3 93. 5 23. 9 674. 5	115, 3 90, 1 25, 3 694, 8

- 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 \$1% 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 \$39½ billion or 6¾ percent from 1969. The gain in disposable income amounted to \$53 billion or about 8½ percent and the saving rate rose from 6.0 percent in 1969 to 7.3 percent in 1970.

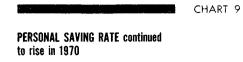
Spending for services continued to expand in line with the steady trend of recent years. The growth of nondurable goods consumption slackened in the middle months of 1970 but picked up again toward yearend, with spending for apparel showing a particularly marked strengthening. In the aggregate, expenditures 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 adverse 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 \$2½ billion or about 4½ percent, while spending for motor vehicles and parts dropped \$3 billion.

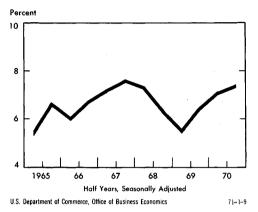
The strike cut deeply into fourth quarter auto sales. Fourth quarter sales of new domestic models were about 5.4 million units at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, down from the rate of about 7% million units maintained in the first three quarters of the year. Quite apart from the strike, 1970 was not 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
I	8. 4 8. 4 8. 9 8. 7 8. 6	1, 0 1, 0 1, 1 1, 1
I	8.7 8.5 8.5 8.2 8.5	1, 0 1, 2 1, 1 1, 2 1, 1
I	7.6 7.9 7.8 5.4 7.1	1, 2 1, 3 1, 2 1, 5 1, 3





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 midsharp 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 relationship-working both through the direct impact on the wealth of stockholders and through an impact on general sentiment.

"minirecession," following the imposition of restraint on demand in 1966, was much larger—from an annual rate of \$20 billion to \$4½ billion in a span of two quarters.

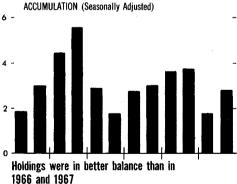
The accumulation rate turned higher again after last year's first quarter, but remained modest. Businessmen had ample reason to concentrate on holding stocks to the bare bones. The business outlook was clouded all year, providing no strong incentive to prepare for a resurgence of demand. Moreover, the 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.

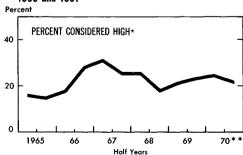
The cutback in accumulation in late 1969 and early 1970 was broadly based. Measured in terms of inventory book

CHART 10

INVENTORY ACCUMULATION by manufacturers slowed in 1970

Billion \$





*Percent of total inventory book 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.

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 carefully—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 \$1½ billion in the first quarter of 1970. The adjustment at the time of the 1967

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Table 6.—Inventory Accumulation, Manufacturing and Trade

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

	1969		197	1970		ange
	III	IV	I	II	1969–III-— 1970–I	1970-I— 1970-II
Total	3.29	3.08	1.23	1.23	-2.06	0.0
Auto group retailers	. 57 . 05 . 53	. 08 . 26 . 38	41 10 . 21	18 12	98 15 32	. 67 08 09
Wholesalers	.11	. 65	. 48	. 30	. 37	18
Transportation equipment manufacturers. Other durables manufacturers. Nondurables manufacturers.	. 41 1. 19 . 44	. 43 1. 02 . 26	07 . 79 . 34	33 . 46 . 59	48 39 10	26 33 . 25

value, accumulation by manufacturing and trade firms dropped from a rate of \$3\% billion in the third quarter of 1969 to \$1\% 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 manufacturers—presumably not a healthy development—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 Septem-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 spending to the changed capital 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.

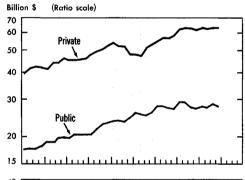
The physical volume of nonresidential fixed investment was modestly smaller in 1970 than in 1969, and was contracting slowly during the year. Dollar outlays were up slightly more than 3 percent for the year, compared with a gain of 12 percent in 1969.

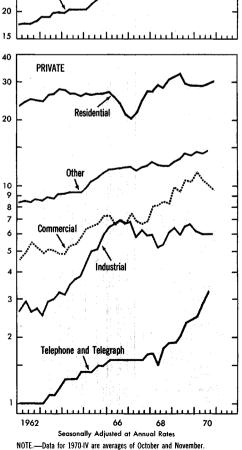
The auto strike cut sharply into business purchases of motor vehicles in the fourth quarter, and investment in producers durables was significantly depressed. Otherwise, investment in producers durables traced a generally stronger path within the year than investment in nonresidential structures, though 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-

CHART II

Construction Outlays





Data: Census

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

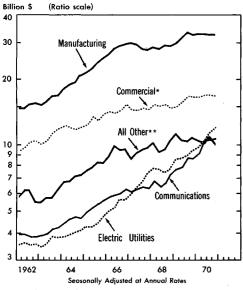
Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis stantial amounts spent for hospitals and educational, religious, and other institutional structures. The "other" grouping plotted on chart 11 includes these categories as well as spending by utilities other than telephone companies—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

CHART 12

Plant and Equipment Expenditures



 $\mbox{{\sc *}Includes}$ trade, services, construction, finance, and insurance.

 $\star\star$ Includes mining, surface and air transportation, and gas utilities.

NOTE.—Data for 1970-IV are expectations reported in November.

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

Data: OBE-SEC

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 \$5½ billion, or 16 percent, during the year ending last spring, residential investment expenditures increased \$3½ billion in the second half of 1970. For the year as a whole, spending was down about \$2½ 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 intend- ed 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 \$9½ 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 \$1½ 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-

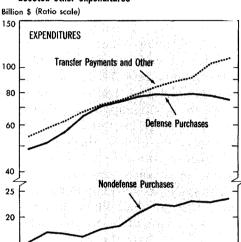
defense purchases was the net result of increases in most civilian agencies which were nearly offset by large declines in spending by CCC (\$2 billion) and NASA (one-half billion dollars).

Other types of Federal expenditure—transfers, grants, interest, and subsidies—increased \$16½ billion, more than

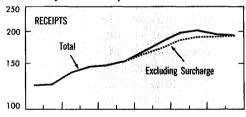
CHART 13

Federal Budget (NIA Basis)

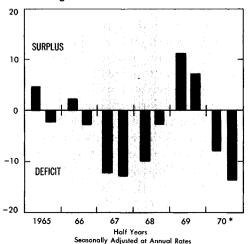
Defense purchases declined in 1970 but increases in pay and social security benefits boosted other expenditures



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



and a large deficit was recorded



*Data for second half are preliminary

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

71-1-13

double the 1969 advance. These items, which are direct transfers of Federal moneys to other sectors, came to \$106½ 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 \$1\% billion), veterans benefits (\$1 billion), food stamps (three-fourths billion dollars), and medicare (one-half billion dollars).

Grants-in-aid to State and local governments rose \$4 billion to \$24½ 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 \$1½ billion), highways (one-half billion dollars), and education (one-half billion dollars).

The increase in net interest paid was \$1½ 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 2½ percent, and the impact of several tax reform measures. Lower tax rates lost \$7½ billion of receipts while income growth generated a rise of only \$2½ 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 \$4½ 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 Capital gains Other	8. 5	10, 9	3. 4
	1. 4	1, 8	-1. 4
	7. 1	9, 1	4. 8
Changes in tax rates	3.3	5. 7	-7.5
	3.3	5. 7	-6.3
	.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% 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 \$2½ billion to total almost \$14 billion.

Employee compensation rose \$7 billion as a result of higher average pay up 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-

Durables manufacturing

Nondurables manufacturing.....

Finance, insurance, real estate.... Services.

Goods producing industries
Service producing industries

Wholesale trade

Federal government______State and local government_____

Defense products industries

Production
Nonproduction
Other durables

Nonproduction.....

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.)

1969

2d half

776

 $\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 30 \end{array}$

11 -13 24

-53 -36 -17 64 23 41

27 --6 33

63 73 214

-22 146

1st half

1, 416

9 104

214

-26

 $\frac{-5}{240}$

66

2d half

1, 116

2 69

92 69 23

44 81 268

 $\frac{-1}{187}$

1970

1st half

339

 $-{}^{2}_{45}$

-122

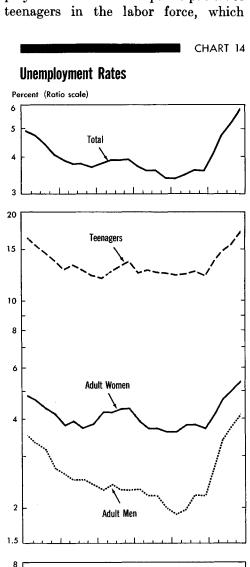
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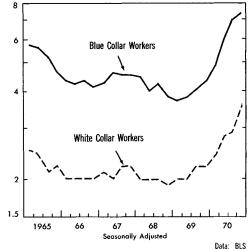
-251 0

33 72 214

8 248

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





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

2d half -638 -113-627 ² -148 -4508 27 88 $-92 \\ 252$

Computed from half-year averages.

Breakdown into defense products industries and other durables is calculated with averages for January-May and July-November.

Table 9.—Change in the Number of Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1 [Thousands of persons, seasonally adjusted]

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Transportation and utilities

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Memorandum:

Table 10.—Change in Population and Labor Force

[Thousands of persons, seasonally adjusted]

	1968	19	69	19	70
	2d half	1st half	2d half	1st half	2d half
Adult men:					
Population Armed forces Civilian population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	186	428 -10 438 289 335 -46	441 50 491 315 193 122	415 -193 608 537 136 401	436 154 596 346 137 477
Participation rate (percent)	83. 0 2. 1	82. 9 2. 0	82. 7 2. 2	82. 8 3. 0	82. 8 4. (
Boys 1€-19:					
Population Armed forces. Civilian population. Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	61 153 214 70 79 9	78 55 133 153 137 16	68 56 12 35 18	102 -28 130 136 29 107	108 -48 153 -9 -102 93
Participation rate (percent) Unemployment rate (percent)	54. 6 11. 3	55. 8 11. 2	56. 2 11. 6	57. 1 13. 8	55. 7 16. 2
Adult women:					
Civilian population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	548 360 389 —29	543 695 668 27	584 541 505 36	532 414 222 192	542 375 118 257
Participation rate (percent) Unemployment rate (percent)	41. 7 3. 7	42. 4 3. 7	42. 9 3. 7	43. 2 4. 4	43. 4 5. 2
Girls 16-19:					
Civilian population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	60 -95 -87 -8	80 135 131 4	84 142 130 12	107 112 47 65	108 51 110 59
Participation rate (percent)	41. 0 14. 0	42. 5 13. 5	44. 0 13. 3	44. 8 14. 8	43. 5 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 Profits

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 6½ 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 21/4 percent at an annual rate in the two quarters, down dramatically from the rate of more than 7½ 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 vear. 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 \$11½ billion in the year ending with last year's second quarter

and then rose \$2½ billion in the third. Profits after tax also rose somewhat in the third quarter and cash flow-retained earnings and capital consumption allowances—rose \$2\% billion. This was the largest increase in internally generated funds since the end of 1967, and nearly matched the \$2% 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 corporations-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 Nonfinancial Corporations

[Dollars, seasonally adjusted]

	Price	Labor cost	Non- labor cost ¹	Profit
1968: I	1, 123	0. 720	0. 237	0, 166
II	1, 129	. 720	. 237	. 172
III	1, 135	. 726	. 238	. 171
IV	1, 145	. 737	. 239	. 169
1969: I	1. 154	. 745	. 243	. 166
III	1. 165	. 755	. 246	. 164
III	1. 177	. 767	. 249	. 161
IV	1. 188	. 783	. 255	. 150
1970: I	1. 201	. 799	. 263	. 139
III	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

NOTE.—Values are calculated by dividing current dollar corporate product (total and its components) by real corpo-

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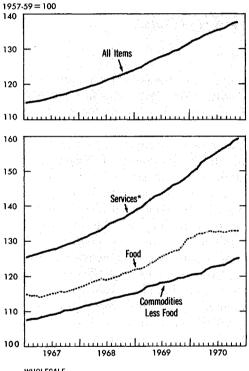
in nonlabor costs per unit are heavily affected by changes in the volume of output.

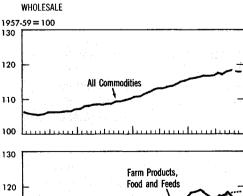
Prices

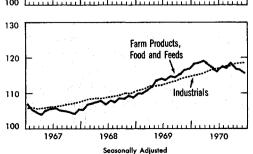
CONSUMER

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

CHART 15 Price Indexes







* Not Seasonally Adjusted

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

Data: BLS

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% 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 vear 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%-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 71/4 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 111/2 percent as compared with a 1969 rise of 7% percent.

The 2\%-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 6% 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 3% 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 4½ percent as compared with 3¾ in 1969. On the other hand, the advance in metals and mineral prices slowed to 4 percent—less than half the 1969 advance—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 \$4½ 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-to-year 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 \$9½ 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 \$1½ 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 \$5½ 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.

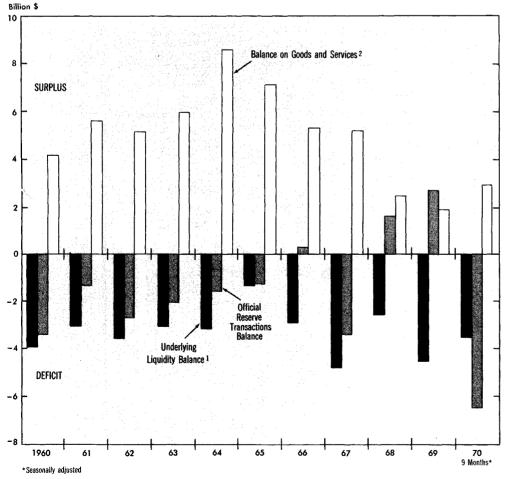
Imports rose about \$4 billion in 1970, compared with \$2.9 billion in 1969, partly reflecting the absence of various strikes that distorted imports in the two preceding years. After adjustment for such strikes, imports grew slightly less in 1970 than in 1969. Nevertheless, the increase in imports was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

pected in view of the slowdown in the U.S. economy. The worldwide rise in prices of internationally traded goods—partly 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.

CHART 16

U.S. Balance of Payments



- 1. Liquidity balance excluding allocation of SDR, special financial transactions, and "abnormal" errors and ommissions (in 1969 and 1970).
- 2. Excluding transfers under military grants.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Capital flows

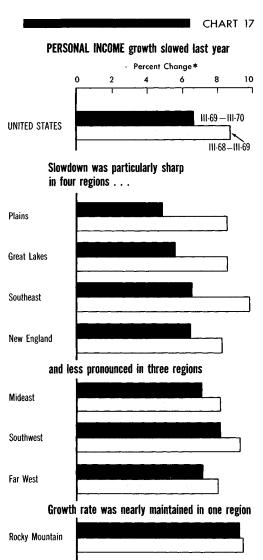
Private capital flows, on balance, probably moved adversely in 1970. For the first 9 months, there was a net deterioration of \$0.7 billion in recorded private U.S. and foreign capital transactions (other than changes in liquid liabilities and special financial transactions), compared with the corresponding 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.

Regional 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 Mountain, Mideast, and Great Lakes regions, and quite small in the Southeast, Far West, and New England regions.

The top ranking increases in the



* Seasonally Adjusted

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 activity to 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 6½ percent nationally, while consumer prices (as measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures) rose nationally by 4½ 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

Selected Components							
	Percent	change	Change				
	III- 1968— III- 1969	III- 1969 III- 1970	(per- centage points)				
United States:							
Total personal income Total excluding manufacturing	8.7	6.6	-2.1				
wages Total excluding farm income Total excluding manufacturing	8. 8 8. 7	8. 4 6. 8	4 -1.9				
and farm income	8. 8 8. 7	8. 7 5. 3	1 -3.4				
Plains: Total personal income Total excluding manufacturing	8, 6	4.9	-3.7				
Total excluding farm income	8. 8 8. 3	5, 8 6, 4	-3.0 -1.9				
Total excluding manufacturing and farm income Total excluding transfers	8. 4 8. 7	7. 8 3. 4	6 -5.3				
Great Lakes: Total personal income	8.6	5, 6	-3.0				
Total excluding manufacturing wages	8.5	8. 2	i				
Total excluding farm income Total excluding manufacturing	8.8	5, 6	-3.2				
and farm income Total excluding transfers	8. 8 8. 7	8.3 4.3	5 -4. 4				
Southeast: Total personal income	9. 9	6. 5	-3.4				
Total excluding manufacturing wages Total excluding farm income	9. 8 9. 6	7. 6 6. 8	-2.2 -2.8				
Total excluding manufacturing and farm income	9. 5	j	i				
Total excluding transfers	9. 9	8. 1 5. 2	-1.4 -4.7				
New England: Total personal income Total excluding manufacturing	8. 2	6. 4	~1.8				
wages Total excluding farm income	8. 8 8. 2	9. 1 6. 4	-1.8				
and farm income	8. 8	9. 1 5. 0	-3. 0				
Total excluding transfers	8. 0	5, 0	-3.0				
Mideast: Total personal income Total excluding manufacturing	8. 2	7. 1	~1.1				
wages Total excluding farm income	8. 4 8. 2	8. 6 7. 1	-1.1				
and farm income	8.4	8. 6	-2.3				
Total excluding transfers Southwest:	8.1	5. 8	-2.3				
Total personal income	9. 3	8. 2	-1.1				
wages Total excluding farm income	8. 8 9. 8	9. 5 8. 1	-1.7				
Total excluding manufacturing and farm income	9. 4 9. 3	9. 4 7. 3	-2.0				
Far West:	ا ، ،	7, 1	9				
Total personal income Total excluding manufacturing wages	8. 0 8. 3	9.4	1, 1				
Total excluding farm income Total excluding manufacturing	8. 4	7.3	-1, 1				
and farm income Total excluding transfers	8. 7 7. 7	9. 7 5. 5	-2.2				
Rocky Mountain: Total personal income	9. 5	9. 3	2				
Total excluding manufacturing wages	9. 4	9. 9	. 5				
Total excluding farm income Total excluding manufacturing	9. 2	8.8	4				
and farm income	9. 0 9. 6	9. 4 8. 4	$-1.\frac{4}{2}$				

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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]

	1969				1970			Percent change	
State and region	I	II	III	IV	I	ÌII	III	III-1968- III-1969	III-1969— III-1970
United States	721,552	736,852	753,503	766,006	778,447	797,082	803,263	8.7	6.0
New England	45,729	46,754	47,564	47,642	49,530	50,506	50,619	8.2	6.4
Maine	2, 903 2, 424 1, 374 22, 212 3, 414 13, 402	2, 969 2, 457 1, 404 22, 784 3, 507 13, 633	3, 002 2, 504 1, 442 23, 177 3, 521 13, 918	3, 073 2, 570 1, 483 22, 716 3, 618 14, 182	3, 175 2, 608 1, 529 23, 953 3, 626 14, 639	3, 240 2, 654 1, 545 24, 755 3, 749 14, 563	3, 211 2, 681 1, 572 24, 782 3, 693 14, 680	7. 8 7. 9 8. 7 8. 9 7. 3 7. 3	7. 0 7. 1 9. 0 6. 9 4. 9 5. 8
Mideast	170,551	174,297	178,013	181,936	184,666	188,997	190,615	8.2	7.1
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland District of Columbia	78, 959 29, 103 42, 071 2, 144 14, 620 3, 654	80, 599 29, 962 42, 711 2, 166 15, 160 3, 699	82, 231 30, 596 43, 551 2, 239 15, 591 3, 805	83, 746 31, 587 44, 396 2, 321 15, 972 3, 914	85, 549 31, 738 45, 166 2, 274 15, 983 3, 956	87, 278 32, 513 45, 846 2, 346 16, 837 4, 177	88, 102 32, 775 46, 217 2, 346 16, 960 4, 215	8. 2 8. 0 8. 1 7. 6 9. 4 6. 0	7. 1 7. 1 6. 1 4. 8 8. 8
Great Lakes	152,749	155,080	158,093	161,032	162,819	165,391	166,893	8.6	5.0
Michigan. Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Wisconsin.	33, 992 39, 088 18, 337 46, 369 14, 963	34, 623 39, 753 18, 652 46, 857 15, 195	35, 387 40, 515 19, 048 47, 580 15, 563	36, 037 41, 224 19, 436 48, 554 15, 781	35, 372 42, 093 19, 391 49, 836 16, 127	36, 629 42, 607 19, 710 50, 057 16, 388	36, 253 43, 104 19, 876 50, 963 16, 697	8. 7 8. 8 9. 5 8. 2 8. 2	2. 4 6. 4 4. 3 7. 1 7. 3
Plains	54,780	55,381	57,428	58,710	59,749	59,384	60,250	8.6	4.9
Minnesota_ lowa_ Missouri North Dakota_ South Dakota_ Nebraska_ Kansas_	13, 111 9, 444 15, 764 1, 766 1, 974 5, 010 7, 711	13, 118 9, 760 15, 736 1, 836 1, 925 5, 182 7, 824	13, 584 10, 199 16, 356 1, 881 1, 963 5, 174 8, 271	13, 979 10, 076 16, 483 1, 926 2, 116 5, 553 8, 577	14, 179 10, 283 17, 024 1, 942 2, 206 5, 584 8, 531	14, 109 10, 402 16, 922 1, 855 2, 087 5, 651 8, 358	14, 297 10, 706 17, 150 1, 841 2, 016 5, 514 8, 726	8. 8 8. 3 7. 5 15. 8 5. 9 12. 7 7. 7	5. 2 5. 0 4. 9 -2. 1 2. 7 6. 6
Southeast	124,908	127,672	131,158	132,221	134,366	138,993	139,643	9.9	6.8
Virginia West Virginia Kentucky Tennessee North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Arkansas	14, 809 4, 576 8, 956 10, 889 14, 563 6, 786 13, 772 21, 367 8, 887 5, 291 10, 142 4, 870	15, 261 4, 718 9, 134 11, 114 14, 933 6, 950 14, 107 21, 958 9, 000 5, 244 10, 285 4, 968	15, 806 4, 763 9, 340 11, 273 15, 428 7, 151 14, 402 22, 962 9, 227 5, 219 10, 562 5, 025	15, 888 4, 884 9, 378 11, 480 15, 196 7, 184 14, 731 23, 296 9, 350 5, 182 10, 664 4, 988	16, 103 4, 915 9, 460 11, 733 15, 838 7, 361 14, 710 23, 225 9, 675 5, 465 10, 838 5, 043	16, 840 5, 040 9, 911 12, 050 16, 300 7, 592 15, 215 24, 174 9, 757 5, 745 11, 053 5, 316	16, 795 5, 099 9, 992 12, 044 16, 430 7, 498 15, 172 24, 710 9, 814 5, 608 11, 214 5, 267	9.7 6.4 8.7 8.1 11.0 10.5 11.5 13.4 9.7 6.7 6.6	6.3 7.0 6.8 6.5 4.3 7.6 4.7 7.5 4.8
South west		52,337	53,876	54,401	55,421	57,539	58,310	9.3	8.2
Oklahoma Texas New Mexico Arizona	7, 413 35, 163 2, 855 5, 440	7, 701 36, 225 2, 817 5, 594	8, 082 36, 997 2, 936 5, 861	8, 104 37, 448 2, 910 5, 939	8, 226 38, 164 3, 047 5, 984	8, 305 39, 756 3, 133 6, 345	8, 618 40, 027 3, 234 6, 431	8. 8 8. 9 8. 8 12. 9	6. 6 8. 2 10. 2 9. 7
Rocky Mountain	15,607	15,985	16,168	16,507	16,707	17,485	17,667	9.5	9.8
Montana	2, 102 2, 047 1, 036 7, 389 3, 033	2, 085 2, 150 1, 067 7, 585 3, 098	2, 224 2, 123 1, 075 7, 590 3, 156	2, 278 2, 162 1, 113 7, 714 3, 240	2, 251 2, 173 1, 163 7, 845 3, 275	2, 297 2, 282 1, 133 8, 373 3, 400	2, 359 2, 288 1, 114 8, 448 3, 458	11. 3 11. 6 6. 4 9. 8 7. 4	6. 1 7. 8 3. 6 11. 3 9. 6
Far West	102,249	105,141	106,828	108,976	110,563	113,971	114,420	8.0	7.1
Washington Oregon Nevada California	12, 666 6, 974 1, 896 80, 713	13, 050 7, 194 1, 995 82, 902	13, 206 7, 392 2, 084 84, 146	13, 448 7, 484 2, 174 85, 870	13, 524 7, 521 2, 144 87, 374	13, 771 7, 709 2, 233 90, 258	13, 798 7, 886 2, 278 90, 458	8. 0 9. 8 14. 9 7. 7	4. 5 6. 7 9. 3 7. 5
Alaska Hawaii	1, 199 2, 909	1, 241 2, 964	1, 262 3, 113	1, 329 3, 252	1, 372 3, 25 4	1, 425 3, 391	1, 394 3, 452	12. 1 11. 2	10. 4 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 stationed abroad.

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

Nationally, the personal income gain slowed by two percentage points. Manufacturing wage payments rose 8½ 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 7½ 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

ABLE 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.

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

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

^{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 Input-Output Structure of the U.S. Economy: 1963; 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.

^{2.} Table 1.—Interindustry Transactions, 1963, SURVEY, November 1969, p. 30.

^{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

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 sectors—

Digitize—to the extent that such sales pass through trade channels. This margin is usually the largest part of the value of used http://fraser.sticoussed.org/

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

	Industry number and title	Related SIC codes (1957 edition)	Industry number and title	Related SIC codes (1957 edition)
Ag	ricultural, forestry & fisheries: Livestock & livestock products	013. pt. 014. 0193.	49 General industrial machinery &	356
	Other agricultural products	pt. 02, pt. 0729 011, 012, pt. 014, 0192, 0199, pt.	equipment. 50 Machine shop products 51 Office, computing & accounting	359 357
3	Forestry & fishery products	02 074, 081, 082, 084, 086, 091	machines. 52 Service industry machines. 53 Electric transmission & distribution	358 361, 362
4	Agricultural, forestry & fisheries services.	071, 0723, 073 pt. 0729, 085, 098	equipment, & electrical industrial apparatus. 54 Household appliances	363
Mi 5	ining: Iron & ferroalloy ores mining		55 Electric lighting & wiring equipment.	364
6 7	Nonferrous metal ores mining	1011, 106 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109	56 Radio, television, & communication equipment.	365, 366
8	Coal mining	141, 142, 144, 145,	57 Electronic components & accessories. 58 Miscellaneous electrical machinery, equipment, & supplies.	367 369
10	Chemical & fertilizer mineral mining.	148, 149 147	59 Motor vehicles & equipment 60 Aircraft & parts 61 Other transportation equipment 61	371 372 373, 374, 375, 379
	nstruction: New construction	138, pt. 15, pt. 16,	62 Professional, scientific, & controlling instruments & supplies.	381, 382, 384, 387
	Maintenance & repair construction	pt. 17, pt. 6561 pt. 138, pt. 15, pt. 16, pt. 17	63 Optical, ophthalmic, & photographic equipment & supplies. 64 Miscellaneous manufacturing	383, 385, 386 39 (exc. 3992)
Ma 13	anufacturing: Ordnance & accessories	19	Transportation, communication, electric,	,
14	Food & kindred products	20	gas, & sanitary services:	40 41 40 44 47
16	Tobacco manufactures. Broad & narrow fabrics, yarn & thread mills.	21 221, 222, 223, 224, 226, 228	65 Transportation & warehousing 66 Communications, except radio &	40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47 481, 482, 489
17	Miscellaneous textile goods & floor coverings. Apparel	227, 229	television broadcasting. 67 Radio & T.V. broadcasting.	483
19	Miscellaneous fabricated textile	225, 23 (exc. 239), 3992 239	68 Electric, gas, water, & sanitary services.	49
20	products. Lumber & wood products, except containers.	24 (exc. 244)	Wholesale & retail trade: 69 Wholesale & retail trade	50 (exc. manu- facturers sales
21 22	Wooden containers Household furniture	244 251		offices), 52, 53 54, 55, 56, 57, 50
23	Other furniture & fixtures	25 (exc. 251) 26 (exc. 265)	Finance insurance & real estate: 70 Finance & insurance	59, 7396 60, 61, 62, 63, 64
25 26	Paperboard containers & boxes Printing & publishing Chemicals & selected chemical	265 27	71 Real estate & rental	67 65 (exc. pt. 6561
27	products.	281 (exc. alumina pt. of 2819), 286, 287, 289	Services:	66
28 29	Plastics & synthetic materials Drugs, cleaning, & toilet prepara- tions.	282 283, 284	72 Hotels & lodging places; personal & repair services, except automobile repair.	70, 72, 76 (exc. 7694 & pt. 7699)
30 31	Paints & allied products Petroleum refining & related in- dustries.	285 29	73 Business services	73 (exc. 7396) 7694, pt. 7699, 81, 89 (exc.
	Rubber & miscellaneous plastics products.	30	Research and development:	8921)
	Leather tanning & industrial leather products. Footwear & other leather products	311, 312 31 (exc. 311, 312)	74 Eliminated as a separate industry in the 1963 study. Research and de- velopment performed for sale is dis-	
35 36	Glass & glass products	321, 322, 323 324, 325, 326, 327,	tributed to the purchaser by each of the industries performing the	
37	Primary iron & steel manufacturing.	328, 329 331, 332, 3391, 3399	research and development. 75 Automobile repair & services	75 78, 79
38	Primary nonferrous metals manufacturing.	2819 (alumina only), 333, 334	77 Medical, educational services, & nonprofit organizations.	0722, 80, 82, 84, 86, 8921
3 9 4 0	Metal containers. Heating, plumbing & fabricated structural metal products.	335, 336, 3392 3411, 3491 343, 344	Government enterprises: 78 Federal Government enterprises	
	screw machine products, bolts, nuts, etc., & metal stampings.	345, 346	79 State & local government enterprises. Imports:	
42 43	Other fabricated metal products Engines & turbines	342, 347, 348, 349 (exc. 3491) 351	80 Gross imports of goods & services Dummy industries:	
44	Farm machinery & equipment Construction, mining, oil field ma-	352 3531, 3532, 3533	81 Business travel, entertainment, & gifts.	
46	chinery & equipment. Materials handling machinery & equipment.	3534, 3535, 3536, 3537	82 Office supplies	
47	Metalworking machinery & equip-	354	Special industries:	
48	ment. Special industry machinery & equipment.	355	84 Government industry	

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
[Millions of dollars]

							[Milli	ons of do	llars]								
		Alloc	ations to	PCE				Alloca	ations to	PCE				Alloc	ations to	PCE	
Producing industry number ¹	Pro- ducers' prices	Trans- porta- tion (indus- try 65)	Trade (indus- try 69)	Insur- ance (indus- try 70)	Pur- chasers' prices	Producing industry number ¹	Pro- ducers' prices	Trans- porta- tion (indus- try 65)	Trade (indus- try 69)	Insur- ance (indus- try 70)	Pur- chasers' prices	Producing industry number ¹	Pro- ducers' prices	Transportation (industry 65)	Trade (indus- try 69)	Insur- ance (indus- try 70)	Pur- chasers' prices
I-1. Food purcl	ased for	off-prem	ise consı	ımption ((n.d.c.)	II-3b. Men's a		' clothin wear (n.d		ccessori	es except	IV-3.	Rental v	alue of f	rmhouse	es (s.)	
Total	45,458 1,208 1,764	1,666 64 445	18,748 259 1,721	4 0 0	65,877 1,531 3,929	Total 16	5,077 11 4,718		3,290 13 2,907	1 0 0	8,422 24 7,663	Total 71	2,161 2,161	0	0	0	2,161 2, 161
3 10 14 27 65	329 2 40, 974 10 25	930 1 0	139 (*) 15, 364 9	0 0	511 3 57, 268 19 25	19	180 176 ———————————————————————————————————	13	130 222 16	0 0 1	313 412 5		IV-4. O	ther hou	sing (s.)		
78 80	1, 141	184	1, 257	0 4	2, 586	II-4. Standard e	1		1	personne	<u> </u>	Total	1,803 1,803	0	0	0	1,803 1,803
I-2. Puro	hased m	eals and	beverag	es (n.d.c	.)	Total	63 36		0 0	0 0	64 36	V-1. Furniture,	inaludin	T mattros	noo and b	- adontina	(d a)
Total 1 2	8,400 160 337 32	253 9 73	11,029 209 573 43	0 0 0	19,682 378 983 77	18. 34.		0	0	0	21	Total	3,049	102	2,196	(*)	5,347
3 14 27 69	7, 467 4 400	169 (*)	10, 197 5 0	0 0	17, 834 10 400	II-5. Cleaning, repair of ga						80 83	3, 007 32 10	97 5 0	1, 996 52 148	(*) 0	5, 100 89 157
I-3. Food furnis			(includi ees (n.d.		ary) and	72	1,763 1,763	0	0	0	1,763 1,763	V-2. Kitcher	n and oth	er house	hold app	d.c.)	
Total	1,200 27	34	116 2	0	1,350 30	II-6. I	aunderii	ng in esta	blishme	nts (s.)		Total	3,057 18	107	1,798 11	(*)	4,962 30
2 3	40 12	9	1 <u>1</u>	0	59 14	Total 72	1,255 1,255	0	0	0	1,255 1,255	38. 40.	3 73	(*)	12 12	0	5 88
27	1, 083 1 37	(*)	(*) 0	0 0	1, 208 1 37	II-2	. Jewelr	y and wa	tches (d.	c.)		52	255 2,609 39 60 0	93 1 3	120 1,535 21 37 59	(*) 0 0 0 0	380 4, 238 61 100 59
I-4. Food pro	oduced a	nd cons	amed on	farms (r	.d.c.)	Total 34	1,093 15	(*)	1,030 12	(*)	2,132 27	83	"	"	59	"	59
Total 1 2 14	954 255 339 359	0 0 0	0 0 0 0		954 255 339 359	62 64 80 83	193 838 84 -38	(*) 7 2 0	161 688 142 28	(*) 0 0	1, 532 228 -10	V-3. China,	1		1	1 .	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	cts (n.d.	<u> </u>	1 000	II-8. Othe	r clothin	g, access	ories, an	d jewelr	y (s.)	Total 20	1,036 23 144	39 1 6	825 14 100	(*)	1,900 37 250
Total	4,946 4,943	44 43	2,504 2,500	(*)	7,494 7,486	Total 72	488 488	0	0	0	488 488	35	177 70 9 242	(*) 5 5	105 57 4 183	0 0	250 287 133 13 431
80	1,010	(*)	4	(*)	8	III-1. Toile	t article	s and p	reparatio	ns (n.d.	c.)	64 80	92 192 88	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\12\end{bmatrix}$	143 169	(*)	143 336 269
	Shoes an	d other fo	ootwear ((n.d.c.)	<u> </u>	Total	2,295	54 (*)	1,480	(*)	3,829	W.A. Oak		la hanna	formulable	-ma (d. n.)	! <u></u>
Total 32348083	2,840 359 2,352 129	42 9 23 11 0	1,909 225 1,543 136 5		4,791 592 3,917 276 5	29	1, 823 3 194 125 130	(*) 3 4 4	1, 131 2 118 126 80	0 0 0 0	2, 996 5 315 255 214	Total	2,765 46	99	2,111 114	1 0	4,977 162
	Shoe c	1	nd repai	<u> </u>		80	19	i	21	(*)	42	17 19 20	940 114 145	28 2 7	764 80 87	0	1,732 196
Total	<u> </u>	0	0	0	255	III-2. Barb	ershops,	beauty p	arlors, a	nd baths	s (s.)	23 26 32	133 27 52 19	17 2 1	134 25 34	0 0	283 53 87
72	255 255	0	0	0	255	Total 72	2,827 2,827	0	0	0	2,827 2,827	34 35 36	48 43	(*)	13 49 36	0 0 0	33 98 81
II-3a. Women's	except i	ildren's lootwear	(n.d.c.)	and ac	cessories 	IV-1, Owner-o	ccupied	nonfarm value(s.)		gs—spac	e rental	40 42 44 47	15 217 10 77	(*) 8 (*) 1	165 4 20	0 0 0	390 15 98
Total 16	10,007 271 7 8,923	102 3 (*) 70	6,122 318 6 5,070	0 0 0	16,232 592 14 14,063	Total 71	37,095 37, 095	0	0	0	37,095 37,095	51	21 88 23 14	(*) 1 (*)	11 77 15 3	0 0	239 283 53 87 33 98 81 23 390 15 98 32 166 39 18 98 277 17
19 24 26 32	39 41 17 15	(*)	29 8 7	0 0	60 71 24 22 758	IV-2. Te (includi	nant-occi ng lodgir	upied nor ng houses	nfarm dv)—space	vellings rent (s.)		54	53 176 12 69	1 8 1	93 4 54	0 0	98 277 17 124
34	428 74 213 21	10 1 15 0	319 48 269 30	0 0 1 0	758 123 498 8	Total 71	14,531 14,334 197	0 0	0 0	0 0	14,531 14,334 197	63 64 80 83	233 151 29	(*) 6 9 0	7 198 54 15	0 0 1 0	124 19 437 215 45

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Millions of dollars]

						,						n	i				
The America		Alloca	ations to	PCE		Producing		Alloca	ations to	PCE		Duodusin -		Alloc	ations to	PCE	,
Producing industry number ¹	Pro- ducers' prices	Trans- porta- tion (indus- try 65)	Trade (indus- try 69)	Insur- ance (indus- try 70)	Pur- chasers' prices	industry number ¹	Pro- ducers' prices	Trans- porta- tion (indus- try 65)	Trade (indus- try 69)	Insur- ance (indus- try 70)	Pur- chasers' prices	Producing industry number ¹	Pro- ducers' prices	Trans- porta- tion (indus- try 65)	Trade (indus- try 69)		Pur- chasers' prices
V-5. Semi	durable	house fu	rnishing	s (n.d.c.))		V-10. I	Domestic	service (g.)		VII-4. Ex	rpense of	handling	life ins	urance (s	3.)
Total 16	1,755 266 11 34	31 (*) (*)	1,438 278 8	(*) 0 0	3,223 547 19 58	Total 86	3,824 3,824	0	0	0 0	3,824 3,824	Total 7080	4,067 4,023 44	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,067 4,023 44
19 26	1, 216 6 12	(*)	23 927 6 4	0	2, 163 12 17	V-11.	Other h	ousehold	operatio	n (s.)			VII-5. Le	gal servi	ces (s.)	1	1
28	8 11 1 24		5 6 (*) 14	0 0	13 17 2 38	Total 6570	2,374 408 216 862	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2,374 408 216 862	Total 73	2,308 2,308	0	0	0	2,308 2,308
64 80 83	132 35 0	3 2 0	120 40 6	(*) 0 0	255 77 6	73 78	62 827	0	0	0	62 827	VII-6. 1	Funeral a	nd buria	l expense	es (s.)	
V-6. Cleaning and						VI-1. Dru	g prepara	tions an	d sundri	s (n.d.c.)	Total 36	1,635 59 288	4 4 0	29 29 0	0 0	1,669 93
household	3,143	and pap	1,578	· }		Total 24	2,267 142	68	2,347 64	0 0 0	4,682 210 1	71	1, 288	ő	0	0	288 1, 288
9 17	15 34 9	1 !	30	(*) 0 0	4,869 16 63 10	29 32 54	1, 982 48	(*) 61 1	2, 136 32 7	0 0	4, 179 80 14	VII-	7. Other	personal	business	s (s.)	1
19	828 74 4 217	(*) 24 2 (*) 20	410	0 0 0	1, 262 116 8 370	55	2 86	(*)	107	0	3 195	Total 66	1,178 18 302 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,178 18 302 6
29 30 32	1,600 23 3	94 1 (*)	763 19 2	0	2, 457 43 5	VI-2. Ophthalmi	c product	s and or	thopedic	appliance	es (d.c.)	77 78	796 55	ŏ	0	0	796 55
36	44 41 6	(*) 1 (*)	18 11 2	0	62 53 8	Total 3558	283 3 5	(*) (*)	700 2 3	0	986 5 8	VIII-la. New c	ars and	net purch	ases of u	sed cars	² (d.c.)
55	154 36 45 13	1 1 1 1	93 23 15 15	(*)	248 60 61 28	6263	53 222	3	65 629	0	119 854	Total 59 61	16,166 15,341 602	419 377 9	5,726 3,409 151	2 0 0	22,313 19,127 762
V-7. Stati	onery an	d writing	g supplie	s (n.d.c.)				. Physic	·····	Т		80	378 -156	33	246 1, 919	0	660 1, 764
Total	705	17	537	(*)	1,259	Total 77	6,397 6,397	0	0	0	6,397 6,397	VIII-1b. Tir	es, tube	s, accesso	ries, and	l parts (d.c.)
24	220 355 51	7 6 2	141 302 34	0 0 0	368 663 87		VI-4.	Dentists	s (s).			Total 1719.	1,805 15 37	(*) (*)	1,154 13 19	0 0 0	3,010 28 56
32	(*) 71 2	(*) (*) (*)	(*) 53 2	(*)	12 1 125 3	Total 77	2,253 2,253	0	0	0	2,253 2,253	27 29 32 36	84 23 1, 200	8 1 31	40 16 709 (*)	0 0	132 40 1, 941
	V-8a.	Electrici	ty (s.)			VI-5.	Other pr	ofessions	al services	s (s.)		42 50 52	10 2 59		6 2	0	16 4 88
Total 68	6,057 6,057	0	0	0	6,057 6,057	Total 77	1,584 1,584	0	0	0	1,584 1,584	55. 56. 57. 58.	31 107 (*) 231	(*) 3 0 4	18 49 (*) 158	0 0 0	49 159 (*) 393
		V-8b. G	as (s.)			VI-6. Privately				1		59	39 1 -35	(*) 1 0	39 1 57	0 0 0	79 1 22
Total 68	3,799 3,799	0	0	0	3,799 3,799	77	7,216 7,216	0 0	urance (s	0	7,216 7,216	VIII-1c. Automo	bile rep	air, grea e, and rea	sing, wantal (s.)	ashing,	parking,
V-8c. Wa	ter and o	ther san	itary serv	vices (s.)		Total		0	0	0	1 854	Total	6,693 6,693	0	0	0	6,693 6,693
Total 65 68 79	1,772 16 1,471 285	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1,772 16 1,471 285	70VII-1. Brokerag	1,654 1,654 e charge	0	0	0	1,654 1,654 ————————————————————————————————————			oline and			
V-80	d. Other	fuel and	ice (n.d	.c.)		Total	1,610	0	0	0	1,610	Total	6,177 6,177	587 587	6,938 6,936	0	13, 701 13, 699
Total	2,384	222	1,469	0	4,074	70	1, 610	0	0	0	1, 610	83	0	0		0	2
7 14 20	165 38 62	79 1 5	135 7 5	0	378 46 72	VII-2. Bank ser		rges, tr sit box re		ces, and	d safe-	VIII-1e. Brid	<u> </u>				··
27	2, 056 8 31	135 (*) 0	1, 303 4 0	0 0 0 0	3, 494 13 31	Total 70	1,090 1,090	0 0	0	0	1,090 1,090	Total 6579	354 1 353	0 0	0 0	0	354 1 353
V-9.	Telepho	ne and to	elegraph	(s.)		VII-3. Services f media			ment by			VIII-1f. Auto	mobile	nsurance paid (s.		ıms less	claims
Total 66	5,524 5,524	0	0	0	5,524 5,524	Total	6,229 6, 229	0	0	0	6,229 6,229	Total 70	2,047 2,047	0	0	0	2,047 2,047

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

[Millions of dollars]

Total 150 0 0 0 25								[MIII	ions of de	onarsj								
Prop. Trace Prop. Trace Prop. Trace Prop. Prop			Alloc	ations to	PCE				Alloc	ations to	PCE				Alloca	ations to	PCE	
Total 1,116 0 0 0 1,215 1,116 2 2 2,26 1,116 2 2 2,26 1,116 2 2 2,26 1,116 2 2 2,26 2,26 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2 2,26 2,	industry	ducers'	porta- tion (indus-	(indus-	ance (indus-	chasers'	industry	ducers'	porta- tion (indus-	(indus-	ance (indus-	chasers'	industry	ducers'	porta- tion (indus-	(indus-	ance (indus-	chasers'
	VIII-2a. St	reet and e	electric ra	ilway an	d local b	us (s.)						ıt,	1	X-12. Ot	her recre	ation (s.)	
Total	Total 65	1, 315	0	0	0	1,315 1,315	13 19 32 34	76 63 7 24	(*) (*)	58 27 4 16	0 0 0	134 91 11 41	01	113 429 295 793 237	0 0 0	33 0 0 0	0 0 0	148 429 295 793 237
VIII-2c. Railway (commutation) (x)	Total						43 60	125 49 366	(*)	20 4	0	147 53		<u> </u>		l	!	9
No. 130		VIII-2c.	Railway	(commut	ation) (s.))	64 72	369 5	7 0	312	0	687 5		2,047				2,047
No. National No. National No. National No. National No. National No. National No. No. National No.	Total	130	1 0	0		130				41	0			<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
Total 284 0 0 0 0 264 265 264 266	65			ŏ										<u> </u>	·		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total 264 0 0 0 0 264 66. 176	VIII-3a. Rai				ion) and	sleeping		2,384		1,243	(*)	3,692					0	1,673 1,673
Total 294 0 0 0 294 0 0 0 295 0 0 0 0 295 0 0 0 0 992 0 0 0 0 5382 0 0 0 0 5382 0 0 0 0 0 5382 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Total	264	0	0	0	264	56	176	59 1	94	0	3, 006 271	X-3. Othe	r private	educatio	n and re	search (s	.)
Total 290 0 0 0 29	65	264	0	Ó	0		80	174	(*)	104 4	(*)	282 8						992 992
Total 904 0 0 0 904 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		VIII-	3b. Inter	city bus	(s.)		IX	 -6. Radi	o and TV	repair (s.)	!	XI. Re	ligious a	nd welfa	re activit	ies (s.)	<u>'</u>
Total 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 924 0 0 0 0 444 0 0 0 0	Total 65				0						0							5,332 5,332
Total		VIII-	Bc. Airlin	ne (s.)				l	and not	ted plant	s (n.d.c.	<u> </u>	XII-1. F	ı oreign tra	vel by U	l.S. resid	lents (s.)	<u> </u>
VIII-3d. Other intercity transportation (a)	Total 65					924 92 4	Total	403	39	549	0	991	65	436	0	0	0	2,840 436
Total	VIII-3d.	Other int	ercity tra	nsportati	ion (s.)		04							<u> </u>			Ĺ	<u> </u>
Total 986 12 415 (*) 1,413 (*) 848 12 415 (*) 1,413 (*) 848 888 0 0 0 0 427 (*) 1,774 36 685 0 2,468 883 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Total	44	0	0	0	44	IX-8a. Adr	nission t	o motion	picture t	heaters	(8.)						ersonnel
IX-8b. Admissions to legitimate theaters and opera and contents in the united States by foreigners of nonprofit institutions (except athletics)	65	- 44	1	0	0													971 971
Total 986 12 415 (*) 1,413 868 8 373 0 1 316 885 0 1,316 885 0 0 0 1 31 (*) 1 842 7 0 0 0 0 427 888		1X-1, B00	ks and n	naps (d.c	·.)		entertainments						XII-3. Expendit	ures in		ted Stat	es by fo	reigners
Total 1,747 36 685 0 2,488 26 1,770 36 682 0 2,488 26 361 0 0 0 361 361 361 0 0 0 361 361 361 361 361 0 0 0 361 36	Total 268083	936 50	8	373 29	(*)	1, 316 84	Total						0.5			0	0	1, 250 1, 250
Total 1,747 36 685 0 2,468 83	IX-2. Magazir	nes, news	napers, s	nd sheet	music (r	.d.c.)	IX-8c. Ac	(Imission	s to speci	ator spor	ts (s.)	<u> </u>	XII-4. Personal	remittan	ces in k	ind to f	oreigners	(n.d.c.)
80	Total	1,747	36	685	0	2,468	Total	364	(*)	1 1	0 0	4		-132 -132				132 132
Total 1,694 47 1,372 (*) 3,113 3,113 105 1 89 0 195 177 118 175 189 118 175 189 118 189 189 118 189 118 189 189 118 189	80 83	. 5	(*)	3	0	8		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				Total p	ersonal c	onsumpt	ion expe	nditures	
Total	IX-3. Nondu	rable toys	and spo	rt suppli	es (n.d.c.)		IX-9. Clubs and	fraternal	organiza	tions exc	ept insur	ance (s.)	Total	290,743	4,395	80,391	11	375,540
03	Total	1.694	47	1.372	(*)	3 113			0	0 .	0		1	Durable o	ommodi	ties (d.c	.)	<u>' </u>
26.	03 13 17	105 5	6	23 89 3	0 0	74 195 8	IX-10. Cor	nmercial	particips	int amus	ements ((s.)	Total	33,937	942	18,027	5	52, 911
2 (*) (*) (*) 0 2 2 55. 59 1 36 0 96 0 26 1 1 184 0 411	04	43	(*)	39	0	85 5	65	106	0	0	0	106	Non	ndurable	commod	lities (n.	d.c.)	1
58. 1b (*) 9 0 26 83. 226 1 184 0 411 64. 1,070 28 859 0 1,957 Total 694 0 0 694 Services (s.)	53 55	. 59	1	(*)	0	2 96	I	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1 2, 200	Total	102,162	3,445	62,299	6	167,912
		226 1,070	28	184 859	0	26 411		694	i	0	Ī	694		I		<u> </u>	1	1
(d.a.) Durable compandities	80		7					694	Ó				Total	154,645	7	65		154,717

⁽d.c.) Durable commodities.
(n.d.c.) Nondurable commodities.
(s.) Services.
*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 Digitized for Fact industry, see table A.

^{2.} Imported cars appear as a purchase from the import industry (number 80). In the 1958 input-output data, imported cars were a purchase from the motor vehicle industry (number 59).

Note.—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 Nation'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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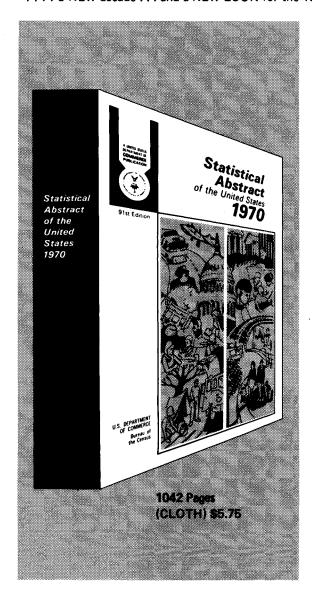
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CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1969 edition of Business Statistics biennial statistical supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (price \$3.00) provides a description of each series, references to sources of earlier figures, and historical data as follows: For all series, monthly or quarterly, 1965 through 1968 (1958-68 for major quarterly series), annually, 1939-68; for selected series, monthly or quarterly, 1947-68 (where available). Series added or significantly revised after the 1969 Business Statistics went to press are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1968 issued too late for inclusion in the 1969 volume appear in the monthly Survey beginning with the September 1969 issue. Also, unless otherwise noted, revised monthly data for periods not shown herein corresponding to revised annual data are available upon request.

The sources of the data are given in the 1969 edition of Business Statistics; they appear in the main descriptive note for each series, and are also listed alphabetically on pages 189-90. Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

Vision otherwise stated in Costnoton below date	1967	1968	1969	1967	-	19	968		Î	19	69			197	70	
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nnual to	tai	IV	I	11	ш	IV	I	11	III	IV	I	п	III	IV pl
		iiidai to					Seas	onally ac	ljusted q	uarterly			ates			

GE	NERA	AL B	USIN	ESS	INDI	CATO	RS—	Quart	terly	Series	3					
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT																
Gross national product, total †bil. \$	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, totaldo	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 \$do Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo	73. 1 30. 5 31. 4	84. 0 37. 2 34. 6	90. 0 40. 3 36. 7	75, 3 31, 1 32, 5	79, 9 34, 9 33, 7	82. 6 36. 0 34. 1	86. 7 39. 1 35. 4	86, 9 38, 8 35, 2	89. 1 39. 8 35. 8	90. 6 40. 0 37. 2	89. 5 40. 2 36. 7	90. 8 41. 1 36. 9	89. 1 37. 7 38. 3	91. 9 39. 4 38. 9	91. 2 39. 2 38. 1	85. 4 32. 8 38. 5
Nondurable goods, total Q	215. 0 42. 3 108. 5 17. 6	230, 2 46, 1 115, 1 19, 0	245. 8 49. 9 121. 7 21. 1	217. 1 42. 5 109. 5 18. 1	225. 6 44. 8 112. 7 18. 8	227. 6 45. 2 114. 7 18. 6	232, 6 47, 1 116, 1 19, 2	234. 8 47. 2 117. 0 19. 3	239. 2 47. 9 119. 1 20. 3	244, 0 50, 0 120, 8 20, 8	248. 1 50. 7 122. 4 21. 5	252. 0 50. 9 124. 6 21. 7	258. 8 51. 3 128. 8 22. 4	262. 6 51. 8 131. 2 22. 7	265, 8 52, 3 132, 3 23, 0	271. 7 53. 7 134. 5 23. 4
Services, total Q	204. 0 29. 1 71. 8 14. 5	221, 6 31, 2 77, 4 15, 6	241. 6 33. 9 84. 0 16. 7	210, 1 30, 1 73, 7 14, 6	214. 2 30. 4 75. 2 15. 2	218. 9 30. 8 76. 6 15. 3	224, 5 31, 5 77, 9 15, 6	229, 0 32, 1 79, 8 16, 1	233. 5 32. 7 81. 4 16. 2	238. 7 33. 3 83. 0 16. 5	244, 5 34, 5 84, 7 16, 8	249. 8 34. 8 87. 0 17. 1	255. 2 35. 2 89. 0 17. 7	259. 9 35. 9 90. 8 17. 9	265, 1 36, 9 92, 6 18, 2	270. 5 37. 4 95. 0 18. 5
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	116. 6	126, 5	139, 8	123. 0	119.8	127. 3	126, 5	132, 6	136.0	139. 3	143.8	140. 2	133, 2	134. 3	138. 3	137. 5
Fixed investment .do Nonresidential .do Structures .do Producers' durable equipment .do Residential structures .do Nonfarm .do Change in business inventories .do Nonfarm .do	108. 4 83. 3 28. 0 55. 3 25. 1 24. 5 8. 2 7. 5	118, 9 88, 7 29, 6 59, 1 30, 3 29, 7 7, 6 7, 5	131, 4 99, 3 33, 8 65, 5 32, 0 31, 5 8, 5 8, 0	113. 0 84. 1 28. 0 56. 2 28. 8 28. 3 10. 0 8. 5	117. 2 88. 3 29. 8 58. 5 28. 8 28. 3 2. 6 2. 5	117, 0 86, 4 28, 9 57, 5 30, 6 30, 1 10, 4 10, 3	118. 3 88. 3 29. 4 59. 0 29. 9 29. 4 8. 2 8. 1	123. 3 91. 6 30. 3 61. 3 31. 7 31. 1 9. 3 9. 3	128. 7 95. 7 32. 6 63. 1 33. 0 32. 4 7. 4 7. 3	131. 4 97. 5 32. 3 65. 2 33. 9 33. 3 7. 9 7. 6	132. 4 101. 5 35. 2 66. 3 31. 0 30. 4 11. 3 10. 8	133. 0 102. 6 35. 1 67. 5 30. 4 29. 8 7. 2 6. 5	131, 6 102, 6 35, 7 66, 9 29, 1 28, 4 1, 6	131. 2 102. 8 35. 3 67. 5 28. 4 27. 8 3. 1 2. 6	132. 7 103. 6 35. 0 68. 6 29. 2 28. 6 5. 5 5. 0	133. 4 101. 4 34. 6 66. 8 32. 0 31. 4 4. 1 3. 6
Net exports of goods and servicesdo Exportsdo Importsdo	5. 2 46. 2 41. 0	2. 5 50, 6 48. 1	1, 9 55, 5 53, 6	4. 0 46. 8 42. 8	1. 8 47. 7 45. 9	3, 4 50, 7 47, 3	3, 4 53, 2 49, 8	1. 4 50. 9 49. 5	1. 3 47. 8 46. 5	1. 3 57. 2 55. 9	2, 6 58, 3 55, 6	2. 6 58. 8 56. 2	3. 5 61. 1 57. 6	4. 1 62. 8 58. 7	4. 2 62. 8 58. 6	2, 7 62, 6 59, 9
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total_dodododo	180. 1 90. 7 72. 4 89. 4	200, 2 99, 5 78, 0 100, 7	212, 2 101, 3 78, 8 110, 8	186, 5 93, 6 74, 7 92, 9	193. 6 96. 4 76. 3 97. 2	198. 3 98. 9 77. 8 99. 4	202. 1 100. 7 78. 6 101. 4	206, 7 101, 9 79, 2 104, 7	208. 5 100. 9 78. 6 107. 5	209, 9 99, 8 77, 9 110, 1	214, 1 102, 5 79, 8 111, 6	216, 3 102, 1 78, 8 114, 2	219. 6 102. 3 79. 3 117. 4	218. 4 99. 7 76. 8 118. 7	221. 0 98. 6 75. 8 122. 4	223, 2 98, 4 74, 6 124, 8
By major type of product: †	785. 7 390. 7 156. 5 234. 2 316. 5 78. 6	857. 4 422. 9 170. 4 252. 5 347. 1 87. 4	922, 9 451, 6 183, 9 267, 7 377, 6 93, 8	805. 9 395. 0 158. 5 236. 5 328. 4 82. 5	832. 3 411. 6 165. 2 246. 4 334. 7 86. 0	847. 8 417. 8 168. 0 249. 8 343. 1 86. 8	867. 6 429. 0 173. 1 255. 9 352. 2 86. 3	882, 1 433, 3 175, 3 258, 0 358, 4 90, 5	900, 2 440, 9 180, 5 260, 4 364, 8 94, 5	915. 9 448. 8 182. 7 266. 1 372. 3 94. 8	931. 2 454. 9 184. 8 270. 1 383. 0 93. 3	944. 5 461. 7 187. 4 274. 3 390. 3 92. 5	957. 9 465. 5 185. 5 280. 0 400. 1 92. 3	968. 1 471. 8 188. 5 283. 3 405. 8 90. 4	980. 0 474. 2 188. 3 286. 0 413. 2 92. 6	986. 8 470. 4 179. 0 291. 4 422. 2 94. 2
Change in business inventoriesdo Durable goodsdo Nondurable goodsdo	8. 2 4. 7 3. 5	7. 6 5. 7 2. 0	8. 5 6. 4 2. 1	10, 0 6, 1 3, 9	2. 6 2. 5 . 1	10, 4 7, 1 3, 2	8. 2 5. 8 2. 4	9. 3 7. 2 2. 1	7. 4 5. 6 1. 8	7. 9 6. 7 1. 2	11. 3 7. 9 3. 5	7, 2 5, 3 1, 9	1. 6 3 1. 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.1 \\ -1.9 \\ 5.0 \end{array} $	5. 5 5. 2 . 3	4. 1 -4. 5 8. 6
GNP in constant (1958) dollars																
Gross national product, total †bil. \$	675. 2	707. 2	727, 1	683, 6	69 3 , 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, totaldo	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
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Services do	72, 9 190, 2 167, 0	81. 4 196. 5 174. 4	84. 9 201. 2 181. 6	74, 0 190, 3 169, 9	78. 1 195. 5 171. 3	80, 2 194, 9 173, 2	83. 9 197. 9 175. 9	83, 2 197, 6 177, 4	84. 9 199. 7 178. 7	85, 7 200, 9 180, 5	84. 1 201. 9 182. 7	84, 9 202, 4 184, 4	82. 7 205. 6 185. 8	84. 9 206. 6 186. 6	83. 6 208. 2 187. 8	77. 1 211. 2 188. 8
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	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
Fixed investment do. Nonresidential do. Residential structures do. Change in business inventories do.	93. 5 73. 2 20. 4 7. 7	98, 8 75, 5 23, 3 6, 9	104, 1 80, 8 23, 3 7, 2	95. 9 72. 9 23. 0 9. 2	98. 9 76. 1 22. 9 2. 4	97. 6 73. 8 23. 8 9. 5	97. 7 74. 9 22. 8 7. 4	101. 0 77. 1 23. 9 8. 5	103, 6 79, 3 24, 3 6, 1	104. 8 80. 2 24. 7 6. 6	104. 2 81. 9 22. 3 9. 9	103. 9 82. 1 21. 8 6. 1	101. 5 80. 9 20. 7 1. 3	100. 1 80. 2 20. 0 2. 9	99. 6 79. 6 20. 0 4. 6	98. 3 76. 6 21. 7 3. 5
Net exports of goods and servicesdo	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_dodo	140. 2 74. 7 65. 5	148. 3 78. 7 69. 6	147. 8 75. 7 72. 1	142, 2 75, 5 66, 7	146, 4 77, 5 68, 9	148. 5 79. 1 69. 4	148, 3 78, 9 69, 4	150. 0 79. 4 70. 6	149. 5 78. 0 71. 5	147. 9 75. 8 72. 1	147. 3 75. 2 72. 1	146, 6 73, 8 72, 9	145, 0 71, 1 73, 8		140. 6 66. 2 74. 4	

r Revised. r Preliminary. Preliminary annual totals for 1970 for components shown in this column appear on pp. 9-12 of this issue of the SURVEY. † Revised series. Estimates Digitional income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1967 (see

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

1967 1968 1969 1968 1969 1970 1971 Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Annual total Π III IV II ш IV Ι п III IV 2 3 Ι

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series:

GENER	AL B	USIN.	ESS I	NDIC	CATO	RS—(Quart	erly :	Series	—Cor	tinue	ed				
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT—Con. Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates National income, total†bil. \$	653. 6	712, 7	769. 5	687. 2	706, 1	722. 2	735, 2	749, 3	764. 0	779. 5	785. 2	791. 5	797. 4	806, 6		
Compensation of employees, totaldo	467. 2	514. 1	564. 2	495. 3	507. 6	520, 9	532, 5	544, 9	557. 5	572. 2	582. 1	592, 2	596.4	603.8	606, 8	
Wages and salaries, total	423. 1 337. 3 16. 2 69. 5 44. 2 62. 1 47. 3 14. 8 21. 1	464. 8 369. 1 17. 9 77. 8 49. 3 64. 1 49. 1 15. 0 21, 3	509. 0 404. 9 19. 0 85. 1 55. 1 66. 8 50. 5 16. 4 22. 0	447. 9 356. 0 17. 3 74. 7 47. 4 62. 9 48. 5 14. 4 21. 3	458. 9 364. 7 17. 6 76. 6 48. 7 63. 8 49. 2 14. 6 21. 3	471. 0 373. 4 18. 6 79. 0 49. 9 64. 4 49. 2 15. 3 21. 3	481. 4 382. 5 18. 2 80. 7 51. 1 65. 2 49. 4 15. 8 21. 3	491, 6 391, 5 18, 1 81, 9 53, 3 66, 0 49, 9 16, 2 21, 6	502, 9 401, 2 18, 4 83, 4 54, 6 66, 7 50, 5 16, 2 22, 0	516. 4 409. 9 19. 9 86. 6 55. 8 67. 5 50. 9 16. 6 22, 1	525, 3 417, 2 19, 6 88, 5 56, 8 67, 2 50, 6 16, 6 22, 3	534, 4 422, 6 •20, 1 •91, 7 57, 9 67, 6 50, 6 17, 0 22, 5	537. 4 424. 0 19. 5 93. 9 59. 0 67. 8 51. 2 16. 5 22. 6	543, 4 428, 9 19, 1 95, 4 60, 4 67, 8 51, 7 16, 1 22, 7	18. 6 97. 5 61. 4 67. 4	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust-	70.7	05.4	0,50	01.0	00.0	07.4	07.1	07.1	07.4	00.0	00.0	70.7		-0.4		
ment, total	78. 7 10. 0 68. 7 38. 7 18. 0 20. 7	85. 4 11. 0 74. 4 42. 4 19. 1 23. 3	85. 8 12. 0 73. 8 41. 8 19. 3 22. 4	81. 3 10. 6 70. 6 40. 1 18. 6 21. 5	86. 0 10. 8 75. 2 42. 8 18. 9 23. 9	87. 4 11. 5 75. 9 42. 9 19. 4 23. 6	87. 1 11. 2 75. 9 43. 7 19. 2 24. 4	87. 1 11. 5 75. 5 43. 4 19. 4 24. 0	87. 4 11. 9 75. 4 42. 9 19. 9 23. 0	86. 8 12. 2 74. 6 41. 8 19. 1 22. 7	82. 0 12. 2 69. 8 39. 1 19. 0 20. 0	76. 7 12. 0 64. 7 35. 2 18. 3 16. 9	77. 5 12. 3 65. 2 35. 5 18. 2 17. 2	78. 4 12. 9 65. 5 34. 7 18. 3 16. 3		
	19, 1	21.0	21.4	19. 5	21. 3	21, 8	21. 5	21, 2	21.8	22. 2	20. 4	20. 4	21. 1	21.7		
Corporate profits before tax, total	79, 8 33, 2 46, 6 21, 4 25, 3 —1, 1 24, 4	88. 7 40. 6 48. 2 23. 3 24. 9 -3. 3 27. 8	91. 2 42. 7 48. 5 24. 7 23. 9 -5. 4 30. 7	86. 7 39. 8 46. 9 22. 3 24. 7 -5. 4 26. 4	88. 6 40. 4 48. 3 23. 1 25. 2 -2. 6 27. 3	88. 4 40. 4 48. 0 23. 8 24. 2 9 28. 2	91. 3 41. 7 49. 6 24. 1 25. 5 -4. 2 29. 1	93. 0 43. 5 49. 5 24. 1 25. 5 -5. 9 29. 7	93. 4 43. 8 49. 7 24. 4 25. 2 -6. 0 30. 4	89, 9 42, 1 47, 9 25, 0 22, 9 -3, 2 31, 0	88. 5 41, 4 47. 1 25. 2 21. 9 -6. 5 31. 7	82. 6 38. 0 44. 6 25. 2 19. 4 -5. 8 32. 4	82. 0 38. 1 43. 9 25. 1 18. 8 -4. 5 33. 1	84. 4 38. 9 45. 4 25. 4 20. 0 -5. 9 33. 8		
Personal income, total	629, 3 83, 0 546, 3 506, 0 40, 4	688. 7 97. 5 591. 2 550. 8 40. 4	748. 9 117. 3 631. 6 593. 9 37. 6	664, 0 89, 1 574, 9 534, 1 40, 8	680, 9 92, 6 588, 4 543, 8 44, 6	697. 6 102. 1 595. 6 559. 1 36. 5	712. 5 106. 5 606. 0 566. 4 39. 6	725. 8 113. 8 612. 0 577. 7 34. 3	741, 1 118, 1 623, 0 589, 7 33, 3	758. 1 117. 5 640. 6 598. 7 42. 0	770. 5 119. 9 650. 6 609. 6 41. 1	782, 3 117, 0 665, 3 620, 5 44, 8	801. 3 117. 7 683. 6 632. 1 51. 5	807. 2 114. 2 693. 0 640. 2 52. 7	116. 5	
Unadjusted quarterly or annual totals:‡ All industries	65. 47 28. 51 14. 06 14. 45	67. 76 28. 37 14. 12 14. 25	75. 56 31. 68 15. 96 15. 72	15. 10 6. 15 3. 06 3. 09	16. 85 6. 99 3. 36 3. 63	16. 79 7. 13 3. 54 3. 59	19. 03 8. 10 4. 16 3. 94	16. 04 6. 58 3. 36 3. 22	18. 81 7. 82 3. 98 3. 84	19. 25 8. 16 4. 03 4. 12	21. 46 9. 12 4. 59 4. 53	17. 47 7. 14 3. 59 3. 56	20, 33 8, 15 4, 08 4, 07	20. 26 7. 99 3. 87 4. 12	1 22, 52 8, 98 4, 37 4, 61	1 18. 12 6. 93 3. 43 3. 50
Nonmanufacturing do Mining do Railroad do Air transportation do	36. 96 1. 65 1. 86 2. 29	39. 40 1. 63 1. 45 2. 56	43. 88 1. 86 1. 86 2. 51	8. 95 . 42 . 39 . 68	9.86 .43 .37 .58	9. 66 . 39 . 31 . 64	10.93 .40 .38 .66	9. 45 . 42 . 38 . 68	10, 99 . 48 . 44 . 66	11. 10 . 47 . 49 . 53	12.34 .49 .55 .64	10.32 .45 .42 .73	12. 18 . 47 . 47 . 80	12. 27 . 46 . 46 . 74	13. 54 . 47 . 49 . 67	11. 19 . 44 . 36 . 50
Other transportation do Public utilities do Electric do Gas and other do Communication do Commercial and other do	1. 48 8. 74 6. 75 2. 00 6. 34 14. 59	1. 59 10. 20 7. 66 2. 54 6. 83 15. 14	1. 68 11. 61 8. 94 2. 67 8. 30 16. 05	2. 07 1. 69 . 38 1. 59 3. 50	2. 62 1. 94 . 68 1. 62 3. 81	2. 61 1. 87 . 74 1. 61 3. 69	2. 90 2. 16 . 74 2. 00 4. 13	2.36 1.88 .48 1.81 3.41	. 46 2. 99 2. 22 . 77 2. 00 3. 97	3. 03 2. 23 . 80 2. 11 4. 07	3. 23 2. 61 . 62 2. 39 4. 60	. 28 2. 54 2. 15 . 39 2. 14 3. 76	3. 28 2. 59 . 69 2. 59 4. 26	3. 58 2. 79 . 78 2. 56 4. 16	3. 93 3. 32 . 62	3. 35 2. 90 . 45
Seas. adj. qtrly. totals at annual rates:‡ All industriesdo				68. 09	66. 29	67. 77	69. 05	72. 52	73. 94	77.84	77. 8 4	78. 22	80, 22	81.88	1 81. 72	¹ 81. 40
Manufacturing do Durable goods industries ¶ do Nondurable goods industries ¶ do				28. 02 14. 11 13. 91	27. 84 13. 51 14. 33	28. 86 14. 47 14. 40	28. 70 14. 39 14. 31	29, 99 15, 47 14, 52	31. 16 15. 98 15. 18	33. 05 16. 53 16. 52	32. 39 15. 88 16. 50	32. 44 16. 40 16. 05	32, 43 16, 32 16, 11	32. 15 15. 74 16. 40	32. 13 15. 30 16. 82	31. 49 15. 70 15. 79
Nonmanufacturing do Mining do Railroad do Air transportation do Other transportation do Public utilities do				40. 07 1. 80 1. 68 2. 88 1. 43	38. 45 1. 66 1. 49 1. 98 1. 49 10. 24	38. 91 1. 57 1. 29 2. 69 1. 65	1. 52 1. 34 2. 87 1. 75 10. 63	42. 53 1. 83 1. 68 2. 89 1. 87 11, 52	1. 88 1. 76 2. 22 1. 66 11. 68	1. 89 2. 06 2. 23 1. 65	45. 46 1. 85 1. 94 2. 80 1. 63 11. 80	45. 78 1. 92 1. 74 2. 94 1. 37	47. 79 1. 84 1. 88 2. 88 1. 12 12. 72	49. 73 1. 86 1. 96 3. 24 1. 22	49. 60 1. 81 1. 76 2. 72 1. 27	49, 91 1, 86 1, 56 2, 03 1, 15 15, 92
Electric				10. 08 7. 76 2. 32 6. 83 15. 37	7. 64 2. 60 6. 42 15. 17	9. 82 7. 50 2. 32 6. 67 15. 22	7. 74 2. 89 7. 34 14. 91	8. 62 2. 90 7. 74 15. 00	8.71 2.97 7.92 15.67	11. 48 8. 98 2. 50 8. 71 16. 78	9. 36 2. 44 8. 76 16. 67	12. 14 9. 77 2. 37 9. 14 16. 52	10. 15 2. 57 10. 38 16. 98	13. 84 11. 34 2. 50 10. 62 17. 00	14, 36 11, 91 2, 45 2 27, 68	13. 21 2. 72 2 27. 38
U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS♂																
Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted (Credits +: debits -)																
Exports of goods and services (excl. transfers under military grants) mil. \$. Merchandise. adjusted, excl. military	46, 204 30, 681 1, 239 6, 872 7, 412	50, 626 33, 588 1, 396 7, 690 7, 952	55, 516 36, 473 1, 514 8, 839 8, 690	11, 932 7, 946 302 1, 765 1, 919	12, 685 8, 386 344 1, 990 1, 965	13, 295 8, 878 393 2, 000 2, 024	12, 714 8, 378 357 1, 935 2, 044	11, 948 7, 472 391 2, 089 1, 996	14, 291 9, 585 313 2, 150 2, 243	14, 565 9, 581 458 2, 286 2, 240	14, 712 9, 835 352 2, 314 2, 211	15,342 10,228 258 2,499 2,357	10, 705 432 2, 302	p 341 p 2, 407		
Imports of goods and servicesdo	-40, 991 -26, 821 -4, 378 -2, 362 -7, 430 -2, 970	-48, 127 -32, 964 -4, 535 -2, 932 -7, 696	-53,566 -35,835 -4,850 -4,463 -8,418		-8,132	-12, 444 -8, 569 -1, 147 -761 -1, 967	-12, 374 -8, 443 -1, 173 -762 -1, 996 -768	-11,618 -7,576 -1,198 -905 -1,939 -612	-13, 978 -9, 606 -1, 187 -1, 071 -2, 114 -812	1	-14,061 -9,390 -1,245 -1,247 -2,179 -721	-14,510 -9,723 -1,178 -1,348 -2,261 -739	-14,810 -9,876 -1,255 -1,325 -2,354	p-14,903 p-9,958 p-1,214 p-1,292		

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Estimates (corrected for systematic biases) for Oct.—
Dec. 1970 and Jan.—Mar. 1971 based on expected capital expenditures of business. Expected expenditures for the year 1970 appear on p. 15 of the Dec. 1970 Survey. 2 Includes communication. 3 See note 1 on p. S-1. See corresponding note on p. S-1. 9 Includes inventory valuation adjustment. 1 Revised series; explanation of revisions and annual Digitized for and quanterly data back to 1947 appear on pp. 25 ff. of the Jan. 1970 Survey; see also pp. 19 http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

tures, interest paid by consumers, and personal transfer payments to foreigners. §Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal outlays.

¶Data for individual durable and nondurable goods industries components appear in the Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. issues of the Survey. ♂More complete details are given in the quarterly reviews in the Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. issues of the Survey.

• Includes the retroactive pay increase for Federal personnel.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in	1967	1968	1969		196	58			196	9			19	70		197
the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	A	nnual tot	al	I	II	III	IA	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
GENER	AL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	CATO	RS—(Quart	erly S	eries-	-Con	tinue	ed		-		
U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS §—Con.																
Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted																
Fransactions in U.S. private assets, net; increase (-)mil. \$	5, 637	-5, 412	-5, 233	-684	-1,429	-1, 585	-1,714	-1,213	-2, 151	-980	-889	-1,688	-1,870	p-1, 339		
Fransactions in U.S. Govt. assets, excl. official reserve assets; increase (—)mil. \$	-2, 419	-2,268	-2, 184	-723	-642	-528	-375	-435	641	650	-458	-444	-364	P -367		.
Fransactions in U.S. official reserve assets, net; increase (-)	52	-880	-1, 187	904	-137	-571	-1,076	-48	-299	-686	-154	264	805	₽ 584		
ransactions in foreign assets in the U.S., net (U.S. liabilities); increase (+) mil. \$Liquid assets do	6, 853 3, 492	9 , 40 9 70 9	12, 33 2 8, 199	1, 008 660	2, 562 31	2, 253 426	3, 586 912	3, 174 1, 400	4, 513 4, 100	3, 276 2, 965	1, 369 -266	1, 738 1, 175	1, 749 429	P 1, 065		
Other assets do	3, 361	8, 700	4, 133	1, 668		1, 827	2, 674	1,774	413	311	1, 635	563	1, 320	P 1, 011		
and nonliquid assets incl reserves mil \$	-1, 154	849	3, 728	505	354	-431	421	1, 478	1,422	960	132	-130 217	217	» 217		
ullocations of special drawing rights (SDR)do Crrors and omissions, netdododo	1, 088	514	-2,841	-329	-528	335	8	-1, 196	-922	-927	204	-182		<i>p</i> −428		
Excluding allocations of SDRdodo	-3, 544 -3, 544	171 171	-7, 012 -7, 012	$-244 \\ -244$	106 106	145 145	164 164	-1,352 $-1,352$	-3,801 $-3,801$	-2,279 $-2,279$	420 420	-1,439 $-1,656$		-638 -858		:
Balance on official reserve transactions basis: ⊕ Including allocations of SDRdo	-3, 418	1,641	2, 700	-61	1, 652	408	-358	1, 453	1,315	-582	514	-2,886	-1,761	p-1, 847		.
Excluding allocations of SDRdo	-3,418	1, 641	2, 700	-61	1,652	408	-358	1, 453	1, 315	582	514	-3, 110	-1,994	-2,047		
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in	1968	1969	19	69	l	1			i	197	70					
the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	iual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
G	ENEF	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS	INDI	CATO	RS-	Mont	hly S	eries						
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE †																
easonally adjusted, at annual rates: † Total personal incomebil. \$	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	r 809. 9	r 812. 6	81
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	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	55 20
Commodity-producing industries, total_do Manufacturingdo Distributive industriesdo	181, 5 145, 9 109, 2	197. 5 157. 5 119. 8	201. 9 160. 0 124. 1	203. 8 161. 6 124. 1	202, 2 160, 8 125, 4	202, 0 160, 0 125, 7	203. 9 161. 3 126. 7	202. 3 160. 0 126. 0	200, 9 159, 2 127, 2	201. 3 159. 5 127. 9	292. 1 160. 1 129. 1	202. 0 159. 6 129. 7	201, 5 159, 5 130, 2	196. 8 154. 3 130. 6	196. 8 r 153. 6 r 131. 4	15 13
Service industriesdo	78, 4 95, 7	87. 7 104. 1	91.0 108.1	91. 6 108. 5	93. 1 108. 9	94. 1 109. 3	94. 6 109. 8	95. 1 116. 5	95. 5 116. 9	95. 7 113. 2	96. 8 113. 5	97. 3 114. 2	97. 9 117. 0	98. 8 115. 6	7 99. 8 116. 1	10 11
Government do other labor income do do	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	13
Proprietors' income: Business and professionaldo Farmdo	49. 1 15. 0	50. 5 16. 4	50. 5 16. 6	50. 4 16. 6	50. 4 16. 8	50. 6 17. 0	50. 7 17. 2	51. 0 16. 9	51. 3 16. 5	51. 5 16. 2	51. 6 16. 2	51. 7 16. 1	51. 8 16. 0	51. 9 • 15. 7	52.0 • 15.3	1
Rental income of personsdo	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	7 22. 9	7 23. 0	2
Dividends do Personal interest income do	23. 3 54. 0	24. 7 59. 7	25. 3 62. 0	25. 0 62. 6	25. 1 63. 0	25, 2 63, 4	25. 2 63. 7	25, 2 64, 2	25. 3 64. 5	24. 7 64. 8	25. 2 65. 3	25, 3 66, 0	25. 5 66. 8	25. 6 67. 0	25. 7 7 67. 1	2
Transfer payments do. Less personal contributions for social insurance	59. 0	65. 1	66. 9	67. 7	68, 8	69. 7	71.1	84.1	76. 6	77. 6	78. 1	78. 6 28. 0	79.6	81. 7 28. 0	81. 9 28. 1	2
bil. \$	22. 8 668. 2	26, 0 726, 7	26. 7 747. 9	26, 9 751, 6	27. 3 755. 0	27. 3 758. 4	27. 5 764. 3	27. 7 783. 0	27. 7	27. 6	27. 8 780. 9	784.0	28. 2 789. 7	787.9		79
Total nonagricultural incomedo	000.2	120, 1	141.9	731. 0	100.0	100.4	104. 3	100.0	777. 0	775. 7	100.5	101. 0	100. 1	101.3	101.0] "
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ‡ Cash receipts from farming, including Government																
payments, total‡mil.\$	47, 680	51, 023	5, 106	4, 577	r 4, 425	7 3, 391	⁷ 3, 596	⁷ 3, 511	* 3, 3 62	7 3, 566	r 4, 011	r 6, 917	* 4, 565	7 5, 693	5, 110	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldo Cropsdo	44, 218 18, 734	47, 229 18, 790	5, 085 2, 651	4, 544 2, 129	7 4, 369 7 1, 853	73,367 1,052	7 3, 584 7 1, 003	7 3, 448	7 3, 346 7 947	7 3, 549 7 1, 176	7 3, 807 7 1, 485 2, 322	7 3, 794 7 1, 505	7 4, 521 7 2, 011	7 5, 595 7 2, 864	7 5,079 7 2,782	1,
Livestock and products, total φ	25, 484 5, 955	28, 439 6, 172	2, 434 495	2, 415 525	2,516 538	2,315 504	2, 581 547	2,520 558	2, 399 585	7 2, 372 553	538 1,392	2,290 524 1,386	2,510 516 1,583	7 2, 731 7 539 7 1, 782	7 2, 297 7 520 7 1, 407	1,
Poultry and eggsdo	15, 363 3, 828	17, 521 4, 423	1, 498 423	1, 422 441	1,526 422	1, 429 351	1, 635 372	1,598 327	1, 455 322	1,470 323	371	359	391	7 392	353	
ndexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: ‡ All commodities	137	146	188	168	, 162	r 125	, 133	r 128	r 124	r 132	r 141	r 141	- 168	r 207	r 188	
Crops do Livestock and products do	135 138	136 154	230 158	184 156	7 160 163	7 91 150	7 87 167	7 80 163	τ 82 155	7 102 154	7 129 150	7 130 148	7 174 163	7 248 7 177	7 241 149	
ndexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:: All commodities 1957-59=100	126	126	168	148	, 144	r 100	r 102	r 99	r 99	7 111	r 120	7 119	r 139	7 178	r 168	1
Cropsdo Livestock and productsdo	$\frac{129}{124}$	129 124	227 124	187 119	7 174 122	7 85 111	7 73 125	7 62 127	7 63 126	7 92 125	, 120 , 120	7 115 123	7 147 133	7 218 7 148	7 220 7 129	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ♂											ļ		;			1
Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output									İ							
Jnadj., total index (incl. utilities) קים1957-59=100 By industry groupings:	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	16
Manufacturing, totaldododo	166. 9 169. 8	p 173. 9 p 176, 5	175. 0 175. 4	169. 6 172. 6	167. 5 169. 1	171. 3 170. 7	172. 2 173. 5	171. 0 170. 5	168. 9 169 4	171. 8 171. 3	161. 6 159. 8	166. 4 161. 0	167. 6 162. 3	7 164. 2 7 156. 3	7 161. 2 7 153. 6	15
Nondurable manufactures do do Mining do	163. 3 126. 6	p 170, 6 p 130, 2	174. 5 132. 9	165. 9 133. 1	165. 6 130. 1	172. 0 134. 1	170. 6 134. 0	171. 7 135. 0	168. 4 137. 9	172. 3 137. 6	163. 8 129. 2	173, 2 138, 2	174. 2 140. 1		r 170. 6 r 140. 4	10
Utilitiesdo	202. 5	» 221. 2														
By market groupings: Final products, totaldo	165. 1	₽ 170. 8	170. 0	166. 2	167.1	170. 5	169. 9	166. 9	165.8	169. 9	161.8		r 168. 8	r 164. 9	r 160. 3	18
Consumer goodsdododododo	156. 9 175. 0	p 162, 5 p 179, 5	162. 6 175. 9	156. 6 167. 4	159.0 165.1	163. 0 171. 5	161. 8 176. 3	160. 6 175. 5	160. 3 176. 0	165. 7 181. 2	157. 6 153. 5	150. 4	7 168. 1 7 163. 2	7 164. 3 7 161. 0	7 158. 2 7 156. 5	16
Apparel and staplesdo Equipment, including defensedo	151, 2 182, 6	p 157. 1 p 188. 6	158, 4 186, 0	153. 1 187. 0	157. 1 184. 3	160. 3 186. 5	157. 2 187. 3	155. 9 180. 3	155. 3 177. 7	160. 8 179. 0	158, 9 170, 9	170.0 170.9	7 169. 6 170. 4	165. 4 r 166. 1	r 164. 9	16
Materials	165. 8	» 174. 6	176. 9	172.6	169.5	172.5	174.0	174.3	172. 1	174.1	165.3	170. 9 156. 0	7 171. 5 154. 9	7 168. 1 7 147. 4	r 165. 7	16 14
Durable goods materials do Nondurable materials do	157. 8 174. 1	▶ 165. 5 ▶ 183. 9	166.3 187.8	161. 8 183. 7	156.8 182.5	158. 4 186. 9	161. 3 187. 1	160, 4 188, 5	159. 5 185. 1	162. 0 186. 6	153. 2 177. 8	186. 2	, 188. 6	7 189. 4	188.0	

Digitized Revised SEPPreliminary. § See note of "3" on p. S-2. ¶Increase in U.S. official http://freserve.assets.and.decrease in liquid liabilities to all foreigners. ⊕Increase in U.S. official http://freserve.assets.and.decrease in liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies. See corresponding note on p. S-1. ‡Series revised beginning 1967; monthly data

Inless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969"	19	69						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	ERAL	BUS	SINES	S IN	DICA	TORS	S—Co	ntinu	ıed						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION &—Continued																
Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output—Con.	105 5	170 0	171. 4	171 1	170, 4	170.5	171. 1	170. 2	169.0	168. 8	169. 2	168. 8	165. 8	7 162. 3	7 161, 6	163.
eas. ad]., total index (incl. utilities) & 1957-59=100. By industry groupings: Manufacturing, total	165. 5 166. 9	172. 8 173. 9	171. 4	171. 1 171. 3	170, 4	170.3	170. 8	170. 2	168. 1	168. 0	168. 5	167. 7	163. 7	r 159. 4	r 158. 8	161.
Durable manufactures 9 do Primary metals do Iron and steel do Nonferrous metals and products do	169. 8 137. 0 130. 7 160. 0	176. 5 149. 1 140. 3 181. 1	172. 1 150. 3 142. 7 183. 1	171. 1 147. 7 138. 8 181. 1	169. 7 143. 1 135. 2 174. 8	169. 6 139. 2 129. 8 177. 3	171. 0 141. 9 134. 4 183. 6	168. 4 138. 9 133. 0 175. 4	167. 6 142. 6 136. 7 174. 4	167. 3 142. 7 138. 8 169. 2	167. 4 145. 2 136. 8 172. 6	166. 7 145. 6 134. 1 169. 7	160. 4 r 142. 6 r 129. 5 r 172. 1	153. 5 7 134. 4 7 121. 9 7 162. 2	7 151. 7 7 129. 3 7 117. 0 163. 5	156. 132 120
Fabricated metal productsdo Structural metal partsdo	167. 9 162. 2	179. 8 173. 3	179. 2 174. 5	178. 4 177. 1	180, 0 175, 4	178. 9 174. 6	178. 3 174. 4	175. 2 170. 2	171. 4 164. 2	172.3 164.4	172. 5 162. 9	171, 9 164, 0	⁷ 169. 2 162. 7	7 160. 7 7 158. 0	7 159. 1 7 158. 7	163 162
Machinerydo Nonelectrical machinerydo Electrical machinerydo	184. 3 181. 0 188. 5	195, 7 194, 6 197, 2	187. 4 194. 9 177. 5	188. 7 196. 5 178. 3	189. 7 195. 9 181. 5	195. 8 195. 8 195. 9	199, 1 196, 6 202, 5	194. 9 191. 7 199. 1	191. 0 187. 1 196. 3	190, 6 185, 2 197, 7	191, 2 185, 2 199, 1	190, 3 183, 0 199, 9	186. 2 180. 0 194. 5	7 182. 9 7 176. 1 7 191. 9	7 178. 9 172. 5 7 187. 5	178 173 185
Transportation equipment \(\forall \) do	179. 5 171. 4 185. 0	174. 6 166. 9 177. 8	168. 3 159. 9 171. 9	163. 9 152. 0 170. 7	159. 6 146. 8 166. 7	154.3 142.1 161.4	156. 0 148. 9 159. 1	153. 1 148. 0 154. 1	157, 3 158, 5 153, 0	159, 9 164, 4 153, 3	158. 1 164. 8 149. 7	156, 7 164, 7 147, 1	139. 0 127. 3 145. 7	7 122. 0 7 95. 4 7 141. 1	7 122. 5 7 97. 4 7 140. 3	142 141 139
Instruments and related products do do do do do do do do furniture and fixtures do Miscellaneous manufactures do	184. 2 146. 2 122. 3 178. 3 161. 4	194. 4 156. 0 119. 1 186. 9 166. 4	196. 0 155. 9 114. 1 183. 7 166. 4	197. 4 157. 4 109. 7 183. 3 167. 2	194. 8 154. 5 118. 0 183. 4 168. 2	194. 0 155. 0 117. 5 179. 4 168. 4	193. 6 151. 7 113. 1 180. 4 167. 8	195. 4 154. 6 115. 5 179. 5 167. 4	191. 3 152. 6 116. 1 174. 4 163. 6	187. 9 149. 4 107. 6 173. 8 162. 6	187. 0 148. 8 110. 5 172. 5 162. 0	183, 3 150, 1 114, 2 172, 9 159, 1	181. 8 148. 7 108. 2 171. 7 157. 7	r 181. 3 r 148. 3 110. 1 r 173. 9 r 156. 3	r 181. 8 148. 8 r 174. 2 r 158. 8	177 150 174 156
Nondurable manufacturesdo Textile mill productsdo Apparel productsdo Leather and productsdo Paper and productsdo	163. 3 151. 5 149. 9 111. 0 163. 8	170. 6 154. 2 149. 2 101. 9 175. 6	171. 5 151. 9 148. 0 102. 7 175. 9	171. 5 150. 3 147. 9 98. 0 178. 0	171. 0 152. 9 145. 8 96. 9 173. 8	171.3 151.3 141.7 96.9 174.8	170. 6 150. 3 140. 1 95. 9 174. 9	171. 9 151. 3 140. 8 100. 2 176. 3	168. 7 147. 8 137. 7 104. 5 174. 5	168. 9 145. 9 139. 0 99. 3 170. 8	170. 0 145. 3 140. 9 95. 6 172. 0	169. 0 146. 1 140. 7 93. 6 172. 9	167. 7 7 145. 7 7 139. 3 94. 6 7 166. 2	7 166. 6 7 145. 9 138. 6 97. 1 7 166. 3	r 167. 7 146. 3	168
Printing and publishing do Newspapers do	149. 6 136. 1	156.3 142.7	159. 1 145. 1	158, 6 142, 0	157. 9 141. 7	157.3 142.1	156. 9 137. 9	156. 9 139. 3	154. 8 136. 9	155. 2 137. 5	154. 6 140. 0	154. 3 138. 7	151. 5 137. 4	7 150, 2 134, 5	⁷ 152. 4 137. 2	152
Chemicals and products do Industrial chemicals do	221. 7 262. 0	239. 0 283. 0	240. 8 283. 9	241. 7 283. 8	240, 2 281, 9	242. 6 284. 3	242.3 284.8	244. 4 289. 2	241. 4 281. 3	243, 2 285, 8	243. 3 285. 7	239. 8 280. 7	7 240, 8 7 282, 0	7 240. 2 282, 0	241. 3	
Petroleum productsdo	139. 6 222. 0	143. 8 238. 7	150. 9 240. 2	149, 5	143. 3 231. 4	143.0	146. 6 235. 3	147. 9	146. 5 212. 2	147. 8 227. 8	145. 5 244. 8	147. 5 236. 9	150, 3 r 221, 4	7 150. 1 219. 1	155. 6	
Rubber and plastics products do Foods and beverages do Food manufactures do Beverages do	136, 4 132, 7 156, 5	140. 7 136. 7 161. 9	141. 0 137. 5 159. 7	234. 8 142. 1 137. 4 167. 2	144. 7 140. 2 168. 9	234. 0 145. 2 140. 4 170. 7	143. 3 140. 0 161. 0	239. 4 143. 7 140. 1 162. 8	143. 1 141. 0 154. 6	140. 7 138. 3 153. 7	141. 1 139. 5 149. 6	141. 6 138. 8 156. 4	7 142. 4 7 138. 7 162. 2	7 139. 6 7 135. 7 160. 3	141. 2 138. 5	
Tobacco productsdo	120. 9	117.3	116. 2	115, 1	117.8	122.8	116. 8	125.1	117, 8	120.7	126.6	121.8	122.9	124. 1		
Mining do Coal do Crude oil and natural gas do Crude oil do Metal mining do Stone and earth minerals do	126. 6 118. 2 126. 8 130. 5 126. 4 137. 8	130. 2 117. 7 129. 3 132. 0 142. 0 144. 7	132. 6 118. 9 131. 2 133. 5 153. 3 146. 8	134. 4 119. 3 132. 6 135. 0 152. 3 154. 8	131. 7 113. 1 131. 4 133. 7 155. 7 142. 6	134. 2 122. 3 131. 8 133. 0 158. 4 149. 8	135. 1 121. 5 132. 4 133. 5 165. 8 150. 1	133. 9 123. 0 131. 3 135. 2 162. 6 146. 1	134. 8 134. 2 131. 9 135. 8 151. 8 142. 8	135. 5 124. 3 135. 1 137. 5 150. 3 143. 0	133. 8 127, 5 131. 7 134. 4 150. 9 143. 8	137. 1 128. 5 136. 5 139. 8 152. 3 142, 3	138. 9 127. 9 140. 3 7 144. 1 7 144. 5 7 140. 5	139. 9 128. 1 7 141. 5 7 145. 1 7 145. 1 7 142. 0	127. 2	139 129 139 149
Utilitiesdo Electricdo Gasdo	202, 5 211, 5 174, 1	221. 2 233. 0 174. 1	226. 0 238. 3 187. 6	227. 9 240, 5 188. 4	230. 1 243. 1	232. 7 246. 1	230. 3 242. 8	233. 8 247. 1	234. 9 248. 4	235. 4 248. 7	236. 3 249. 5	235, 8 248, 6	⁷ 242. 8 257. 1	7 244. 8 259. 6	7 239. 5	240
By market groupings: Final products, totalci do	165. 1 156. 9 175. 0	170. 8 162. 5 179. 5	168. 4 160. 5 167. 2	168. 5 160. 7 164. 4	168. 5 161. 5 163. 7	169. 9 162. 4 166. 6	169. 7 162. 0 171. 4	168. 5 163. 2 171. 1	167. 7 163. 2 173. 5	167. 1 162. 8 172. 7	166. 8 163. 5 178. 5	166. 5 163. 5 177. 0	7 163. 1 160. 1 7 160. 1	7 159. 9 157. 0 7 151. 1	r 156. 8	161 160 165
Automotive products do Autos do Autos do Auto parts and allied products do Home goods \$\times\$ do Appliances, TV, and radios do Furniture and rugs do do A	174. 3 174. 8 173. 8 175. 4 168. 4 173. 7	173. 2 162. 8 186. 8 184. 0 180. 2 180. 3	168. 0 153. 8 186. 7 166. 7 142. 2 176. 0	160, 9 141, 6 186, 2 166, 8 140, 1 175, 0	155. 3 132. 9 184. 9 169. 6 149. 0 173. 8	154. 8 127. 6 190. 7 174. 8 168. 6 169. 2	160, 0 138, 4 188, 5 179, 4 178, 1 170, 3	158. 4 136. 1 187. 8 180. 0 178. 9 170. 6	166, 4 156, 0 180, 1 178, 4 182, 6 165, 5	170. 3 163. 0 179. 9 177. 7 178. 8 164. 9	172. 8 163. 8 184. 7 182. 5 192. 3 165. 2	167. 5 163. 3 173. 1 183. 7 198. 6 164. 9	7 133. 1 108. 5 7 165. 6 7 179. 0 7 189. 9 164. 4	7 109. 5 7 76. 5 7 152. 9 7 180. 3 7 194. 3 7 166. 5	7 110. 8 78. 1 153. 8 180. 2 188. 6 169. 1	148
Apparel and staplesdo Apparel, incl. knit goods and shoesdo Consumer staplesdo Processed foodsdo	151. 2 139. 5 154. 5 132. 6	157. 1 138. 5 162. 4 136. 6	158. 3 137. 5 164. 2 136. 5	159, 5 137, 7 165, 7 137, 0	160. 8 137. 6 167. 3 138. 7	161. 0 135. 7 168. 2 139. 5	159. 0 133. 4 166. 2 139. 6	160. 7 133. 8 168. 4 140. 2	159, 9 131, 4 168, 0 141, 1	159. 0 132. 4 166. 6 137. 9	158. 8 132. 4 166. 3 138. 7	159. 2 133. 2 166. 6 139. 4	160, 1 r 131, 7 168, 1 r 139, 3	158. 9 131. 6 7 166. 7 7 135. 2	r 166. 5 137. 2	167
Beverages and tobaccodo Drugs, soap, and toiletriesdo Newspapers, magazines, booksdo Consumer fuel and lightingdo	144. 5 193. 4 143. 3 183. 4	146. 8 209. 0 147. 1 199. 6	145. 0 213. 2 148. 9 206. 0	149. 6 217. 0 149. 7 206. 0	151. 7 217. 6 147. 7 210. 0	154. 6 217. 9 147. 6 210. 3	146, 1 216, 5 146, 1 207, 2	150. 1 218. 6 146. 0 212. 6	142, 2 219, 6 146, 9 212, 3	142. 6 217. 4 147. 6 213. 7	141. 9 217. 4 142. 9 212. 8	144. 7 213. 9 143. 1 213. 5	149, 0 215, 5 7 140, 5 7 219, 2	148. 1 r 215. 0 140. 8 221. 7	217. 0 142. 8	
Equipment, including defense ?	182. 6 184. 7 168. 2 205. 2 234. 3 145. 0	188. 6 195. 6 179. 1 220. 0 246. 7 136. 8	185. 6 194. 4 174. 4 223. 3 252. 8 136. 5	185. 2 193. 8 176. 3 223. 6 240. 9 135. 4	183. 6 192. 8 175. 0 223. 0 239. 5 138. 4	186. 2 196. 9 184. 9 222. 4 231. 8 130. 3	186. 3 198. 0 186. 8 225. 0 226. 1 134. 6	179. 9 193. 0 182. 1 223. 4 215. 4 130. 4	177. 3 188. 7 175. 8 220. 4 216. 8 127. 4	176. 3 188. 0 175. 2 220. 4 213. 8 128. 6	173. 7 186. 1 174. 6 218. 3 207. 3 126. 0	173, 0 185, 9 173, 3 214, 2 214, 3 133, 2	7 169. 6 182. 3 170. 5 210. 5 206. 5 133. 6	7 165. 9 7 178. 9 7 169. 7 7 207. 0 7 193. 7 128. 8	7 164. 6 7 178. 1 167. 8 205. 7 197. 4	164
Materials ♂	165. 8 157. 8 164. 2 185. 1 145. 9	174. 6 165. 5 163. 9 191. 9 152. 4	174. 6 163. 5 158. 5 190. 7 150. 2	173. 9 161. 8 150. 9 189. 8 150. 4	172, 5 160, 1 148, 7 188, 6 151, 2	171. 5 157. 9 142. 3 188. 6 150. 7	171. 7 159. 1 143. 0 189. 8 148. 8	171. 9 159. 6 143. 6 183. 8 148. 8	170, 4 157, 5 146, 0 177, 5 146, 8	171. 2 157. 8 155. 4 176. 6 145. 1	171. 4 158. 4 156. 0 178. 4 146. 3	171. 2 157. 4 161. 3 175. 9 147. 3	r 168. 9 r 151. 9 r 143. 6 173. 1 r 146. 1	7 165. 0 7 144. 7 7 111. 7 7 166. 8 7 144. 2	r 164. 0 r 142. 4 112. 4 164. 0 141. 8	165 146
Nondurable materials Q	174. 1 157. 6 156. 6 158. 1	183. 9 166. 6 168. 6 165. 5	186. 0 166. 9 165. 6 167. 6	186, 5 168, 5 174, 0 165, 8	185. 3 167. 5 173. 7 164. 4	185. 5 166. 2 169. 3 164. 7	184. 7 164. 8 165. 0 164. 7	184. 6 164. 5 166. 2 163. 7	183, 8 162, 1 168, 2 159, 1	184, 9 163, 4 166, 0 162, 1	184. 9 164. 9 161. 9 166. 4	185, 4 165, 0 167, 5 163, 7	r 163. 1	7 186. 0 7 159. 4 7 164. 1 7 157. 0	r 186. 4 160. 6 164. 1 158. 9	186
Business fuel and power Qdo Mineral fuelsdo Nonresidential utilitiesdo	152. 0 133. 0 200. 2	158, 2 134, 9 216, 7	160. 4 136. 5 220. 9	161. 7 137. 7 222. 5	159.8 135.3 222.4	162. 0 137. 1 225. 0	162. 7 137. 4 226. 3	163. 8 139. 1 226. 5	166, 0 142, 0 228, 1	166, 6 142, 4 228, 6	165. 4 • 140. 2 • 229. 4	167. 5 144. 4 227. 9	7 171. 8 147. 5 7 235. 1	148.0	171.3 147.1	171 146

Revised. Preliminary. See corresponding note on p. S-3.
Digitized for Principles data for items not shown separately.
http://fraser.stiouisfed.org/

† Revised data back to 1961 for mfg. and trade invent., total, unadj. and seas. adj.; invent sales ratios for mfg. and trade, total and retail trade, total, durable, and nondurable, appear on pp. 38 ff. of the Oct. 1970 SURVEY. Revised data back to 1961 for mfg. and trade sales, total seas. adj.; mfrs. sales and mfrs., invent., total, durable, and nondurable asses. adj.; and invent.-sales ratios for mfg., total. durable and nondurable are available upon request (see also

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in	1968	1969	19	69						19	70			·		
the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	ERAI	BUS	SINES	S IN	DICA	TOR	S—Co	ntinu	ıed						
BUSINESS SALES §																
Mfg. and trade sales (unadj.), total †mil. \$		1,245,058	l			1	1	105, 633				105,856		r110,244	105, 052	
Mfg. and trade sales (seas. adj.), total †do		1,245,058	l '	105, 021	104, 932		105, 487	105, 087	106, 847	107, 612	108, 393	108,175	108,074	. ,	105, 057	
Manufacturing, total †	1 604, 602 331, 835 272, 767	1656, 717 364, 983 291, 734	55, 888 31, 011 24, 877	55, 540 30, 603 24, 937	55, 070 29, 930 25, 140	55, 613 30, 273 25, 340	55, 223 29, 757 25, 466	54, 539 29, 633 24, 906	55, 661 30, 488 25, 173	56, 438 30, 638 25, 800	57, 025 31, 315 25, 710	56, 696 31, 270 25, 426	56, 475 30, 863 25, 612	754,936 729,369 725,567	54, 301 7 28, 815 25, 495	² 29, 925
Retail trade, total do- Durable goods stores do- Nondurable goods stores do-	14 339, 324 110, 245 4 229, 079	1351, 633 112, 779 238, 854	29, 471 9, 229 20, 242	29, 419 9, 275 20, 144	29, 570 8, 886 20, 684	29, 980 9, 143 20, 837	29, 801 9, 134 20, 667	30, 536 9, 340 21, 196	30, 502 9, 320 21, 182	30, 518 9, 411 21, 107	30, 729 9, 487 21, 242	30, 781 9, 503 21, 278	30, 885 9, 556 21, 329	730,534 7 8,927 721,607	30, 173 8, 428 21, 745	
Merchant wholesalers, totaldo Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	1219, 943 100, 012 119, 930	1236, 708 109, 578 127, 130	20, 207 9, 352 10, 855	20, 062 9, 102 10, 960	20, 292 9, 201 11, 091	20, 571 9, 344 11, 227	20, 463 9, 300 11, 163	20, 012 9, 034 10, 978	20, 684 9, 394 11, 290	20, 656 9, 482 11, 174	20, 639 9, 423 11, 216	20, 698 9, 420 11, 278	20, 714 9, 435 11, 279	⁷ 20,754 ⁷ 9, 410 ⁷ 11,344	20, 583 9, 209 11, 374	
BUSINESS INVENTORIES §																
Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (unadj.), total †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 †mil. \$	152,699	164,917	163, 763	16 4, 917	164, 698	165, 638	166, 149	167, 059	166, 734	167, 375	168, 635	169,364	170,038	r170,352	170, 868	
Manufacturing, total † do do	88, 567 57, 399 31, 168	95, 931 63, 547 32, 384	95, 474 63, 089	95, 931 63, 547 32, 384	96, 200 63, 909	96, 652 63, 977	96, 982 64, 263	97, 791 64, 689	97, 635 64, 447	97, 706 64, 395	98, 260 65, 079	98, 488 65, 290	98, 658 65, 323 33, 335	799,466 765,628	100, 043 66, 002	
Retail trade, total † do Durable goods stores do	41, 604 18, 851	44, 623 19, 980	32, 385 44, 268 19, 835	44, 623 19, 980	32, 291 44, 014 19, 342	32, 675 44, 133 19, 388	32, 719 44, 325 19, 471	33, 102 44, 326 19, 426	33, 188 44, 109 19, 346	33, 311 44, 527 19, 552	33, 181 44, 965 19, 739	33, 198 45, 453 20, 119	45, 691 20, 270	733,838 44,883 19,291	34, 041 44, 507 18, 542	
Nondurable goods stores do Merchant wholesalers, total do	22, 753 22, 528	24, 643 24, 363	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	
Durable goods establishments do Nondurable goods establishments do	13, 454 9, 074	24, 505 14, 579 9, 784	24, 021 14, 389 9, 632	24, 363 14, 579 9, 784	24, 484 14, 636 9, 848	24, 853 14, 788 10, 065	24, 842 14, 781 10, 061	24, 942 14, 773 10, 169	24, 990 14, 763 10, 227	25, 142 14, 855 10, 287	25, 410 15, 066 10, 344	25, 423 15, 165 10, 258	25, 689 15, 275 10, 414	726,003 715,369 710,634	26, 318 15, 401 10, 917	
BUSINESS INVENTORY-SALES RATIOS																
Manufacturing and trade, total †ratio	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 † do • Durable goods industries † do Materials and supplies do Work in process do Finished goods do	1. 70 2. 00 . 59 . 92 . 49	1. 69 1. 99 . 56 . 93 . 50	1. 71 2. 03 . 56 . 96 . 52	1. 73 2. 08 . 58 . 97 . 53	1. 75 2. 14 . 58 . 99 . 56	1. 74 2. 11 . 58 . 99 . 54	1. 76 2. 16 . 60 1. 01 . 56	1. 79 2. 18 . 59 1. 02 . 57	1. 75 2. 11 . 57 . 99 . 55	1. 73 2. 10 . 57 . 99 . 54	1. 72 2. 08 . 56 . 98 . 54	1.74 2.09 .56 .98 .55	1, 75 2, 12 , 57 , 99 , 56	1, 81 2, 23 . 60 1, 04 . 59	1, 84 2, 29 , 62 1, 06 , 61	
Nondurable goods industries † do Materials and supplies do Work in process do finished goods do	1. 33 . 50 . 20 . 62	1. 31 . 48 . 21 . 62	1. 30 · 48 · 20 · 62	1. 30 . 47 . 20 . 62	1. 28 . 46 . 20 . 62	1. 29 . 47 . 20 . 63	1. 28 . 47 . 19 . 62	1, 33 , 48 , 20 , 65	1. 32 . 47 . 20 . 65	1. 29 . 46 . 19 . 64	1. 29 . 46 . 19 . 64	1. 31 . 47 . 19 . 65	1. 30 . 46 . 19 . 65	7 1. 32 . 47 . 19 7 . 66	1. 34 . 48 . 19 . 66	
Retail trade, total † do Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do	1. 43 1. 97 1. 17	1. 47 2. 05 1. 19	1, 50 2, 15 1, 21	1. 52 2. 15 1. 22	1. 49 2. 18 1, 19	1. 47 2. 12 1. 19	1. 49 2. 13 1. 20	1. 45 2. 08 1. 17	1. 45 2. 08 1. 17	1. 46 2. 08 1. 18	1. 46 2. 08 1. 19	1. 48 2. 12 1. 19	1, 48 2, 12 1, 19	1, 47 r 2, 16 r 1, 18	1, 48 2, 20 1, 19	
Merchant wholesalers, total do Durable goods establishments do Nondurable goods establishments do MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES.	1. 20 1. 54 . 91	1. 19 1. 53 . 89	1. 19 1. 54 . 89	1, 21 1, 60 . 89	1, 21 1, 59 , 89	1, 21 1, 58 . 90	1, 21 1, 59 , 90	1. 25 1. 64 . 93	1, 21 1, 57 . 91	1, 22 1, 57 , 92	1. 23 1. 60 . 92	1. 23 1. 61 . 91	1. 24 1. 62 . 92	1, 25 1, 63 , 94	1, 28 1, 67 , 96	
AND ORDERS Manufacturers' export sales:																
Durable goods industries: Unadjusted, totalmil. \$ Seasonally adj., totaldo	14, 944	17, 189	1, 485 1, 470	1, 741 1, 574	1, 457 1, 551	1, 63 2 1, 68 7	1, 847 1, 727	1,739 1,717	1, 779 1, 722	1, 829 1, 774	1, 583 1, 776	1, 517 1, 676	1,750 1,770	, 1, 675 , 1, 668	1, 516 1, 510	
Shipments (not seas. adj.), total †do	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	⁷ 56,638	54, 227	
Durable goods industries, total ♀ do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metals do Blast furnaces, steel mills do	331, 835 15, 754 50, 457 24, 901	364, 983 17, 219 57, 137 26, 493	30, 986 1, 450 4, 849 2, 198	30, 149 1, 335 4, 651 2, 121	27, 953 1, 250 4, 931 2, 365	30, 853 1, 356 4, 957 2, 213	31, 248 1, 464 4, 994 2, 229	30, 499 1, 471 4, 724 1, 960	31, 300 1, 529 5, 071 2, 292	32, 845 1, 643 5, 205 2, 386	27, 880 1, 486 4, 440 2, 114	29, 091 1, 579 4, 701 2, 205	31, 664 1, 627 4, 955 2, 311	730,041 7 1, 610 4, 509 7 1, 960		² 29, 347 ² 4, 246
Fabricated metal products	34, 180 58, 047 43, 237 84, 163 47, 638 11, 370	37, 024 64, 551 46, 726 91, 480 50, 144	3, 133 5, 237 3, 942 8, 236 4, 439	3, 142 5, 319 3, 781 8, 050 3, 865	2, 969 5, 017 3, 386 6, 668 3, 666	3, 222 5, 805 3, 835 7, 627 3, 924 1, 159	3, 246 5, 844 3, 870 7, 630 3, 898	3, 096 5, 593 3, 747 7, 834 4, 033	3, 239 5, 695 3, 832 7, 943 4, 300	3, 511 5, 877 4, 171 8, 161 4, 624	3, 107 5, 077 3, 607 6, 270 3, 037	3, 268 5, 194 3, 859 6, 255 2, 882 1, 148	3, 464 5, 622 4, 295 7, 220 3, 747 1, 233	7 3, 340 7 5, 315 7 4, 209 6, 702 7 3, 167 7 1, 152	3, 240 5, 132 4, 166 7 6, 498 3, 005	2 7, 424
Nondurable goods industries, total ? do Food and kindred products do Tobacco products do Textile mill products do	272, 767 90, 157 4, 922 21, 458	13, 563 291, 734 96, 717 5, 121 21, 262	1, 204 24, 942 8, 383 438 1, 847	1, 213 23, 847 8, 414 431 1, 647	1, 035 23, 669 8, 088 414 1, 626	25, 469 8, 506 407 1, 761	1, 223 25, 925 8, 717 430 1, 862	1, 112 25, 147 8, 396 439 1, 729	1, 119 25, 058 8, 428 456 1, 709	1, 247 26, 495 9, 062 454 1, 834	1, 065 24, 254 8, 225 473 1, 511	25, 738 8, 585 472 1, 742	26, 772 9, 294 480 1, 879	r26,597 r 9, 181 r 467 r 1, 910	25, 569 8, 868 458	
Paper and allied productsdoChemicals and allied productsdoPetroleum and coal productsdoRubber and plastics productsdo	24, 208 46, 465 22, 267 14, 265	26, 951 48, 698 24, 555 16, 552	2, 278 4, 036 2, 142 1, 405	2, 187 3, 670 2, 128 1, 317	2, 239 3, 797 2, 167 1, 390	2, 386 4, 243 2, 167 1, 571	2, 430 4, 392 2, 085 1, 618	2, 347 4, 310 2, 118 1, 519	2, 328 4, 376 2, 139 1, 537	2, 422 4, 383 2, 215 1, 623	2, 237 3, 889 2, 126 1, 463	2, 388 4, 172 2, 189 1, 493	2, 424 4, 276 2, 166	7 2, 447 7 4, 128 7 2, 186 7 1, 523	2, 354 3, 934 2, 191	
Shipments (seas. adj.), total †dodo		· ·	55, 888	55, 540	55, 070	55, 613	55, 223	54, 539	55, 661	56, 438	57, 025	56, 696		⁷ 54,936		
Durable goods industries, total Q	1		31, 011 1, 480 5, 064 2, 392	30, 603 1, 495 5, 022 2, 380	29, 930 1, 464 5, 080 2, 413	30, 273 1, 488 4, 739 2, 134	29, 757 1, 502 4, 692 2, 037	29, 633 1, 443 4, 426 1, 780	30, 488 1, 475 4, 786 2, 099	30, 638 1, 519 4, 834 2, 201	31, 315 1, 517 4, 891 2, 259	31, 270 1, 470 4, 935 2, 287	1,482 5,049	r29,369 r 1,470 4,592 r 2,069	7 28, 815 1, 468 7 4, 452 2, 002	
Fabricated metal products			3, 204 5, 423 3, 820 7, 843 4, 082	3, 249 5, 301 3, 723 7, 705 3, 904 1, 161	3, 295 5, 505 3, 655 6, 783 3, 573 1, 170	3, 220 5, 594 3, 783 7, 361 3, 738 1, 184	3, 189 5, 427 3, 719 7, 150 3, 563 1, 205	3, 032 5, 350 3, 835 7, 549 3, 806 1, 144	3, 178 5, 596 3, 993 7, 484 3, 905 1, 137	3, 265 5, 418 3, 962 7, 562 4, 124 1, 175	3, 323 5, 567 3, 995 7, 857 4, 328 1, 168	3, 231 5, 570 3, 993 7, 981 4, 489 1, 140	3, 365 5, 555 4, 042 7, 169	r 3, 215 r 5, 372 r 4, 010 6, 538 r 2, 877 r 1, 111	5, 294 4, 050 r 6, 264	

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						197	0					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	VERAI	BUS	SINES	SS IN	DICA	TOR	S—Co	ntinu	ıed				·		
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued																
hipments (seas. adj.) †—Continued By industry group: Nondurable goods industries, total ? mil. \$. Food and kindred products			24, 877 8, 330 433 1, 771	24, 937 8, 513 434 1, 731	25, 140 8, 510 459 1, 784	25, 340 8, 547 428 1, 782	25, 466 8, 759 444 1, 819	24, 906 8, 587 454 1, 736	25, 173 8, 541 444 1, 740	25, 800 8, 837 417 1, 751	25, 710 8, 538 459 1, 783	25, 426 8, 547 445 1, 691	25, 612 8, 750 471 1, 752	r 478	25, 495 8, 808 452 1, 702	
Textile mill products do Paper and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber and plastics products do			2, 298 4, 164 2, 132 1, 435	2, 280 4, 114 2, 139 1, 370	2, 338 4, 006 2, 241 1, 492	2, 361 4, 237 2, 162 1, 559	2, 356 4, 244 2, 123 1, 551	2, 326 4, 000 2, 139 1, 441	2, 325 4, 200 2, 156 1, 484	2, 316 4, 168 2, 127 1, 536	2, 418 4, 166 2, 136 1, 598	2, 366 4, 184 2, 165 1, 541	2, 351 4, 122 2, 131 1, 527	r 2, 382 r 4, 043	2, 377 4, 055 2, 179 1, 478	
By market category: Home goods and apparel	1 96, 115	1 57, 935 1 124, 395 1 108, 385 1 57, 175 1 54, 130	4, 557 10, 726 9, 339 4, 671 4, 614	4, 620 10, 899 9, 201 4, 494 4, 555	4, 511 10, 889 9, 019 4, 159 4, 515	4, 445 10, 977 9, 478 4, 355 4, 466	4, 446 11, 141 9, 193 4, 199 4, 440	4, 424 10, 920 9, 270 4, 423 4, 326	4, 585 10, 870 9, 483 4, 523 4, 452	4, 889 11, 222 9, 079 4, 789 4, 554	4, 816 10, 918 9, 345 4, 966 4, 643	4, 608 10, 922 9, 481 5, 084 4, 627	9, 393 4, 247 4, 716	r 3, 453	4, 674 11, 168 9, 107 3, 415 4, 663	
Other materials and supplies	1 24, 915 1 46, 201 1 23, 915	1254, 697 126, 951 150, 144 124, 511 175, 694	21, 981 2, 082 4, 457 2, 199 6, 381	21, 771 2, 078 4, 476 2, 259 6, 275	1, 977 1, 996 3, 959 1, 792 6, 346	21, 892 2, 028 4, 328 1, 924 6, 554	21, 804 2, 046 4, 292 1, 943 6, 379	21, 176 2, 061 4, 515 2, 010 6, 252	21, 748 2, 143 4, 255 2, 003 6, 697	21, 905 2, 197 4, 097 2, 130 6, 446	22, 337 2, 099 4, 192 2, 048 6, 727	21, 974 2, 005 4, 291 2, 112 6, 687	22,217 2, 104 4, 269 2, 121 6, 630	2, 085 4, 524 2, 184 6, 423	21, 274 7 2, 051 7 4, 230 7 2, 036 7 6, 567	² 2, 2 ² 4, 0 ² 2, 0 ² 6, 2
ventories, end of year or month:† Book value (unadjusted), total	88, 239 57, 034 31, 205	95, 475 63, 106 32, 369	94, 755 62, 570 32, 185	95, 475 63, 106 32, 369	96, 271 63, 702 32, 569	97, 181 64, 244 32, 937	97, 504 64, 599 32, 905	98, 588 65, 285 33, 303	98, 625 65, 222 33, 403	98, 073 64, 779 33, 294	97, 921 64, 838 33, 083	98, 145 65, 141 33, 004	32,980	7 98, 542 7 65, 036 7 33, 506	99, 264 65, 442 33, 822	
Book value (seasonally adjusted), total†do By industry group: Durable goods industries, total 9do Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary metalsdo Blast furnaces, steel millsdo.	88, 567 57, 399 2, 210 7, 535 4, 028	95, 931 63, 547 2, 472 8, 033 4, 300	95, 474 63, 089 2, 478 8, 013 4, 285	95, 931 63, 547 2, 472 8, 033 4, 300	63, 909 2, 492 8, 114 4, 265	96, 652 63, 977 2, 527 8, 124 4, 251	96, 982 64, 263 2, 535 8, 254 4, 358	97, 791 64, 689 2, 574 8, 544 4, 571	97, 635 64, 447 2, 573 8, 609 4, 589	97, 706 64, 395 2, 558 8, 598 4, 608	98, 260 65, 079 2, 587 8, 641 4, 658	98, 488 65, 290 2, 626 8, 738 4, 726	98,658 65,323 2,658 8,734 4,669	7 99, 466 7 65, 628 7 2, 684 7 8, 866 7 4, 747	100, 043 66, 002 2, 688 9, 027 4, 846	
Fabricated metal products do. Machinery, except electrical do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment do. Motor vehicles and parts do. Instruments and related products do.	6, 273 11, 332 8, 575 13, 960 4, 273 2, 170	6, 598 13, 216 9, 373 15, 584 4, 173 2, 460	6, 511 13, 110 9, 315 15, 431 4, 087 2, 447	6, 598 13, 216 9, 373 15, 584 4, 173 2, 460	6, 695 13, 267 9, 404 15, 665 4, 210 2, 475	6, 708 13, 345 9, 493 15, 522 4, 167 2, 509	6, 745 13, 447 9, 551 15, 515 4, 128 2, 583	6, 702 13, 572 9, 587 15, 442 4, 115 2, 637	6, 648 13, 618 9, 454 15, 309 4, 040 2, 681	6, 633 13, 703 9, 521 15, 190 3, 977 2, 674	6, 697 13, 876 9, 690 15, 339 4, 036 2, 685	6, 801 13, 861 9, 676 15, 262 3, 993 2, 680	6, 877 13,850 9, 720 15,185 3, 901 2, 690	7 6, 866 7 14, 004 7 9, 780 7 15, 162 7 4, 021 7 2, 650	7, 070 14, 068 9, 733 15, 124 4, 048 2, 650	
By stage of fabrication: Materials and supplies \(\text{Q} \). Primary metals	16, 634 2, 791 4, 829 3, 403	17, 606 2, 828 5, 571 3, 295	17, 217 2, 790 5, 460 3, 106	17, 606 2, 828 5, 571 3, 295	17, 418 2, 904 5, 259 3, 263	17, 702 2, 939 5, 544 3, 204	17, 698 3, 012 5, 540 3, 148	17, 570 3, 027 5, 565 3, 117	17, 447 3, 034 5, 537 3, 087	17, 438 3, 046 5, 608 3, 029	17, 470 3, 035 5, 592 3, 081	17, 621 3, 091 5, 603 3, 096	17,652 3, 108 5, 600 3, 056	7 17, 708 7 3, 162 7 5, 584 7 3, 099	17, 832 3, 187 5, 654 3, 165	
Work in process 9 do Primary metals do Machinery (elec. and nonelec.) do Transportation equipment do	26, 327 2, 529 9, 491 9, 192	29, 790 2, 759 10, 733 10, 717	29, 693 2, 758 10, 693 10, 753	29, 790 2, 759 10, 733 10, 717	29, 584 2, 824 10, 388 10, 857	29, 965 2, 741 10, 824 10, 788	30, 060 2, 762 10, 875 10, 826	30, 309 2, 891 10, 946 10, 783	30, 308 2, 939 10, 940 10, 709	30, 263 2, 921 10, 984 10, 641	30, 605 2, 939 11, 127 10, 717	30, 555 2, 940 11, 055 10, 649	30,539 2, 955 11,042 10,669	730, 522 72, 975 711, 139 710, 595	30, 608 3, 064 11, 149 10, 474	
Finished goods ? do	14, 438 2, 215 5, 587 1, 365	16, 151 2, 446 6, 285 1, 572	16, 179 2, 465 6, 272 1, 572	16, 151 2, 446 6, 285 1, 572	16, 907 2, 386 7, 024 1, 545	16, 310 2, 444 6, 470 1, 530	16, 505 2, 480 6, 583 1, 541	16, 810 2, 626 6, 648 1, 542	16, 692 2, 636 6, 595 1, 513	16, 694 2, 631 6, 632 1, 520	17, 004 2, 667 6, 847 1, 541	17, 114 2, 707 6, 879 1, 517	2, 671 6, 928 1, 460	717, 398 72, 729 77, 061 71, 468	17, 562 2, 776 6, 998 1, 485	
Nondurable goods industries, total 9 do Food and kindred products do Tobacco products do Tobacco products do Textile mill products do Paper and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber and plastics products do By stage of fabrication:	31, 168 7, 370 2, 257 3, 559 2, 394 5, 931 2, 102 1, 799	32, 384 7, 240 2, 198 3, 525 2, 644 6, 625 2, 255 1, 886	32, 385 7, 295 2, 238 3, 502 2, 618 6, 581 2, 185 1, 869	32, 384 7, 240 2, 198 3, 525 2, 644 6, 625 2, 255 1, 886	32, 291 7, 240 2, 170 3, 456 2, 671 6, 557 2, 313 1, 913	32, 675 7, 451 2, 150 3, 439 2, 682 6, 612 2, 328 1, 946	32, 719 7, 487 2, 159 3, 423 2, 686 6, 640 2, 345 1, 958	33, 102 7, 579 2, 165 3, 427 2, 713 6, 704 2, 374 1, 948	33, 188 7, 581 2, 142 3, 431 2, 697 6, 798 2, 414 1, 920	33, 311 7, 563 2, 142 3, 380 2, 738 6, 895 2, 446 1, 915	33, 181 7, 457 2, 145 3, 383 2, 754 6, 921 2, 380 1, 930	33, 198 7, 336 2, 171 3, 381 2, 758 6, 943 2, 422 1, 908	33,335 7,376 2,168 3,338 2,762 7,015 2,417 1,935	r 33, 838 r 7, 632 2, 185 r 3, 397 r 2, 756 r 7, 069 r 2, 461 r 1, 949	34, 041 7, 668 2, 223 3, 317 2, 775 7, 184 2, 555 1, 960	
Materials and supplies do Work in process do Finished goods do	11, 617 4, 834 14, 717	11, 821 5, 072 15, 491	11, 966 5, 076 15, 343	11, 821 5, 072 15, 491	11, 647 5, 076 15, 568	11, 818 5, 013 15, 844	11, 936 4, 958 15, 825	11, 950 4, 993 16, 159	11, 921 5, 013 16, 254	11, 910 5, 002 16, 399	11, 849 4, 977 16, 355	11, 856 4, 896 16, 446	4,887	7 12, 117 7 4, 940 7 16, 781	12, 201 4, 966 16, 874	
By market category: Home goods and apparel	9, 461 11, 790 22, 178 5, 218 7, 393 32, 527	9, 924 12, 102 25, 862 5, 299 7, 980 34, 764	9, 947 12, 162 25, 612 5, 193 7, 948 34, 612	9, 924 12, 102 25, 862 5, 299 7, 980 34, 764	9, 895 12, 126 25, 953 5, 337 7, 979 34, 910	9, 896 12, 374 25, 925 5, 299 8, 005 35, 153	9, 845 12, 438 26, 003 5, 255 8, 006 35, 435	9, 930 12, 565 26, 185 5, 245 8, 035 35, 831	9, 847 12, 554 26, 119 5, 161 8, 016 35, 938	9, 813 12, 587 26, 241 5, 094 8, 026 35, 945	9, 892 12, 465 26, 613 5, 181 8, 086 36, 023	10, 037 12, 415 26, 456 5, 136 8, 173 36, 271	12,497 26,472 5,045 8,246	r 10, 158 r 12, 679 r 26, 439 r 5, 194 r 8, 306 r 36, 690	10, 145 12, 758 26, 450 5, 202 8, 457 37, 031	
Household durablesdo. Defense products (old series)do. Defense products (new series)do. Producers' capital goods industriesdo.	4, 645 11, 485 7, 112 14, 070	5, 097 13, 173 7, 459 16, 353	5, 114 13, 036 7, 602 16, 289	5, 097 13, 173 7, 459 16, 353	5, 142 13, 150 7, 498 16, 449	5, 153 13, 044 7, 294 16, 582	5, 169 13, 015 7, 326 16, 715	5, 169 12, 941 7, 359 16, 911	5, 050 12, 872 7, 189 16, 898	5, 018 12, 816 7, 104 17, 026	5, 108 12, 906 7, 143 17, 285	5, 159 12, 761 7, 056 17, 337	6, 986	7 5, 195 7 12, 429 7 6, 803 7 17, 659	5, 199 12, 336 6, 671 17, 740	
ew orders, net (not seas. adj.), total† do_ Durable goods industries, total. do_ Nondurable goods industries, total do_	608, 038 335, 301 272, 737	659, 191 367, 482 291, 709	55, 372 30, 430 24, 942	53, 549 29, 740 23, 809	51, 356 27, 766 23, 590	55, 941 30, 422 25, 519	56, 352 30, 412 25, 940	54, 802 29, 594 25, 208	54, 909 29, 825 25, 084	58, 582 32, 147 26, 435	52, 422 28, 171 24, 251	53, 841 28, 152 25, 689	31,166 26,811	7 55, 632 28, 936 7 26, 696	53, 889 728, 245 25, 612 54, 573	2 29, 4
few orders, net (seas. adj.), totalf do	335, 301 49, 791 24, 379	367, 482 58, 491 27, 281	55, 912 31, 048 4, 755 2, 129	55, 138 30, 209 4, 661 1, 981	54, 119 29, 046 4, 658 1, 963	54, 714 29, 368 4, 309 1, 813	54, 339 28, 861 4, 547 1, 948	53, 374 28, 449 4, 739 2, 036	55, 139 29, 977 4, 874 2, 234	55, 778 30, 028 4, 932 2, 302	57, 111 31, 399 4, 894 2, 387	55, 968 30, 537 4, 842 2, 310	55,523 29,856 4,709 2,253	7 28, 504 7 4, 348 7 1, 977	729,009 74,544 2,060	2 30. 0
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinery, except electricaldo Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo Aircraft, missiles, and partsdo	35, 275 58, 281 43, 215 86, 789 31, 515	37, 736 66, 966 47, 030 89, 418 30, 952	3, 187 5, 473 3, 752 8, 215 3, 171	3, 389 5, 570 4, 126 6, 916 2, 509	3, 010 5, 408 3, 891 6, 460 2, 193	3, 205 5, 544 3, 794 7, 040 2, 572	3, 238 5, 149 3, 726 6, 660 2, 700	2, 943 5, 287 3, 705 6, 386 2, 048	3, 391 5, 468 4, 052 6, 830 2, 597	3, 509 5, 172 3, 722 7, 304 2, 384	3, 220 5, 401 4, 113 8, 076 3, 047	3, 304 5, 367 3, 921 7, 559 2, 677	3, 524 5, 346 3, 606 7, 026 2, 409	7 3, 302 7 5, 253 7 3, 954 7 6, 062 7 2, 255	3, 348 5, 408 4, 056 6, 310 2, 599	
Nondurable goods industries, total do Industries with unfilled orders do Industries without unfilled orders do RASE Based on data not seasonally adjusted.	74, 347 198, 390			24, 929 6, 761 18, 168	25, 073 6, 815 18, 258	25, 346 6, 923 18, 423					25, 712 7, 129 18, 583	25, 431 6, 861 18, 570	6, 952	725, 686 77, 053 718, 633	25, 530 6, 901 18, 629	

Digitized for FRASER Based on data not seasonally adjusted. 2 Advance estimate; total mfrs. http://frasencwi.ordorsofs.vol.1970 do not reflect revisions for selected components. † See correspond-Federal Ring note on the control of
industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero.

¶For these industries (food and kindred products, tobacco products, apparel and related products, petroleum and coal products, chemicals and allied products, and rubber and plastic

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	169						19	70					
Unless otherwise stated in loothotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	IERAI	L BUS	SINE	SS IN	1	TOR	S—Co	ontin	ued			1 -	<u> </u>		1
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued			<u> </u>													
New orders, net (seas. adj.)†—Continued By market category: Home goods and apparel	² 54, 553 ² 49, 516 ² 233, 713	2 57, 779 2124, 360 2109, 426 2 57, 315 2 54, 710 2255, 601 2 26, 811 2 47, 317 2 23, 118 2 78, 640	4, 504 10, 725 9, 909 4, 683 4, 616 21, 475 2, 032 4, 499 2, 347 6, 744	4, 632 10, 898 9, 310 4, 453 4, 589 21, 256 2, 079 4, 092 1, 926 6, 536	4, 497 10, 885 9, 125 4, 101 4, 202 21, 309 1, 987 3, 648 1, 901 6, 542	4, 405 10, 976 9, 431 4, 271 4, 442 21, 189 1, 986 4, 018 1, 744 6, 627	4, 502 11, 141 8, 551 4, 110 4, 453 21, 582 2, 106 3, 985 1, 579 5, 998	4, 397 10, 920 8, 262 4, 404 4, 262 21, 129 2, 026 3, 425 1, 381 5, 984	4, 553 10, 867 9, 074 4, 334 4, 620 21, 691 2, 124 4, 083 1, 893 6, 302	4, 843 11, 215 8, 438 4, 748 4, 657 21, 877 2, 163 3, 511 1, 850 6, 281	4, 753 10, 915 9, 804 4, 980 4, 498 22, 161 2, 041 4, 773 3, 067 6, 411	4, 635 10, 936 8, 966 4, 981 4, 743 21, 707 2, 030 4, 056 1, 846 6, 299	4, 751 11, 146 8, 983 4, 184 4, 941 21, 518 2, 107 3, 482 2, 005 6, 759	r 4, 651 r11, 238 r 9, 180 r 3, 422 r 4, 753 r20, 946 2, 015 3, 954 2, 125 6, 552	4, 696 11, 180 9, 359 3, 273 4, 694 21, 371 2, 074 74, 077 72, 016 76, 873	1 2, 20 1 3, 98 1 2, 06
nfilled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted), total	85, 938 82, 946 2, 992	88, 412 85, 445 2, 967	88, 859 85, 854 3, 005	88, 412 85, 445 2, 967	88, 146 85, 258 2, 888	87, 765 84, 827 2, 938	86, 944 83, 991 2, 953	86, 100 83, 086 3, 014	84, 653 81, 612 3, 041	83, 902 80, 921 2, 981	84, 182 81, 205 2, 977	83, 200 80, 270 2, 930	82, 747 79, 776 2, 971	781,735 778,664 73,071	81, 392 78, 243 3, 111	
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (seasonally adjusted), totalf	86, 718 83, 665 6, 274 3, 081	89, 221 86, 206 7, 657 3, 896	89, 623 86, 600 8, 018 4, 295	89, 221 86, 206 7, 657 3, 896	88, 270 85, 322 7, 235 3, 446	87, 371 84, 417 6, 805 3, 125	86, 487 83, 521 6, 660 3, 036	85, 322 82, 337 6, 973 3, 292	84, 797 81, 824 7, 061 3, 427	84, 146 81, 221 7, 159 3, 527	84, 229 81, 301 7, 162 3, 656	83, 492 80, 561 7, 066 3, 678	82, 544 79, 559 6, 726 3, 509	781, 797 78, 693 76, 481 73, 417	82, 061 78, 883 76, 573 3, 475	¹ 79, 04
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinery, except electricaldo Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo Aircraft, missiles, and partsdo	9, 969 14, 746 13, 110 33, 655 26, 939	10, 684 17, 202 13, 406 31, 570 24, 293	10, 544 16, 933 13, 003 32, 359 24, 887	10, 684 17, 202 13, 406 31, 570 24, 293	10, 399 17, 105 13, 642 31, 247 23, 891	10, 384 17, 055 13, 653 30, 926 23, 503	10, 433 16, 777 13, 660 30, 436 23, 256	10, 344 16, 714 13, 530 29, 273 22, 201	10, 556 16, 586 13, 587 28, 619 21, 943	10, 802 16, 344 13, 350 28, 359 21, 599	10, 699 16, 176 13, 468 28, 578 21, 850	10, 773 15, 972 13, 394 28, 154 21, 696	10, 931 15, 763 12, 960 28, 013 21, 302	711, 019 715, 646 712, 900 27, 537 720, 567	11, 050 15, 759 12, 906 127, 583 20, 456	127, 22
Nondur. goods ind. with unfilled orders⊕do By market category:	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	7 3, 104	3, 136	
Home goods, apparel, consumer staples do Equip, and defense prod., incl. auto do Construction materials and supplies do Other materials and supplies do Supplementary series: Household durables do Defense products (old series) do Defense products (new series) do Defense products (new series) do	2, 209 47, 078 10, 175 27, 256 1, 775 33, 091 21, 775	2, 014 48, 253 10, 767 28, 187 1, 633 30, 246 20, 372	2, 003 48, 185 10, 733 28, 702 1, 632 30, 630 20, 705	2, 014 48, 253 10, 767 28, 187 1, 633 30, 246 20, 372	1, 996 48, 301 10, 454 27, 519 1, 624 29, 935 20, 481	1, 955 48, 170 10, 430 26, 816 1, 582 29, 625 20, 301	2, 011 47, 439 10, 443 26, 594 1, 642 29, 318 19, 937	1, 984 46, 412 10, 379 26, 547 1, 607 28, 228 19, 308	1, 949 45, 812 10, 546 26, 490 1, 589 28, 054 19, 198	1, 899 45, 133 10, 648 26, 466 1, 557 27, 468 18, 917	1, 827 45, 607 10, 504 26, 291 1, 495 28, 049 19, 936	1, 869 44, 987 10, 621 26, 015 1, 521 27, 814 19, 670	1, 864 44, 516 10, 845 25, 319 1, 525 27, 028 19, 554	7 1, 818 744, 291 711, 003 721, 685 1, 455 26, 456 19, 496	1, 851 44, 398 11, 032 24, 780 71, 476 726, 302 719, 475	-119, 5 0
Producers' capital goods industriesdo	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	⁷ 23, 915	123, 90
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS of sew incorporations (50 States and Dist. Col.): Unadjusted	233, 635	274, 267	19, 109 23, 308	22, 849 22, 137	24, 407 22, 072	21, 796 23, 249	22, 901 21, 091	23, 706 21, 876	21, 952 22, 401	23, 422 22, 276	22, 831 22, 264	20, 241 22, 078	\$21,593 \$23,126	21, 452 21, 409		
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL			20,000	,	,	10,-10	,	,0,,,	22, 202	22,210	,	,	,	,		
### FAILURES of all ures, total	9, 636 1, 106 1, 670 1, 513 4, 366 981	9, 154 1, 159 1, 590 1, 493 4, 070 842	759 115 134 131 313 66	748 87 105 146 351 59	734 84 114 140 342 54	817 84 155 164 335 79	921 113 153 180 394 81	992 137 174 167 419 95	891 109 164 145 388 85	912 143 132 157 396 84	916 126 123 191 398 78	910 131 160 157 382 80	906 111 118 199 391 87	941 114 149 185 419 74	939 126 133 174 414 92	
dabilities (current), total thous. \$. Commercial service do. Construction do. Manufacturing and mining do. Retail trade do. Wholesale trade do.	87, 289 212, 459 291, 700 220, 223	1,142,113 126, 537 171, 717 406, 450 265, 122 172, 287	127, 138 7, 938 13, 033 42, 799 21, 192 42, 176	96, 849 18, 505 6, 968 39, 162 21, 800 10, 414	137, 282 37, 608 20, 835 42, 260 24, 979 11, 600	139, 388 7, 770 36, 504 66, 589 21, 655 6, 870	120, 021 7, 679 13, 258 46, 399 30, 333 22, 352	131, 898 21, 137 17, 978 39, 958 32, 972 19, 853	147, 888 9, 289 19, 306 83, 118 23, 774 12, 401	16,680 21,229	251, 920 29, 155 29, 049 144, 516 30, 134 19, 066	169, 587 63, 931 15, 169 44, 034 27, 434 19, 019	232, 940 55, 678 15, 044 91, 431 54, 970 15, 817	144, 773 19, 950 14, 109 67, 607 29, 410 13, 697		
Tailure annual rate (seasonally adjusted) No. per 10,000 concerns	² 38. 6	² 37. 3	40, 9	38. 2	33. 7	39, 4	40. 1	43. 7	42. 1	43, 4	46.8	47. 4	50, 0	4 5. 9	50. 8	
			C	OMM	ODIT	Y PR	ICES	,							·-	
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS				_												İ
Prices received, all farm products: .1910-14=100 Crops? do. Commercial vegetables. do. Cotton. do. Feed grains and hay. do. Food grains. do. Fruit. do. Tobacco. do. Livestock and products? do. Dairy products. do. Meat animals. do. Poultry and eggs. do.	261 229 302 192 159 160 316 567 288 318 346 142	275 ; 220 ; 298 ; 173 ; 166 ; 154 ; 252 ; 594 ; 323 ; 331 ; 400 ; 162 ;	282 221 362 180 162 158 221 601 334 355 398 186	284 215 318 169 164 159 216 603 343 354 410 200	287 217 336 161 168 158 207 600 346 351 420 197	289 221 333 171 169 159 215 603 348 344 436 181	289 221 329 175 167 157 217 603 346 336 442 170	281 220 301 180 167 161 203 603 334 429 147	282 233 380 187 171 160 228 603 324 329 418 133	281 232 316 189 173 153 261 603 323 323 421 132	286 235 290 191 174 151 276 603 330 331 423 148	276 226 265 191 176 161 246 608 319 339 403 137	281 235 306 185 190 170 273 610 320 350 391 153	274 229 261 193 187 173 251 590 313 359 379 136	270 231 284 187 184 175 247 605 304 366 352 145	265 227 277 192 170 201 610 300 365 313
rices paid: All commodities and services	310 335 292 355	324 351 304 373	327 356 306 378	328 357 307 378 75	330 360 309 383 75	333 362 312 386 75	332 362 311 385	334 364 313 388 72	334 365 312 388 73	335 366 313 390	335 366 313 389 74	335 367 312 389	339 369 317 392 72	340 369 319 394 70	340 371 319 395 68	342 372 320 396

r Revised. P Preliminary. Advance estimate; total mfrs. unfilled orders for Nov. 1970 do not reflect revisions for selected components. Based on unadjusted data. Revised back to 1961 to reflect revisions in the mfrs. sales and inventories series and the retail plaitized reflect new sens. Lat for mfrs. sales, invent., and orders have been revised back to 1961 plaitized reflect new sens. factors and the introduction of a small number of other corrections. Rehttp://frysed.data.mcs.to.day.new seas. factors, and other technical data appear in a special Census

Bureau 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).

See corresponding note on p. S-6. Includes data for items not shown separately. Compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. (failures data are for 48 States and Dist. Col.). Ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index). Revisions back to Jan. 1966 are available from the Dept. of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		CO	ММС	DITY	PR	ICES-	–Con	tinue	d							<u> </u>
CONSUMER PRICES			1							İ						
(U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)					:											
Unad justed indexes: 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	136. 0	136, 6	137. 4	137. 8	
Special group indexes: All items less shelterdododododo	120. 6 121. 9	126. 3 128. 6	128. 6 131. 4	129, 5 131, 9	129, 8 132, 3	130, 3 133, 0	130. 7 133. 8	131. 5 134. 8	132. 1 135. 5	132. 6 136. 1	133, 0 136, 6	133. 2 136. 9	133. 7 137. 8	134. 4 138. 9	134. 8 139. 7	
All items less medical caredo	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 do Nondurables do Nondurables less food do	115.3 118.4 117.7	120. 5 124. 1 123. 0	122. 9 126. 7 125. 5	123. 6 127. 7 125. 7	123. 7 127. 8 125, 2	124. 2 128. 4 125. 8	124. 5 128. 7 126, 1	125. 2 129. 3 127. 0	125. 8 129. 8 127. 5	126. 2 130. 0 127. 7	126. 5 130. 4 127. 8	126. 6 130, 5 127. 8	127. 0 131. 0 129. 1	127. 7 131. 3 129. 9	128. 0 131. 4 130. 5	
Durables \(\text{\ do } \) Commodities less food \(\text{\ do } \)	107. 5 113. 2	111. 6 118. 0	113. 5 120. 2	113. 6 120. 3	113. 7 120. 1	113. 7 120. 4	114. 1 120. 8	114. 8 121. 6	115. 9 122. 3	116, 7 122, 8	116. 9 122, 9	117. 0 123. 0	117. 3 123. 8	118. 8 125. 0	119. 6 125. 7	
Services do do do do do do do do do do do do do	134, 3 138, 6	143, 7 149, 2	147. 2 153. 1	148. 3 154. 3	149, 6 155, 8	150. 7 157. 1	152. 3 158. 9	153, 4 160, 1	154. 1 161. 0	155. 0 161. 9	155, 8 162, 8	156. 7 163. 8	157. 7 164. 9	158, 5 165, 8	159, 5 166, 9	
Food 9 do Meats, poultry, and fish do	119. 3 113. 7	125, 5 123, 2	128. 1 127. 2	129, 9 127, 2	130. 7 128. 8	131. 5 129. 7	131. 6 130. 2	132, 0 130, 9	132. 4 130. 5	132, 7 130, 2	133. 4 130. 8	133, 5 131, 0	133. 3 130. 1	133, 0 129, 1	132. 4 127. 1	
Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do	120. 6 126. 8	124. 5 128. 4	126.3 127.0	127. 6 132. 1	128. 4 130. 9	128. 8 132. 4	129, 4 133, 1	129, 5 134, 7	129. 9 136. 8	130. 2 139. 4	130. 6 137. 5	130, 8 135, 0	131. 3 131. 0	132. 0 129. 3	132. 4 128. 5	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	119, 1 123, 6	126. 7 133. 6	129. 8 137. 7	130, 5 138, 5	131.1 139.6	132. 2 140, 9	133. 6 142. 8	134. 4 143. 7	135. 1 144. 7	135, 6 145, 6	136, 2 146, 2	137. 0 147. 2	137. 8 148. 4	138. 5 149. 1	139.3 149.8	
Rentdo Homeownershipdo	115. 1 127. 0	118, 8 139, 4	120. 5 144. 5	121. 0 145. 4	121. 3 146. 8	121. 8 148. 5	122. 3 150. 9	122, 6 152, 1	123. 0 153. 3	123. 4 154. 4	123. 8 155. 0	124. 2 156. 2	124. 6 157. 8	125. 2 158. 6	125. 7 159. 3	
Fuel and utilities ?do Fuel oil and coaldo	110. 4 115. 1	112. 9 117. 8	114. 2 118. 9	114, 6 119, 2	114. 6 119. 7	114.9 120.6	115. 6 120. 8	116, 3 120, 9	116. 4 121. 0	116. 2 121. 2	117. 2 122. 3	117. 7 122. 9	118. 2 124. 3	119. 0 125. 5	120. 7 127. 1	
Gas and electricitydo Household furnishings and operationdo	109, 5 113, 0	111. 5 117. 9	113, 2 119, 6	113. 7 120. 0	114. 1 120. 1	114. 6 120. 8	114.8 121.6	115. 7 122. 0	115. 8 122. 5	115, 3 122, 8	115. 7 123. 0	116. 4 123. 2	116. 8 123. 6	118. 0 123. 9	119. 2 124. 5	
Apparel and upkeepdo Transportationdo	120. 1 119. 6	127. 1 124. 2	130. 7 125. 6	130. 8 126. 4	129. 3 127. 3	130. 0 127. 3	130. 6 127. 1	131. 1 128. 9	131. 9 129. 9	132. 2 130. 6	131.4 131.4	131. 5 130. 6	133. 6 131. 0	134. 8 133. 5	135. 7 134. 4	
Private do New cars do Used cars do	117, 3 100, 8	121. 3 102. 4 125. 3	122.7 105.1 124.9	123. 4 104. 9 123. 9	123, 3 104, 7 120, 7	123. 3 104. 6 117. 8	123. 0 104. 4 117. 6	124. 9 104. 3 121. 1	125. 9 104. 1 127. 5	126, 7 103, 8 132, 0	127. 2 103. 7 131. 8	126. 4 103. 5 129. 2	126, 6 103, 1 127, 4	129. 2 108. 7 130. 3	130. 1 110. 4 132. 2	
Public do Health and recreation ? do do do do do do do do do do do do do	138. 2 130. 0	148. 9 136, 6	151.1	153. 0 139. 6	165. I 140. 1	165. 4	165. 8	165.8	166. 6 142. 9	167. 8	170.8	171.0	173. 3	173. 5	175. 0 146. 9	
Medical care do Personal care do do do do do do do do do do do do do	145. 0 120. 3	155. 0 126. 2	139. 1 157. 4 127. 8	158, 1 128, 1	159. 0 128. 5	160. 1 129. 0	141. 4 161. 6 129. 6	142. 3 162. 8 129. 8	163. 6 130. 3	143, 7 164, 7 130, 2	144.3 165.8 130.6	145. 1 166. 8 131. 3	145. 7 167. 6 131. 7	146, 3 167, 9 132, 1	168. 7 132. 3	
Reading and recreationdo	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♂ (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)																
Spot market prices, basic commodities:							- 110 ()	- 110 0	r 115. 0	- 119 0	- 110 0	- 110 6			- 100 0	100
22 Commodities 1967=100 9 Foodstuffs do	r 1 98, 0	r 1 110, 3 r 1 108, 9	r 112.8	r 114, 6	* 116, 1 * 112, 1	7 116, 6 7 112, 6 7 119, 5	7 116, 9 7 114, 5 7 118, 7	7 116, 3 7 113, 5 7 118, 2	7 111.3 7 117.5	7 113. 8 7 112. 1 7 114. 8	7 112. 9 7 113. 6 7 112. 4	7 112.9 7 115.3 7 111.2	7 112. 0 7 114. 3 7 110. 5	7 110, 9 7 113, 0 7 109, 5	7 109, 2 7 109, 7 7 108, 8	10 10 10
13 Raw industrialsdo	r 108. 8	7 1 111. 4 113. 0	114.7	r 116, 7 115, 1	7 118, 9 116, 0	116.4	116.6	116. 6	116. 8	117. 0	117. 7	117. 2	117.8	117.8	117. 7	11
By stage of processing: Crude materials for further processingdo	101. 2	107. 9	109.0	109. 9	110.7	113.0	114. 2	113. 4	112. 8	113. 0	113.8	110.9	112. 5	110.9	108. 3	10
Intermediate materials, supplies, etc. do	108. 0 111. 3	111.8 115.3	113. 1 117. 6	113. 5 118. 0	114.4	114. 7 118. 8	114. 8 119. 0	115. 3 118. 6	115. 7 118. 7	115, 9 119, 0	116, 4 119, 7	116, 6 119, 1	116. 8 119. 9	117. 1 120. 0	117. 1 120. 5	11 12
Finished goods⊙do Consumer finished goodsdo Producer finished goodsdo	109. 9 r 115. 5	114. 0 119. 3	116. 2 121. 5	116, 5 122, 3	117. 3 122. 9	117. 3 123. 1	117. 4 123. 5	116. 8 123. 7	117. 0 124. 0	117. 3 124. 2	118. 0 124. 6	117, 2 124, 9	118. 1 125. 3	117. 8 127. 0	118. 2 127. 5	11 12
By durability of product:	111.8	116, 6	118.4	119. 0	119.6	120, 0	120, 5	120. 9	121. 3	121. 5	121. 6	121.7	121.9	123. 0	122. 9	12
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Total manufactures do	106. 5 7 109. 5	110. 3 113. 3	111.9 114.9	112. 4 115. 3	113.4 116.1	113.9 116.4	113. 9 116. 6	113. 6 116. 9	113. 6 117. 1 121. 0	113. 8 117. 4	114.8	113.9 118.0	114, 8 118, 2	114. 0 118. 6	113. 9 118. 7	11
Durable manufactures do Nondurable manufactures do	7 112. 1 106. 9	116. 6 110. 1	118. 3 111. 6	118.8 111.9	119.4 113.0	119. 7 113. 2	120. 1 113. 2	120. 5 113. 4	113. 4	121. 3 113. 6	121, 5 114, 5	121.6 114.4	121. 8 114. 6	123. 0 114. 4	123. 0 114. 4	12 11
Farm prod., processed foods and feedsdo	r 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	11
Farm products Q do Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried do	102, 2	108. 5 111. 0	111. 1 125. 3	111.7 112.4	112. 5 116. 6	113.7	114. 3 118. 2 85. 5	111. 3 112. 7 87. 8	111. 0 123. 5 88. 4	111. 3 122. 2 89. 2	113. 1 112. 6 89. 2	108. 2 99. 6 89. 2	111.8 113.4 100.5	107. 5 102. 4 96. 0	7 106, 7 109, 4 96, 1	10 11 9
Grains do Live poultry do Livestock do	81. 9 84. 9 104. 8	83.3 89.8 118.3	81. 7 86. 3 116. 6	82, 9 86, 9 120, 2	85. 9 94. 8 117. 3	85. 9 87. 1 124. 9	90. 8 129. 6	82. 8 124. 8	83. 7 122. 2	77. 9 123. 0	81. 9 126. 2	77. 5 118. 6	81. 7 114. 9	76. 5 111. 8	78. 0 102. 3	6
Foods and feeds, processed 9do	r 114, 2	119.8	121.8	122.6	125. 1	125. 2	124. 9	124. 9	124. 1 120. 3	124. 8 120. 3	126. 6 120. 4	126.1	126. 2	124, 9	124.8	12
Beverages and beverage materials do Cereal and bakery products do Defendances	7 109, 5 7 118, 1 127, 7	112. 9 120. 2 131. 9	116. 0 121. 9 131. 2	116. 1 122. 0 133. 9	117. 4 122. 3 133. 9	118. 3 123. 3 134. 1	118, 4 123, 7 133, 1	118. 8 124. 6 135. 1	124. 6 135. 4	124. 6 135. 4	125. 8 135. 7	121.1 126.5 136.2	121, 5 127, 9 135, 8	121. 9 128. 7 136. 5	122. 2 129. 5 136. 8	12 12 13
Dairy products do. Fruits and vegetables, processed do. Meats, poultry, and fish do.	7 114. 2 108. 3	115, 7 119, 5	116, 3 120, 5	116. 4 121. 9	116. 9 125. 8	117. 3 124. 9	116. 5 127. 1	117. 5 124. 9	118. 1 122. 5	118. 5 123. 7	118. 9 126. 3	119, 6 122, 5	120. 1 120. 9	119, 1 116, 4	119. 6 114. 2	11
Industrial commodities do	109. 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	11
Chemicals and allied products Qdododododododo	98. 2 r 99. 6	98.3 89.8	98. 9 86. 7	98. 8 86. 7	99. 1 87. 6	99. 5 91. 4	100. 0 92. 0	100. 4 92. 4	100. 6 91. 7	100. 5 91. 8	100. 9 91. 0	101, 1 91, 6	100, 9 92, 2	101. 4 92. 7	101. 6 92. 7	10 9
Chemicals, industrial do Drugs and pharmaceuticals do	98. 4 93. 3	97. 7 93. 8	97. 8 94. 2	97. 8 94. 6	97. 9 94. 5	97. 7 94. 6	97. 3 95. 0	97. 9 94. 7	98. 2 94. 7 106. 8	98. 0 94. 8	98, 8 95, 0	98, 6 95, 5	98.7 94.8	98, 9 95, 1	98. 9 95. 5	9:
Fats and oils, inedible do Prepared paint do	73. 9 114. 6	88.7	100. 5 120. 3	92. 8 120. 3	95, 0 121, 7	94. 3 122. 0	102, 2 122, 8	107, 6 122, 8	106. 8	108. 1 122. 8	107. 7 122. 8	112. 0 122. 8	104. 0 122. 8	117. 4 123. 2	123. 2 123. 2	12: 12:
Fuels and related prod., and power 9 do do	r 102. 5	104. 6 116. 2		106. 1 124. 6	105. 6 125. 4	106. 4 131. 7	106. 3 133. 4	107. 5 145. 9	109. 1 146. 9	108. 6 152. 8	108, 9 155, 5	109.6 157.8	111. 0 165. 3	112.6 181.0	113. 7 181. 6	11 18
Electric nower For 1958 = 100	r 101. 6 r 123. 9	102. 7 124. 5	103. 4 128. 8	103. 4 131. 8	103. 4 132. 4	103. 6 135. 2	103. 6 135. 0	103. 7 136. 2	104. 2 136. 1	104. 3 136. 3	104. 8 137. 0	105, 5 137, 2	106, 1 142, 9	108. 0 143. 0	109, 0 142, 4	109 143
Gas fuels do 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
Furniture and household durables ?do Appliances, householddo	7 103. 9 7 91. 8 7 117. 3	93, 0		107. 2 93. 6 123. 6	107. 5 94. 4 124. 3		108. 1 94. 7 125. 3	108. 3 94. 8 125. 6	108. 3 94. 9 125. 9	108, 6 94, 9 126, 0	108, 8 94, 9 126, 3	108.9 95.1 126.6	109. 0 95. 0 126. 5	109. 2 95. 5 126. 6	109, 6 95, 7 126, 9	109 96 123
Furniture, householddodododo							77. 2		77. 0				77. 2			7

r Revised. Preliminary. 1 Computed by OBE. 9 Includes data for items not shown separately. 6 For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. ‡New reference base; comparable data for earlier periods will be shown later. ⊕Monthly data corresponding to revised annuals for 1968 appear in the June 1979 http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

issue of Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes (available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212). OGoods to users, incl. raw foods and fuels.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	1:	969						19	70					
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		CO	MMC	DITY	PRI	ICES-	-Con	tinue	d						·	·
WHOLESALE PRICES Continued (U.S. Department of Labor Inderes—Continued)																
All commodities⊕—Continued Industrial commodities—Continued Hides, skins, and leather products ♀																
1957-59=100	119. 5 128. 0 7 99. 9 112. 6 7 119. 4 7 127. 3	125. 8 133. 2 116. 9 119. 9 132. 0 142. 6	126. 8 135. 5 110. 4 119. 6 123. 9 129. 3	126. 5 135. 0 108. 9 119. 7 122. 5 128. 2	126, 6 135, 9 102, 8 119, 6 121, 6 126, 9	126. 7 136. 9 101. 1 117. 3 120. 2 124. 1	126. 8 136. 9 99. 4 118. 2 119. 5 123. 3	128. 5 138. 4 106. 6 120. 4 120. 1 123. 5	127, 9 137, 8 101, 8 120, 4 121, 0 124, 3	127. 3 137. 9 93. 8 119. 8 120. 2 123. 0	127. 1 137. 9 90. 8 119. 8 119. 6 121. 8	127. 1 137. 9 92. 8 118. 9 120. 2 123. 0	127. 3 138. 8 93. 8 116. 8 120. 4 124. 1	127. 9 139. 0 97. 2 118. 1 119. 2 123. 4	128. 4 139. 0 102. 9 118. 4 117. 9 121. 6	127. 139. 96. 118. 117. 120.
Machinery and equipment 9	7 115. 4 7 127. 2 7 130. 2 7 103. 1 7 128. 7	119. 0 132. 8 135. 5 104. 8 133. 4	121. 0 135. 8 138. 6 106. 0 136. 5	121, 9 136, 4 139, 8 106, 2 138, 0	122. 5 136. 7 140. 2 106. 8 138. 6	122, 8 137, 2 140, 3 106, 9 139, 3	123. 1 137. 1 140. 6 107. 2 139. 8	123, 4 137, 3 140, 8 107, 3 140, 3	123. 7 137. 4 140. 9 107. 5 141. 3	124, 1 137, 1 141, 0 108, 2 141, 7	124. 7 137. 4 141. 2 108. 6 142. 2	124. 8 137. 6 141. 6 108. 8 141. 5	125. 3 138. 4 142. 2 109. 4 141. 5	126. 0 139. 5 145. 0 109. 5 141. 9	126, 5 141, 0 146, 5 109, 8 142, 0	127. 142. 147. 110. 142.
Metals and metal products 9 do. Heating equip ment do Iron and steel do Nonferrous metals do	112.4 + 95.2 + 105.6 + 125.1	118. 9 97. 6 111. 0 137. 4	122. 9 99. 3 113. 7 146. 4	123. 8 99. 7 113. 9 150. 1	124. 9 99. 7 114. 6 152. 8	126. 1 99. 9 117. 0 152. 8	127. 0 100. 5 117. 7 153. 4	127. 8 101. 3 117. 3 157. 1	128. 7 101. 7 118. 9 157. 2	129, 1 102, 4 120, 2 155, 0	129. 0 103. 3 120. 4 152. 6	128. 8 103. 4 120. 3 151. 1	128, 7 103, 8 120, 9 148, 4	129. 0 104. 6 121. 6 147. 5	128, 0 104, 6 120, 7 144, 3	127. 104. 120. 141.
Nonmetallic mineral products QdoClay prod., structural, excl. refractories	r 108, 2	112.8	113. 9	114. 5	116. 5	116.9	117. 3	117.8	117. 9	117. 9	118. 1	118. 5	118.7	119. 1	119. 5	120.
Concrete products do do Gypsum products do Pulp, paper, and allied products do Paper do Daties do Tires and tubes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 113.3 108.1 7 106.5 7 104.9 7 112.2 7 100.2 7 98.7	117. 0 112. 2 106. 4 108. 2 116. 6 102. 1 98. 2	118. 5 113. 6 109. 8 109. 3 117. 0 104. 4 101. 7	118. 5 114. 2 104. 3 109. 5 117. 4 104. 5 101. 7	119. 4 115. 9 107. 3 111. 1 120. 3 104. 7 101. 7	119. 4 116. 4 108. 3 111. 8 121. 5 104. 6 101. 7	119. 8 117. 0 107. 0 112. 1 121. 6 104. 4 101. 7	120. 9 117. 2 105. 6 112. 5 121. 6 104. 2 101. 7	121, 2 117, 4 104, 0 112, 3 121, 6 104, 2 101, 7	121. 2 118. 1 100. 7 112. 2 121. 7 104. 1 101. 7	121. 3 118. 3 100. 7 112. 5 121. 9 105. 6 107. 5	121, 3 118, 9 104, 7 112, 3 122, 5 106, 3 107, 5	122. 0 119. 7 99. 2 112. 4 122. 6 106. 0 107. 5	122. 2 119. 8 99. 8 113. 0 123. 1 106. 1 107. 5	122, 4 120, 1 98, 7 112, 8 123, 3 105, 7 107, 5	122. 123. 97. 112. 123. 106. 107.
Textile products and apparel ♀ do Apparel do Cotton products do Manmade fiber textile products do Silk yarns do Wool products do do	r 105. 8 r 110. 6 r 105. 2 90. 8 183. 0 103. 7	108. 0 114. 5 105. 2 92. 2 169. 7 104. 6	109. 2 116. 7 106. 0 91. 5 184. 6 104. 6	109. 2 116. 9 106. 1 91. 1 191. 1 104. 3	109. 5 117. 2 106. 1 91. 5 193. 5 104. 3	109. 4 117. 5 106. 1 91. 0 196. 3 104. 3	109. 5 117. 9 105. 8 90. 4 194. 2 104. 4	109. 3 117. 9 105. 8 89. 9 201. 3 104. 0	109. 3 118. 0 105. 8 89. 5 204. 8 103. 8	109. 3 118. 4 105. 9 89. 0 199. 5 102. 8	109. 2 118. 4 105. 8 88. 4 201. 0 102. 6	109. 5 119. 0 106. 3 88. 0 201. 0 102. 4	109. 6 119. 6 106. 4 87. 1 193. 2 102. 0	109. 4 119. 9 106. 7 85. 7 193. 4 100. 9	109, 2 120, 0 106, 9 84, 8 190, 1 100, 9	108. 119. 107. 84. 191. 100.
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	7 105, 1 7 111, 7 108, 3 115, 2	100. 7 107. 0 114. 7 111. 3 120. 8	102. 7 109. 0 117. 0 112. 8 124. 0	102. 7 109. 0 117. 0 112. 7 124. 0	102. 9 109. 1 117. 4 114. 1 124. 0	102. 9 109. 1 117. 5 114. 2 124. 0	103. 2 109. 4 117. 8 115. 3 124. 1	103. 1 109. 3 117. 8 115. 0 124. 1	103, 2 109, 4 118, 2 115, 1 124, 1	103. 3 109. 5 121. 0 115. 8 132. 3	103. 2 109. 4 121. 4 115. 9 131. 7	103, 3 109, 5 121, 5 116, 2 131, 8	103. 6 109. 7 121. 9 116. 4 132. 1	108. 2 115. 0 122. 0 117. 0 132. 1	108. 5 115. 3 122. 2 116. 8 132. 1	108. 115. 122. 116. 132.
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR																
As measured by— Wholesale prices	r \$0. 919 . 825	\$0.885 .783	\$0.872 .767	\$0.869 .762	\$0.862 .759	\$0. 859 . 755	\$0. 858 . 751	\$0.858 .746	\$0, 856 . 7 43	\$0. 855 . 740	\$0. 850 . 737	\$0, 853 , 735	\$0.849 .732	\$0.849 .728	\$0, 850 . 726	\$0.84
		CON	ISTR	UCTI	ON A	ND F	REAL	ESTA	ATE							
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE																
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil. \$	1	90, 866		6, 963	6, 091		6, 512	7, 106	7, 686	8, 244		8, 812 5, 965	7 8, 484	1	7, 989 5, 603	
Private, total φ	28,823	62, 806 30, 603 23, 689	5, 483 2, 482 1, 984	5, 111 2, 288 1, 797	4, 317 1, 961 1, 495	4, 113 1, 765 1, 300	4, 567 1, 986 1, 454	4, 990 2, 278 1, 636	5, 281 2, 461 1, 743	5, 588 2, 634 1, 876	5, 744 2, 813 1, 990	5, 965 2, 935 2, 075	r 5, 790 r 2, 698 r 2, 093	7 5, 802 7 2, 673 7 2, 095	2, 633 2, 094	
Norresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total ?	18, 800 5, 594 8, 333	22, 033 6, 373 10, 136	2,076 569 982	1, 942 575 889	1, 623 438 750	1, 627 415 763	1, 769 458 841	1,824 501 840	1, 891 498 890	1, 948 521 925	1,898 519 874	1,983 543 922	7 2, 010 7 531 7 964	r 1, 998 r 528 r 964	1, 885 527 862	
Telephone and telegraphdo Public, total 9do	1, 704 27, 694	2, 172 28, 060	200	226 1, 852	155 1,774	174	218 1, 945	234 2,116	235 2, 405	271 2, 656	275 2, 726	266 2,847	276 r 2, 694	r 2, 521	2,386	
Buildings (excluding military) Q	10, 445 746 517	11, 226 1, 047 512	921 95 36	780 80 41	800 78 41	801 75 35	834 118 36	877 82 45	887 89 48	953 104 47	893 87 24	984 86 42	926 93 47	814	36	
Military facilitiesdo Highways and streetsdo	824 9, 295	945 9, 276	76 822	73 600	61 483	54 500	53 581	56 677	72 904	75 986	50 1,144	82 1, 134	76 1,061	81 984	74	
New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual		,									90, 7	92.1	7 90. 7	7 91. 3	91, 1	
rates), totalbil. \$bil. \$	1		88. 8 61. 8	89. 8 61. 9	90, 8 62, 7	92. 0 63. 3	90. 7 64. 2	90, 4 63, 4	89. 5 62. 4	90. 2 62. 1	62.3	63, 6	r 62. 5	7 63. 7	63.3	
Residential (nonfarm) 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	r 28. 5	r 29. 7	30. 5	
lic utilities, total \$\rightarrow\$ bil. \$\frac{1}{2}\$. bil. \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Industrial do Commercial do Public utilities:			22. 8 6. 6 10. 2	22. 6 6. 4 10. 3	23. 3 6. 4 11. 0	24. 0 6. 0 11. 7	23. 8 5. 9 11. 8	22. 7 6. 2 10. 6	22. 4 5. 9 10. 6	22. 7 5. 9 10. 9	21. 9 5. 9 10, 0	22. 4 6. 2 10. 2	21. 8 5. 7 10. 4	7 21, 8 6. 0 7 10. 2	20. 7 6. 1 8. 9	
Telephone and telegraphdo			1	2. 5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2. 9	3.3	3.0	3. 3	3. 2		
Public, total Qdodododo	ł		27. 0 10. 5	27. 9 10. 7	28, 1 10, 8	28, 6 10, 9	26, 6	27. 1 10. 7	27. 0 10. 5	28. 4 r 10. 5	28.4	28.5	7 28. 2	7 27. 7	27.8	
Housing and redevelopment do Industrial do Military facilities do Highways and streets do			.9 .4 .8	10.7 1.0 .5 .9 10.3	10, 8 1, 1 .5 .9 10, 5	10.9 1.1 .5 .9 11.1	10.7 1.2 .4 .7 9.3	1.4 1.4 .5 .7 9.5	10.5 1.2 .5 .9 9.5	1.1 .5 .8 9.9	1.0 1.0 .4 .6 10.0	1.0 .6 .8 9.7	.5	.5		

[•] Revised. • Preliminary. o'See corresponding note on p. S-8. data for items not shown separately.

§ Beginning Jan. 1970, retitled to read "rubber and plastics products" to cover the direct pricing of plastic construction products; continuity of the group index is not affected.

[⊕]See corresponding note on p. S-8. ♀ Includes

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	59		.				19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec
	CONS	STRUC	CTION	N AN	D RE	AL E	STAT	се—С	ontin	ued						
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS		:							-							
Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill):	1 41 720	67, 827	4,406	5, 228	4, 928	5, 249	6, 140	6, 757	5, 417	6, 553	6, 178	6, 230	5 90 0	E 450	E 145	
Valuation, totalmil. \$		193	178	218	205	215	208	203	170	186	180	212	5, 398 183	5, 453 179	5, 145 202	
Public ownership mil. \$. Private ownership do	1 19, 597 1 42, 135	22, 858 44, 969	1,427 2,980	1,727 3,501	1, 433 3, 495	1, 652 3, 597	2,069 4,071	1,791 4,966	1, 695 3, 722	2, 815 3, 738	2, 313 3, 865	2, 078 4, 151	1, 869 3, 529	2. 023 3, 430	1, 937 3, 208	
By type of building: Nonresidentialdo	1 22, 513	26, 085 25, 590	1,566 1,675	2, 168 1, 744	2, 252 1, 475	2, 269 1, 482	2, 191 1, 974	2, 413 2, 466	1,750 2,123	1.919	2, 469 2, 347	2, 331 2, 349	1, 944 2, 176	1, 863 2, 302	1,701 1,947	
Residentialdo Non-building constructiondo lew construction planning	1 14, 382	16, 152	1, 165	1, 317	1, 201	1, 498	1,975	1,878	1, 545	2, 224 2, 410	1, 361	1, 549	1, 278	1, 289	1, 497	
(Engineering News-Record) ⊙do HOUSING STARTS AND PERMITS	52, 419	57, 164	6,878	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,
New housing units started:											!					
Unadjusted: Total (private and public) thous. Inside SMSA's do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1,499.9 1,096.8	97. 4 68. 1	85. 3 63. 7	69, 2 52, 0	77. 0 55. 3	117. 8 87. 5	130, 2 91, 3	127.3 88.4	141. 6 92. 4	143. 4 103. 4	131. 6 92. 2	133, 4 89, 2	r 143. 4 98. 7	r 127. 8	1
Privately owneddo One-family structuresdo	1, 507. 7	1, 466. 8 810. 6	94. 6 55. 1	84. 1 42. 8	66. 4 33. 4	74. 3 41. 4	114.7 61.9	128. 4 73. 8	125. 0 74. 8	135, 2 83, 0	140. 8 75. 5	128. 7 77. 3	130. 9 76. 0	7 140, 9 7 79, 4	126.4 67.1	11
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: Total privately owneddo			1, 280 762	1, 402 776	1, 0 5 9 577	1, 306 725	1, 392 708	1, 224 697	1, 242 728	1, 393 835	1, 603 827	1, 425 838	1, 509	1,583	r 1, 688	1,
One-family structuresdo Tew private housing units authorized by building			102	110	377	120	108	091	120	000	624	505	881	r 890	7 930	1,
permits (13,000 permit-issuing places): Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: Total thous	1, 353	1, 300	r 1, 213	, 1, 175	1,051	r 1, 108	r 1, 085	r 1, 178	r 1, 30 9	r 1, 284	r 1, 309	1, 378	r 1, 389	r 1, 521	1, 489	1.
One-family structuresdo		617	591	605	7 483	7 555	7 542	r 595	600	7 618	7 638	676	679	698	7 704	1
Ianufacturers' shipments of mobile homes:* Unadjusteddo Seasonally adjusted at annual ratesdo	318.0	412. 7	32. 7 452	27. 2 403	23. 7 383	23. 9 340	29. 3 344	39. 6 442	32. 6 377	35. 4 366	36. 8 432	38. 1 407	41. 1 428	40. 5 423	30. 3 418	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES																
Pept. of Commerce composite1957-59=100	131	142	144	145	146	146	146	146	148	150	153	r 155	r 156	r 157	157	
merican Appraisal Co., The: Average, 30 cities	970 1, 072	1, 050 1, 158	1,073 1,178	1,076 1,178	1, 082 1, 210	1, 084 1, 214	1,085 1,221	1, 097 1, 231	1, 117 1, 231	1, 127 1, 231	1, 150 1, 261	1, 158 1, 263	1,158 1,268	1, 167 1, 268		
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,070	1, 116 1, 054 1, 021	1, 136 1, 066 1, 054	1, 136 1, 061 1, 054	1, 169 1, 061 1, 060	1, 171 1, 060 1, 065	1, 221 1, 172 1, 061 1, 066	1, 178 1, 062 1, 072	1, 178 1, 062 1, 138	1, 177 1, 058 1, 137	1, 226 1, 106 1, 138	1, 229 1, 110 1, 140	1, 229 1, 110 1, 140	1, 229 1, 111 1, 140		
St. Louisdododododododo			'		ļ [']	,	,									
The (building only)	139	150	153	154	155	155	156	157	159	164	168	171	172	176	179	
Average, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, office buildings1957-59=100. Commercial and factory buildingsdo	139. 9 139. 1	151. 8 149. 1	156. 0 152. 5	156. 4 153. 2	156. 7 154. 2	157. 1 154. 5	158, 0 155, 5	158. 3 155. 7	159. 4 157. 7	159. 8 157. 9	163. 8 161. 9	164. 1 162. 1	167. 7 165. 2	168. 1 165. 3	169. 2 166. 5	
Residences do	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	1
Building doConstruction do	136. 8 151. 9	149. 9 167. 2	151. 9 171. 7	152. 2 171. 7	152. 2 172. 2	152, 0 172, 5	152. 2 173. 0	154. 2 174. 9	156. 4 177. 0	157.·5 180. 1	160. 9 186. 0	161, 4 186, 6	162. 7 187. 2	163. 6 188. 6	164. 3 190. 2	
Federal Highway Adm.—Highway construction: Composite (avg. for year or qtr.) J 1967=100	103.4	111.8		116.6		 	116. 4		 	121.3		 	134. 0			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS									:							
Output index: \$\\ \text{Composite, unadjusted } \text{Q} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qqqq \qqq \qqqq qqqq qqqq qqqq qqqq qqqq qqqq qqqq qqqq qqqq 166. 0	166. 0	147.6 154.4	147.0 171.1	136. 7 145. 5	142. 9 161. 5	161. 1 166. 6	162, 9 159, 8			175, 9 182, 4	r 173. 8	172. 0 164. 5				
Iron and steel products, unadjusteddo Lumber and wood products, unadjdo	171. 1 168. 2	167. 8 164. 5	153. 0 147. 2	158.7 149.9	140, 2 151. 0	158. 9 146. 6	175. 4 163. 4	162. 7 169. 8	180. 7 163. 8	190. 9 162. 6	183. 7 165. 1	7 175. 8 167. 2	168. 0 170. 3	165. 7 176. 7		
Portland cement, unadjusteddo	198. 1	204. 2	184. 2	155. 4	101.7	120. 8	153. 9	196. 9	217. 6	239. 0	253. 4		228. 2			
REAL ESTATE dortgage applications for new home construction:																
FHA net applications: thous units Seasonally adjusted annual rates: do	166. 8	184. 9 138. 2	14. 6 230	14. 9 210 10. 1	16. 5 251 9. 4	20. 0 250 10. 7	26. 5 258 13. 5	27. 7 282 12. 8	24. 9 269 12. 2	27.7 290 11.5	26. 6 294 12. 7	27. 9 319 13. 2	29. 4 338 12. 0	28. 1 327 14. 3	23. 8 350 11.1	
Requests for VA appraisals do Seasonally adjusted annual rates; do	131. 7		11.5	147	141	142	142	134	131	125	127	153	138	166	163	
Iome mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountmil. \$. Vet. Adm.: Face amount \$do	6, 495, 94	7, 120. 63 4 073 86	560. 12 328. 54	595, 83 317, 14	610. 47 310. 21	501. 86 235. 24	581. 88 257. 74	561, 43 232, 58	527. 06 237. 52	696, 27 262, 66	705. 61 297. 73	751. 81 306. 24	788. 61 325. 77	867. 76 340. 56	769, 79 318, 97	
ederal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances															320.01	
to member institutions, end of periodmil. \$- few mortgage lo ans of all savings and loan associa-		9, 289	8,802	9, 289	9, 852	9, 937	9, 745	9, 860	10, 008	10, 236	10, 373	10, 446				
tions, estima ted total mil. \$- By purpose of loan: Home construction do	21, 983	21, 832 4, 756	1, 330 286	1, 508 300	1,064 220	1, 042 223	1, 262 284	1, 400 325	1, 586 373	2, 086 398	2, 080 393	2, 111 369	2, 183 388	r 2, 127	1, 972 355	2
Home purchase do All other purposes do	_ 11, 215	11, 244 5, 832	652 392	687 521	530 314	502 317	585 393	627 448	741 472	1, 017 671	1, 071 616	1, 147 595	1, 100 695		919 698	
oreclosuresnumber_	:	95, 856	7, 249	8, 337	7, 704	7, 137	8, 383	8, 491	8, 639	9, 084						-
ire 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	

Revised. p 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, 192.8. O Data for Jan. Apr., July, Oct., and Dec. 1970 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Digitized for seasonally adjusted annual rates calculated by Bu. of the Census. Available earlier data will be shown later. or New base; comparable data for periods prior to 4th qtr. 1969 will be http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

shown later. ‡Revisions for Jan. 1967–Oct. 1970 for permits, for 1961–68 for FHA applications, and for 1961–Feb. 1969 for requests for VA appraisals (seas. adj. annual rates) will be shown later. Revisions for 1964–68 for construction materials output indexes appear in the Dec. 1969 issue of Construction Review (BDSA). \Diamond Includes data for items not shown separately. \Diamond Data include guaranteed direct loans sold.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	1	969						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	•			DOM	ESTI	C TR	ADE							_		
ADVERTISING																
Television advertising: Network (major national networks): Net time costs, total	1, 550. 0 125. 9 437. 0 293. 3 144. 9 156. 8 392. 1	1, 698. 8 135. 1 496. 8 314. 4 157. 5 175. 0 420. 0		537. 6 50. 6 157. 6 89. 9 38. 4 54. 2 147. 0			(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)									
Magazine advertising (general and natl. farm magazines):																
Cost, total. mil. \$. Apparel and accessories. do. Automotive, inc. accessories. do. Building materials. do. Drugs and toiletries. do. Foods, soft drinks, confectionery. do.	1, 196. 1 63. 5 112. 6 32. 3 144. 4 106. 3	1, 245. 3 60. 6 114. 4 26. 5 158. 7 101. 5	133. 9 5. 6 13. 2 1. 6 15. 8 11. 3	106. 7 3. 9 6. 6 1. 0 15. 4 8. 1	69. 9 1. 8 5. 4 . 8 9. 1 5. 0	88. 7 3. 5 7. 8 1. 4 12. 4 8. 3	109. 8 6. 2 10. 7 2. 4 13. 4 9. 3	112. 1 6. 5 9. 9 2. 6 14. 3 8. 5	121. 2 4. 1 11. 1 3. 1 15. 1 9. 7	101. 0 2. 0 9. 0 1. 7 15. 2 8. 4	70. 7 1. 1 5. 9 . 8 11. 5 7. 6	71. 0 4. 7 4. 9 1. 2 10. 5 5. 5	102. 6 7. 8 7. 1 2. 0 13. 4 6. 5	123. 7 5. 9 11. 4 2. 3 14. 9 10. 5	120. 6 4. 3 8. 5 1. 6 14. 4 11. 2	95. 2. 5. 1. 12. 9.
Beer, wine, liquors	95. 6 75. 7 56. 7 22. 2 43. 2 443. 6	101. 8 76. 5 60. 0 15. 7 48. 2 481. 4	12.8 8.9 6.0 1.5 4.9 52.3	16. 6 4. 7 3. 7 . 9 5. 0 40. 9	3. 6 3. 1 3. 1 . 9 3. 9 33. 5	5. 2 3. 6 3. 7 . 8 4. 5 37. 4	7. 8 5. 6 3. 5 1. 9 4. 6 44. 5	8. 1 7. 2 4. 4 1. 7 5. 2 43. 8	9.1 9.7 5.1 1.9 5.6 46.6	10. 0 5. 8 4. 8 1. 4 5. 3 37. 5	6. 3 4. 2 2. 8 1. 0 4. 5 25. 0	4. 3 3. 3 3. 0 1. 0 5. 7 26. 9	7. 0 6. 6 3. 9 1. 2 6. 2 40. 9	9. 9 9. 2 4. 0 1. 8 6. 5 47. 3	11. 7 8. 2 3. 4 1. 7 6. 4 49. 3	15. 4. 2. 1. 6. 35.
Newspaper advertising linage (52 cities): ⊕ Total mil. lines Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	923. 7	3, 575. 1 1, 017. 1 2, 558. 0 173. 3 81. 7 300. 1 2, 003. 0	339. 6 83. 4 256. 2 13. 7 5. 9 31. 7 204. 9	307. 2 66. 9 240. 3 9. 8 7. 0 21. 7 201. 7	247. 6 72. 9 174. 7 10. 3 9. 6 17. 8 137. 0	241. 4 70. 2 171. 3 11. 5 5. 8 20. 7 133. 2	289. 0 80. 2 208. 8 13. 1 6. 8 23. 8 165. 2	303. 8 81. 8 222. 0 15. 3 7. 1 27. 1 172. 5	313. 4 87. 4 226. 0 16. 9 5. 1 26. 8 177. 2	284. 3 79. 9 204. 4 15. 7 6. 8 21. 6 160. 3	266. 5 78. 0 188. 5 14. 0 6. 5 17. 1 151. 0	285. 4 83. 7 201. 7 13. 2 4. 0 17. 3 167. 2	286. 2 75. 3 210. 9 13. 0 5. 5 24. 6 167. 8	302. 5 76. 2 226. 3 15. 0 6. 2 28. 4 176. 7	325, 5 71, 4 254, 1 13, 8 5, 5 30, 3 204, 5	
WHOLESALE TRADE Merchant wholesalers sales (unadj.), total. mil. \$	219, 943	236, 708	19,720	20,703	18, 813	18, 505	20, 592	20, 333	20, 247	21, 291	20, 972	20, 623		r 21,757	20, 644	j
Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	100, 012 119, 930	109, 578 127, 130	8, 892 10, 828	9,040 11,664	8, 328 10, 485	8, 393 10, 112	9, 370 11, 221	9, 371 10, 962	9, 294 10, 953	10, 020 11, 271	9,699 11,272	9, 437 11, 186	9, 794 11, 616	7 9, 863 7 11,894	9, 056 11, 588	
Merchant wholesalers inventories, book value, end of year or month (unadj), totalmil. \$ Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	22, 487 13, 245 9, 242	24, 365 14, 376 9, 989	24, 288 14, 273 10, 015	24, 365 14, 376 9, 989	24, 537 14, 432 10, 105	24, 746 14, 622 10, 125	24, 907 14, 817 10, 090	25,010 14,974 10,036	24, 938 14, 921 10, 017	25, 082 15, 088 9, 994	25, 092 15, 135 9, 957	25, 295 15, 246 10, 049	25, 579 15, 197 10, 382	r 26,272 r 15,328 r 10,944	26, 614 15, 274 11, 340	
RETAIL TRADE																
All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadj.), total	4339, 324 110, 245 65, 261 60, 660 4, 601	351, 633 112, 779 66, 911 62, 048 4, 863	29, 839 9, 107 5, 378 4, 968 410	35, 963 9, 799 5, 072 4, 613 459	27, 051 7, 810 4, 664 4, 325 339	25, 437 7, 874 4, 796 4, 489 307	28, 715 8, 918 5, 456 5, 083 373	29, 654 9, 535 5, 793 5, 351 442	31, 326 9, 833 5, 859 5, 400 459	31, 415 10, 418 6, 272 5, 798 474	31, 143 9, 959 5, 860 5, 389 471	30, 404 9, 229 5, 178 4, 739 439	29, 739 9, 039 4, 986 4, 573 413	7 31,849 7 9, 539 7 5, 293 7 4, 840 7 453	30, 181 8, 280 4, 299 3, 853 446	
Furniture and appliance group ?do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do Household appliance, TV, radiodo Lumber, building, hardware group do Lumber, bldg. materials dealers &do Hardware stores do	16, 540 10, 227 5, 235	16, 719 10, 439 5, 223 14, 562 11, 278 3, 284	1, 436 891 456 1, 142 879 263	1,847 1,046 632 1,186 818 368	1, 327 792 428 871 672 199	1, 217 752 370 896 712 184	1, 290 802 388 1, 031 828 203	1, 317 826 402 1, 186 933 253	1, 355 860 410 1, 288 988 300	1, 407 884 437 1, 378 1, 063 315	1,395 854 450 1,381 1,079 302	1, 392 870 429 1, 365 1, 086 279	1, 377 856 420 1, 319 1, 051 268	r 1, 459 r 912 r 447 r 1, 362 r 1, 076 r 286	941 432	
Nondurable goods stores ?do Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Shoe storesdo	4229, 079 19, 265 4, 516 7, 429 3, 196	238, 854 20, 158 4, 761 7, 606 3, 505	20, 732 1, 782 446 666 300	26, 164 2, 838 745 1, 025 444	19, 241 1, 412 368 524 239	17, 563 1, 241 292 483 214	19, 797 1, 587 331 586 319	20, 119 1, 530 336 588 272	21, 493 1, 634 373 618 291	20, 997 1, 618 377 610 296	21, 184 1, 500 344 566 263	21, 175 1, 625 335 608 319	20, 700 1, 653 353 621 336	r 22,310 r 1,820 r 405 r 696 335		
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do do Gasoline service stations do Gasoline service do Gasoline service stations do Gasoline service service stations do Gasoline service servi	11, 458 25, 285 472, 881 467, 925 24, 526	11, 863 25, 849 75, 866 70, 955 25, 116	966 2, 121 6, 331 5, 922 2, 053	1, 347 2, 120 6, 800 6, 351 2, 131	1, 018 2, 026 6, 816 6, 407 2, 079	950 1, 945 6, 040 5, 649 1, 917	1, 022 2, 141 6, 438 5, 996 2, 128	989 2, 229 6, 497 6, 051 2, 178	1, 040 2, 452 7, 025 6, 557 2, 298	1, 029 2, 474 6, 781 6, 319 2, 344	1,031 2,554 7,112 6,639 2,414	1, 047 2, 612 6, 859 6, 387 2, 275	1, 047 2, 431 6, 665 6, 215 2, 141	7 1, 079 7 2, 465 7 7, 227 7 6, 775 7 2, 241	1, 062 2, 254 6, 511 6, 075 2, 196	
General merchandise group with non- stores ?	54, 493 49, 295 33, 323 3, 256 6, 152 6, 969	58, 615 53, 083 36, 411 3, 519 6, 548 7, 403	5, 649 5, 128 3, 515 408 590 639	8, 636 8, 063 5, 572 507 1, 088 875	3, 969 3, 546 2, 409 234 414 613	3, 719 3, 280 2, 181 256 409 537	4, 614 4, 152 2, 788 312 528 587	4, 739 4, 275 2, 930 290 509 615	5, 007 4, 530 3, 067 286 584 671	4, 930 4, 452 3, 056 266 549 652	4,790 4,323 2,919 278 532 697	5, 060 4, 569 3, 069 298 565 687	5, 046 4, 549 3, 099 304 555 648	r 5, 503 r 4, 950 r 3, 350 r 354 r 595 698	6, 080 5, 435 3, 685 456 623 689	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), totaldodo			29, 471 9, 229 5, 565 5, 170 395	29, 419 9, 275 5, 453 5, 086 367	29, 570 8, 886 5, 114 4, 701 413	29, 980 9, 143 5, 325 4, 901 424	29, 801 9, 134 5, 350 4, 921 429	30, 536 9, 340 5, 469 5, 029 440	9, 320 5, 349 4, 909 440	30, 518 9, 411 5, 483 5, 068 415	30, 729 9, 487 5, 544 5, 113 431	30, 781 9, 503 5, 522 5, 090 432	30, 885 9, 556 5, 652 5, 214 438	r 30,534 r 8,927 r 4,942 r 4,515 r 427	30, 173 8, 428 4, 455 4, 022 433	
Furniture and appliance group ?			1, 332 838 423 1, 168 909 259	1, 399 855 439 1, 180 916 264	1, 457 885 465 1, 143 897 246	1,422 892 426 1,205 949 256	1,418 868 426 1,168 927 241	1, 454 877 469 1, 158 914 244	1, 435 876 461 1, 217 936 281	1, 413 857 452 1, 216 924 292	1,395 848 443 1,221 931 290	1, 399 851 445 1, 236 958 278	1, 345 856 402 1, 237 958 279	r 1, 384 r 861 r 433 r 1, 228 r 953 r 275	409 1, 261 975	

r Revised. ¹ Series discontinued by source effective with 4th qtr. 1969 data. ⁴ Monthly revisions for Jan.−Nov. 1968 (unadj. and seas. adj. data) appear in the Census Bureau Monthy Retail Trade Report, Dec. 1969 issue. ⊕ Source: Media Records, Inc., 52-City Newspaper Advertising Trend Chart. ♀ In-

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	19	969		1	1	1		19	970		,			
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		D	ОМЕ	STIC	TRA	DE—	Conti	nued							·	<u> </u>
RETAIL TRADE—Continued						l ì			<u> </u>							
All retail stores—Continued Estimated sales (seas. adj.)—Continued Nondurable goods stores 9			20,242 1, 677 406 627 305	20, 144 1, 681 397 603 335	20, 684 1, 616 391 608 273	20, 837 1, 735 420 650 296	20, 667 1, 608 383 590 271	21, 196 1, 728 397 634 293	21, 182 1, 684 387 627 284	21, 107 1, 694 373 661 296	21, 242 1, 704 386 650 295	21, 278 1, 715 380 658 324	21,329 1,650 387 627 304	, 21, 607 , 1, 746 , 398 , 655 332	21, 745 1, 772 396 676 325	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Goorgroup do Gocery stores do Gasoline service stations do do do do do do do do do do do do do			1,004 2,233 6,429 6,012 2,078	1,000 2,137 6,436 6,026 2,097	1, 038 2, 209 6, 674 6, 239 2, 184	1, 034 2, 270 6, 655 6, 221 2, 183	1, 051 2, 273 6, 679 6, 233 2, 203	1, 044 2, 296 6, 747 6, 290 2, 213	1, 040 2, 353 6, 765 6, 305 2, 233	1, 044 2, 341 6, 818 6, 364 2, 237	1, 055 2, 299 6, 751 6, 299 2, 237	1, 071 2, 347 6, 814 6, 349 2, 156	1, 101 2, 374 6, 870 6, 420 2, 165	7 1, 090 7 2, 386 7 6, 859 7 6, 422 7 2, 217	1,116 2,388 6,853 6,408 2,227	
General merchandise group with non- stores \(\partial \text{mil. \\$.} \\ \text{General merchandise group without non- stores \(\partial \text{mil. \\$.} \\ Department stores			4, 987 4, 475 3, 083 294 550 614	4, 998 4, 554 3, 113 310 553 594	5, 061 4, 603 3, 108 330 574 649	5, 114 4, 612 3, 129 338 560 633	5, 001 4, 527 3, 060 323 562 655	5, 271 4, 796 3, 285 309 596 669	5, 200 4, 733 3, 185 336 613 674	5, 106 4, 628 3, 151 307 575 678	5, 246 4, 766 3, 247 327 575 693	5, 187 4, 672 3, 154 317 580 710	5, 248 4, 736 3, 231 311 603 687	7 5, 342 4, 802 7 3, 259 7 324 7 597 690	5, 424 4, 785 3, 247 322 590 676	
Estimated inventories, end of year or month: \$ Book value (unadjusted), total \$	40, 601 18, 412 8, 653 2, 989 2, 621	43, 535 19, 527 9, 424 3, 122 2, 546	46, 014 19, 598 9, 114 3, 298 2, 606	43, 535 19, 527 9, 424 3, 122 2, 546	42, 927 19, 471 9, 420 3, 025 2, 530	43, 723 19, 827 9, 573 3, 046 2, 523	44, 800 20, 234 9, 867 3, 081 2, 577	45, 363 20, 440 10, 018 3, 116 2, 598	44, 828 20, 242 10, 035 3, 043 2, 548	44, 859 20, 349 10, 162 3, 046 2, 548	44, 819 20, 116 10, 007 3, 017 2, 539	43, 927 18, 684 8, 573 3, 005 2, 520	44, 659 18, 665 8, 546 3, 022 2, 534	45, 347 18, 227 7, 965 3, 100 2, 526	46, 216 18, 124 7, 697 3, 129 2, 544	
Nondurable goods stores	22, 189 4, 050 4, 393 8, 314 4, 886	24, 008 4, 426 4, 691 9, 186 5, 348	26, 416 4, 975 4, 762 10, 834 6, 435	24, 008 4, 426 4, 691 9, 186 5, 348	23, 456 4, 256 4, 550 9, 080 5, 230	23, 896 4, 385 4, 588 9, 319 5, 376	24, 566 4, 544 4, 643 9, 713 5, 671	24, 923 4, 611 4, 664 9, 865 5, 713	24, 586 4, 539 4, 664 9, 719 5, 622	24, 510 4, 454 4, 671 9, 735 5, 605	24, 703 4, 480 4, 687 9, 980 5, 768	25, 243 4, 685 4, 660 10, 253 5, 937	25, 994 4, 853 4, 670 10, 806 6, 276	27, 120 4, 945 4, 850 11, 505 6, 689	28, 092 5, 149 5, 055 11, 839 6, 916	
Book value (seas. adj.), total ‡do Durable goods stores \$\times\$do Automotive groupdo Furniture and appliance groupdo Lumber, building, hardware groupdo	41, 604 18, 851 8, 776 3, 066 2, 705	44, 623 19, 980 9, 558 3, 199 2, 627	44, 268 19, 835 9, 563 3, 144 2, 611	44, 623 19, 980 9, 558 3, 199 2, 627	44, 014 19, 342 9, 066 3, 138 2, 550	44, 133 19, 388 8, 989 3, 134 2, 533	44, 325 19, 471 9, 153 3, 118 2, 519	44, 326 19, 426 9, 166 3, 082 2, 503	44, 109 19, 346 9, 240 3, 025 2, 488	44, 527 19, 552 9, 415 3, 034 2, 528	44, 965 19, 739 9, 613 3, 026 2, 552	45, 453 20, 119 10, 050 3, 011 2, 558	45, 691 20, 270 10, 114 3, 004 2, 575	44, 883 19, 291 9, 113 3, 024 2, 564	44, 507 18, 542 8, 320 2, 980 2, 549	
Nondurable goods stores 9 do Apparel group do Food group do General merchandise group with nonstores mil. \$ Department stores do	22, 753 4, 214 4, 375 8, 849 5, 187	24, 643 4, 606 4, 672 9, 777 5, 677	24, 433 4, 560 4, 597 9, 645 5, 635	24, 643 4, 606 4, 672 9, 777 5, 677	24, 672 4, 606 4, 577 9, 828 5, 741	24, 745 4, 563 4, 634 9, 864 5, 731	24, 854 4, 651 4, 634 9, 926 5, 810	24, 900 4, 620 4, 664 9, 873 5, 713	24, 763 4, 613 4, 673 9, 830 5, 696	24, 975 4, 649 4, 694 9, 993 5, 796	25, 226 4, 647 4, 763 10, 198 5, 922	25, 334 4, 593 4, 750 10, 277 5, 961	25, 421 4, 583 4, 712 10, 369 6, 017	25, 592 4, 579 4, 746 10, 394 5, 988	25, 965 4, 720 4, 879 10, 544 6, 056	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadj.), total \(\text{\text{\$\cup\$}} \).	94.194	103, 070	9, 258	12, 541	8, 112	7, 316	8, 463	8, 560	9, 160	8, 986	9, 018	9,007	8,946	,		
Apparel group ? do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores. do Shoe stores. do Drug and proprietary stores. do Eating and drinking places. do Furniture and appliance group. do	5, 186 767 1, 837 1, 335 3, 373 2, 122 1, 303	5, 921 905 2, 090 1, 598 3, 777 2, 487 1, 354	556 110 191 144 320 208 112	906 163 314 237 489 205 143	387 73 131 101 322 203 88	352 58 120 97 294 193 85	507 66 167 159 348 215 100	460 63 163 124 322 234 105	485 71 170 134 347 221 106	503 72 182 147 342 222 109	428 55 160 117 356 231 105	502 59 179 151 352 243 100	510 60 180 162 357 242 100			
General merchandise group with non- stores? mil. \$. General merchandise group without non- stores \$. mil. \$. Dept. stores, excl. mail order salesdo Variety storesdo	38, 395 35, 708 26, 184 4, 821	41, 997 39, 222 28, 934 5, 232	4, 045 3, 783 2, 786 477	6, 340 6, 027 4, 424 875	2, 808 2, 613 1, 921 326	2, 624 2, 406 1, 746 321	3, 306 3, 072 2, 241 415	3, 405 3, 174 2, 355 409	3, 599 3, 351 2, 467 464	3, 562 3, 315 2, 475 440	3, 463 3, 222 2, 376 424	3, 624 3, 376 2, 491 448	3, 364 2, 500			
Grocery stores do Tire, battery, accessory dealers do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4 34, 295 1, 736	37, 163 1, 816	3, 148 146	3, 409 171	3, 511 112	3, 028 103	3, 179 127	3, 166 155	3, 468 159	3, 323 163	3, 515 164	3, 324 146	3, 260 139			
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total Q			8,739 515 93 177 147 326 216	523 85 177 158 314 207	9, 038 487 82 173 125 349 215	9, 078 521 85 175 140 339 217	8, 952 477 73 164 127 361 214	9, 160 530 74 185 142 348 234	9, 167 496 73 172 132 347 215	9, 189 517 71 191 148 354 212	9, 227 509 68 187 138 364 221	9, 229 526 72 187 155 367 236	9, 279 499 67 178 143 378 232			
General merchandise group with non- stores ?			3, 519 3, 264 2, 406 437	3, 695 3, 447 2, 556 442	3, 646 3, 428 2, 498 460	3, 698 3, 442 2, 534 448	3, 605 3, 362 2, 476 443	3, 782 3, 535 2, 608 473	3, 750 3, 502 2, 554 488	3, 665 3, 420 2, 531 462	3, 746 3, 504 2, 569 467	3, 695 3, 441 2, 534 465	3, 511 2, 599			
Grocery storesdo Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo			3, 199 142	3, 213 131	3, 344 136	3,306 140	3, 318 146	3, 274 151	3, 344 149	3, 444 144	3, 377 154	3, 427 146	$3,424 \\ 155$			
All retail stores, accounts receivable, end of yr. or mo.: Total (unadjusted) mil. \$ Durable goods stores. do. Nondurable goods stores. do. Charge accounts. do. Installment accounts. do.	20, 630 7, 140 13, 490 8, 677 11, 953	21, 490 7, 174 14, 316 8, 648 12, 842	20, 143 7, 082 13, 061 8, 312 11, 831	21, 490 7, 174 14, 316 8, 648 12, 842	20, 594 6, 802 13, 792 8, 142 12, 452	20, 086 6, 786 13, 300 7, 993 12, 093	20, 010 6, 794 13, 216 8, 089 11, 921	20, 083 6, 819 13, 264 8, 199 11, 884	20, 254 6, 865 13, 389 8, 403 11, 851	20, 491 7, 183 13, 308 8, 550 11, 941	20, 257 7, 139 13, 118 8, 357 11, 900	13, 143 8, 305				
Total (seasonally adjusted)	19, 378 6, 941 12, 437 8, 317 11, 061	20, 140 6, 976 13, 164 8, 280	20, 087 7, 055 13, 032 8, 190 11, 897	20, 140 6, 976 13, 164 8, 280 11, 860	20, 198 6, 930 13, 268 8, 262 11, 936	20, 433 7, 077 13, 356 8, 428 12, 005	20, 375 7, 074 13, 301 8, 390 11, 985	20, 363 6, 983 13, 380 8, 325 12, 038	20, 315 6, 902 13, 413 8, 268 12, 047	20, 428 7, 040 13, 388 8, 348 12, 080	20, 533 7, 015 13, 518 8, 357 12, 176	20, 628 7, 056 13, 572 8, 362				

r Revised. • See corresponding note on p. S-11. ‡ Series revised to reflect benchmarking to the levels of the 1968 and 1969 Annual Retail Trade Reports (Census Bureau), Digitized found also recalculation of seas. factors for all lines of trade; description of revisions and rehttp://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69	1	···-				19	 170					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	LABO	OR FO	RCE,	EMI	l PLOY	MEN'	T, AN	ND E	ARNI	NGS	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	l	!
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES		1 203. 21				204, 51	204.66	204.84	205. 02	205, 20	205, 40	205. 60	205, 81	000 02	000 04	000 40
Total, incl. armed forces overseasmil LABOR FORCE	201.18	. 200. 21	204, 00	204.18	204. 30	204, 51	204.00	202.04	200.02	203, 20	200.40	200.00	200.61	206. 03	206. 24	206.43
Labor force, persons 16 years of age and over thous. Civilian labor force do Employed, total do Nonagricultural employment do Agricultural employment do Unemployed (all civilian workers) do	78, 737 75, 921 72, 104 3, 817	84, 239 80, 733 77, 902 74, 296 3, 606 2, 831	84, 920 81, 427 78, 716 75, 395 3, 322 2, 710	84, 856 81, 416 78, 788 75, 805 2, 984 2, 628	84, 105 80, 719 77, 313 74, 398 2, 915 3, 406	84, 625 81, 283 77, 489 74, 495 2, 994 3, 794	85, 008 81, 690 77, 957 74, 786 3, 171 3, 733	85, 231 81, 960 78, 408 74, 877 3, 531 3, 552	84, 968 81, 741 78, 357 74, 632 3, 725 3, 384	87, 230 84, 050 79, 382 75, 174 4, 208 4, 669	87, 955 84, 801 80, 291 76, 173 4, 118 4, 510	87, 248 84, 115 79, 894 76, 112 3, 782 4, 220	85, 656 82, 547 78, 256 74, 730 3, 525 4, 292	86, 255 83, 175 78, 916 75, 522 3, 394 4, 259	86, 386 83, 347 78, 741 75, 515 3, 226 4, 607	86, 168 83, 152 78, 516 75, 56 2, 952 4, 636
Seasonally Adjusted ‡ Civilian labor forcet				81, 583 78, 737 75, 302 3, 435	82, 213 79, 041 75, 615 3, 426	82, 249 78, 822 75, 323 3, 499	82, 769 79, 112 75, 562 3, 550	82, 872 78, 924 75, 338 3, 586	82, 555 78, 449 74, 836 3, 613	82, 125 78, 225 74, 671 3, 554	82, 813 78, 638 75, 119 3, 519	82, 676 78, 445 75, 025 3, 420	83, 031 78, 424 75, 025 3, 399	83, 353 78, 686 75, 398 3, 288	83, 393 78, 535 75, 202 3, 333	83, 446 78, 472 75, 061 3, 411
Unemployed (all civilian workers)do Long-term, 15 weeks and overdo Rates (unemployed in each group as percent of total in the group):;	412	375	2, 851 389	2, 846 392	3, 172 409	3, 427 465	3, 657 545	3, 948 569	4, 106 612	3, 900 685	4, 175 711	4, 231 736	4, 607 792	4, 667 745	4, 858 870	4, 974 1, 048
All civilian workers. Men, 20 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16–19 years.	2. 2 3. 8 12. 7	3.5 2.1 3.7 12.2	3. 5 2. 1 3. 6 11. 8	3, 5 2, 2 3, 5 11, 8	3.9 2.5 3.6 13.8	4. 2 2. 8 4. 1 13. 4 2. 0	4. 4 2. 9 4. 5 13. 9	4.8 3.2 4.4 15.7	5. 0 3. 5 5. 1 14. 3 2. 6	4. 7 3. 5 4. 5 14. 6 2. 5	5. 0 3. 7 5. 0 13. 9 2. 7	5, 1 3, 7 4, 8 15, 9 2, 8	5. 5 4. 0 5. 1 16. 8	5. 6 4. 1 5. 1 17. 1	5. 8 4. 2 5. 5 17. 5	6. 0 4. 3 5. 7 17, 5
Married men Negro and other races White workers Occupation: White-collar workers Blue-collar workers	6.7 3.2 2.0	1. 5 6. 4 3. 1 2. 1 3. 9	1. 5 6. 2 3. 2 2. 1 4. 2	1. 7 5. 7 3. 2 2. 1 4. 3	1. 8 6. 3 3. 6 2. 1 4. 6	2. 0 7. 0 3. 8 2. 3 5. 0	2, 2 7, 1 4, 1 2, 7 5, 2	2.4 8.7 4.3 2.9 5.7	8. 0 4. 6 2. 8 6. 2	2. 3 8. 7 4. 2 2. 6 6. 3	8.3 4.7 3.1 6.6	2.8 8.4 4.8 2.7 7.0	2. 9 9. 0 5. 1 2. 8 7. 5	3. 1 9. 3 5. 2 3. 2 7. 2	3. 2 8. 8 5. 5 3. 5 7. 3	3. 3 9. 3 5. 5 3. 7 7. 7
Industry of last job (nonagriculturar): Private wage and salary worker: Construction Manufacturing Durable goods EMPLOYMENT	6. 9 3. 3	3. 5 6. 0 3. 3 3. 0	3. 6 5. 4 3. 7 3. 6	3, 6 6, 0 3, 8 3, 7	3. 9 7. 1 3. 8 3. 8	4.3 7.9 4.6 4.7	4. 6 8. 1 4. 7 4. 8	4.8 8.1 4.7 4.9	5. 2 11. 9 5. 2 4. 9	5. 2 10. 9 5. 3 5. 1	5. 6 11. 0 6. 0 5. 9	5. 5 12. 2 5. 7 5. 5	6. 0 13. 8 6. 1 6. 3	6. 0 11. 9 6. 7 7. 1	6. 2 9. 1 7. 2 8. 1	6. 4 11. 0 7. 5 8. 0
Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.: ¶ Total, not adjusted for seasonal variationthous Private sector (excl. gov't)	67, 915 56, 070	70, 274 58, 070	71, 354 58, 893	71, 760 59, 206	69, 933 57, 483	70, 029 57, 447	70, 460 57, 780	70, 758 58, 001	70, 780 58, 054	71, 385 58, 746	70, 602 58, 485	70, 527 58, 511	70,922 58,466	70,692 7 57,874	r 70,632 r 57,701	71, 309 58, 288
Total	56, 070 606 3, 285	70, 274 58, 070 619 3, 437 20, 169 11, 893	70, 808 58, 485 624 3, 473 20, 082 11, 782	70, 842 58, 481 627 3, 496 20, 082 11, 773	70, 992 58, 602 625 3, 394 20, 018 11, 679	71, 135 58, 694 626 3, 466 19, 937 11, 625	71,242 58, 739 626 3, 481 19, 944 11, 648	71,149 58, 539 622 3, 426 19, 795 11, 529	70,839 58, 238 620 3, 351 19, 572 11, 386	70,629 58,070 620 3,324 19,477 11,286	70,587 57, 996 618 3, 314 19, 402 11, 217	70,414 57, 818 619 3, 305 19, 271 11, 134	70,531 57,946 621 3, 262 19,285 11,145	70,182 757,464 7621 73,278 718,684 710,602	7 70,076 7 57,304 626 7 3,300 7 18,547 7 10,460	70, 364 57, 561 625 3, 308 18, 920 10, 836
Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	338 600 472 636	319 609 484 656	296 603 479 659	290 606 478 659	281 605 477 653	277 598 472 657	271 593 471 651	261 585 468 644	256 582 456 638	250 575 453 636	243 570 454 628	240 570 453 631	237 575 457 635	228 574 7 454 7 630	7 223 569 7 453 7 626	220 569 451 627
Primary metal industries do Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do Electrical equip, and supplies do	1.974	1, 358 1, 442 2, 028 2, 013	1, 384 1, 444 2, 043	1, 380 1, 447 2, 051 1, 930	1, 360 1, 436 2, 043 1, 922	1, 349 1, 428 2, 048 1, 993	1, 337 1, 425 2, 046 1, 995	1, 323 1, 411 2, 032 1, 979	1, 309 1, 394 2, 004 1, 956	1, 305 1, 388 1, 982 1, 936	1, 301 1, 387 1, 969 1, 934	1, 298 1, 387 1, 939 1, 903	1, 315 1, 395 1, 926 1, 896	7 1, 273 7 1, 351 1, 878 7 1, 841	7 1, 251 7 1, 312 7 1, 856 7 1, 802	1, 276 1, 356 1, 871 1, 842
Transportation equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous manufacturing ind do Nondurable goods. do	433	2, 067 476 440 8, 277	2, 028 476 436 8, 300	2, 009 476 447 8, 309	1, 988 474 440 8, 339	1, 890 472 441 8, 312	1, 950 472 437 8, 296	1, 925 471 430 8, 266	1, 897 468 426 8, 186	1, 876 461 424 8, 191 1, 800	1, 853 458 420 8, 185	1, 841 453 419 8, 137	1, 839 452 418 8, 140	7 447 7 412 7 8, 082	7 442 411 7 8, 087	1, 770 436 418 8, 084
Nondurable goods	1, 782 85 994 1, 406 691	1,796 82 999 1,412 712	1, 806 80 993 1, 405	1,805 77 995 1,410 720	1, 817 80 999 1, 416 721	1, 830 80 987 1, 398	1, 823 81 980 1, 396 721	1, 805 81 979 1, 394 721	1, 805 81 971 1, 375 714	959 1, 385	1, 789 81 955 1, 393	1, 784 82 954 1, 376 703	1, 779 76 955 1, 380 706	7 1, 769 76 7 948 1, 367 698	7 1, 781 7 77 7 945 7 1, 374	1, 776 78 949 1, 371
Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber and plastics products, nec do Leather and leather products do	1, 065 1, 030 187	1, 093 1, 061 183 594 345	1, 109 1, 064 191 596 338	1, 110 1, 067 192 594 339	1, 113 1, 068 193 595 337	1, 113 1, 067 193 591 333	1, 113 1, 066 194 589 333	1, 111 1, 063 193 585 334	1, 108 1, 060 192 548 332	1, 103 1, 055 193 570 334	1, 105 1, 054 191 578 333	1, 103 1, 053 191 567 324	1, 105 1, 056 190 569 324	1, 102 1, 052 190 557 323	7 1, 100 7 1, 045 7 192 7 554 7 319	1, 100 1, 045 192 559 318
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary servicesthous. Wholesale and retail tradedo Wholesale tradedo Retail tradedo	4, 310 14, 084 3, 611 10, 473	4, 431 14, 645 3, 738 10, 907	4, 464 14, 848 3, 782 11, 066	4, 469 14, 750 3, 807 10, 943	4, 507 14, 938 3, 828 11, 110	4, 496 14, 987 3, 834 11, 153	4, 502 14, 984 3, 847 11, 137	4, 468 14, 991 3, 853 11,138	4, 478 14, 968 3, 859 11, 109	4, 511 14, 927 3, 849 11, 078	4, 539 14, 933 3, 856 11, 077	4, 520 14, 912 3, 840 11, 072	3,850 11,111	7 15,011 7 3,857	, 4, 494 , 14,931 , 3, 852 , 11,079	4, 443 14, 827 3, 859 10, 968
Finance, insurance, and real estate do Services do Government do Federal do State and local do	3, 382 10, 623 11, 845 2, 737 9, 109	3, 557 11, 211 12, 204 2, 758 9, 446	3, 611 11, 383 12, 323 2, 730 9, 593	3, 626 11, 431 12, 361 2, 721 9, 640	3, 648 11, 472 12, 390 2, 717 9, 673	3, 652 11, 530 12, 441 2, 718 9, 723	3, 665 11, 537 12,503 2, 766 9, 737	3,673 11,564 12,610 2,838 9,772	3, 677 11, 572 12,601 2, 768 9, 833	3, 679 11, 532 12,559 2, 689 9, 870	3, 676 11, 514 12,591 2, 668 9, 923	3, 670 11, 521 12,596 2, 659 9, 937	3, 684 11,622 12,585 2, 649 9, 936	3,696 r 11,665 r 12,718 2,654 r 10,064	7 3,711 7 11,695 12,772 2,661 10,111	3, 720 11, 718 12, 803 2, 652 10, 151
Production (or nonsupervisory) workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, not seas. adj thous Total on manufacturing payrollsdo	46, 475 14, 514	48, 084 14, 768	48, 797 14, 763	49, 097 14, 680	47, 373 14, 402	47, 316 14, 346	47, 648 14, 385	47, 854 14, 240	47, 905 14, 061	48, 582 14, 261	48, 297 13, 958	48, 340 14, 101	48,342 14,224	7 47,763 7 13,575	7 47,618 7 13,414	48, 226 13, 718
Seasonally Adjusted Total on manufacturing payrollsdo. Durable goodsdo. Ordnance and accessoriesdo. Lumber and wood productsdo. Furniture and fixturesdo. Stone, clay, and glass productsdo.	8, 457 192	14, 768 8, 648 184 529 401 526	14, 638 8, 522 168 522 397 526	14, 638 8, 516 164 524 396 527	14, 573 8, 425 156 523 395 520	14, 489 8, 367 155 515 390 522	14, 512 8, 409 151 511 390 517	14, 389 8, 318 143 504 386 512	14, 180 8, 186 141 501 375 506	14, 140 8, 134 137 495 372 505	14, 090 8, 082 131 491 373 499	13, 974 8, 019 129 491 372 500	14,000 8, 039 128 495 377 505	r 13,405 r 7, 504 r 122 r 495 r 374 r 500	r 13,297 r 7, 388 118 490 373 r 496	13, 680 7, 774 116 487 370 497
Primary metal industriesdo Fabricated metal productsdo Machinery, except electricaldo	1, 046 1, 072	1, 085 1, 110 1, 379	1, 108 1, 106 1, 384	1, 103 1, 110 1, 391	1, 086 1, 100 1, 383	1, 072 1, 090 1, 381	1, 063 1, 087 1, 381	1,049 1,079 1,366	1, 037 1, 060 1, 340	1, 034 1, 057 1, 321	1, 033 1, 058 1, 316	1, 031 1, 060 1, 288	1, 047 1, 067 1, 281	7 1,005 7 1,002 7 1,233	7 983 7 986 7 1, 217	1, 012 1, 039 1, 229

(USDL, Bureau of Labor Statistics).
¶ See corresponding note, p. S-14.

S-14		SUR	VEY	OF (CURI	RENT	BUS	SINE	SS					J	anuary	1971
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						1976)		,			
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.p
LABOR	FOF	RCE,	EMPI	LOYM	ENT	, ANI	EA!	RNIN	GS	Conti	nued					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued							·									
Production workers on mfg. payrolls—Continued Durable goods—Continued Electrical equipment and supplies thous. Transportation equipment do. Instruments and related products do. Miscellaneous manufacturing ind do. Nondurable goods do. Food and kindred products do. Tobacco manufactures do. Textile mill products. do. Apparel and other textile products do. Printing and publishing do. Chemicals and allied products do. Petroleum and coal products do. Rubber and plastics products, mec do. Leather and leather products, do.	1, 319 1, 441 285 340 6, 056 1, 192 72 881 1, 240 667 610 118 435 306	1, 341 1, 456 294 344 6, 120 1, 205 69 881 1, 241 552 682 622 113 460	1, 264 1, 418 292 337 6, 116 1, 214 67 873 1, 233 554 690 619 118 459 289	1, 255 1, 403 292 351 6, 122 1, 213 64 874 1, 238 557 691 118 457 290	1, 246 1, 384 289 343 6, 148 1, 226 67 878 1, 242 558 691 119 459 289	1, 319 1, 291 289 343 6, 122 1, 241 67 867 1, 226 557 690 616 616 616 464 285	1, 323 1, 358 289 339 6, 103 1, 223 67 861 1, 223 558 690 613 119 453 284	1, 313 1, 345 289 332 6, 071 1, 217 67 860 1, 221 556 687 610 118 450 285	1, 294 1, 317 286 329 5, 994 1, 216 68 855 1, 206 551 601 118 4112 284	1, 297 1, 309 280 327 6, 006 1, 214 67 842 1, 214 549 673 118 434 286	1, 289 1, 290 278 324 6, 008 1, 203 67 839 1, 223 544 680 605 118 444 285	1, 266 1, 285 274 323 5, 955 1, 198 69 837 1, 206 676 602 117 433 277	1, 258 1, 286 273 322 5, 961 1, 193 63 839 1, 210 543 680 606 606 115 436	7 1, 213 7 977 7 267 316 7 5, 901 1 1, 184 63 830 7 1, 196 7 676 7 603 116 423 275	7 1, 181 7 967 7 264 7 313 7 5, 909 7 1, 197 7 828 7 1, 203 537 675 7 598 116 7 420 7 271	1, 220 1, 220 260 324 5, 906 1, 195 64 1, 200 533 677 596 117 422 270
HOURS AND MAN-HOURS	000	200	200	230	200	200	201	200		-55	200		2.0	2.0	211	270
Seasonally Adjusted																
Average weekly gross hours per production worker on payrolls of private nonagric. estab. ¶hours. Not seasonally adjusted	37. 8 42. 6 37. 4 40. 7	37. 7 43. 0 37. 9 40. 6	37. 6 37. 5 43. 5 38. 1 40. 6 40. 5 3. 5	37. 6 37. 7 43. 2 38. 2 41. 0 40. 7 3. 5	37. 5 37. 1 42. 7 36. 7 40. 1 40. 3 3. 3	37. 3 37. 0 43. 4 38. 2 39. 8 39. 9 3. 2	37. 4 37. 2 43. 2 38. 0 40. 0 40. 2 3. 2	37. 2 36. 9 43. 1 38. 3 39. 7 40. 0 3. 0	37. 1 37. 0 42. 6 38. 1 39. 8 39. 8 2. 9	37. 2 37. 4 42. 4 37. 6 40. 0 39. 8 3. 1	37. 3 37. 6 42. 5 37. 4 39. 9 40. 1 3. 0	37. 2 37. 6 42. 2 37. 3 39. 8 39. 8 3. 0	36. 8 37. 0 42. 0 35. 1 39. 6 39. 3 2. 8	36. 9 37. 0 42. 7 36. 9 39. 6 39. 4 r 2. 8	7 37. 0 7 36. 9 7 42. 9 7 37. 1 7 39. 7 7 39. 6 7 2. 7	37. 0 37. 1 41. 8 38. 2 40. 0 39. 7 2. 6
Durable goods	41. 4 3. 8 41. 5 40. 6 41. 8 41. 6 41. 7 42. 1 40. 3 42. 2 40. 5 39. 4	41. 3 3. 8 40. 4 40. 2 40. 4 42. 0 41. 8 41. 6 42. 5 40. 4 41. 5 40. 7 39. 0	41.1 3.5 40.3 40.2 40.0 41.8 41.6 41.4 42.2 40.1 40.7 40.9 38.9	41.3 3.6 40.5 40.3 40.0 42.1 41.7 41.5 42.6 40.3 41.4 40.9 39.3	41.0 3.4 40.6 39.6 39.5 41.7 41.2 41.4 42.2 40.5 40.7 39.3	40. 5 3. 2 41. 3 40. 1 39. 3 41. 7 40. 9 41. 1 41. 9 39. 7 40. 3 40. 2 38. 6	40.7 3.2 41.1 39.5 39.4 41.8 40.7 41.2 41.8 40.2 40.4 40.7 39.0	40. 4 3. 0 41. 1 39. 8 39. 3 41. 6 40. 1 40. 9 41. 4 40. 0 39. 7 40. 5 39. 0	40, 3 3, 0 40, 8 39, 7 38, 8 41, 3 40, 2 40, 6 41, 1 39, 7 40, 3 40, 1 38, 7	40. 4 3. 2 40. 6 39. 6 38. 9 41. 1 40. 4 40. 9 41. 1 39. 5 41. 6 40. 2 38. 6	40. 7 3, 1 40. 3 39. 8 39. 3 41. 2 40. 7 41. 3 41. 1 40. 4 41. 2 40. 3 39. 1	40. 3 2. 9 40. 4 39. 8 39. 0 41. 0 40. 4 40. 6 40. 9 39. 9 40. 7 40. 0 38. 6	39. 8 2. 7 39. 7 39. 6 38. 3 40. 9 40. 9 39. 8 40. 1 39. 2 39. 8 39. 4 38. 1	39. 9 2. 6 40. 1 7 39. 2 7 39. 2 41. 0 7 39. 9 40. 1 40. 4 39. 7 39. 8 7 39. 8 7 38. 3	40. 0 7 2. 5 7 40. 3 7 39. 8 39. 4 7 41. 0 7 40. 6 39. 5 7 40. 0 7 40. 6 39. 7 7 39. 9 7 38. 6	40. 1 2. 6 40. 5 40. 3 39. 4 41. 4 39. 9 40. 6 40. 6 40. 2 39. 5 38. 6
Nondurable goods	39. 8 3. 3 40. 8 37. 9 41. 2 36. 1	39. 7 3. 4 40. 8 37. 4 40. 8 35. 9	39. 6 3. 3 40. 8 37. 2 40. 7 35. 8	39. 8 3. 3 40. 8 36. 2 40. 9 36. 0	39. 6 3. 4 41. 0 38. 3 40. 4 35. 6	39. 3 3. 2 40. 7 37. 3 40. 1 35. 5	39. 4 3, 2 40. 5 37. 5 40. 2 35. 6	39. 4 3. 0 40. 6 38. 3 40. 6 35. 5	39. 1 3. 0 40. 7 37. 1 39. 8 35. 1	39, 0 3, 0 40, 3 37, 4 40, 0 35, 2	39. 3 2. 9 40. 2 37. 9 40. 3 35. 5	39. 1 3. 0 40. 7 37. 4 39. 9 35. 1	38. 6 2. 8 40. 0 36. 1 38. 8 34. 2	38. 9 2. 8 40. 5 7 38. 1 7 39. 6 7 34. 9	7 38. 9 7 2. 8 40. 3 7 38. 7 39. 6 7 35. 4	39. 0 2. 7 40. 6 36. 5 39. 7 35. 5
Paper and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber and plastics products, nec do Leather and leather products do	42, 9 38, 3 41, 8 42, 5 41, 5 38, 3	43. 0 38. 4 41. 8 42. 6 41. 1 37. 2	42.7 38.4 41.8 42.6 40.8 37.3	42.8 38.6 41.8 42.3 41.1 37.7	42. 8 38. 2 42. 0 42. 5 40. 9 37. 5	42. 3 38. 0 41. 8 42. 7 41. 0 37. 1	42. 2 38. 0 41. 8 42. 2 40. 7 37. 4	42. 1 37. 9 41. 4 41. 9 40. 7 37. 4	41. 8 37. 7 41. 5 42. 5 40. 0 37. 7	41. 6 37. 7 41. 5 42. 6 40. 4 37. 6	41. 7 37. 9 41. 5 42. 6 40. 8 37. 6	41. 7 37. 6 41. 3 43. 1 40. 4 36. 8	41. 4 37. 4 42. 0 43. 0 40. 0 36. 5	7 41. 7 7 37. 4 7 41. 3 7 43. 2 7 39. 6 37. 0	7 41. 7 7 37. 5 41. 3 7 42. 9 7 39. 4 7 37. 2	41, 5 37, 6 41, 3 43, 1 39, 4 37, 1
Trans., comm., elec., gas, etc* do Wholesale and retail trade. do Wholesale trade. do Retail trade. do Finance, insurance, and real estate. do Services*. do	40. 6 36. 0 40. 1 34. 7 37. 0 34. 7	40. 7 35. 6 40. 2 34. 2 37. 1 34. 7	40. 7 35. 5 40. 3 34. 0 37. 2 34. 7	40, 8 35, 5 40, 5 33, 8 36, 9 34, 6	40, 7 35, 4 40, 3 33, 8 36, 9 34, 4	40. 7 35. 4 40. 2 33. 7 37. 0 34. 4	40, 6 35, 3 40, 1 33, 8 37, 0 34, 7	40. 2 35. 3 40. 1 33. 7 36. 9 34. 4	40. 6 35. 4 40. 1 33. 9 36. 8 34. 5	40. 6 35. 4 39. 9 33. 8 36. 7 34. 4	40. 7 35. 4 40. 0 33. 9 36. 8 34. 6	40. 6 35. 4 39. 9 33. 9 36. 9 34. 7	40. 5 35. 2 39. 7 33. 8 36. 7 34. 5	40, 5 7 35, 3 39, 9 33, 8 36, 7 34, 4	7 40. 4 35. 3 7 39. 8 33. 9 7 36. 8 7 34. 4	40. 2 35. 1 39. 9 33. 6 36. 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†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	r 137. 04	r 137. 00	137. 50
Man-hour indexes (aggregate weekly), industrial and construction Ind., total \(\begin{align*}{c} \) 1957-59=100. \\ \text{Mining} \tag{do} \text{.} \\ \text{Contract construction} \tag{do} \text{.} \\ \text{Manufacturing} \tag{do} \text{.} \\ \text{Durable goods} \tag{do} \text{.} \end{align*}	115, 5 77, 9 112, 6 118, 0 123, 5	118, 1 80, 6 119, 2 119, 8 126, 0	117. 1 82. 0 121. 4 118. 1 123. 3	117. 8 81. 8 122. 5 118. 7 124. 1	115. 4 80. 9 113. 4 117. 5 121. 8	115. 6 82. 2 121. 1 116. 1 120. 0	115. 5 81. 6 120. 6 116. 3 120. 8	114. 1 81. 1 119. 7 114. 7 118. 5	111. 7 79. 5 116. 0 112. 6 116. 3	111. 3 79. 3 113. 4 112. 6 116. 2	111. 3 79. 1 112. 7 112. 7 116. 1	109. 8 78. 6 112. 0 111. 0 114. 1	107. 5 78. 5 103. 5 109. 8 112. 9	7 105. 1 80. 0 7 109. 5 7 105. 6 7 105. 7	r 104. 7 r 80. 9 r 110. 9 r 104. 8 r 104. 0	108. 0 78. 3 114. 5 108. 3 110. 1
Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	223. 7 94. 3 127. 3 108. 9	208, 6 94, 8 130, 3 113, 0	190. 5 93. 6 127. 7 112. 5	186. 9 94. 2 127. 4 113. 5	178. 2 92. 4 125. 5 110. 9	180, 1 92, 1 123, 3 111, 3	174. 6 90. 1 123. 6 110. 5	165. 4 89. 5 122. 0 108. 9	161, 9 88, 7 117, 0 106, 9	156. 5 87. 5 116. 4 106. 2	148. 5 87. 2 117. 9 105. 2	146. 7 87. 2 116. 7 104. 8	143. 0 87. 5 116. 2 105. 6	7 137. 6 7 86. 6 7 117. 9 7 104. 8	7 133. 8 7 87. 0 118. 2 7 104. 0	132. 2 87. 6 117. 3 105. 2
Primary metal industriesdo Fabricated metal productsdo Machinery, except electricaldo	110. 3 126. 5 133. 2	114, 9 130, 7 138, 2	116. 8 129. 7 137. 8	116. 5 130. 5 139. 8	113. 4 129. 0 137. 7	111. 1 126. 9 136. 5	109. 6 126. 9 136. 2	106. 6 125. 0 133. 4	105. 6 121. 9 129. 9	105. 8 122. 5 128. 1	106, 5 123, 8 127, 6	105, 5 121, 9 124, 3	108. 5 120. 3 121. 2	101. 6 r 113. 8 r 117. 5	7 98. 4 7 111. 7 7 116. 6	102. 3 119. 5 117. 7
Electrical equipment and supplies do Transportation equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous manufacturing ind do	143. 0 122. 4 126. 6 109. 4	145, 7 121, 5 131, 4 109, 6	136. 3 116. 1 130. 9 107. 1	136, 0 116, 9 130, 9 112, 7	135. 7 112. 0 128. 9 110. 1	140. 8 104. 7 127. 3 108. 1	143. 0 110. 4 128. 9 108. 0	141. 3 107. 4 128. 3 105. 7	138, 2 106, 8 125, 7 104, 0	137. 8 109. 6 123. 4 103. 1	140. 1 106. 9 122. 8 103. 5	135, 9 105, 2 120, 1 101, 8	132. 6 103. 0 117. 9 100. 2	r 129. 5 r 78. 3 r 116. 5 r 98. 8	7 125. 5 7 77. 2 7 115. 4 7 98. 7	129. 9 98. 7 112. 5 102. 1

111. 8 98. 0 70. 6 105. 6 116. 9

111. 4 98. 1 76. 0 104. 9 115. 8

111. 6 97. 4 78. 3 106. 2 116. 9

111. 9 99. 5 78. 2 104. 8 116. 0

110. 8 100. 0 76. 2 102. 7 114. 1

110. 4 99. 0 76. 6 102. 2 114. 2

109. 8 97. 8 78. 2 103. 1 113. 7

107. 7 98. 0 76. 9 100. 2 111. 0

107. 9 96. 9 76. 4 99. 5 112. 1

Nondurable goods...do...Food and kindred products...do...Tobacco manufactures...do...Textile mill products...do...Apparel and other textile products...do...

Revised. * Preliminary.

Beginning with the June 1970 SURVEY, payroll employment, hours, earnings, and turnover data reflect actual employment levels for Mar. 1969 and new seasonal factors. Data in the 1969 Digitized for BUNINGS STATISTICS are in accordance with Mar. 1968 benchmarks and are not comparable

110. 8 96. 2 83. 1 107. 1 117. 3

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 from the Superintendent of Documents, Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D. 20402.

* New series. † Data beginning 1968 have been revised to new benchmarks.

108. 3 95. 8 77. 4 99. 9 113. 9

106. 9 96. 5 78. 7 98. 6 111. 0

105. 6 94. 5 69. 3 7 73. 2 7 95. 5 96. 2 7 97. 1 7 96. 8 7 108. 5 7 109. 5 7 111. 7

105. 9 96. 1 71. 2 97. 6 111. 7

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	19	69				1 .		19	70					1
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
LABO	OR FO	RCE,	EMP	LOYI	MENT	, AN	D EAI	RNIN	GS—	Conti	nued					
HOURS AND MAN-HOURS—Continued Man-hour indexes, seas. adjusted—Continued Manufacturing indus., nondurable goods—Con. Paper and allied products	117. 4 117. 3 122. 7 83. 0 158. 5 95. 9	120, 9 120, 2 125, 3 79, 3 166, 3 90, 1	120. 7 121. 8 124. 6 83. 0 164. 7 88. 2	121. 7 122. 6 124. 8 82. 4 165. 2 89. 5	121. 9 121. 3 125. 2 83. 5 165. 1 88. 7	120, 2 120, 5 124, 0 83, 9 163, 7 86, 5	120, 2 120, 5 123, 4 82, 9 162, 1 86, 9	119. 5 119. 7 121. 6 81. 7 161. 1 87. 2	117. 5 118. 0 121. 1 82. 8 144. 9 87. 6	116. 6 117. 6 120. 5 83. 0 154. 2 88. 0	115. 8 118. 4 120. 9 83. 0 159. 3 87. 7	114. 9 116. 8 119. 8 83. 3 153. 8 83. 4	114. 7 116. 9 122. 6 81. 7 153. 4 82. 4	7 116. 2 7 120. 0 7 82. 8	7 114. 3 7 116. 3 7 119. 0 7 82. 2 7 145. 5 7 82. 5	118. 83. 146.
WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS Not Seasonally Adjusted																
Avg. weekly gross earnings per prod. worker on payrolls of private nonagric. estab. ¶. dollars. Mining	107. 73 142. 71 164. 93 122. 51 135. 29 104. 34 100. 28 124. 98 124. 98 131. 77 141. 46 118. 08 115. 72 120. 69 98. 50 109. 05 114. 24 93. 99 91. 05 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79.	114, 61 154, 80 181, 16 129, 51 140, 01 105, 85 105, 85 133, 98 158, 94 152, 15 124, 84 161, 85 128, 21 116, 53 120, 79 97, 99 95, 47 82, 93 139, 32 141, 70 145, 05 170, 40 126, 18 87, 79 141, 74 91, 14 129, 85	117. 38 161. 08 184. 39 132. 36 142. 55 114. 11 108. 81 137. 85 159. 39 141. 86 154. 87 126. 77 165. 17 132. 75 106. 90 118. 21 123. 41 197. 73 99. 46 83. 77 142. 43 145. 15 149. 52 175. 07 128. 64 190. 51 152. 15 90. 51 152. 15 92. 58	117. 62 160. 64 189. 13 134. 89 145. 51 113. 88 110. 57 137. 76 161. 38 143. 79 160. 33 129. 65 170. 49 134. 23 109. 02 119. 60 124. 64 98. 26 99. 95 84. 37 144. 29 148. 59 150. 38 150. 38 1	116. 12 159 05 181. 00 181. 93 142. 04 144. 73 110. 65 105. 42 134. 15 159. 42 141. 45 166. 14 128. 15 161. 20 132. 03 108. 25 117. 99 124. 74 106. 39 96. 80 83. 07 142. 04 143. 26 150. 12 150. 12 150. 12 150. 12 160. 13 160. 13 1	116. 55 160. 60 186. 21 130. 94 140. 43 111. 90 104. 49 134. 15 157. 08 140. 48 165. 87 127. 04 157. 21 131. 45 108. 64 117. 69 123. 20 106. 64 96. 80 83. 78 144. 02 149. 76 149. 78 149. 78	117. 92 160. 27 188. 23 132. 40 142. 51 145. 66 112. 97 105. 96 137. 12 157. 49 157. 49 157. 88 129. 92 160. 40 133. 50 109. 20 118. 78 124. 00 195. 94 140. 70 145. 92 150. 48 140. 70 145. 92 150. 48 176. 81 127. 26 91. 64	117. 34 163. 35 192 91 131. 80 141. 50 114. 62 105. 65 139. 03 156. 35 142. 10 155. 25 128. 30 156. 80 132. 59 108. 64 118. 56 96. 56 83. 90 140. 53 145. 15 150. 18 160. 18 179. 77 127. 35 90. 02 149. 25 93. 88 135. 69	118. 40 162. 26 194. 31 132. 93 143. 07 117. 09 105. 88 140. 27 157. 56 154. 95 129. 49 164. 02 132. 00 108. 47 118. 95 127. 98 140. 128. 129 145. 89 147. 128. 129 145. 89 151. 42. 12 145. 89 151. 42. 12 145. 89 151. 42. 12 145. 89 151. 42. 13 161. 43 161. 43 161. 44 161. 45 161.	120. 05 163. 88 196. 99 134. 40 144. 94 146. 11 119. 50 107. 92 141. 10 159. 54 115. 52 130. 68 170. 56 133. 39 108. 75 119. 95 117. 58 117. 58 117. 93 84. 25 142. 61 147. 03 152. 72 142. 61 147. 03 152. 72 148. 04 127. 26 94. 87 156. 29 96. 12 136. 80	121. 45 163. 88 200. 20 134. 46 143. 87 143. 28 118. 31 107. 86 141. 25 159. 96 144. 79 153. 06 132. 14 166. 06 132. 87 108. 29 121. 44 128. 61 136. 96 96. 96 84. 61 144. 70 148. 18 153. 59 184. 45 129. 68 93. 99 159. 06 98. 10 137. 83	122, 20 163, 97 204, 05 134, 13 143, 92 145, 52 122, 31 111, 00 142, 35 160, 80 144, 89 152, 31 131, 74 164, 40 133, 73 108, 85 121, 04 128, 96 104, 81 97, 60 85, 56 146, 23 149, 31 153, 68 184, 03 130, 41 91, 76 159, 51 98, 74 138, 35	164, 55 194, 03 135, 43 145, 56 146, 00 121, 70 108, 92 142, 83 166, 46 145, 44 152, 76 131, 54 167, 66 134, 64 109, 16 122, 15 130, 56 108, 29 96, 19 83, 45 147, 97	7 157.61 7 142.61 153.92 7 132.47 7 162.41 7 136.00 7 110.30 122.07 129.92	7 188.67 7 196.57 7 134.58 143.56 7 151.03 7 120.48 7 111.56 7 142.31 7 155.09 7 133.67 7 163.22 7 136.74 7 111.64 7 123.17 7 131.22	165. 0 203. 7 138. 4 149. 0 154. 5 121. 5 162. 7 150. 5 136. 6 138. 4 113. 6 124. 2 133. 0 108. 7 101. 4 86. 3 148. 7 157. 7 194. 6 160. 0 97. 0 97. 0
Retail trade	74. 95 101. 75 84, 32	78. 66 108. 33 91. 26	79. 30 111. 23 94. 11	80. 14 110. 26 94. 11	79. 49 111. 44 93. 98	79. 92 112. 48 95. 01	80. 49 112. 85 96. 81	80. 25 111. 81 95. 70	81. 41 111. 57 96. 04	82. 86 111. 57 96. 95	85. 16 112. 61 98. 77	85. 40 113. 65 99. 75	84. 07 113. 09 99. 76	83. 08 114. 82 99. 81	7 83. 42 7 115.55 7 100.84	114.6
ents), total private sectors — current dollars — 1957-59 dollars — Manufacturing — current dollars —	95. 28 78. 61 106. 75 88. 08	99. 99 78. 30 111. 44 87. 27	102.11 78. 25 113. 63 87. 07	102. 30 77. 91 115. 61 88. 05	101. 97 77. 37 114. 48 86. 86	102. 32 77. 22 113. 69 85. 80	103. 39 77. 62 114. 85 86. 22	102. 95 76. 83 114. 37 85. 35	103. 77 77. 10 115. 27 85. 64	105. 08 77. 72 116. 43 86. 12	106. 18 78. 25 116. 48 85. 84	106, 78 78, 51 116, 22 85, 46	106. 40 77. 89 117. 25 85. 83	7 106.11 7 77. 23 7 115.68 7 84, 19	7 106.14 7 77.02 7 116.58 7 84.60	
Avg. hourly gross earnings per prod. worker on payrolls of private nonagric. estab dollars. Miningdo. do. dollars. Miningdo. dollars. Miningdo. do. dollars. Miningdo. dollars. do. dollars. do. dollars. do	2. 85 3. 34 4. 01 2. 88 9 3. 05 6 3. 05 6 3. 05 6 3. 05 6 3. 36 6 3. 36 2. 27 2. 29 2. 20 2. br>20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	3. 04 3. 60 4. 19 3. 08 3. 19 3. 32 42 2. 62 3. 19 3. 32 42 3. 19 3. 38 3. 42 2. 62 2. 62 2. 62 2. 62 2. 62 2. 63 3. 38 3. br>38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 3	3. 13 3. 72 3. 26 3. 12 3. 34 3. 31 3. 53 3. 28 6 2. 70 3. 85 3. 41 3. 39 3. 39 3. 32 2. 72 2. 97 3. 12 2. 97 3. 12 2. 97 3. 12 2. 97 3. 12 3. 13 3. 1	3. 12 3. 71 3. 29 3. 149 3. 34 3. 51 3. 28 4. 2. 71 3. 4. 04 3. 25 2. 97 2. 99 2. 97 3. 04 2. 23 3. 42 2. 71 3. 25 2. 76 2. 99 3. 34 3. 34 3. 35 3. 34 3. 35 3. 36 3. br>36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 3	3. 13 3. 76 5. 07 3. 29 3. 149 3. 36 3. 53 2. 71 3. 28 3. 28 3. 86 3. 45 3. 70 3. 18 4. 02 2. 79 3. 01 2. 90 3. 08 2. 24 2. 24 2. 24 2. 23 2. 24 2. br>24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	3. 15 3. 77 5. 06 3. 29 3. 17 3. 48 3. 36 2. 84 2. 70 3. 3. 42 3. 36 3. 42 3. 36 3. 42 3. 20 3. 97 2. 80 3. 27 2. 80 3. 27 2. 80 3. 28 3. 28 3. 28 3. 29 3. 27 2. 80 3. 27 2. 80 3. 28 3. 29 3. 29 3. 20 3.	3. 17 3. 78 5. 06 3. 31 3. 51 3. 38 3. 57 2. 86 2. 71 3. 38 3. 48 4. 01 3. 28 2. 80 3. 03 2. 92 3. 10 2. 92 2. 37 3. 38	3. 18 3. 79 5. 09 3. 32 3. 21 3. 52 3. 40 3. 58 2. 88 2. 73 3. 55 3. 57 3. 57 3. 24 4. 29 2. 80 3. 29 2. 80 3. 29 2. 80 3. 29 3. 20 3. 20	3. 20 3. 80 5. 10 3. 34 3. 22 5. 55 3. 42 9. 2. 75 3. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3. 4. 55 3.	3. 21 3. 32 5. 13 3. 36 3. 23 3. 57 3. 49 2. 76 3. 54 3. 52 3. 54 3. 54	3. 23 3. 82 5. 20 5. 20 3. 37 3. 25 3. 45 3. 60 2. 98 2. 78 3. 54 3. 54 3. 54 3. 54 3. 54 3. 54 3. 54 3. 52 4. 08 3. 2. 82 3. 98 3. 16 3. 09 3. 2. 39 3. 2. 39 3. 2. 39 3. 2. 39 3. 2. 39 3. 2. 30 3. 2. 30 3. 2. 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	3, 25 3, 84 5, 30 3, 37 3, 25 3, 58 3, 46 2, 81 3, 43 3, 99 3, 56 2, 81 3, 43 3, 99 3, 36 2, 81 3, 27 3, 38 2, 27 3, 38 2, 27 3, 27 4, 27	3. 29 3. 89 5. 36 3. 42 3. 29 3. 63 3. 45 4. 07 3. 60 3. 80 3. 33 4. 15 3. 40 2. 85 3. 14 3. 22 3. 20 2. 24 4. 3. 24 4. 07	7 3. 28 7 3. 28 7 5. 42 7 5. 42 7 3. 37 3. 26 7 3. 44 3. 65 2. 80 3. 34 3. 53 3. 81 7 3. 32 7 4. 01 3. 40 2. 85 3. 10 3. 20 2. 83 2. 84 3. 20 2. 85 3. 20 2. 85 3. 20 2. 85 3. 20 3.	3. 29 3. 39 3. 38 3. 38 3. 38 3. 36 7. 3. 72 7. 3. 05 7. 2. 81 7. 3. 50 3. 59 7. 3. 50 3. 50 7. 4. 03 3. 41 7. 2. 95 7. 2. 81 7. 3. 72 7.	3. 3 3. 9 5. 4 3. 4 3. 3
Printing and publishing	3. 48 3. 26 3. 75 2. 92 2. 23 3. 42 2. 40 3. 05 2. 16 2. 75 2. 43 4. 201 5. 956	3. 63 4. 00 3. 07 2. 36 3. 63 2. 56 2. 30 2. 92 2. 63 4. 629 6. 514	3. 78 3. 56 4. 10 3. 13 2. 42 3. 72 2. 63 3. 33 2. 36 2. 99 2. 72 4. 848 6. 802	3. 81 3. 58 4. 10 3. 14 2. 44 3. 72 2. 61 3. 34 2. 35 2. 98 2. 72 4. 853 6. 831	3. 80 3. 60 4. 21 3. 15 2. 46 3. 73 2. 65 3. 35 2. 38 3. 02 2. 74 4. 891 6. 903	3. 81 3. 60 4. 23 3. 14 2. 47 3. 75 2. 68 3. 38 2. 40 3. 04 2. 77 4. 913 6. 912	3. 84 3. 60 4. 23 3. 15 2. 47 3. 75 2. 68 3. 40 2. 41 3. 05 2. 79 4. 927 6. 921	3. 61 4. 26 3. 16 2. 48 3. 75 3. 69 3. 40 2. 41 3. 03 2. 79 4. 963 6. 963	3. 88 3. 64 4. 25 3. 09 2. 49 3. 79 2. 70 3. 41 2. 43 3. 04 2. 80 5. 048 7. 144	3. 90 3. 68 4. 23 3. 15 2. 49 3. 84 2. 70 3. 42 2. 43 3. 04 2. 81 5. 168 7. 240	3. 92 3. 71 4. 25 3. 21 2. 48 3. 87 2. 71 3. 42 2. 44 3. 06 2. 83 5. 396 7. 50	3. 93 4. 26 3. 22 2. 48 3. 90 2. 72 3. 45 2. 44 3. 08 2. 85 5. 42 7. 553	3. 78 4. 32 3. 26 2. 51 3. 93 2. 75 3. 47 2. 48 3. 09 2. 90 5. 427 7. 61	4. 01 3. 77 4. 31 3. 24 7 2. 50 3. 94 2. 76 7 3. 49 2. 48 3. 12 2. 91 5. 480 7. 64	73. 78 4. 33 73. 28 72. 51 73. 95 72. 77 73. 52 72. 49 3. 14 72. 94 5. 52 7. 67	3. 4. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 7. 77

r Revised. P Preliminary. ¹ Includes adjustments not distributed by months. ¶ See corresponding note, p. S-14. *New series As of Jan. 1, 1971. Common, \$5.629; skilled, \$7.828.

 \S 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	1968	1969	1	969						19	070					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
LABO	OR FO	PRCE,	ЕМР	LOYN	MENT	, ANI) EA	RNIN	GS—	Conti	nued					
HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING Seasonally adjusted index 1 1957-59=100	206	228	222	217	203	203	194	186	180	175	172	170	162	146	148	₽15
LABOR TURNOVER△																
Manufacturing establishments: Unadjusted for seasonal variation: Accession rate, total																
mo. rate per 100 employeesdo	4.6	4. 7 3. 7	3. 6 2. 8	2.9	4.0 2.9	3. 6 2. 5	3. 7 2. 6	3. 7 2. 6	4. 2 2. 8	5. 4 3. 9	4. 4 2. 9 5. 3	5. 1 3. 5	4.7 3.4	3.8	p3. 0	
Separation rate, totaldododo	4.6	4.9 2.7	4.3 2.1	4. 2 1. 6	4.8 2.1 1.7	4, 3 1, 9	4. 5 1. 9	4.8 2.1	4.6 2.1	4.4 2.1	2. 1 2. 3	5. 6 3. 0	6. 0 3. 3	5.3	₽4. 3 ₽1. 5	
Layoffdo	1	1.2	1.3	1.8	4.2	1.6 4.3	1. 6 3. 9	1.7	1. 5 4. 2	1.5	4, 1	1.7	1.7	2. 2	₽2. 1	
Accession rate, total do do New hires do do do do do do do do do do do do do			4. 4 3. 4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3. 0 5. 0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	4.1 2.9	3.8	3. 6 2. 4	p3. 7	
Separation rate, totaldododo			4.8 2.6	4. 5 2. 5	5. 0 2. 5 1. 5	5. 1 2. 4 1. 7	2, 2	5, 2 2, 2 2, 0	5. 0 2. 1	4.8 2.2	4.9 2.2 1.6	4, 5 2, 1	4. 4 2. 0	5, 0 1, 9	p4. 8	
Layoffdodo			1, 3	1.4	1.5	1, 1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	2. 2	₽2. 0	
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Strikes and lockouts:					İ											
Beginning in period: Work stoppagesnumber	5, 045	5, 700	324	196	260	290	390	600	750	600	490	420	550	410	₽270	₽16
workers involvedthous_		2, 481	131	51	55	106	294	2 319	2 309	212	192	135	539	159	₽72	₽44
Work stoppagesnumber_			611 368	446 276	420 233	460 296	570 364	810 2 385	960 2 470	840 428	750 354	700 202	810 655	650 608	₽510 ₽469	₽37 ₽52
Workers involved thous Man-days idle during period do	49, 018	42, 869	4, 308	3, 882	3, 730	1,820	2, 230	² 4, 181	2 7, 516	5, 040	4, 378	2,800	7, 625	10,056	₽6, 458	P2, 43
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOY- MENT INSURANCE			Ì													
Nonfarm placementsthous Unemployment insurance programs:	5, 733	5, 153	372	311	326	295	328	352	339	374	333	330	340	298		
Insured unemployment, all programs § do State programs:	1, 187	1, 177	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	
Initial claimsdo Insured unemployment, weekly avgdo	10, 463 1, 111	10, 385 1, 101	866 1,030	1, 363 1, 375	1,529 1,847	1, 169 1, 874	1, 078 1, 798	1,333 1,770	1, 010 1, 667	1,118 1,583	1,502 1,761	1,068 1,710	p 1, 079 1, 607	1, 208 1, 724	P2, 017	
Percent of covered employment: 5		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	₽3. 7	
Seasonally adjustedthous_ Beneficiaries, weekly averagethous_	936	923	2. 3 763	2. 4 1, 020	2. 5 1, 4 59	2. 6 1, 629	2.8 1,581	3. 2 1, 533	3, 6 1, 462	$\frac{3.7}{1,382}$	3.6 1,414	3. 7 1, 500	4. 1 1, 375	4. 4 1, 377	p4. 4	
Benefits paid mil. \$ Federal employees, insured unemployment,	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	7 300, 2	304. 2		
weekly averagethous_ Veterans' program (UCX):	23	20	22	24	28	30	29	27	26	27	31	33	32	33	₽35	
Initial claims do	289 32	333 37	30 38	39 48	44 61	38 66	42 69	47 70	38 70	47 73	51 84	44 89	46 81	49 83	ν97	
Beneficiaries, weekly average do Benefits paid mil. \$	29 69, 2	34 87, 0	32 6, 2	42 9. 5	55 12. 0	61 12, 0	66 14. 2	67 14. 6	67 14. 0	69 15, 3	77 18. 0	87 18. 6	81 18. 3	75 17, 3		
Railroad program: Applications thous	139	100	5	5	9	4	9	8	4	12	21	16	12		8	
Insured unemployment, weekly avgdo Benefits paidmil. \$	20 40. 4	37. 0	14 2.5	3. 2	20 4. 1	18 3. 4	19 3. 7	16 3. 6	15 2. 4	11 2. 3	15 2. 0	17 3. 0	18 2. 9	16 22 3. 5	20	
			<u>'</u>]	FINAL	NCE									,	
BANKING																
Open market paper outstanding, end of period: Bankers' acceptancesmil. \$	4,428	5, 451	5, 212	5, 451	5, 288	5, 249	5, 352	5, 614	5, 801	5, 849	5, 973	5,979	5,848	6, 167	6, 268	
Placed through dealersdo	20, 497 7, 201	31,709 11,817	33, 636 12, 524	31, 709 11, 817	34, 362 12, 038	36, 020 12, 875	37, 164 13, 634	37, 966 13, 735	39, 674 13, 952	37, 748 12, 989	36, 911 12, 034	36, 524 12, 044	33, 924 12, 518	34, 401 13, 084	33, 966 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.:	Ĭ															
Total, end of periodmil. \$ Farm mortgage loans:	11,748		112,803	13, 204	13, 388	13, 597	13,826		14, 190	14, 353	14, 308	14, 338	14, 443	14, 573	14, 616	
Federal land banks do Loans to cooperatives do	6, 126 1, 577	6, 714 1, 732	6, 704 1, 705	6, 714 1, 732	6, 738 1, 804	6, 777 1, 844	6, 833 1, 840	6, 891 1, 828	6, 942 1, 796	6, 995 1, 749	7, 026 1, 762	7, 061 1, 778	7, 101 1, 852	7, 137 1, 973	7, 156 2, 020	
Other loans and discounts do do	4,044	4, 758	14,394	4,758	4, 846	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: Total (233 SMSA's) bil. \$			9,484.4	9, 560, 4	9, 547. 5	9,793.5	9,845.3	10,170.2	10,021.8	10,143.3	10,218.1	10,557.7	10,559.4	r10,793.2	10,542.0	
New York SMSA do do	ł			1	1	ĺ					İ	1			ļ	ļ
Total 232 SMSA's (except N.Y.) do 6 other leading SMSA's 4 do do do do do do do do do do do do do			19 99 4 8	5, 362. 2 2, 212. 9	5, 493 . 5 2, 277. 4	5,561.4 2,309.1	5,508.6 2,291.4	5,748.2 2,417.9	5, 772. 5 2, 4 60. 0	5, 777. 3 2, 443. 3 3, 334. 0	5,893.9 2, 5 08. 2	5,787.1 2, 478.8	2, 502, 9	75,893.5 2, 499. 5	2, 420, 1	
226 otner SMSA'sdo			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: Assets, total \circ mil. \circ mil. \circ mil.	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	r88, 464	₽90, 14 2
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total ?do	56, 614	60,841	61,603	60, 841	59, 931	59, 595	59, 348	60,729	61,683	60,728	62, 411	62, 089	63, 297	63, 527	⁷ 63, 737	66, 780
Discounts and advances do U.S. Government securities do	188 52, 937	183 57, 154	1,531 57,318	183 57, 154	1, 565 55, 709	1, 148 55, 823	684 55, 785	545 56, 508	1, 451 57, 307	420 57, 714	1, 292 58, 597	538 59, 947	852 59, 975	428 60, 015	300 61, 233	62, 145
Gold certificate accountdo	10,026	10, 036	10, 036	10,036	11,036	11, 045	11, 045	11, 045	11, 045	11, 045	11, 045	11,045	10, 819	10, 819	10, 827	10, 45
Liabilities, total Qdodo	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	788, 464	₽90, 14 2
Deposits, totaldo	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, 104	26, 672
Member-bank reserve balancesdo Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo	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	⁷ 22, 689	24, 135
	45, 510	48, 244	47, 191	. 40 044	46, 831	46, 689	46, 992	47,254	47,879	48, 391	48,746	48,952	49, 128	49, 314	50, 390	51,386

r Revised. P Preliminary. Data for indicated month exclude loans by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks outside the Farm Credit Adm. system. Excludes figures for the interstate trucking industry stoppage. Revised (back to 1960) to incorporate new seasonal factors; see note "Y", p. S-15, Oct. 1969 Survey for data through May 1968 (revisions for June and July 1968, 197 and 204). A See note "Y", p. S-14.

^{\$}Beginning Jan. 1970, data include claims filed under extended duration provisions of regular State laws.

\$\sigma\$ Insured unemployment as \$\%\$, of average covered employment in a 12-month period.

\$\sigma\$ Insured unemployment as \$\%\$, of average covered employment in a 12-month period.

\$\sigma\$ Insured as \$\sigma\$ Insured as \$\sigma\$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

\$\sigma\$ Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69			 			197	70		-			
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	End o	of year	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
]	FINA	NCE-	-Con	tinue	d					<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	·	
BANKIN G— Continued		1											i			
All member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: Reserves held, total	127, 221 126, 766 1455 1765 1-310	1 28, 031 1 27, 774 1 257 1 1, 086 1 —829	27, 764 27, 511 253 1, 241 -988	28,031 27,774 257 1,086 -829	28, 858 28, 692 166 965 -799	27,976 27,703 273 1,092 -819	27,473 27,358 115 896 -781	28, 096 27, 978 118 822 -704	27, 910 27, 729 181 976 -795	27, 567 27, 380 187 888 -701	28, 128 27, 987 141 1, 358 -1,217	28, 204 145 827	28, 825 28, 553 272 607 -335	28,701 28,447 254 462 -208	28,558 28,432 126 424 -298	29, 23 28, 98 24 32 -7
Large commercial banks reporting to Federal Reserve System, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.: Deposits: Demand, adjusted d. mil. \$.	88,879	2 90,288	79,342	90,288			84, 189			81, 160	79, 857	79, 451		81, 780		87, 73
Demand, adjustedo de la la la la la la la la la la la la la] '	2 150,897 2 105,605 2 7,942 2 2,989 2 20,801	135,725 93,110 6,452 3,908 18,951	150,897 105,605 7, 942 2, 989 20,801	81,666 131,847 92,210 6,371 4,474 16,239	78,320 131,911 90,334 6,323 5,473 16,995		80,546 131,784 91,703 6,447 4,281 16,407	77, 923 134, 000 91, 532 6, 289 3, 440 18, 960	139, 086 95, 254 7, 653 5, 112 18, 802		130, 926 92, 168 6, 142 4, 206 18, 195	80, 407 140, 018 94, 521 7, 677 5, 798 20, 962	'	80, 299 132, 521 93, 779 6, 390 3, 569 19, 186	147, 35 103, 16 6, 75 4, 38 21, 70
Time, total 9 do Individuals, partnerships, and corp.: Savings do Other time do	112,163 49, 149 45, 076	² 96, 589 ² 46, 490 ² 36, 502	96,167 46,318 36,547	96, 589 46,490 36,502	95, 017 45,820 35, 632	95, 620 45,633 35,648	98, 229 46, 220 36, 523	99,282 45,893 36,761	99, 537 46, 122 37, 024	101, 580 46, 425 38, 498	106, 495 46, 344 41, 852	110, 400 46, 351 44, 673	113, 641 46, 811 47, 581	114, 802 47, 013 49, 086	116, 447 47, 336 50, 446	119, 443 48, 033 51, 650
Loans (adjusted), totalo	161,820 74, 149 9, 563 11, 872 32, 106 40, 619	² 175,756 ² 81, 491 ² 7,811 ² 13, 148 ² 33, 617 ² 44, 177	168,748 78,310 6,521 11,000 34,097 44,439	175,756 81,491 7,811 13,148 33,617 44,177	167,718 78,020 5,964 11,253 33,680 45,771	167,600 78,215 6, 246 11,066 33,488 44,909	170,963 79,010 7,195 11,658 33,458 46,648	168,511 78,907 6, 497 11,115 33,385 44,845	167, 724 78, 010 6, 094 11, 034 33, 419 45, 480	172, 560 80, 110 5, 973 12, 903 33, 496 47, 393	171, 862 79, 342 5, 919 12, 981 33, 597 45, 595	173, 106 79, 383 6, 286 12, 925 33, 710 47, 392	175, 627 81, 173 6, 091 13, 231 33, 923 46, 569	173, 826 79, 968 6, 436 12, 589 34, 049 47, 038	172, 793 79, 905 6, 537 12, 489 34, 061 46, 564	178, 64 81, 61 8, 55 13, 64 34, 05 51, 00
Investments, total do U.S. Government securities, total do Notes and bonds do Other securities do	68, 324 29, 358 24, 038 38, 966	² 59, 536 ² 23, 853 ² 19, 789 ² 35, 683	59,272 23,668 20,045 35,604	59,536 23,853 19,789 35,683	57,580 22,435 19,542 35,145	57,048 21,534 19,384 35,514	60, 566 23, 616 19, 387 36, 950	60,867 22,878 19,455 37,989	60, 572 22, 662 20, 175 37, 910	60, 346 22, 035 19, 945 38, 311	61, 167 23, 283 19, 632 37, 884	63, 416 24, 754 21, 000 38, 662	64, 851 24, 793 20, 598 40, 058	66, 319 25, 593 20, 720 40, 726	68, 293 26, 215 21, 939 42, 078	72, 194 28, 063 21, 983 44, 133
Commercial bank credit (last Wed. of mo except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates), seas. adj.: Total loans and investments	384. 6 251. 6 61. 5 71. 5	² 401. 3 ² 278. 1 ² 51. 9 ² 71. 3	401. 2 276. 4 53. 4 71. 4	401. 3 278. 1 51. 9 71. 3	398. 5 276. 6 50. 4 71. 5	399. 7 278. 5 49. 8 71. 4	400. 9 277. 6 50. 3 73. 0	403. 5 277. 0 52. 4 74. 0	405, 9 278, 0 53, 4 74, 5	406. 4 277. 4 54. 1 75. 0	412. 8 281. 5 55. 8 75. 5	418. 3 284. 1 57. 5 76. 7	423. 7 287. 3 57. 6 78. 8	424. 0 286. 9 56. 3 80. 8	427. 3 287. 7 56. 5 83. 2	432. 288. 58. 85.
Money and interest rates: \$ Bank rates on short-term business loans: In 35 centerspercent per annum. New York Citydo 7 other northeast centersdo	³ 6, 68 ³ 6, 45 ³ 7, 01	3 8. 21 3 8. 02 3 8. 53	8. 83 8. 66 9. 21			8. 86 8. 65 9. 23			8. 49 8. 24 8. 86			8. 50 8. 24 8. 89			8. 07 7. 74 8. 47	
8 north central centers do 7 southeast centers do 8 southwest centers do 4 west coast centers do	3 6. 72 3 6. 50 3 6. 66 3 6. 64	3 8. 24 3 7. 93 3 8. 19 3 8. 18	8, 83 8, 58 8, 79 8, 81			8. 86 8. 67 8. 87 8. 84						8. 47 8. 49 8. 53 8. 54			8. 05 8. 15 8. 08 8. 16	
Discount rate (N.Y.F.R. Bank), end of year or monthpercent	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. 5
Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo Home mortgage rates (conventional 1st mort-	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	
gages); New home purchase (U.S. avg.)percent_ Existing home purchase (U.S. avg.)do	³ 6. 83 ³ 6. 90	3 7. 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	8. 31 8. 27	8. 33 8. 20	7 8.26 7 8.18	8. 20 8. 1
Open market rates, New York City: Bankers' acceptances (prime, 90 days) do Commercial paper (prime, 4-6 months) do Finance Co, paper placed directly, 3-6 mo.do Stock Exchange call loans, going rate do	4 5, 75 4 5, 90 4 5, 69 4 6, 33	47.61 47.83 47.16 47.96	8. 18 8. 46 7. 92 8. 50	8. 58 8. 84 7. 93 8. 50	8, 64 8, 78 8, 14 8, 50	8. 30 8. 55 8. 01 8. 50	7. 60 8. 33 7. 68 8. 40	7. 54 8. 06 7. 26 8. 00	8. 02 8. 23 7. 43 8. 00	7. 78 8. 21 7. 55 8. 00	7. 61 8. 29 7. 64 8. 00	7. 20 7. 90 7. 48 8. 00	7. 03 7. 32 7. 12 7. 90	6. 54 6. 85 6. 76 7. 75	5. 79 6. 31 6. 16 7. 40	5. 62 5. 73 5. 48 6. 92
Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): 3-month bills (rate on new issue) percent 3-5 year issuesdo	4 5. 339 4 5. 59	4 6. 677 4 6. 85	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. 7 4 2 7. 86	6. 468 7. 58	6, 4 12 7, 56	6. 244 7. 24	5, 927 7, 06	5. 288 6. 37	4. 860 5. 86
(Short- and Intermediate-term)					-a						100 000	102 055	102 007	102 000	102 015	
Total outstanding, end of year or monthmil. \$ Installment credit, totaldo	113, 191 89, 890	122, 469 98, 169	119, 378 96, 478	98, 169	121, 074 97, 402	120, 077 96, 892	96, 662	120, 402 97, 104	97, 706	98, 699	99, 302		123, 907 100, 142	99, 959	123, 915 99, 790	
Automobile paper	34 130	36, 602 27, 609 4, 040 29, 918	36, 650 26, 223 4, 076 29, 529	36, 602 27, 609 4, 040 29, 918	36, 291 27, 346 3, 991 29, 774	36, 119 26, 987 3, 970 29, 816	36, 088 26, 814 3, 951 29, 809	36, 264 26, 850 3, 960 30, 030	36, 455 27, 055 4, 003 30, 193	36, 809 27, 303 4, 040 30, 547	36, 918 27, 538 4, 081 30, 765	36, 908 27, 801 4, 104 31, 047	36, 738 28, 055 4, 123 31, 226	36, 518 28, 152 4, 126 31, 163	4, 133	
By type of holder: Financial institutions, total do Commercial banks do Finance companies do	77, 457 36, 952 29, 098	84, 982 40, 305 31, 734	84, 301 40, 047 31, 390	84, 982 40, 305 31, 734	84, 531 40, 144 31, 571	84, 393 39, 990 31, 538	84, 308 39, 956 31, 433	84, 802 40, 245 31, 537	85, 335 40, 515 31, 595	86, 311 40, 979 31, 862	86, 876 41, 703 31, 561	87, 315 41, 934 31, 588	87, 471 42, 051 31, 510	87, 243 42, 010 31, 309		
Credit unionsdo Miscellaneous lenders¶do	10, 178 1, 229	11, 594 1, 349	11, 491 1, 373	11, 594 1, 349	11, 468 1, 348	11, 459 1, 406	11, 533 1, 386	11,644 1,376	11, 778 1, 447	12, 030 1, 440	12, 141 1, 471	12, 292 1, 501	12, 409 1, 501	12, 422 1, 502	12, 438 1, 561	
Retail outlets, totaldo Automobile dealersdo	12.433	13, 187 336	12, 177	13, 187	12, 871 333	12, 499 331	12, 354 331	12, 302 332	12, 371 333	12, 388 336	12, 426 337	12, 545 337	12, 671 337	12, 716 335		

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 deduction of valuation reserves).

§Includes data not shown separately.

§For bond yields, see p. S-20.

§Finance companies consist of those institutions formerly classified as sales finance, consumer finance, and other finance companies. Miscellaneous lenders include savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

^{*}Revised.

1 Average for Dec. 2 Beginning June 1969, data are revised to include all bank-premises subsidiaries, and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries; also, loans and investments are now reported gross. For complete details see the Aug. 1969 Federal Reserve Bulletin.

3 Average for year. 4 Daily average.

1 Revisions for Jan. 1969 are shown in the Mar. 1970 issue of Federal Reserve Bulletin.

3 For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than domestic Digitizeen mergial Bails and U.S. Government, less cash items in process of collection; for loans, bttp://fracer.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						197	0					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
			F	INAN	CE—	Conti	nued									
CONSUMER CREDIT—Continued Outstanding credit—Continued Noninstallment credit, total mil \$ Single-payment loans, total do Commercial banks do Other financial institutions do	23, 301 9, 138 7, 975 1, 163	24, 300 9, 096 7, 900 1, 196	22, 900 9, 000 7, 795 1, 205	24, 300 9, 096 7, 900 1, 196	23, 672 9, 092 7, 887 1, 205	23, 185 9, 074 7, 857 1, 217	23, 036 9, 054 7, 843 1, 211	23, 298 9, 102 7, 892 1, 210	23, 640 9, 159 7, 925 1, 234	23, 843 9, 239 8, 005 1, 234	23, 790 9, 254 8, 005 1, 249	23, 795 9, 294 8, 041 1, 253	23, 765 9, 316 8, 062 1, 254	23, 907 9, 313 8, 059 1, 254	24, 125 9, 345 8, 071 1, 274	
Charge accounts, total do Retail outlets do Credit cards do Service credit do	7, 755 6, 450 1, 305 6, 408	8, 234 6, 650 1, 584 6, 970	7, 238 5, 685 1, 553 6, 662	8, 234 6, 650 1, 584 6, 970	7, 539 5, 932 1, 607 7, 041	6, 789 5, 210 1, 579 7, 322	6, 645 5, 062 1, 583 7, 337	6, 900 5, 289 1, 611 7, 296	7, 273 5, 633 1, 640 7, 208	7, 473 5, 765 1, 708 7, 131	7, 509 5, 727 1, 782 7, 027	7, 508 5, 664 1, 844 6, 993	7, 489 5, 617 1, 872 6, 960	7, 656 5, 797 1, 859 6, 938	7, 757 5, 884 1, 873 7, 023	
Installment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted: Extended, total	97, 053 31, 424 30, 593 35, 036	102, 888 32, 354 33, 079 37, 455	8, 173 2, 433 2, 817 2, 923	10, 096 2, 479 4, 004 3, 613	7, 490 2, 130 2, 663 2, 697	7, 106 2, 214 2, 275 2, 617	8, 243 2, 584 2, 725 2, 934	8, 773 2, 776 2, 792 3, 205	8, 857 2, 696 3, 008 3, 153	9, 534 3, 023 3, 019 3, 492	9, 497 2, 952 3, 141 3, 404	8, 915 2, 540 3, 152 3, 223	8, 580 2, 402 3, 097 3, 081	8, 670 2, 463 3, 200 3, 007	8, 271 2, 006 3, 147 3, 118	
Repaid, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer goods paper do All other do	88, 089 28, 018 28, 089 31, 982	94, 609 29, 882 30, 369 34, 358	7, 545 2, 382 2, 449 2, 714	8, 405 2, 527 2, 618 3, 260	8, 257 2, 441 2, 926 2, 890	7, 616 2, 386 2, 634 2, 596	8, 473 2, 615 2, 898 2, 960	8, 331 2, 600 2, 756 2, 975	8, 255 2, 505 2, 803 2, 947	8, 541 2, 669 2, 771 3, 101	8, 894 2, 843 2, 906 3, 145	8, 357 2, 550 2, 889 2, 918	8, 298 2, 572 2, 843 2, 883	8, 853 2, 683 3, 103 3, 067	8, 440 2, 513 2, 921 3, 006	
Seasonally adjusted: Extended, total			8, 632 2, 683 2, 841 3, 108	8, 344 2, 472 2, 838 3, 034	8, 521 2, 479 2, 925 3, 117	8, 625 2, 536 3, 018 3, 071	8, 392 2, 496 2, 922 2, 974	8, 491 2, 571 2, 843 3, 077	9, 004 2, 595 3, 183 3, 226	8, 683 2, 587 2, 925 3, 171	9, 065 2, 685 3, 124 3, 256	8, 809 2, 537 3, 168 3, 104	8, 849 2, 621 3, 071 3, 157	8, 580 2, 349 3, 113 3, 118	8, 414 2, 127 3, 113 3, 174	
Repaid, total			8, 012 2, 503 2, 623 2, 886	7, 929 2, 499 2, 552 2, 878	8, 141 2, 469 2, 722 2, 950	8, 207 2, 550 2, 761 2, 896	8, 194 2, 501 2, 792 2, 901	8, 195 2, 527 2, 729 2, 939	8, 589 2, 600 2, 888 3, 101	8, 242 2, 573 2, 750 2, 919	8, 622 2, 752 2, 874 2, 996	8, 577 2, 632 2, 967 2, 978	8, 490 2, 599 2, 913 2, 978	8, 662 2, 550 3, 036 3, 076	8, 716 2, 577 3, 082 3, 057	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE Budget receipts, expenditures, and net lending: ‡ Expenditure account: Receipts (net)	1172,802	1 4, 712	15, 229 -894	16, 709 15, 237 1, 472 140	16, 297 16, 558 —261 164	14, 938 14, 999 —61 104	13, 119 16, 294 -3, 175 -254	22, 029 17, 844 4, 186 —200	13, 982 16, 333 -2, 351 -108	22, 561 r15, 367 7, 690 -480	12, 609 714, 871 -6, 735	15, 172 17, 429 -2, 257 -66	18, 725 17, 329 1, 396 —114	11, 493 17, 490 -5, 997 -150	14, 134 16, 728 -2, 482 -112	
Budget surplus or deficit (-)do Budget financing, total‡do Borrowing from the publicdo Reduction in cash balancesdo	1-25,161 1 25,161 1 23, 100 1 2, 061	1-3, 236		1, 612 -1, 612 -2, 012 400	-97 97 -194 291	43 -43 -139 96	-3, 429 3, 429 2, 314 1, 115	3, 986 -3, 986 -4, 691 705	-2, 459 2, 459 1, 452 1, 007	7, 210 -7,210 -3,156 -4,054	-6, 718 6, 718 5, 997 721	-2, 323 2, 323 2, 716 -393	1, 281 -1, 281 -1, 347 66	-6, 147 6, 147 2, 561 3, 586	-2, 594 2, 594 3, 306 -712	
Gross amount of debt outstanding tdo Held by the publicdo	1 369, 769 1 290, 629	1 367, 144 1 279,483		381, 220 289, 294	380, 502 289, 100	380, 988 288, 961		379, 316 286, 584	382, 932 288, 036	382, 603 284, 880	388, 214 290, 877	392, 545 293, 593	390, 335 292, 246	391, 840 294, 808		
Budget receipts by source and outlays by agency: Receipts (net), total	1153,671 168,726 128,665	1 187,784 1 87,249 1 36,678	14, 336 7, 236 634 4, 078	16, 709 6, 774 5, 527 2, 190	16, 297 10, 660 1, 127 2, 674	14, 938 6, 965 645 5, 408	13, 119 3, 419 4, 239 3, 436	22, 029 10, 701 4, 578 4, 419 2, 332	13, 982 5, 258 714 5, 851 2, 159	22, 561 9, 353 7, 329 3, 769 2, 109	712,609 6,281 838 3,184 72,306	15, 172 7, 219 484 5, 330 2, 138	18, 725 9, 449 4, 278 2, 962 2, 036	11, 493 6, 110 669 2, 697 2, 018	14, 134 7, 181 524 4, 108 2, 322	
Otherdo Expenditures and net lending, total Qdo Agriculture Departmentdo Defense Department, militarydo Health, Education, and Welfare Department	121,659 1178,833 17,307 177,373	1 23,940 1 184,556 1 8, 330 7 1 77,870		2, 219 15, 097 598 6, 584	1,837 16,394 731 6,419	1, 919 14, 894 -77 5, 953	2, 025 16, 548 296 6, 377	18, 043 320 6, 531	16, 441 320 6, 185	7 15, 847 182 6, 634	714, 854 2, 649 6, 570	17, 495 7 1, 032 6, 059	17, 443 304 6, 160	17, 640 1, 157 6, 140	16, 840 695 5, 851	
mil. \$	1 14, 655 1 4, 721	1 46,594 1 16,924 1 4, 247 1 7, 669	3, 857 1, 685 267 708	4, 137 1, 552 296 718	4, 261 1, 650 291 726	4, 120 1, 710 299 717	4, 387 1, 811 325 798	5, 485 1, 731 332 748	4, 809 1, 683 285 803	7 4, 950 7 1, 776 378 728	4, 630 71, 670 268 730	7 4, 729 1, 851 282 764	4,874 1,818 282 719	4, 896 1, 264 302 765		
Receipts and expenditures (national income and product accounts basis), qtrly. totals seas. adj. at annual rates: Federal Government receipts, totalbil.\$ Personal tax and nontax receiptsdo. Corporate profit tax accrualsdo. Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.do Contributions for social insurancedo	. 18.0	200. 6 95. 9 39. 2 19. 1 46. 5		202. 0 96. 9 38. 1 19. 3 47. 7			195. 9 93. 4 34. 8 19. 3 48. 4			196. 7 93. 5 34. 9 19. 4 48. 9			35. 7 20. 1			p 19, 6 p 49, 9
Federal Government expenditures, totaldoPurchases of goods and servicesdoNational defensedoTransfer paymentsdododododododo.	99. 5 78. 0 47. 8 18. 4 11. 8	191. 3 101. 3 78. 8 52. 1 20. 2 13. 1		195. 9 102. 1 78. 8 53. 3 21. 8 13. 9			197. 7 102. 3 79. 3 55. 3 23. 0 14. 3			210. 9 99. 7 76. 8 64. 4 25. 1 14. 3			98. 6 75. 8 62. 9 24. 4 14. 8			p 98. 4 p 74. 6 p 65. 3 p 25. 2 p 14. 7
Less: Wage accruals less disbursementsdo Surplus or deficit (-)do	-6.2	9.3		6. 1			2.5 -1.7			-2. 1 -14. 2				1		.0
LIFE INSURANCE																
Institute of Life Insurance: Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance cos.‡bil. \$ Government securities*do Corporate securities*do Mortgage loans, totaldo Nonfarmdo	² 10. 51 ² 82. 13 ² 69. 97		10, 74 83, 75 71, 71	10, 77 83, 58 72, 13	² 197, 68 ² 10, 96 ² 84, 76 ² 72, 34 ² 66, 62	198. 51 10. 98 85. 02 72. 53 66. 84	199. 40 10. 94 85. 34 72. 62 66. 94	199. 09 10. 83 85. 10 72. 79 67. 12	199, 17 10, 90 84, 63 72, 98 67, 32	199. 68 10. 79 84. 66 73. 16 67. 50	201, 00 11, 07 85, 40 73, 35 67, 69	201, 92 11, 09 85, 84 73, 43 67, 77	203, 15 11, 00 86, 68 73, 54 67, 98	11. 03 87. 10 73. 73		
Real estate do Policy loans and premium notes do Cash do Other assets do	² 11. 31 ² 1. 68		1.29	1.62	² 5. 92 ² 14. 06 ² 1. 24 ² 8. 38	5. 98 14. 30 1. 20 8. 50	5, 99 14, 54 1, 40 8, 58	6. 03 14. 76 1. 26 8. 31	6. 06 14. 95 1. 22 8. 43	6, 10 15, 18 1, 41 8, 38	6, 11 15, 35 1, 29 8, 38	6. 16 15. 52 1. 37 8. 51	6, 20 15, 67 1, 38 8, 68	1. 30		

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Data shown in 1968 and 1969 annual columns are for fiscal years ending June 30 of the Digitized for the Precitive Rears; they include revisions not distributed to months. 2 Annual data for http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

1968 and monthly data beginning 1970 are annual statement values.

†Revisions for July 1967-Apr. 1969 for budget receipts and expenditures and for Jan.-Mar.

1969 for assets of all U.S. life insurance cos. will be shown later.

† Includes data for items not shown separately.

*New series.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	1:	969						1	970					
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
			F	INAN	CE-	Conti	nued		-						•	·
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued																
Institute of Life Insurance—Continued Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in U.S., total. mill. \$ Death benefits do. Matured endowments do. Disability payments do. Annuity payments do. Surrender values do. Policy dividends do. Policy dividends do. Policy dividends Death benefits	6, 209. 3 967. 2 195. 6 1, 401. 0 2, 456. 4	15, 524. 5 6, 758. 1 952. 6 204. 7 1, 558. 6 2, 721. 6 3, 328. 9	1, 117. 8 483. 8 71. 7 14. 2 129. 8 195. 2 223. 1	1, 686. 5 629. 4 77. 9 16. 6 112. 2 238. 3 612. 1	1, 285. 2 556. 1 85. 3 19. 6 165. 1 225. 7 233. 4	1, 307. 8 588. 9 82. 2 17. 1 140. 0 230. 9 248. 7	1, 448. 0 633. 7 93. 5 21. 3 151. 3 260. 9 287. 3	1, 387, 6 608, 6 85, 7 19, 9 153, 1 254, 0 266, 3	1, 292. 4 557. 3 81. 0 18. 1 141. 4 245. 2 249. 4	1, 405. 6 613. 4 84. 3 21. 1 141. 2 256. 2 289. 4	1, 301, 6 575, 3 75, 4 19, 1 149, 0 243, 2 239, 6	1, 301. 1 549. 5 72. 4 18. 2 149. 4 223. 4 288. 2	1, 348. 1 567. 9 77. 0 21. 6 146. 1 235. 8 299. 7	1, 329. 9 565. 6 81. 4 18. 8 148. 7 231. 5 283. 9		
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance); Value, estimated total	150,495 103,944 39,877 6,674	157,525 111,863 39, 237 6, 425	12,957 9, 331 3, 097 529	18,488 11,025 6, 980 483	11,525 8,386 2,703 436	12, 621 9, 082 3, 017 522	14,099 10,310 3,198 591	15, 309 10, 292 4, 462 555	13, 542 9, 898 3, 040 604	15, 020 10, 549 3, 930 541	14, 285 9, 920 3, 814 551	\$30, 821 9, 473 \$20, 826 522	13, 731 9, 472 3, 714 545	13, 834 10, 377 2, 885 572	14,500 10,280 3,704 516	
Premiums collected: Total life insurance premiumsdo Ordinary (incl. mass-marketed ord.)do Groupdo Industrialdo	18, 052 13, 510 3, 201 1, 341	18, 933 13, 142 3, 492 1, 299	1, 440 1, 085 264 91	2,009 1,370 393 246	1, 524 1, 182 238 104	1,578 1,191 297 90	1, 690 1, 258 336 97	1, 642 1, 248 301 93	1,581 1,214 273 94	1, 659 1, 237 330 92	1, 707 1, 264 350 94	1,607 1,202 307 97	1, 475 1, 154 321 91	1, 708 1, 308 305 95	1, 596 1, 198 304 95	
MONETARY STATISTICS Gold and silver:								,								!
Gold: Monetary stock, U.S. (end of period)mil. \$. Net release from earmark \$	10, 367 187 839, 160 226, 262	10, 367 755 12, 287 236, 905	10, 367 -19 244 22, 600	10, 367 687 200 21, 863	11, 367 20 159 12, 487	11, 367 23 278 9, 772	11, 367 -2 293 17, 659	11, 367 -2 272 13, 865	11, 367 33 24, 068 12, 398	11, 367 -1 159 11, 602	11, 367 23 239 29, 516	11,367 66 449 11,531	11, 117 -328 330 27, 115	11, 117 -6 253 14, 536	11,117 -27 618 62,760	10, 732
Production, world total mil. \$ South Africa do Canada do United States	1,088.0 94.1	1, 090. 7 85. 2	93. 6 6. 8	89. 5 7. 1	102, 5 7, 5	88. 4 6. 5	94, 3 7, 1	92. 8 6. 6	94. 5 7. 0	96. 6 7. 2	95. 2 6. 8	96. 3 6. 3	96. 2 6. 6	96. 6		
United States	2 145, 153	3156, 720 380, 061 1. 791	4, 425 5, 798 1. 923	4, 256 7, 744 1. 807	8, 578 5, 936 1, 876	10, 381 5, 629 1, 896	5, 782 7, 587 1, 888	3, 414 8, 004 1, 853	4, 423 4, 298 1, 670	1, 815 4, 592 1, 639	1, 268 3, 741 1, 687	2,870 6,676 1,798	1, 888 5, 301 1, 802	1, 079 4, 419 1. 746	1, 277 3, 763 1, 760	1. 635
Production: Canadathous. fine oz Mexicodo United Statesdo	45, 390 440, 031 7 29, 168	41, 926 42, 904 741, 552	2, 877 3, 260 3, 495	3, 541 3, 452 3, 936	3, 797 7 3, 369	3, 507 7 4, 081	3, 616 7 3, 842	3, 503	3, 497 r 4, 457	2,983 74,171	3, 513 r 4, 422	7 3, 164	r 3, 380	3, 707		
Currency in circulation (end of period)bil. \$	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.):⊕ Unadjusted for seasonal variation: Total money supply	190. 4 - 42. 3 148. 5 192. 6 5. 7	201. 5 44. 8 157. 0 198. 8 5. 6	205. 3 46. 4 158. 9 193. 4 5. 2	209. 8 46. 9 162. 9 193. 2 5. 6	211. 4 46. 1 165. 4 192. 7 4. 8	202. 8 45. 9 156. 8 193. 0 7. 1	204. 7 46. 3 158. 4 195. 9 6. 9	209. 3 46. 6 162. 6 199. 3 5. 3	205. 3 47. 3 158. 0 201. 1 6. 4	207. 8 47. 7 160. 1 202. 3 6. 5	209. 0 48. 3 160. 7 208. 1 6. 8	208. 7 48. 3 160. 4 214. 0 7. 1	211. 4 48. 2 163. 1 218. 4 6. 8	213. 0 48. 5 164. 5 222. 5 6. 1	7 215. 3 7 49. 2 7 166. 1 224. 6 5. 6	221, 1 50, 0 171, 1 228, 7 7, 1
Adjusted for seasonal variation: Total money supply do	· -		203. 5 45. 9 157. 6 194. 0	203. 6 46. 0 157. 7 194. 6	205, 2 46, 2 159, 0 193, 3	204. 5 46. 4 158. 1 193. 5	296. 6 46. 7 159. 8 195. 3	208. 3 47. 1 161. 2 198. 5	209. 2 47. 7 161. 6 200. 3	209. 6 47. 8 161. 9 202. 2	210 6 48. 1 162. 5 208. 2	211. 4 48. 2 163. 7 213. 2	212. 8 48. 2 164. 6 218. 5	213. 0 48. 5 164. 5 , 222. 2	7 213. 5 7 48. 7 7 164. 8 225. 0	214, 6 49, 0 165, 7 230, 3
Furnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas, adjusted: Total (233 SMSA's) O_ratio of debits to deposits_ New York SMSA			70. 5 151. 6 49. 4 71. 7 40. 3	69. 4 145. 7 49. 2 69. 6 40. 8	69. 4 139. 9 50. 6 71. 6 41. 9	72. 4 148. 8 52. 0 74. 2 42. 9	70. 7 145. 7 50. 3 72. 2 41. 4	72. 9 149. 7 52. 3 75. 8 42. 7	73. 5 150. 6 53. 4 78. 4 43. 2	73. 3 149. 3 52. 9 77. 5 42. 9	73. 3 145. 3 53. 8 79. 4 43. 4	75. 8 162. 8 52. 6 77. 9 42. 3	75. 5 161. 0 53. 1 77. 9 43. 0	78. 3 175. 9 53. 6 78. 4 7 43. 5	75. 8 168. 5 51. 7 75. 8 42. 0	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.)				10.0									40,0	-57.5	-2	
Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industries	32, 069 2, 209 654	33, 248 2, 382 621		8, 381 636 157			6, 894 573 109			7, 966 611 96			6, 973 701 110			
Paper and allied products do do Chemicals and allied products. do Petroleum refining do. Stone, clay, and glass products. do Primary nonferrous metal. do Primary iron and steel. do Fabricated metal products (except ordnance,	635 889 3, 525 5, 794 769 1, 149 1, 186	640 987 3, 591 5, 884 822 1, 414 1, 221		101 254 860 1, 494 179 387 336			65 212 873 1, 388 34 381 213			91 210 913 1, 435 211 402 215			1, 437 225 280			
machinery, and transport. equip.)	1, 320 2, 947 2, 518 1, 025	1, 326 3, 138 2, 594		323 751 653			265 648 477			324 763 640			556			
Motor vehicles and equipment	3, 222 4, 229 14, 189 3, 002	2, 845 4, 835 15, 058		765 1, 314 4, 203			526 966 3, 767			739 1, 140			$\frac{60}{1,263}$			
SECURITIES ISSUED											}					
securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, total mil. \$ By type of security: Bonds and notes, total do Corporato	65, 562 60, 979	52, 546 44, 150	4, 069 3, 085	4, 440 3, 769	6, 144 5, 628	6, 003 5, 535	6, 799 5, 645	5, 891 5, 190	9, 548 9, 080	6, 985 5, 964	5, 896 5, 279	8, 155 7, 817	8, 199 7, 495	7, 351		
Corporatedo Common stockdo Preferred stockdo	17, 383 3, 946 637	18, 348 7, 714 682	1, 390 902 83	1, 860 640 32	2, 120 456 60	1, 334 417 50	2, 385 1, 064 90	2, 469 634 67	3, 441 399 69	2, 368 799 222	2, 151 529 88	1, 935 246 92	2, 814 528 176	896		

\$ Or increase in earmarked gold (—). \(\oplus \text{Beginning Dec. 1970 Survey, data reflect 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. \(\psi At \text{ all commercial banks.}\) \(\text{OTotal SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's. \(\sigma^{\text{Includes Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.}\)

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	969						197	0					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
			F	INAN	CE—	Conti	nued									
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued																1
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued Estimated gross proceeds—Continued By type of issuer: Corporate, total 9 mil. \$ Manufacturing do Extractive (mining) do Public utility do	21, 966 6, 979 594 5, 281	26, 744 6, 356 1, 721 6, 736	2, 375 453 188 622	2, 532 601 99 600	2, 636 811 94 639	1, 802 357 85 540	3, 539 1, 416 149 906	3, 170 689 211 1, 109	3, 909 817 327 600	3, 389 939 358 1, 103	2, 768 638 139 843	2, 273 683 70 630	3, 518 994 193 1, 241	3,851 1,091 180 1,101		
Railroad do Communication do Financial and real estate do	246 1,766 2,820	294 2, 188 4, 409	23 201 533	15 277 524	44 234 275	50 226 323	77 306 339	41 62 597	1, 747 231	51 354 355	64 144 526	70 279 370	77 445 347	41 370 572		
Noncorporate, total 9dodododododododo	43, 596 18, 025 16, 374	25, 802 4, 765 11, 460	1, 695 300 853	1, 908 380 812	3, 508 413 1, 314	4, 201 416 1 198	3, 260 461 1, 504	2, 721 387 1, 625	5, 639 3, 701 974	3, 596 819 1, 058	3, 128 405 1, 310	5, 882 3, 573 1, 318	4, 681 1, 428 1, 650	4, 576 412 1, 882		
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-term	16, 374 8, 659	11, 460 11, 928	853 1, 439	812 1, 230	1, 314 878	1, 198 1, 444	1, 504 1, 211	1, 625 1, 046	974 1,387	1, 058 2, 035	1, 310 1, 113	1,318 1,226	1, 650 2, 049	1,882 1,216	, 1, 684 2, 022	2, 2
Brokers' Balances								ļ				,				
N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) Cash on hand and in banks mil. \$ Customers' debit balances (net) do	1 1, 002 1 9, 790	1 923 1 7, 445	921 7, 111	923 7, 445	933 6, 683	890 6, 562	874 6, 353	806 5, 985	784 5, 433	748 5, 281					3-120	
Customers' free credit balances (net)do Bonds	3, 717	1 2, 803	2,613	2,803	2, 626	2, 463	2,441	2,248	2, 222	2,009	22, 180	2,083	2, 236	2, 163	2, 197	
Prices: Standard & Poor's Corporation: High grade corporate: Compositeddol, per \$100 hond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do	76. 4 93. 4	68. 6 79. 0	65. 6 73. 4	62. 9 68. 7	62. 2 69. 7	62. 4 71. 7	62. 8 75. 6	62, 8 71, 9	61. 2 67. 8	59. 4 67. 5	59. 0 70. 6	60, 0 73, 8	60. 8 72. 7	61. 3 71. 9	61. 9 75. 0	64
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable¶do	72. 33	64. 49	61.08	58. 71	58.33	61, 63	62. 04	60, 89	57. 78	57. 37	60, 59	59. 20	60, 10	60, 44	63, 27	65.
Sales: Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC): All registered exchanges: Market value	5, 669. 52 5, 45 8. 55	4, 501, 18 5, 123, 47	318. 32 376. 13	382. 04 526. 97	363. 31 485. 34	283. 27 365. 56	313. 51 405. 30	310. 25 384. 02	300, 39 465, 04	645. 56 824. 44	370. 56 536. 56	311, 80 442, 43	400. 69 516. 87	417. 18 538. 59	398. 18 506. 43	
New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo Face valuedo	4, 401. 94 4, 447. 68	3, 550. 33 4, 123. 33	261. 94 308. 69	324. 20 442. 89	314.79 411.57	245. 86 304. 65	267, 94 344, 36	275. 85 337. 06	264. 77 374. 22	608. 25 743. 34	344. 53 489. 26	289. 98 401. 69	358. 08 443. 37	382, 93 485, 02	370.35 460.35	
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of some stopped sales, face value, totalmil. \$	3, 814. 24	3, 646. 16	263, 80	432, 91	304. 63	281.84	297. 74	3 29. 77	448. 20	360, 69	394, 13	349. 78	396. 30	370. 23	404. 43	557.
Clelds: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent By rating: Aaadodo	6. 51 6. 18	7. 36 7. 03	7. 76 7. 35	8. 13 7. 72	8. 3 2 7. 91	8. 29 7. 93	8. 18 7. 84	8, 20 7, 83	8, 46 8, 11	8. 7 7 8. 4 8	8. 85 8. 44	8. 73 8. 13	8, 68 8, 09	8. 63 8. 03	8. 65 8. 05	8
As do	6. 38 6. 54 6. 94	7. 20 7. 40 7. 81	7. 58 7. 84 8. 25	7. 93 8. 21 8. 65	8. 15 8. 35 8. 86	8, 13 8, 31 8, 78	8. 06 8. 17 8. 63	8, 03 8, 22 8, 70	8. 24 8. 49 8. 98	8. 58 8. 76 9. 25	8. 64 8. 92 9. 40	8. 49 8. 85 9. 44	8. 47 8. 78 9. 39	8. 44 8. 71 9. 33	8. 42 8. 74 9. 38	8. 8. 9.
By group: Industrials	6. 41 6. 49 6. 77	7. 25 7. 49 7. 46	7. 61 7. 94 7. 83	7. 95 8. 39 8. 15	8, 15 8, 54 8, 38	8. 11 8. 47 8. 39	7, 98 8, 34 8, 33	8, 00 8, 37 8, 34	8, 19 8, 72 8, 59	8. 55 9. 06 8. 76	8. 61 9. 01 9. 11	8. 44 8. 83 9. 19	8. 40 8. 80 9. 10	8. 35 8. 74 9. 06	8. 37 8. 77 9. 06	7 8 8
Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 bonds)doStandard & Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do	4.47 4.51	5.79 5.81	6, 58 6, 37	6. 79 6. 91	6. 78 6. 80	6. 16 6. 57	6. 11 6. 14	6. 79 6. 55	7. 12 7. 02	6. 79 7. 06	6. 40 6. 69	6. 16 6. 33	6. 39 6. 45	6, 4 0 6, 55	5. 41 6. 20	5
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	5. 25	6. 10	6. 51	6. 81	6.86	6.44	6. 39	6. 53	6, 94	6. 99	6. 57	6. 75	6. 63	6, 59	6. 24	5
Stocks Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate, composite				100						!						
Industrials dollars Industrials do Public utilities do Railroads do N.Y. banks do North and the property and casualty insurance cos do do North and the property and casualty insurance cos do North and the property and casualty insurance cos do North and the property and casualty insurance cos do North and the property and casualty insurance cos do North and the property and casualty insurance cos do North and the property and casualty insurance cos do North and the property North and the	8. 53 9. 24 4. 50 4. 55 5, 82 8. 62	8. 98 9. 83 4. 61 4. 60 6. 40 9. 44	9. 06 9. 92 4. 63 4. 67 6. 61 10. 20	8. 99 9. 92 4. 63 4. 10 6. 70 10. 20	9, 13 9, 98 4, 64 4, 02 6, 70 10, 23	9. 13 9. 97 4. 64 4. 02 6. 70 10. 23	9. 13 9. 98 4. 70 4. 02 6. 70 10. 45	9, 10 9, 93 4, 70 4, 02 6, 70 10, 45	8. 96 9. 71 4. 70 4. 02 6. 70 10. 48	8. 95 9. 69 4. 71 4. 02 6. 70 10. 48	8. 95 9. 70 4. 71 3. 95 6. 70 10. 48	8. 94 9. 70 4. 71 3. 79 6. 70 10. 48	8. 93 9. 70 4. 71 3. 79 6. 82 10. 48	8. 90 9. 67 4. 71 3. 79 6. 82 10. 48	8, 84 9, 56 4, 72 3, 79 6, 90 10, 49	8 9 4 3 7 10
Price per share, end of mo., compositedo Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo Railroadsdo	264. 62 315. 86 98. 37 101. 00	262, 77 313, 15 94, 55 93, 90	252, 78 301, 65 85, 98 80, 73	248, 68 299, 54 84, 62 76, 96	231. 68 276. 68 80. 31 73. 87	244, 45 290, 09 85, 35 78, 55	243. 53 287. 85 87. 44 74. 99	222, 65 263, 96 80, 06 68, 32	209, 44 248, 12 74, 91 62, 07	198, 30 236, 81 68, 96 52, 39	212. 90 252. 79 74. 55 56. 18	221. 25 264. 25 77. 17 57. 02	226, 91 272, 90 75, 66 65, 13	224. 96 272. 65 74. 15 61. 70	235. 68 285. 00 81. 54 64. 62	248 298 88 72
Yields, composite. percent Industrials. do. Public utilities. do. Railroads. do. N. Y. banks. do. Property and casualty insurance cos. do.	3. 22 2. 93 4. 57 4. 50 3. 40 3. 10	3. 42 3. 14 4. 88 4. 90 3. 72 3. 37	3, 58 3, 29 5, 38 5, 78 3, 95 3, 28	3. 62 3. 31 5. 47 5. 33 3. 92 3. 65	3. 94 3. 61 5. 78 5. 44 4. 20 3. 84	3. 73 3. 44 5. 44 5. 12 3. 61 3. 58	3. 75 3. 47 5. 38 5. 36 3. 72 3. 66	4. 09 3. 76 5. 87 5. 88 4. 14 4. 29	4. 28 3. 91 6. 27 6. 48 4. 29 4. 67	4. 51 4. 09 6. 83 7. 67 4. 30 4. 61	4. 20 3. 84 6. 32 7. 03 4. 01 4. 19	4, 04 3, 67 6, 10 6, 65 3, 83 4, 15	3. 94 3. 55 6. 23 5. 82 3. 99 4. 01	3. 96 3. 55 6. 35 6. 14 4. 27 4. 05	3. 75 3. 35 5. 79 5. 87 4. 16 3. 88	3 3 5 5 4 3
Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and RR., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.): Industrials	17. 62 6. 67 7. 25	17, 69 6, 92 7, 28		6.92			6. 90			17. 19 6. 90 5. 21			14. 12 6. 82 5.00			

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. ² Includes data not shown separately. ³ Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

 $[\]P$ Prices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20-year bond. \odot For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19)69						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	,		F	INAN	CE—	Conti	nued	•	·	•		·	•			·
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued 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. 8
Prices: Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks) Industrial (30 stocks) Public utility (15 stocks) Transportation (20 stocks)	322. 19 906. 00 130. 02 250. 09	301, 35 876, 72 123, 07 221, 02	281. 02 841. 09 116. 04 195. 47	259. 88 789. 22 108. 36 175. 32	109. 42	251. 63 756. 21 108. 87 169. 83	260. 36 777. 62 116. 45 174. 32	255, 71 771, 65 114, 44 167, 46	227. 99 691. 96 103. 19 146. 29	224. 18 699. 30 99. 15 137. 53	223, 29 712, 80 102, 83 125, 75	229. 99 731. 97 105. 36 130. 91	240, 57 759, 38 108, 79 141, 25	245, 02 763, 72 106, 68 152, 66	246. 16 769. 23 110. 98 148. 37	263. 8 821. 5 118. 8 160, 3
Standard & Poor's Corporation: or Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (500 stocks)1941-43=10	98, 69	97.84	96. 21	91. 11	90. 31	87. 16	88. 65	85, 95	76. 06	75. 59	75, 72	77. 92	82, 58	84. 37	84. 28	90.0
Industrial, total (425 stocks) Q	107. 49 105. 77 86. 33 66. 42 48. 84	107. 13 103. 75 87. 06 62. 64 45. 95	105.86 104.68 89.84 59.46 40.63	100, 48 100, 31 85, 62 55, 28 36, 69	99. 40 99. 70 85. 42 55. 72 37. 62	95. 73 96. 55 83. 74 55. 24 36. 58	96. 95 95. 97 85. 09 59. 04 37. 33	94, 01 93, 18 82, 28 57, 19 36, 05	83. 16 80. 47 71. 65 51. 15 31. 10	82. 96 80. 77 73. 10 49. 22 28. 94	83. 00 77. 99 73. 10 50. 91 26. 59	85. 40 78. 38 74. 76 52. 62 26. 74	90. 66 84. 96 79. 65 54. 44 29. 14	92, 85 87, 90 82, 12 53, 37 31, 73	92. 58 86, 47 83, 09 54, 86 30, 80	98. 7 92. 1 88. 6 59. 9 32. 9
Banks: New York City (9 stocks)do Outside New York City (16 stocks)do	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. 1 81. 1
Property-liability insurance (16 stocks)_do New York Stock Exchange common stock indexes:	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. 3
Composite	55. 37 58. 00 50. 58 44. 19 65. 85	54. 67 57. 44 46. 96 42. 80 70. 49	53. 85 56. 84 42. 59 41. 36 71. 62	50, 86 53, 93 37, 77 38, 69 66, 95	50, 60 53, 58 37, 51 38, 76 66, 19	48, 76 51, 29 36, 06 38, 55 65, 01	49. 46 51. 53 36. 85 40. 77 67. 37	47. 51 49. 47 34. 99 39. 49 64. 07	41. 65 43. 33 29. 85 35. 48 54. 58	41, 28 43, 40 28, 51 33, 74 54, 21	41. 15 43. 04 26. 46 34. 90 54. 00	42. 28 44. 20 27. 66 35. 74 56. 05	45. 10 47. 43 30. 43 36. 74 60. 13	46. 06 48. 87 32. 38 36. 01 59. 04	45. 84 48. 54 31. 23 36. 71 57. 40	49, 0 51, 6 33, 7 39, 9 61, 9
Sales: Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): Market valuemil. \$ Shares soldmillions	196, 358 5, 312	175, 298 4, 963	13, 352 376	13, 951 430	12, 940 3 96	11,850 346	11, 146 340	11, 130 341	10, 704 387	10, 024 401	8, 554 378	8, 026 299	11, 027 427	12, 176 458	9, 239 324	
On New York Stock Exchange: Market value	144, 978 3, 299 2, 932	129, 603 3, 174 2, 851	10, 000 249 214	10, 609 288 272	9, 412 255 221	9, 104 238 218	8, 815 243 213	8, 718 240 223	8, 566 272 258	8, 000 282 226	6, 985 250 228	6, 443 216 219	8, 721 304 303	9, 701 329 262	7, 308 234 230	33
Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of period: Market value, all listed sharesbil. \$ Number of shares listedmillions	692.34 13,196	629, 45	i	629. 45 15, 082	582. 67 15, 136	616. 34 15, 227	615.37 15,306	553. 80 15, 348		491. 21 15, 677	531. 08 15, 823	555, 49 15, 869	579. 75 15, 930	570. 41 15, 981	598. 64 16, 023	612. 4 15, 52
	FO	REIG	' N TR	ADE	OF T	rhe i	UNIT	ED S	<u>'</u> TATI	<u>'</u> ES	<u> </u>	1	1	I	'	
FOREIGN TRADE														1		
Value of Exports			:				}	}	}		})	}			
Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, totalmil. \$																
Excl. Dept. of Defense shipmentsdo Seasonally adjusteddo	34,062.8	37, 331. 7	3, 413, 2 3, 365, 1	3, 362. 4 3, 238. 4	3, 238. 0 3, 305. 2	3, 388. 2 3, 628. 4	3, 581. 1 3, 379. 0	3, 599, 1 3, 449, 7	3, 908. 7 3, 695. 1	3, 719. 0 3, 776. 0	3, 549. 3 3, 683. 0	3, 266. 1	3, 335. 2 3, 534. 9	3, 916. 7	3, 462. 6	3, 517.
By geographic regions; do	7, 581. 9 1, 026. 0	1, 391. 6 8, 265. 2 998. 0 12, 619. 2	122. 9 768. 8 96. 0	141, 6 776, 7 77, 2	81.7	103. 4 813. 9 91. 2 1, 196. 4	117. 9 808. 6 90. 9 1, 271. 9	139. 1 750. 1 77. 2 1, 272. 0	151. 0 821. 4 93. 0 1, 482. 2	890, 7 103, 8	132. 1 878. 0 121. 1	126. 1 778. 9 91. 8 1, 083. 3	121. 5 786. 5 94. 2 1, 126. 7	131, 3 921, 4 156, 6		
Northern North America	8, 073. 8 2, 598. 8	9, 138. 0 2, 761. 9	806. 3 244. 1 248. 5	756. 6 264. 6 245. 2	649. 4 243. 8 230. 1	740. 9 247. 1 239. 2	783. 5 269. 9 280. 8	840. 9 292. 3 277. 0	866. 1 270. 1 258. 6	861. 7 286. 3 265. 6	729. 2 273. 8 281. 9	680. 4 266. 6 279. 9	741. 7 253. 7 249. 8	770. 1 320. 1 333. 7	709. 3 286. 8	
By leading countries: Africa: United Arah Republic (Egypt)do Republic of South Africado	48. 4 455. 7	67. 2 505. 5	5. 2 40. 7	4. 6 50. 2	13. 8 39. 9	3. 4 35. 6	5. 4 40. 5	13. 9 47. 2	7. 0 48. 7	6.0 54.0	4. 0 53. 8	5. 0 53. 0	5. 0 48. 1	4. 1 48. 7	7. 6 48. 7	
Asia; Australia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea	874. 9 717. 6 301. 9 53. 6	860. 0 517. 1 195. 2 51. 9	85. 5 27. 9 31. 8 4. 3	65. 8 47. 4 24. 9 7. 0	69. 2 51. 2 23. 0 4. 8	77. 6 53. 4 19. 3 3. 8	77. 5 58. 6 27. 4 7. 8	65. 0 33. 5 23. 4 4. 3	80, 0 61, 1 28, 2 5, 2	91. 7 40. 1 37. 9 7. 0	101. 7 54. 3 23. 7 6. 5	74. 2 34. 9 28. 4 5. 4	78. 4 37. 0 18. 3 5. 3	137. 4 52. 0 33. 8 4. 8	40. 2 17. 0	
Indonesia do. Philippines do. Japan do.	167. 1 436. 3 2, 954. 3	201. 1 374. 3 3, 489. 7	28. 3 29. 6 335. 3	20. 6 29. 0 346, 5	26. 5 25. 9 356. 7	19.8 24.7 391.3	15. 9 32. 5 356. 7	16, 9 35, 8 349, 3	20. 6 37. 4 361. 6	21. 3 40. 6 415. 4	29, 7 29, 3 415, 3	12. 4 30. 7 377. 5	17. 5 27. 0 385. 2	27. 4 33. 7 424. 4	32. 8 29. 4 386. 1	
Europe:	1, 095. 0 29. 0 1, 708. 9	1, 195. 3 32. 4 2, 117. 9	96. 3 4. 0 193. 2	118. 5 7. 5 191. 3	112. 4 1. 3 209. 1	117. 3 4. 9 204. 2	108. 2 4. 1 241. 9	169. 5 2. 5 199. 3	143. 1 3. 2 330. 2	117. 6 1. 5 227. 7	129, 6 2, 1 217, 6	107. 7 2. 6 208. 9	110. 2 3. 1 211. 3	127. 1 3. 0 260. 4	. 5	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	1, 120. 6 57. 7	1, 261. 7 105. 5 2, 335. 3	121. 0 5. 1 211. 7	108. 5 11. 5 197. 2	107. 9 9. 1 181. 6	118.3 7.8 182.7	106. 5 11. 7 230. 7	114. 6 5. 6 202. 8	150. 9 13. 3 272. 6	110.7 8.9 212.8	134. 3 6. 1 210. 1	91. 4 6. 0 177. 7	88. 1 12. 2 200. 9	111. 6 11. 7 236. 9		
North and South America: Canadado	8, 072. 3	9, 138. 0	806. 2	756. 6	649. 4	740.8	783. 5		866. 0	861. 5	728.8	680. 4	741.7	770. 1	709. 3	

r Revised. Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in number does not

affect continuity of the series.

♀ Includes data not shown separately.

nless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	1	969		1	1			19	70				1	1
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
FO	REIG	N TRA	ADE	OF T	HE U	JNITI	ED ST	ГАТЕ	S—Co	ntint	ıed	_				
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Value of Exports—Continued]					
xports (mdse.), incl. reexports—Continued By leading countries—Continued North and South America—Continued																
Latin American Republics, total ? mil. \$. Argentina do Brazil do Chile do Colombia do Mexico do Venezuela do	4, 699. 1 281. 4 704. 6 306. 7 319. 2 1, 378. 0 655. 0	4, 869. 2 378. 3 672. 0 314. 6 302. 8 1, 449. 5 708. 2	433. 8 35. 7 60. 6 25. 2 28. 5 135. 8 59. 8	446. 2 34. 3 53. 9 34. 5 28. 7 137. 6 54. 7	406. 1 33. 3 47. 1 22. 6 28. 4 120. 8 61. 2	421. 7 33. 6 60. 6 25. 2 28. 4 125. 2 55. 4	480. 5 42. 2 61. 5 23. 9 29. 8 141. 2 66. 1	502. 1 41. 9 66. 9 26. 0 43. 9 155. 2 59. 6	461. 5 27. 6 71. 0 20. 5 37. 0 142. 7 60. 4	483. 0 35. 3 66. 0 27. 7 31. 6 150. 4 63. 8	482. 6 41. 0 65. 8 32. 8 39. 0 143. 0 60. 6	479. 0 36. 5 73. 2 29. 2 29. 4 136. 6 70. 0	445. 0 39. 4 64. 2 21. 4 24. 2 134. 5 63. 2	568. 4 42. 4 115. 8 22. 4 35. 1 161. 3 76. 6	476. 9 28. 2 71. 8 25. 8 32. 2 147. 1 61. 0	
xports of U.S. merchandise, total do Excluding military grant-aid do Agricultural products, total do Nonagricultural products, total do	33, 626. 0 6, 227. 2	36, 787. 7 5, 936. 3	3, 361. 4 657. 8	3, 370. 0 3, 311. 4 590. 8 2, 779. 3	3, 195. 5 515. 3	3, 335. 7 550. 5	3, 542. 2 563. 1	3, 593. 5 3, 544. 0 553. 8 3, 039. 7	3, 847. 5 567. 1	3, 671. 5 593. 4	558.3	3, 258. 5 3, 217. 6 528. 5 2, 729. 9	3, 282. 6 561. 1	3, 843. 9 724. 1	3, 445. 0 719. 5	3, 68
By commodity groups and principal commodities:										,						
Food and live animals Q	3, 889. 6 161. 6 2, 463. 1	3, 732. 7 199. 4 2, 127. 2	373. 5 18. 5 222. 8	334. 5 14. 9 195. 6	324. 1 11. 5 191. 3	350. 5 11. 6 209. 7	314. 1 12. 4 183. 5	319. 7 14. 1 179. 5	325. 0 14. 4 190. 9	336. 7 14. 3 195. 9	370. 6 12. 1 214. 4	361. 5 14. 9 209. 3	363. 9 18. 1 216. 1	459. 0 17. 9 289. 6	419. 6 19. 7 252. 9	
Beverages and tobaccodo	702. 5	713. 4	88.7	92.8	31.9	3 9. 9	56. 7	47.7	56. 3	59. 1	53 . 0	43. 7	64. 7	75.8	92. 5	
Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels 9 do Cotton, raw, excl. linters and wastedo Soybeans, exc. canned or prepareddo Metal ores, concentrates, and scrapdo	3, 540. 7 459. 4 810. 3 586. 2	3, 569. 5 280. 2 822. 3 711. 5	366. 8 14. 4 137. 2 62. 7	337. 7 20. 2 101. 9 55. 3	346. 4 46. 0 73. 9 68. 0	360, 2 39, 0 84, 3 66, 0	367. 8 29. 3 103. 8 64. 6	396. 8 37. 0 110. 4 72. 8	387, 4 38, 2 97, 9 88, 6	409. 9 33. 9 104. 7 77. 6	359. 8 24. 5 70. 5 94. 0	359. 3 10. 7 81. 1 93. 5	344. 2 11. 1 83. 7 86. 1	419. 5 22. 9 128. 3 85. 7	409. 3 32. 7 135. 8 71. 2	
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. Q do_ Coal and related products do_ Petroleum and products do_	1,049.9 523.9 454.4	1, 130. 7 636. 3 433. 9	106. 7 65. 5 36. 6	102, 0 60, 2 37, 1	88. 3 50. 3 32. 9	98. 6 59. 1 37. 0	120. 5 71. 4 43. 2	129. 5 83. 2 39. 8	134. 9 90. 2 41. 6	142. 6 98. 7 38. 6	141. 0 91. 8 43. 1	128, 5 88, 3 35, 1	147. 3 102. 0 40. 3	169, 6 113, 7 50, 3	132. 1 88. 4 39. 0	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, waxesdo	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	
Chemicals do	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 ♀ do. Textiles. do. Iron and steel do. Nonferrous base metals. do.	3, 939. 4 522. 3 610. 5 600. 0	4, 554. 7 575. 5 972. 5 712. 0	411. 3 54. 2 107. 4 62. 2	431. 2 52. 2 121. 1 72. 0	425. 6 49. 1 106. 8 81. 3	433. 6 50. 6 112. 1 85. 3	447. 8 55. 2 115. 7 81. 8	452. 0 50. 5 127. 1 83. 2	483. 9 53. 0 142. 1 90. 9	455, 4 52, 0 117, 7 78, 5	417. 3 44. 6 115. 1 70. 3	396. 0 46. 4 103. 2 60. 8	380. 6 46. 7 86. 9 63. 0	411, 0 53, 7 84, 7 73, 3	375. 5 49. 7 81. 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 ♀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	
Agricultural do Metalworking do Construction, excav. and mining do Electrical do	626. 8 333. 6 1, 098. 5 2, 284. 0	644. 4 343. 4 1, 247. 8 2, 677. 7	50. 0 31. 7 117. 0 227. 9	45. 5 34. 4 111. 7 213. 0	45. 9 23. 4 111. 3 221. 0	54. 1 28. 1 113. 5 240. 1	63. 3 31. 4 121. 8 246. 4	57. 9 32. 6 113. 6 247. 0	56. 0 37. 4 122. 3 264. 0	49. 5 40. 1 122. 7 271. 6	52. 3 35. 7 127. 8 245. 2	49. 3 36. 6 114. 4 236. 5	51. 7 30. 8 112. 4 236. 7	58, 2 33, 3 128, 9 277, 6	46. 0 31. 7 117. 0 253. 5	
Transport equipment, totaldo Motor vehicles and partsdo	5, 850. 1 3, 370. 2	6, 515. 0 3, 788. 0	533. 4 342. 7	7 578. 7 318. 5	538. 1 279. 1	534.8 280.2	568. 3 307. 2	625, 0 352, 0	764. 6 350. 8	546. 9 354. 8	490, 8 256, 7	400.3 247.8	459. 4 320. 3	594. 8 289. 7	491, 0 251, 9	
Miscellaneous manufactured articlesdo Commodities not classifieddo	2, 144. 2 924. 0	2, 445. 9 1, 226. 8	201. 0 153. 4	198. 6 110. 2	206. 6 123. 9	206. 6 11 3 . 2	229. 9 117. 0	212. 1 115. 4	213. 4 118. 6	221. 6 156. 0	213. 7 136. 4	205. 9 119. 3	211, 2 115, 8	229. 8 117. 6	214. 9 115. 6	
Value of Imports neral imports, totaldo Seasonally adjusteddo	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, 5
By geographic regions:		ļ	l		ĺ					1						3, 3
Africa. do Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado	1, 122, 3 6, 911, 4 696, 5 10, 337, 7	1, 045. 1 8, 275. 9 828. 3 10, 335. 6	96. 9 657. 2 54. 8 861. 0	114. 9 710. 4 72. 6 875. 1	105. 9 735. 1 66. 0 888. 7	86. 9 605. 6 62. 3 845. 4	106. 8 765. 6 78. 5 952. 9	104. 5 752. 5 57. 4 979. 8	90. 6 740. 1 54. 8 898. 5	94. 2 820. 1 73. 9 978. 3	85. 8 834. 2 87. 0 990, 0	76. 8 860. 6 89. 6 860. 8	91. 8 932. 8 74. 1 915. 3	87. 4 902. 4 75. 6 1, 033. 9	82. 8 841. 3 62. 8 1, 033. 6	
Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do do South America do do do sy leading countries:	9,009.3 2,259.4 2,879.3	10, 393. 2 2, 518. 4 2, 643. 1	914. 6 198. 4 205. 8	986, 2 232, 5 254, 6	845. 3 241. 5 242. 5	845. 3 237. 8 260. 1	960. 3 285. 6 234. 4	951, 2 274, 7 268, 1	942. 6 243. 0 203. 0	1, 017. 1 259. 6 259. 1	851. 9 224. 7 235. 7	759. 5 207. 3 259. 1	916. 9 204. 8 256. 2	r1,019.9 227. 5 249. 5	941, 3 217, 1 225, 4	
Africa: United Arab Republic (Egypt)do Republic of South Africado	32, 4 255, 9	37. 8 243. 0	1.9 18.0	4.7 23.9	2, 6 24, 0	3.8 19.8	2. 7 28. 0	4. 2 33. 6	2. 3 20. 6	2. 4 20. 0	1. 5 22. 1	. 4 20. 2	1. 5 27. 9	. 7 17. 6	. 5 22. 7	
Asia; Australia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado Indiado. Pakistando. Malaysiado. Indonesiadodo.	495, 0 312, 1 63, 8 240, 0 174, 3	595. 1 344. 1 73. 0 307. 2 193. 6	37. 4 24. 3 6. 0 24. 6	50. 3 27. 6 6. 6 23. 4	57. 6 34. 5 8. 4 30. 7	47.8 25.9 6.9 18.8	48. 4 30. 5 6. 5 25. 0	43. 3 22. 2 5. 8 22. 1	38. 1 20. 6 6. 2 23. 3	60, 2 24, 5 7, 5 25, 9	57. 4 21. 1 7. 1 17. 1	60. 5 17. 9 5. 6 12. 7	55. 4 17. 5 4. 3 23. 4	51, 1 31, 3 6, 1 21, 0	45. 8 26. 1 7. 6 20. 5	
Philippines do Japan do Europe:	435. 9 4, 054. 4	422. 6 4, 888. 3	16. 8 23. 1 410. 8	16. 8 49. 9 402, 8	16. 8 37. 3 431. 7	17. 3 12. 9 364. 2	18. 8 27. 0 464. 8	14. 1 32. 6 474. 3	11. 5 42. 1 443. 9	15. 1 40. 0 486. 1	9. 9 45. 7 512. 7	12. 7 53. 9 541. 9	14. 5 59. 1 571. 9	17. 5 41. 8 565. 8	15. 6 35. 4 529. 4	
France. do. East Germany. do. West Germany. do. Italy. do. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. do. United Kingdom. do.	842. 3 5. 9 2, 721. 3 1, 101. 7 58. 4 2, 058. 3	842. 5 8. 0 2, 603. 4 1, 203. 8 51. 5 2, 120. 6	67. 7 . 7 223, 9 100, 4 5. 0 181, 1	74. 6 . 7 242. 2 90. 8 3. 2 173. 3	69. 8 . 8 230. 8 91. 8 15. 2 186. 8	69. 4 . 8 225. 3 97. 9 8. 1 149. 1	73. 6 . 7 248. 7 117. 2 5. 4 194. 3	75. 5 . 7 281. 3 121. 8 3. 5 179. 0	73. 0 . 5 239. 5 104. 9 5. 3 182. 8	79. 9 . 9 269. 7 115. 1 4. 6 189. 0	77. 9 1. 1 269. 0 114. 7 6. 5 201. 7	85. 2 . 6 236. 0 124. 1 5. 1 136. 5	71. 4 . 5 271. 0 97. 6 2. 9 175. 4	82. 4 . 9 277. 3 112. 3 2. 9 212. 7	88. 9 1, 0 292. 0 104. 1 5. 9 203. 0	
North and South America: Canadadodo	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	1,0 1 9.0	941. 3	
Latin American Republics, total Q	4, 288. 2 190. 2 669. 9 205. 9 264. 0 909. 8	4, 213. 6 155. 6 616. 3 151. 4 240. 4 1, 029. 3	337. 1 13. 0 63. 3 11. 2 20. 5 87. 6	402. 8 11. 9 53. 6 8. 9 27. 7 98. 9	393. 0 14. 7 48. 2 14. 8 25. 0 104. 0	416. 1 12. 2 62. 0 12. 6 25. 6 102. 8	429. 6 12. 4 43. 4 7. 7 27. 9 125. 0	455, 4 16, 1 51, 5 20, 9 24, 4 129, 8	377. 0 13. 1 38. 3 11. 3 24. 3 114. 9	425. 9 13. 0 64. 9 8. 5 25. 6 105. 0	372. 6 13. 9 57. 8 13. 5 22. 9 83. 2	385. 7 15. 6 68. 3 10. 9 20. 4 82. 0	371. 5 18. 3 56. 0 14. 4 18. 4 80. 6	383. 3 18. 2 63. 1 14. 1 16. 5 93. 1	0.00	

r Revised. ♥ Includes data not shown separately.

		1			· ····											
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	19)69 		1	,	1	,	19	70	i	1	ı	1	1
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
FO	REIG	N TRA	ADE (OF T	HE U	NITE	ED ST	TATE:	S—Co	ntinı	ıed					
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued															t	
Value of Imports—Continued General imports—Continued	1	1														
By commodity groups and principal commodities:	ŀ															
Agricultural products, totalmil. \$ Nonagricultural products, totaldo	5, 053. 6 28,172.7	4, 954. 4 31, 097. 5	404. 0 2,585.1	488. 7 2, 758. 7	471. 7 2, 653. 8	455. 5 2, 488. 9	512. 6 2, 873. 3	517. 7 2, 873. 7	440. 0 2, 734. 9	491. 4 3, 012. 7	450.6 2,861.3	454. 2 2, 662. 3	454. 7 2, 939. 5	461, 1 73,137.8	434. 9 2, 970. 9	
Food and live animals ?	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 do Coffee do do do do do do do do do do do do do	136. 0 1, 139. 7	168. 2 893. 9	16. 5 99. 9	27. 2 84. 2	32.7 92.6	19.8 103.0	18. 7 96. 1	17. 4 96. 4	15, 6 96, 3	8. 7 114. 1	14. 9 94. 4	12. 5 99. 7	15. 4 83. 8	17. 5 103. 9	9, 8 95, 8	
Meats and preparationsdo Sugardo	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	84. 3 73. 0	97. 3 62. 6	91. 2 74. 5	91. 3 80, 9	86. 0 53, 4	75, 9 44, 5	
Beverages and tobaccodo	786.3	777. 8 3, 460. 3	72.7 274.8	67. 2	68.0	63.7	64. 8	71.5	64. 9	70.9	68. 2	49.8	63. 5	87. 9	95, 0 266, 0	
Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels Qdodododo	1,007.8	1,012.6	90. 5 47. 4	313.8 104.7	271. 4 75. 2	244. 7 72. 3 41. 2	273. 7 68. 6	260. 5 76. 9	281, 2 103, 2	298. 7 114. 7	280. 5 114. 3	290. 7 117. 9	117. 1	275. 7 98. 2	98. 7	
Paper base stocks do Textile fibers do Rubber do		520. 8 260. 1 279. 5	18. 4 26. 2	47. 8 21. 3 25. 8	41. 8 20. 5 27. 4	21. 4 20. 2	49. 5 22. 9 26. 0	43. 0 21. 4	41, 2 18, 7 19, 2	42. 8 19. 4 18. 5	41. 2 15. 9	39. 7 14. 9	37. 2 13. 2 18. 7	40. 8 10. 2 17. 7	39, 2 10, 2 18, 4	
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etcdo		2,794.0	201. 4	292. 1	274, 7	279.3	296, 6	20.7	224, 2	246.8	15. 7 213. 1	15. 2 255. 5	240. 4	255, 0	239, 1	
Petroleum and productsdo Animal and vegetable oils and fatsdo	2, 526. 7 2, 343. 2 157. 9	2, 559. 9 136. 7	185. 5 11. 7	261. 9 16. 2	250. 6 9. 6	252. 4 8. 6	270. 9 10. 2	223.8	193.0	221, 5 21, 1	188. 9 13. 1	231. 4	216. 0 9. 2	229. 2 16. 0	212. 8 11. 3	
Chemicals do do		1, 232. 0	101.8	99.7	112. 2	110.8	129. 0	10. 1 133. 2	14, 2 120, 5	121.1	114.1	14. 9 124. 9	111.9	130. 8	119, 8	
Manufactured goods Qdododo	8, 162. 4 2, 046. 5	7, 893. 3 1, 809. 1	620. 1 137. 7	636. 5 152. 5	656. 2 121. 4	569. 2 109. 4	696. 2 137. 2	691.4 150.2	692, 1 164, 3	730. 3 166. 8	726. 2 178. 3	654. 5 171. 2	736. 1 189. 7	768. 6 203. 5	762. 0 239. 5	
Newsprint do Nonferrous metals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	862. 9 2, 022, 5	938. 6 1, 534. 6	79. 6 122. 4	87. 5 114. 7	76. 7 144. 6	71. 0 124. 3	81. 2 146. 0	78. 4 145. 1	76. 5 134. 3	76. 3 150. 8	73. 4 136. 3	68. 1 116. 8	76. 5 150. 9	79. 9 136. 0	7. 81 120. 7	
Textilesdo	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 equipmentdo Machinery, total ♀do	3, 688. 4	9, 768. 2 4, 489. 0	872, 3 383, 4	891. 0 389. 0	862. 5 387. 4	839. 9 381. 5	957. 1 449. 3	1, 012. 3 453. 5	909, 5 415, 9	1, 009. 6 459. 7	897. 4 466. 0	735. 0 427. 4	912, 0 442, 4	71,015.8 7477.6	975, 2 450, 2	
Metalworkingdododododo	203.9	182. 7 1, 946. 9	13, 2 179, 1	15. 8 171. 8	12. 9 151. 4	18. 1 154. 0	17. 5 191. 8	14. 6 189. 0	12, 9 168, 6	14. 1 198. 7	16. 4 189. 1	10. 9 203. 5	10, 3 210, 0	10. 9 218. 2	11. 5 204. 6	
Transport equipmentdo	4, 298. 5	5, 279. 2	490.6	503.6	475. 1	458, 4	507. 8	558.8	493. 6	54 9. 9	431.4	307. 7	469. 6	r 538. 2	525, 0	
Automobiles and partsdo Miscellaneous manufactured articlesdo	1 '	4, 623. 8	440. 9 349. 2	456, 8 346, 6	420. 5 350. 3	398. 0 326. 8	436. 7 380. 0	477.1 371.3	432, 9 363, 5	483. 2 418. 4	352. 0 449. 2	239. 7 450. 4	402, 8 453, 8	7 470. 4 7 469. 2	459. 4 406. 1	
Commodities not classifieddo	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 ; xports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid):	-	1							Ì							l
Unit value	112. 8 172. 7	116. 5 182. 9	119, 6 195, 5	122. 3 188. 3	122, 1 182, 0	122. 9 188. 7	120. 9 203. 7	123, 2 200, 1	122. 7 218. 0	123. 3 206. 6	124. 0 195. 5	122. 8 182. 2	124. 0 184. 1	124. 0 215. 5	123. 0 194. 7	
Valuedodo	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 valuedododo	103, 9 225, 6 234, 4	107. 2 236. 9	113. 1 220. 5	112. 0 245. 5	112. 0 249. 1	113. 6 219. 6	113. 2 253, 2	114. 0 251. 8	114. 2 235. 4	114. 4 259. 2	116. 5 240. 6	117. 8 223. 9	7 118. 3 247. 1	7 118. 8 7 256. 5	118. 2 243. 9	
Valuedo Shipping Weight and Value	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	
Vaterborne trade: Exports (incl. reexports);															1	į
Shipping weight thous. sh. tons. Value mil. \$	194, 482 19, 359	1199,286 119,915	20, 116 1, 953	17, 845 1, 871	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 1, 949	20, 818 1, 920	23, 745 2, 283		
General imports: Shipping weightthous. sh. tons_	282, 751	1288.620	21, 943	28, 666	24, 682	23, 902	24, 301	24,061	21, 928	26, 692	25, 454	26, 182	25, 518	25, 202		
Valuemil. \$_	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		
	TI	RANSI	PORT	ATIO	N AN	D CO	OMMU	UNIC	ATIO	N		,			7	
TRANSPORTATION Air Carriers (Scheduled Service)																
ertificated route carriers:*																
Passenger-miles (revenue) bil. Passenger-load factor § percent. Ton-miles (revenue), total ¶ mil.	113. 96 52. 6	125. 41 50. 0	9. 06 43. 1	10.78 47.9	10. 45 46. 1	8. 81 45. 3	10. 61 49. 9	9, 97 50, 0	10, 69 48, 4	12. 40 53. 2	13. 38 56. 2	14. 31 59. 4				
Operating revenues Q mil. \$	7, 753	16, 898 8, 792	1, 295	1, 489 2, 219	1, 403	1, 243	1, 466 2, 152	1, 434	1, 520	1,680		1,834	.			
Passenger revenues do Freight and express revenues do	6, 222 585	7, 120 686		1,784 185			1, 781 165						.			
Mail revenues do Operating expenses do	7, 248	296 8, 400		2, 204			71 2, 198	- -		1				.		
Net income after taxes do Domestic operations:	208	55		-48			-73						1	i	!	i
Passenger-miles (revenue) bil. Express and freight ton-miles mil.	87. 51 1, 775	95. 95 1, 971	7. 11 167	8. 54 171	8. 37 153	7. 05 147	8. 44 171	7. 77 206	8. 10 218	9. 44 206	10. 12 189	10.88 178	182			
Mail-ton miles do Operating revenues mil, \$	567 5, 691	616 6, 517	55	71 1, 682	53	50	53 1, 677	54	53	50	54	54		1		
Operating revenues mil, \$ Operating expenses do Net income after taxes do	5, 691 5, 397 83	6, 237		1, 682 1, 639 -20			1,677 1,699 43									
International and territorial operations:										1			İ			
Passenger-miles (revenue) bil. Express and freight ton-miles mil	26. 45 1, 135	29. 47 1, 384	1. 95 120	2. 24 114	2. 08 94	1. 76 100	2, 17 113	2. 20 112	2.60 112	2, 96 114	3, 26 121	3. 44 114	113			
Mail-ton miles do Operating revenues mil. \$	700 2,062	729 2, 275	73	85 537	59		475	65	68	68	57	57		.		
Operating expenses dododo	1, 852 125	2, 164 44		565 -28			499 -30									
Local Transit Lines											25.5	0.5	05.0	00.0	26. 2	
ares, average cash ratecents_ assengers carried (revenue)mil_	23. 6 6, 491	24. 3 6, 310	24. 7 500	25. 2 528	25. 4 505	25. 4 470	25. 4 522	25. 4 542	25. 5 515	25. 6 491	25. 7 449	25. 7 440	'		474	
and the second s							,,				4			1 00270 00	muiona D	aginni

cargo (including local service, helicopter, and other carriers) and all-cargo carriers. Beginning Jan. 1970, domestic series reflects operations between the 48 States and Alaska and Hawaii; prior to 1970 this traffic was included in the international and territorial series. Selected revenues by type (as shown for total industry) and all traffic statistics cover scheduled service only; total revenues, expenses, and income for all groups of carriers also reflect nonscheduled service.

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. * Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to an data.

† Trade in silver is included in value and quantity indexes for 1968 and all indexes thereafter.

§ 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.

¶ Applies to passengers, baggage, freight, express, and mail carried.

New series. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. Certificated route industry covers passenger.

nless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19								970 					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	ANI	O CO	MMU	NICA	TION	—Со	ntinu	ed				· ·	
TRANSPORTATION—Continued					1											
Motor Carriers (Intercity) arriers of property, class I (qtrly, total):]									
Number of reporting carriers	1 1, 289 9, 513	1 1, 289 10, 482		1,289 2,775			1, 379 2, 640 2, 567									
Expenses, totaldo Freight carried (revenue)mil. tons	9, 0 3 0 5 31	10,036 560		2,683 144			2, 567 136									
eight carried, volume indexes, class I and II (ATA):																
Common and contract carriers of property (qtrly.)average same period, 1957-59=100	175, 2	183. 8		172.8			179.9			169, 0			179.8			
Common carriers of general freight, seas. adj.† 1957-59=100	159. 4	168. 9	166, 1	167. 6	172, 3	178. 2	173. 0	122, 6	151, 0	161, 2	172.8		172, 1		160. 8	
rriers of passengers, class I (qtrly.): § Number of reporting carriers	1 70	1 70		70			70			69						
Derating revenues, total mil. \$ Expenses, total do do mil. \$	641. 1 563. 8	676. 4 593. 6					147. 6 145. 1			179. 0 158. 0						
	184. 3	175. 0		42.4			39. 2			42.8						
Class I Railroads nancial operations (qtrly.):																
Operating revenues, total 2mil. \$do	10,860 9,755	11,451 10,346					2,818 2,569			3, 082 2, 811			² 3, 040 ² 2, 759			
Passengerdo	444 8, 582	439 9, 062		106 2, 363			99 2,337			106 2, 458		1	² 113 ² 2, 451			
Tax accruals and rentsdo	1, 595 683	1,729 659		429 166			422 60			466 158			2 479 2 109			
Net income (after taxes)dodo	565	461		92			5 15			76			2 27			
Fon-miles of freight (net), revenue and nonrevenue (qtrly.)bil	4 759.1	4 781, 7		201, 7			190.6			201. 4						
Revenue ton-milesdo Revenue per ton-mile (qtrly, avg.)cents	4 744.5 1.310	767. 9 1, 347		197. 9 1. 356			184. 6 1. 378			198. 6 1, 416	1			.		
Passengers (revenue) carried 1 mile (qtrly.)mil	13, 120	12, 169		2, 838			2,571			2,754						
Travel tels:																
A verage sale per occupied room	11.35 61	12, 37 59	12.75 55	11.66 44	13. 22 52	12, 98 55	12. 23 57	13. 95 61	12. 87 58	13, 80 56	12. 17 53	13. 74 55	13. 95 56	14. 48 62	13.39 50	
Restaurant sales indexsame mo. 1951=100 reign travel:	117	119	112	118	107	114	122	127	131	125	117	106	118	114	104	
J.S. citizens: Arrivals thous. Departures do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5,021 4,820	5, 911	395 355 256	342 429	469 402	414 423	496 499	480 481	509 545	536 731	736 903	1, 009 767	690 535 416			
Aliens: Arrivals do Departures do do	3,084 2,613	3, 602 4 3, 039	222	245 272	297 214	237 187	291 244	295 245	341 289	349 313	455 395	498 421	334			
Passports issueddotional parks, visitsdo	1,748 $42,392$	1, 820 42, 403	77 1,602	93 1,040	125 987	153 1, 133	246 1, 559	277 1,878	267 3, 338	311 6, 667	9, 912	163 9, 969	126	101	88	
COMMUNICATION (QTRLY.)					!											}
lephone carriers: Operating revenues ?mil. \$	15,068	16, 781	 	4, 375			4, 354			4, 543			4, 568			.
Station revenues do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7,578 5,693	8, 213 6, 506		2, 120 1, 717			2, 149 1, 660			2, 227 1, 753			2, 236 1, 765			
Detating expenses (excluding taxes)dolo	9,020 2,553	10, 270 2, 798		2, 722 734			2, 741 732			2, 898 764			2, 955 758			
Phones in service, end of periodmil- legraph carriers:	95.1	100, 3		100.3			101. 0			101. 7			103. 1			
Domestic: Operating revenuesmil. \$	358, 2	391, 3		104. 3		 	97. 5			106.7			98, 1			
Operating expenses do Net operating revenues (before taxes) do	$309.5 \\ 29.6$	330. 8 32. 9		85. 1 7. 7						85. 8 11. 3			85. 1 6. 4			
international: Operating revenues do Operating expenses do	153, 4	179. 9 132. 6	- <i>-</i>	48.3			47. 5			48.5			47. 7 36. 0			
Net operating revenues (before taxes)do	116, 1 30, 6	39. 1		36. 5 9. 3			34. 9 10. 3			35. 9 10. 2			9.4			
		CHEN	/ICA	LS Al	ND A	LLIE	D PR	ODUC	CTS			<u>' </u>			<u>'.</u>	
CHEMICALS																
organic chemicals, production:																
Acetylenemil. cu. ft Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous_thous. sh. tons	15, 385 12,119.9	14, 204 12, 713. 5	1, 113 1, 060. 0	1, 203 1, 129. 8	1,228 948.0	1,254 1,032.5	1,306 1,165.5	1,319 1,139.4	1,275 $1,128.9$	1, 220 1, 136. 5	1,214 1,065.5	1,124 1,082.2	1,155 1,102.6	7 1, 112 71,059.7	1, 103 1, 107. 8	
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid:do Chlorine, gas (100% Cl ₂)do	1, 014, 1 8, 444, 5	1, 096. 3 9, 422. 0	82. 6 788. 2	80. 8 845. 8	73. 7 787. 2	80, 1 745, 4	96. 5 822. 5	102. 3 814. 3	109. 5 839. 2	100. 3 810. 3	104. 2 844. 4	106, 6 811, 7	103. 5 7 805. 2	7 87. 9 860. 1	77. 0 801. 2	
Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) dododododo	1, 752. 1 6, 362. 1	1, 848. 6 6, 254. 3	145. 7 528. 4	160. 8 557 3	152. 4 517. 4	149.6	176.8	157.1	165. 9 571. 7	161. 5 548. 7	166. 8	161. 0 502. 1	7 163. 8 522. 7	165, 6 - 564, 3	144. 3 553. 6	
Phosphoric acid (100% PrOx) thous sh tons	247, 995 4, 958, 3	272, 884 4, 915. 5	23, 984 408. 6	557. 3 23, 885 447. 1	517. 4 22,535 393. 9	506, 0 21, 807 430, 4	551. 4 23, 713 458. 7	582. 0 23, 325 480. 3	571. 7 24,040 465. 0	548. 7 23, 401 422. 1	475. 7 23, 147 388. 1	22,974 456. 9	23, 003 r 481. 6	7 24,244 503.3	23, 065 459. 2	
Na ₂ O) thous sh tops	4, 595. 7	4, 502. 8	349.6	419.8	393. 9 350. 6	343, 6	458. 7 370. 4	480. 3 378. 3	391. 4	365. 4	379.4	332. 7	355, 5	373, 4		
sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)	146. 0 8, 867. 7	149. 4 9, 618. 7	11. 3 821. 2	14. 3 858. 0	11. 3 800. 9	10. 5 756. 0	12.7 835.2	13. 6 847. 8	13. 6 856. 8	12. 6 816. 8	12. 7 889. 3	10. 7 879. 1	12, 1 r 829, 1	13. 3 889. 1	11. 8 830. 9	
outuin sincate, annydrousthous, sh. tons	633. 5	653, 8	63. 4 119, 9	60. 3 120, 1	37. 4 115. 4	44. 5 117. 1	52, 2 124, 0	55. 0 116.0	65. 2 108. 0	54. 8 108. 0	39. 1 103. 4	48. 7 97. 9	7 48. 7 117. 6	56. 2 122. 7	54. 6 115. 2	
odium sulfate, anhydrousthous. sh. tons ulfuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄)do	1, 482. 7	41, 471. 0	110,0		110.7									72,494.8		

estimate by Association of American Railroads. 4 Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly or quarterly data. 5 After extraordinary items. † Revised monthly data (1957-69) are available.

a beginning with 1st quarter 1909 reporting period, motor earners are designated class I fifthey have annual gross operating revenues of \$1 million or over (1968 data have been restated on the new basis).

Q Includes data not shown separately.

‡ Revisions for 1967 available upon request.

1970 Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Annual Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued CHEMICALS-Continued Organic chemicals, production:♂ Acetic anhydride mil. lb.
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) do.
Creosote oil mil. gal 129.5 2.7 10.0131. 5 3. 0 10. 2 133.2 2.8 9.3 $132.\ 2 \\ 2.\ 4 \\ 8.\ 0$ 11,651.6 31.2 1106.0 152. 1 3. 5 1 1,748.0 143.0 136. 2 127.8 -----3. 4 6. 5 2. 2 9. 6 3. 0 8. 8 2. 9 10. 0 3.0 8.6 3. 3 9. 5 3. 5 9. 3 -----37. 5 r 1118. 3 Ethyl acetate (85%) mil. lb
Formaldehyde (37% HCHO) do
Glycerin, refined, all grades:
Production do
Stocks, end of period do
Methanol, synthetic mil. gal
Phthalic anhydride mil. lb 13. 1 358. 7 13, 6 382, 6 25, 5 373, 713.2 363.14,192.8 355. 0 324.8321. 1 372. 4 324. 2 353. 2 4,099.6 397. 8 370.8 347. 0 29. 5 580. 2 24. 5 27. 5 52. 5 27. 9 23. 8 54. 3 63. 2 29, 1 24, 9 59, 7 58, 8 28. 8 27. 2 57. 9 25. 3 25. 3 43. 4 61. 0 27. 9 24. 6 53. 2 27. 8 23. 0 60. 4 54. 9 ^r 322. 4 30. 5 r 29. 4 25.4 28 7 26. 1 29. 4 30. 5 52. 5 64. 3 25. 4 30. 5 56. 4 72. 1 ------24. 4 50. 6 26.61 624. 8 774. 0 53. 5 61. 8 60, 4 64, 8 ----------63.6 -----ALCOHOL Ethyl alcohol and spirits: 708 1 189. 2 738.0 53. 2 179. 7 43. 8 5. 9 57. 7 181. 2 44. 0 8. 6 57.8 59. 2 184. 0 54. 8 169. 4 42. 9 8. 6 59.8 46.9 -----177. 2 33. 7 6. 6 166. 9 40. 7 7. 1 177. 1 46. 6 8. 0 177. 3 46. 3 184. 8 45. 0 6. 0 176. 9 42. 3 6. 4 177. 8 42. 7 7. 5 164. 4 40. 2 179.7 592.6 ------Taxable withdrawals____do___ Denatured alcohol: 23. 7 23. 7 2. 4 $21.6 \\ 21.4 \\ 2.6$ $21.6 \\ 21.7 \\ 2.5$ 23.7 23.6 2.424.8 24.3 3.0 $\begin{array}{c} 22.8 \\ 22.9 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$ Production...mil. wine gal
Consumption (withdrawals)...do...
Stocks, end of period...do... 24. 9 25. 1 -----305. 6 2. 7 318.8 2.4 26. 1 2. 9 18. 1 2. 6 $\frac{24.4}{2.8}$.|-----FERTILIZERS Exports, total 9 thous sh. tous.

Nitrogenous materials do
Phosphate materials do
Potash materials do 18, 956 2, 607 13, 584 16, 599 1, 799 12, 229 1, 233 1, 278 57 1, 079 78 2,078 92 1,773 48 1, 550 140 1, 148 1.088 1, 230 49 1,414 130 1, 479 105 1,004 1,319 1,253 1,341 1,420 61 977 87 93 1, 039 $\frac{76}{1,034}$ 704 93 951 105 323 1, 086 74 1, 189 1. 163 122 51 103 ------Ammonium nitrate.....do.. 19 10 Ammonium sulfate do Dotassium chloride do 6 164 16 131 3, 557 138 3,829 16 364 17 377 12 331 393 37 579 ------397 6 514 218 304 $3\bar{8}\bar{7}$ 391 -----Sodium nitrate.....do... 16 21 13 13 22 Potash deliveries (K₂O) do_Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers (100% P₂O₃):
Production thous sh. tons 331 631 2064, 170 4,794 453 634 401 621 416 159 353 340 411 416 ------4, 149 535 4, 290 448 393 $\frac{381}{264}$ 330 $\begin{array}{c} 380 \\ 418 \end{array}$ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Stocks, end of period_____do___ 351 455 432 r 394 422 MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS Explosives (industrial), shipments, quarterly mil. lb. 1,581.7 1,924.8 512.4390.9 475.3 **484.** 0 Paints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments Trade products do Industrial finishes do do ... $197.6 \\ 102.8 \\ 94.8$ 2.586.8 2, 776. 7 186. 2 179.9179.0241.6 236.3 183 4 142. 9 108. 3 185. 4 106. 5 76. 9 1, 473. 5 1, 303. 5 91. 6 94. 6 85. 0 95. 0 85. 9 93. 1 130, 4 111, 2 162. 1 119. 2 153. 1 103. 2 150. 5 108. 5 143. 5 108. 8 123. 2 94. 1 1,427.5 1,159.3 131. 7 104. 6 Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered: Production______thous. lg. tons_ Stocks (producers'), end of period_____do___ 730 3,530 721 3,657 683 3,642 720 3, 714 717 3, 689 700 3, 800 817 3, 837 746 3, 977 755 3, 401 -----3. 738 3, 461 3.461 3.604 PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS Production: Thermosetting resins:
Alkyd resins.
Polyester resins
Phenolic and other tar acid resins
Urea and melamine resins
do
Urea 58.0 54.5 85.7 54.6 1 691. 6 1 615. 4 11, 096. 8 1 628, 8 47. 7 58. 2 53.9 55. 3 53. 6 83. 1 54. 7 54. 7 82. 2 52. 8 54. 4 91. 0 57. 9 100. 6 1 667.4 52. 5 49.1 58.0 93. 0 74. 1 44. 7 ----i 816. 1 52, 8 53.8 54.9 54.7 Thermoplastic resins: 1187.3 1 192, 6 13.3 12.8 12.5 11.0 10, 4 10, 3 10.8 29.4 26. 5 280. 2 311. 5 497. 7 25. 3 272. 5 298. 4 503. 2 1348.8 1 332, 6 22 9 27 7 25. 1 27. 4 26.9 25. 6 25. 7 24. 6 25. 4 27. 7 255, 1 283, 2 441, 8 12, 895. 7 13, 215. 1 14, 567. 7 13, 251. 6 13,638.8 15, 440. 7 276. 9 311. 5 486. 6 275. 5 284. 9 448. 4 269. 2 316. 7 472. 2 276. 2 338. 2 484. 6 288, 2 330, 2 501, 1 299. 1 325. 3 505. 3 293, 8 314, 0 497, 4 ------**ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS** ELECTRIC POWER Production (utility and industrial), total; mil. kw.-hr__ 1,436,029 130, 470 | 137, 155 | 149, 700 1,552,299 125, 601 | 136, 786 141, 110 124, 678 132, 333 126, 528 151, 492 139,839 132, 734 116, 465 96, 941 19, 524 131, 732 109, 474 22, 258 Electric utilities, total do 1,329,443 1.441.939 127 357 123 051 191 197 128 082 140, 633 142,694 131, 106 123, 536 116 010 117, 443 106, 027 21, 330 119, 724 20, 909 122, 769 19, 924 105, 384 18, 153 95, 973 20, 037 100, 978 22, 073 95, 722 21, 721 99, 394 21, 803 106, 906 21, 176 ------Privately and municipally owned util...do... Other producers (publicly owned).....do... ,171,693 270,247 94, 736 21, 729 94, 335 21, 675 99, 877 23, 174 96, 192 21, 250 98, 722 22, 475 104, 606 23, 477 102, 710 20, 827 1.083.117 103, 589 107.213 115 901 117, 630 108, 928 25, 342 25, 064 22, 177 23, 768 24, 519 9, 072 8, 806 267 9, 067 8, 825 242 106 586 110 360 9,429 9,144 9, **3**78 9, 070 9, 283 8, 978 9, 274 8, 961 8, 798 8, 575 8, 733 8, 529 204 9, 197 -----9, 137 8,668 9,085

267

285

307

301

320

312

223

Revised annual total; revisions are not distributed to the monthly data. σ Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless

otherwise indicated. Q Includes data not shown separately \$Data have been restated to exclude black blasting powder formerly included. ‡Revised data for the months of 1968 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	969	1					1:	970					<u> </u>
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	E	ELECT	RIC	POW	ER A	ND G	GAS—	-Conti	inued					,	<u>,</u>	
ELECTRIC POWER—Continued			1]					1						T
Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI) mil.kwhr.	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		
Small light and powersdododo	1 265,151 1 518,834	286, 686 557, 222	23, 232 47, 080	23, 652 47, 190	24, 464 46, 096	23, 982 45, 583	23, 609 47, 041	23, 564 47, 030	24, 339 47, 970	26, 588 49, 231	29, 113 48, 012	30, 128 48, 997	29, 972 49, 130	27, 109 48, 614		
Railways and railroadsdo	14, 540	4, 531 407, 922	379 31, 823	443 35, 759	453 41, 404	403 39, 068	415 36, 307	376 34, 007	384 31, 745	363 33, 302	359 39, 530	362 42, 051	354	375 36, 465		
Residential or domestic	1 10, 302 1 32, 162	10, 772 35, 861 4, 186	31, 823 988 3, 008 352	1, 043 3, 062 357	1, 032 3, 122 369	964	938 3,079 386	891 3, 005 374	839 3, 032 383	33, 302 817 3, 182 393	828 3, 223 416	3, 222 414	42, 219 917 3, 261 404	978 3, 314 404		
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:																
Customers, end of period, total 9 thous- Residential do Industrial and commercial do	579 543 36	575 538 36		575 538 36			576 534 41			567 531 35						
Sales to consumers, total 9 mil. therms. Residential do Industrial and commercial do	1,466 825 617	1, 519 825 667		408 216 184			644 398 233			321 173 142		.	1			-
Revenue from sales to consumers, total 9mil. \$Residential	129. 0 81. 4 45. 9	130. 6 80. 3 48. 1		34. 6 20. 9 13. 1			54. 3 36. 0 17. 4			28. 8 17. 7 10. 7		.1				
Natural gas: Customers, end of period, total 9thous Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo	39, 950 36, 672 3, 231	40, 769 37, 413 3, 307		40, 769 37, 413 3, 307						41, 003 37, 680 3, 275						
Sales to consumers, total \(\sigma \). mil. therms. Residential do Industrial and commercial do	143, 521	154, 430 47, 129		39, 339 11, 905			54, 236 22, 528			38, 349 10, 021						
Revenue from sales to consumers, total 9 mil. \$ Residential do Industrial and commercial do	8,644. 9 4, 476. 8	9, 406. 6 4, 800. 1		2, 453. 2 1, 241. 5			3, 732. 0 2, 175. 8			2, 328, 9 1, 118, 7			-			
	FO	OD A	ND K	INDF	RED I	PROD	UCTS	S; TO	BAC	CO				<u> </u>		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES							1									
Beer: Productionmil. bbldododo	122. 41 111. 42	127. 32 116. 27	8. 54 8. 28	9. 62 9. 24	9. 56 8. 47	9, 31 8, 04	11, 84 10, 35	12, 44 10, 66	12. 45 11. 45	13, 40 11, 90	12. 38 11. 87	11. 33 10. 79	11, 01 10, 38	10. 28 9. 62	9. 28 8. 77	
Stocks, end of perioddodo Distilled spirits (total):	11. 56	11.90	12. 38	11.90	12. 43	12.99	13. 46	14.12	14. 20	14.69	14. 18	13. 76	13. 45	13. 22	12. 93	
Productionmil. tax gal_ Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes mil. wine gal_	238. 33	⁷ 229, 69 1 361, 67	19.84 33.66	20. 87 42. 64	20, 55 25, 71	20. 28	21, 26 30, 98	20. 11	18. 16 28. 30	16. 29 29. 30	12, 89 28, 00	11. 22 27. 14	16. 18 30. 21	19. 21 32, 49	24. 27	
Taxable withdrawals mil. tax gal. Stocks, end of period do. Imports mil. proof gal.	147. 63 956. 44 75. 45	164, 55 991, 42 87, 08	14. 17 983. 86 9. 03	12, 19 991, 42 10, 84	12. 40 998. 08 5. 66	11. 32 1.002.98 5. 46	16, 10	14. 83	13. 23	14. 72 1,012.99 7. 29	11.05		16.04	18. 22 5 1, 004. 59		
Whisky: Productionmil. tax gal Taxable withdrawalsdo	178. 05 95, 28	169. 87 108. 01	14.00 9.80	15. 36 8. 06	15. 30 8. 10	14. 96 8. 27	15, 69 10, 64	15. 21 9. 88	12. 85 7. 79	10. 15 8. 76	9. 12 6. 72	7. 16 9. 04	10. 67	12. 20 12. 93		
Stocks, end of perioddo Importsmil. proof gal	904. 35 66. 50	938. 46 74. 29	932, 25 7, 97	938, 46 7, 30	944, 66 4, 67	949. 15 4. 83	951, 64 6, 66	955. 47 6. 22	959. 53 5. 49	959. 73 6. 34	961. 12 5. 96	957, 73 5, 15	955. 42 6. 76	952. 39 5. 47	9. 36	
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total mil. proof gal	110, 56	r 116, 32	8. 99	8. 17	8. 11	8.44	11. 07	10. 85	8. 15	9. 16	7. 65	8. 78	10.08	11. 57		
Whiskydo Wines and distilling materials: Effervescent wines:	66. 71	68, 02	5. 15	4. 27	4. 22	4.86	6. 58	6. 57	4. 36	4.71	4. 27	4. 86	5. 79	6. 88		
Production mil. wine gal_ Taxable withdrawals do	12. 17 10. 29	15.80 13.86	1. 67 1. 55	1.97 2.04	1.81 1.81	1. 71 1. 27	2, 06 1, 64	2, 02 1, 27	1, 80 1, 37	1.75 1.56	1.41 1.24	1, 96 1, 39	1.77 2.04	1. 98 2. 09		
Stocks, end of perioddo Importsdo Still wines:	5, 26 2, 23	6, 19 2, 41	6. 45 . 29	6. 19 . 27	6, 48 . 11	6.82	7. 15	7, 80	8, 10 . 14	8. 15 . 13	8, 27 . 09	8. 72 . 10	8. 31 . 17	8. 17 . 19	. 21	
Production do	222, 89 181, 52 268, 28 19, 98	7 277, 80 197, 23 306, 36 22, 28	55. 85 16. 01 326. 97 2. 50	9. 49 17. 90 306. 36 2. 65	4, 08 18, 44 290, 91 1, 76	3. 87 16, 36 274, 56 1, 65	4, 60 20, 64 256, 07 2, 23	2. 98 16. 76 240, 99 2. 24	3, 47 15, 10 226, 63 2, 42	2, 50 17, 44 207, 10 2, 37	3, 15 14, 44 196, 38 2, 20	11. 05 16. 32 187. 14 2. 13	70. 81 18. 73 238. 03 2. 20	92. 19 20. 75 302. 36 7 2. 51		
Distilling materials produced at wineriesdo	373, 08	403, 32	52. 16	25. 52	7. 62	6. 55	6, 34	2.85	2. 15	1, 29	4.45	28. 76	126.06	91.73		
DAIRY PRODUCTS																
Butter, creamery: Production (factory)	1, 164. 8 117. 4 . 678	1, 121. 1 88. 6 . 685	71. 4 104. 3 . 687	90. 3 88. 6 . 696	99. 9 77. 4 . 686	93. 0 81. 3 . 687	105. 6 91. 6 . 688	109. 1 114. 3 . 707	116. 7 147. 0 . 708	112, 4 186, 0 , 707	92. 5 203. 5 . 708	81. 1 199. 2 . 708	72. 8 171. 3 . 713	82. 1 147. 5 . 713	79. 1 7 134. 3 . 709	116. . 71
Cheese: Production (factory), totalmil. lb American, whole milkdo	1, 938. 2	1, 985. 9 1, 266. 4	146. 1 85. 4	168. 1 100. 9	168. 5 107. 6	160, 2 103, 0	187. 4 120. 4	194. 4 130. 9	215. 6 149. 3	215. 4 150, 0	199. 3 136. 6	181, 5 120, 6	167. 6 104. 5	172. 2 103. 4	161. 5 95. 9	
a	381.0	317. 5	328.7	317. 5	298.0	285. 7	286, 2	308.9	335.8	370.3	384.3	366.8	358.5	336. 3	r 326. 8	322. 252.
Stocks, cold storage, end of period do American, whole milk do Imports do Price, wholesale, American, single daisles (Chi-	318. 7 168. 2	265. 4 130. 0	274. 8 3. 9	265. 4 20. 8	249. 6 10. 9	238. 0 10. 8	238. 9 16. 0	257. 7 11. 5	281. 0 9. 4	315. 2 10. 9	325. 9 10. 8	308. 9 11. 8	289. 2 11. 1	264, 8 15, 6	7 254. 8 18. 0	

fication to another. So Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	19	69						19	970					
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-Continued DAIRY PRODUCTS-Continued Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods: Condensed (sweetened). 87.4 1.360.0 84. 9 1. 413. 8 _____mil. lb_ 6 107. 2 5. 9 83. 6 (6) 102, 1 6 96. 2 6 114. 0 (6) 133.4 (6) 6 136. 5 (6) 6 117. 5 (6) 6 88. 9 (6) 87. 1 6 74. 8 6 103.1 Evaporated (unsweetened) do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of period: Condensed (sweetened) mil. lb. Evaporated (unsweetened) do 108.5 2. 1 99. 1 6 79. 6 (6) 6 147. 5 6 85. 1 ⁽⁶⁾ ⁶ 130, 2 6 173, 2 (6) 6 195, 9 105, 0 187. 4 113. 6 105. 0 ⁵ 192. 7 180.0 90. 9 6 88.4 42. 4 33. 7 52. 1 37. 1 (1) 1.8 4. 4 3. 4 (1) 3. 6 (1) 3.1 6. 9 2. 0 (1) 2.3 . . . - - - . . 2.4 3, 2 1. 2 3. 0 2. 3 4.4 2.5 7.26 7.50 7. 59 8, 12 7.62 7.85 7.96 8, 11 8.06 8, 12 8.13 7.75 7.76 7.77 Fluid milk: 116, 200 57, 167 5. 49 117, 234 10, 330 5, 524 5, 51 10, 750 6, 140 5, 33 10, 162 5, 583 5, 45 9, 248 4, 388 6. 02 8, 835 3, 997 6, 08 8, 691 3, 667 10, 053 5, 287 9, 250 11 019 9,285 57, 997 5. 24 6, 067 5, 39 4, 418 5. 81 4,649 4, 543 5. 69 5, 92 6.06 5, 89 5. 55 79. 8 1, 594. 4 4.3 88.5 5. 2 72, 0 6. 1 148. 4 7. **3** 179. 9 4.4 94.8 5. 2 101. 5 7. 2 185. 7 5.8 124.5 152. 3 102.5 106, 8 132. 2 96.0 Dry whole milk _______do___ Nonfat dry milk (human food) ______do___ $\begin{array}{c} 5.7 \\ 90.2 \end{array}$ 5. 1 101. 4 8.0 159.0 9.3 154.0 9.4 165.5 8, 6 144, 8 $\frac{6.6}{122.8}$ 4.7 101.7 5.8 81.1 4.7 80.6 79.0 83.9 138. 7 83. 9 81. 8 Exports: 15.6 1.0 9.0 1.0 10.7 . 7 7. 4 1. 5 25. 7 $\frac{3.8}{29.2}$ 1.4 14.2 151.0 111.6 10. 4 14. 2 19, 9 34. 1 19. 9 25. 4 . - . - . - . . . 224 . 235 r.236. 237 . 237 . 262 . 269 . 276 . 273 . 271 . 274 . 273 . 273 . 238 . 236 GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS Exports (barley, corn, oats rye, wheat)...mil. bu. 1, 267, 4 1,059.0 97. **6** 102.5 123.0 123.6 100.8 107, 1 93.9 104.6 117.4 111.5 114.5 143.2 ² 423, 0 371, 6 247, 7 123, 9 17, 8 7 410, 4 ³ 232, 4 326, 4 192, 8 133, 6 420. I 258. 0 258.0 302. 8 185. 2 162. 1 . 3 3 100. 3 162. 1 8. 3 . 1 6. 5 8. 1 4. 4 6.7 8.3 6. 4 . 2 . - - - - **- -**1, 21 7 1, 18 1.16 1. 18 1. 18 1.12 1.12 1.06 1.06 1.06 1.06 1, 10 1.14 1.14 1. 19 1. 17 1.09 1, 15 1.12 1, 20 74, 110 Production (crop estimate, grain only) __mil. bu__ 24,583 24,393 4, 313 3, 320 993 Stocks (domestic), end of period, total__mil, bu_ 4, 233 3, 276 4 313 2, 989 On farms do. Off farms do. Exports, including meal and flour do. Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago) \$ per bu. Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades do. 3, 320 993 1,403 3 570 3 430 ----. - - - **-**520 957 40. 0 50.0 40.0 43. 9 56. 8 79. 6 40. 2 50. 3 44. 3 594. 0 553. 5 48.6 . . . **.** . . . 1. 26 1. 25 1. 15 1. 12 1. 15 1. 12 1. 22 1. 19 1.23 1.22 1.30 1, 34 1.38 1.47 1.50 1, 52 1. 29 1.40 1.42 1.19 Production (crop estimate) mil. bu Stocks (domestie), end of period, total do On farms do ² 939 784 661 123 7 909 2 950 3 490 3 345 3 146 1,076 884 723 161 673 -----. **.** . Off farms do do 723 161 529 145 ----246 --**--**--Exports, including oatmeal_____do____ Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Chicago) \$ per bu___ . 9 . 4 . 5 . 5 . 5 1.9 7.4 6.1 11.6 7.6 . 3 1.0 . 5 . **. . .** 67 . 68 . 66 .67 . 72 . 76 . 84 5 . 67 4.72 . 71 California mills: Receipts, domestic, rough Shipments from mills, milled rice Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end 7 82, 9 r 2 90. 8 2 104, 1 7 160 7 68 79 **4**7 87 67 $\frac{244}{171}$ $\frac{281}{258}$ $\frac{303}{302}$ 161 130 84 78 2,020 2,012 60 110 39 1,515 266 270 250 241 228 280 136 249 188 184 42 r 79102 82 270 of period.....mil. lb... 312 424 461 1, 049 267 1, 672 401 7,086 4,774 6,605 $\frac{326}{406}$ 1,482 547 220 429 450 374 373 423 335 291 4,818 -----1, 176 $\frac{745}{231}$ 1,852 447 1,862 1,508 931 717 504 2,013 1.695 -----235 Exports...do Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.)...\$ per lb... 349 362 . 086 337 306 366 499 371 189 438 085 . 085 . 085 . 085 .085. 085 . 087 Rye: Production (crop estimate)...mil. bu. Stocks (domestic), end of period...do... Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)..\$ per bu... 7 38.6 ² 23. 4 24. 3 29 9 24.6 3 21. 2 1, 13 1, 20 1.05 1, 08 1. 16 1. 15 1. 14 1. 15 1. 16 1, 18 1.17 ⁷ 1, 378 Production (crop estimate), total.....mil. bu. ² 1, 576 ² 341 ² 1, 235 1, 444 Spring wheat do. Winter wheat do. Distribution do. - - - - -7 1. 118 340 337 313 462 1, 275 3 883 1,782 3 305 653 3 578 1,129 1, 531 1, 195 Stocks (domestic), end of period, total ____do___ 1,346

608 923

608 923

On farms do
Off farms do

r Revised. ¹ Less than 50 thousand pounds. ² Crop estimate for the year. ³ Old crop only; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, rye, and wheat; Oct. for corn). ⁴ Average for 11 months; no price for Nov.

Average for Jan.-Sept.
 Condensed milk reported with evaporated to avoid disclosing operations of individual firms.
 December 1 estimate of 1970 crop.
 Excludes pearl barley.
 Bags of 100 lbs.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	196	9						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
FO	OD AN	ID KI	NDRI	ED PI	RODU	CTS;	ТОВ	BACC	O—Co	ntinu	ıed					
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.		!														
Wheat—Continued Exports, total, including flourmil. bu Wheat onlydo	642. 1 587. 8	489. 2 439. 9	43. 2 38. 4	51. 6 48. 1	56. 9 51. 7	55. 6 51. 4	49. 0 44. 6	59. 7 54. 4	47. 6 43. 4	54. 2 48. 3	49. 9 47. 9	59. 0 56. 3	52. 4 49. 9	74. 7 69. 0	63. 8 60. 3	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)				1.00			1.00	1.01	1.00	1.09	1.00	1 00	1.09	1, 95	1, 97	1.
\$ per bu No. 2, hd. and dk. hd. winter (Kans. City).do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	1. 79 1. 52 1. 77	1. 80 1. 48 1. 75	1. 83 1. 52 1. 76	1. 88 1. 52 1. 78	1. 86 1. 53 1. 75	1. 93 1. 53 1. 72	1. 88 1. 49 1. 73	1.91 1.54 1.75	1, 89 1, 53 1, 75	1. 93 1. 45 1. 76	1, 92 1, 42 1, 71	1, 86 1, 54 1, 80	1, 93 1, 62 1, 87	1. 60 1. 88	1. 63 1. 89	1.
Vheat flour: Production:	054 105	054 004	20 170	02.000	21,960	21,015	21, 347	20, 756	19,826	19,982	19, 991	21,233	22, 159	r 23, 364	20, 870	
Flour thous, sacks (100 lb.). Offal thous, sh. tons. Grindings of wheat thous bu. Stocks held by mills, end of period	4, 510 569, 649	254, 094 4, 558 567, 956	22, 170 385 49, 344	23, 068 402 51, 348	383 48,905	357 47, 424	372 47, 089	352 45, 834	347 44,500	353 44,126	350 44,700	373 47,740	394 49, 361 4, 438	407 r 51, 708	362 46, 062	
thous, sacks (100 lb.) Exportsdo	4, 638 23, 264	4, 595 21, 130	2, 052	4, 595 1, 499	2, 232	1, 726	4, 237 1, 860	2,238	1,837	4, 227 2, 523	863	1, 164	1,074	2,438	1, 537	
Spring, standard patent (Minneapolis) \$ per 100 lb Winter, hard, 95% patent (Kans. City)do	5, 927 5, 449	5. 923 5. 438	5, 988 5, 475	6,000 5,488	6. 000 5. 513	6. 063 5. 538	6, 088 5, 525	6. 100 5. 513	6, 075 5, 513	6. 113 5. 513	6. 125 5. 525	6. 125 5. 525				
LIVESTOCK attle and calves:			į													
Slaughter (federally inspected): Calves	3, 876 29, 592 111, 699	3, 637 30, 536 12, 715	281 2, 368 1, 130	302 2, 568 1, 052	290 2,653 965	239 2, 318 850	290 2, 477 983	263 2, 545 927	220 2, 493 990	210 2, 615 997	231 2, 642 927	232 2, 538 971	264 2, 723 1, 010	266 2, 752 1, 233	245 2, 424 1, 135	
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago) \$ per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) do Calves, vealers (Natl. Stockyards, Ill.) do	27. 65 25. 89 33, 83	30. 48 29. 30 37. 29	28.71 29.30 35.00	28. 86 29. 55 37. 50	29, 25 29, 44 38, 00	30, 25 31, 31 38, 00	31, 92 33, 36 43, 50	31. 53 32. 40 42. 50	30, 36 31, 36 42, 00	30. 61 30. 84 40. 00	31.35 29.52 40.00	30. 74 28. 76 40. 50	30, 76 28, 99	30, 23 29, 68	28. 39 28. 03	2 2
ogs: Slaughter (federally inspected)_ thous. animals_ Receipts at 38 public marketsdo	74, 789 1 15, 932	75, 682 15, 415	5, 825 1, 143	6, 344 1, 276	6, 170 1, 166	5, 570 1, 003	6, 415 1, 182	6, 678 1, 253	5, 877 1, 156	5, 685 1, 153	5, 774 1, 106	6, 045 1, 088	7,034 1,303	7, 662 1, 451	7, 350 1, 490	i.
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Sioux City)* \$ per 100 lb	19. 08	23. 65	25, 79	26, 86	27. 52	28. 23	25. 89	24. 05	23. 28	23. 87	23.57	21. 12	20. 43	17. 37	15. 02	1
Hog-corn price ratio (bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. live hog)	18. 0	20. 4	23. 4	23. 6	23. 5	24.0	22. 7	20. 7	19. 4	19. 2	19.3	17. 1	14. 3	13. 4	11.9	
neep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. animals	10, 888	10,070	730	798	855	742	859	903	795	841	829	789	898	917	736	
Receipts at 38 public marketsdo Price, wholesale, lambs, average (Omaha)* \$ per 100 lb	1 2, 934 26, 58	28. 53	218	213 27. 50	193 28, 88	139 28, 75	169 28, 75	161 26, 00	185 29, 00	242 29. 50	230 28.38	225 27. 12	244	262 26. 75	216 25, 38	2
MEATS AND LARD		ļ														
otal meats: Production (carcass weight, leaflard in), inspected		ļ						0.000	0 =07	0.550	0.551	0 =04	9.001	B 100	2 050	
slaughter mil. lb. Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of period mil. lb.	32, 714 625	33, 370 637	2, 617 635	2, 872 637	2,892 659	2, 537 721	2, 821 743	2,920	2, 737 815	2,770 728	2,771 671	2,731	3, 031	3, 198	2,958	
Exports (meat and meat preparations)dododododo	508 1, 594	571 1,685	51 100	43 122	31 173	32 155	33 175	37 143	42 112	41 148	31 171	43 167	53 167	49 155	74 134	
eef and veal: Production, inspected slaughterdo	18, 270	18,874	1, 478			1, 460 401	1,594	1, 616 380	1, 580 363	1,643	1, 644 317	1, 582 300	1, 701 296	1, 735 310	1, 533 7 326	
Stocks, cold storage, end of perioddo Exportsdo Importsdo	304 29 1, 129	363 28 1, 194	343 2 62	363 2 81	378 3 135	108	390 3 12 3	3 94	3 70	327 3 99	3 122	2 129	2 130	3 113	3 94	
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs.) (New York)	. 473	2.492	. 457	. 468	. 488	. 487	. 512	. 506	. 488	. 499	. 517	. 505	. 488	. 473	. 465	
Production, inspected slaughter	545 14	510 16	37 17	42 16	45 17	40 18	47 22	48 21	41 19	42 20	41 23	39 23	44 21	46 21	38 r 20	
ork (including lard), production, inspected slaughtermil. lb	13,899	13, 989	1, 102	1, 199	1, 151	1,011	1, 180	1, 255	1, 116	1,085	1,086	1, 111	1, 286	1,417	1, 383	
ork (excluding lard): Production, inspected slaughterdododododo	11,330	11, 563	906	998 211	951 210	844 237	985 269	1, 045 329	936 351	897 304	905 255	924 217	1,066 210	1, 174 246	1, 143 7 304	
Exports do	. 92	211 152 316	221 13 23	5 27	4 19	4 33	4 33	32 32	4 29	4 32	5 32	5 24	11 25	9 30	9 30	
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked composite	. 537	. 580	. 628 . 622	. 674 . 614	. 679 . 657	. 681 . 626	. 677 . 578	. 566	. 566	. 572 . 623	. 536	. 535	. 560	. 510	. 461	
ard: Production, inspected slaughtermil. lb_	1.862	1,755	142	145	144	121	139	153	130	136	132	135	158	176	174	
Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of period_dodo	.1 175	70 262 .145	48 42 . 170	70 13 . 169	65 25 . 159	62 38 . 159	67 37 . 185	75 13 . 165	65 30 . 160	65 19 , 153	66 38 . 153	54 37 . 160	60 28	59 37	74 22	
POULTRY AND EGGS							. 200									
oultry: Slaughter (commercial production)mil. lb. Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of period, total	8,915	9,492	812	840	761	653	742	786	780	921	999	984	1,020	⁷ 1, 092	926	
Turkeysdo		307 192	390 284	307 192	272 162	250 133	223 101	208 82	214 74	250 95	322 157	411 240	516 343	624 447	7 486 7 313	
Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb. r Revised.	. 131	. 140	. 130	, 126	.140		. 140	. 125	. 130	.120	. 125	. 120	. 120	. 115 basis as p	. 120	

 $^{^{\}prime}$ Revised. 1 Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the months; receipts data for 1968 represent receipts at 28 public markets.

 $^{^2}$ Beginning Jan. 1969, quotations are on carlot rather than l.c.l. basis as previously. *New series. Monthly data for earlier years will be shown later.

Inless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	19						1 !		70	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		 I	 I
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
FOC	OD AN	ND KI	NDRI	ED PI	RODU	CTS;	TOE	BACC	OCc	ntinu	ıed					
POULTRY AND EGGS—Continued																
lggs: Production on farmsmil. cases⊙_ Stocks,cold storage, end of period:	192, 5	191.5	15. 6	16. 3	16. 3	14.8	16.8	16. 4	16.8	15. 9	16. 2	16. 1	15. 6	16.2	15.9	1
Shell thous, cases⊙ thous cases⊙ mil, lb.	59 72	51 43	64 50	51 43	46 41	79 40	83 41	61 43	111 48	157 56	147 60	98 63	178 60	136 58	7 76 7 55	
Price, wholesale, large (delivered; Chicago) \$ per doz	. 372	. 460	. 595	. 627	. 610	. 515	. 480	. 374	. 330	. 359	. 415	.400	. 455	. 415	. 448	
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS																
ocoa (cacao) beans: Imports (incl. shells)thous. lg. tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)\$ per lb	228. 2 . 344	218. 4 . 458	18, 8 . 500	30. 7 . 458	36. 8 . 395	23. 9 , 340	22. 6 . 33 6	24. 0 . 326	21. 9 . 286	15. 8 . 293	24. 1 . 310	21. 3 . 388	23. 3 . 378	, 26. 7 . 354	14. 5 . 331	
offee (green): Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of periodthous. bagsod Roastings (green weight)dodo	5, 076 21, 165	3, 811 20, 851		3, 811 5, 621			3, 334 5, 390			3, 487 5, 143			3, 461 4, 308			
Imports, totaldo	25, 377	20, 232	2, 167	1, 675	1, 783	1,841	1,716	1, 639	1,644	1,891	1, 550	1,616	1, 355	r 1, 713	1, 597	
From Brazil	8, 318 . 376 1, 756	5,780 .408 1,848	706 . 490 183	400 . 485 156	482 . 548 159	562 . 548 177	323 . 543 165	333 . 538 129	323 . 538 124	595 . 538 130	357 , 568 r 115	. 570 138	224 , 212	7 192	387 174	
ish: Stocks, cold storage, end of periodmil. lb	285	275	269	275	256	221	196	192	201	229	263	298	310	313	7 312	
ıgar (United States): Deliveries and supply (raw basis):§																
Production and receipts: Productionthous, sh, tons	4, 395	4, 298	1,036	795	647	419	169	150	128 530	74	111	118	139	720	500	
Entries from off-shore, total Qdo Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo	6, 680 1, 707	6, 350 1, 501	404 141	436 43	935 41	158 99	399 95	645 155	148	103 155	1, 113 64	693 144	515 138	708 226	509 112	
Deliveries, total Q	11, 089 10, 927 2, 961	10, 804 10, 655 2, 796	806 798 2, 307	929 919 2, 796	826 815 2, 858	795 783 2,827	944 938 2, 671	880 868 2,636	948 937 2,424	1, 049 1, 037 2, 103	1, 023 1, 012 1, 726	1, 089 1, 078 1, 384	1, 093 1, 079 1, 046	931 912 71,414	p 2, 182	
Exports, raw and refinedsh. tons	1, 320	968	50	68	133	2,728	4,045	217	136	44	37	58	26	194	128	
Imports: Raw sugar, total Qthous. sh. tons From the Philippinesdo Refined sugar, totaldo	4,879 1,075 117	4,776 1,024 124	385 23 2	506 130 67	289 165 (¹)	263 4 2	$^{396}_{111}_{2}$	600 135 9	358 95 1	515 120 1	454 137 2	534 196 2	565 205 10	368 80 4	323 95 1	
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale	. 075	. 078	. 078	, 076	. 081	. 080	. 079	. 079	. 082	. 082	. 082	. 082	. 081	. 082	. 080	
Refined: Retail (incl. N.E. New Jersey)\$ per 5 lb Wholesale (excl. excise tax)\$ per 1b	. 624 . 101	. 638 . 107	. 645 . 109	. 646	. 652 . 111	. 662 . 109	. 671 . 109	. 669 . 109	. 671	. 677 . 113	. 680 . 113	. 682 . 113	. 683	. 678	. 680	
ea, importsthous. lb_	155, 335	139, 962	13, 593	11, 773	10, 826	10, 264	15, 285	12, 767	11, 503	10, 972	8, 940	8, 778	10, 805	11,971	10, 409	
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS																
aking or frying fats (incl. shortening): Production	3, 311. 9	3, 480, 5	321, 6	309.0	295, 0	302. 2	314. 5	303, 1	294.6	293.8	256, 9	308. 2	298. 2	316, 5	309. 5	
Productionmil. lb_ Stocks, end of period —do lad or cooking oils:		138. 7	116. 0	138. 7	120.0	114. 0	114. 7	140. 8	134. 2	155. 4	150. 1	140.0	127. 0	120. 5	122, 9	
Production	2, 995. 9 79. 4	3, 143. 7 70. 5	274. 9 63. 3	279. 4 70. 5	263. 7 76. 4	263. 6 77. 3	293. 9 68. 8	285. 4 83. 6	276, 1 93, 4	314. 5 87. 5	279. 2 99. 7	268. 3 87. 3	268. 6 68. 5	289. 4 80. 0	286. 7 99. 5	
Productiondodododo	2, 140. 9 49. 1	2, 181. 9 52. 1	179. 2 53. 8	207. 0 52. 1	202. 5 48. 5	198. 4 60. 6	190. 3 57. 7	169, 4 59, 4	157. 9 52. 5	181. 1 65. 4	169. 7 59. 4	166. 8 55. 9	189. 6 50. 3	7 200. 9 52. 3	188. 0 50. 5	
Price, wholesale (colored; mfr. to wholesaler or large retailer; delivered)\$ per lb_nimal and fish fats:△	. 256	. 260	, 272	. 272	. 272	. 272	. 282	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290	. 290			1,0.0	
Tallow, edible: Production (quantities rendered) mil. lb Consumption in end products do Stocks, end of period do	539. 1 517. 3 49. 6	534. 6 510. 9 45. 9	48. 7 41. 3 34. 5	49. 3 35. 2 45. 9	49. 9 40. 9 46. 0	47. 7 50. 6 49. 0	46. 7 51. 7 43. 8	48. 0 48. 4 40. 0	46. 7 51. 8 37. 3	46. 0 49. 6 36. 2	41.8 43.3 35.2	43. 6 48. 0 29. 3	48. 3 40. 9 36. 9	r 47. 0 r 45. 1 r 36. 3	46. 8 49. 4 38. 3	
allow and grease (except wool), inedible: Production (quantities rendered)do Consumption in end productsdo Stocks, end of period \(\frac{1}{2} \)	4, 745. 2 2, 478. 0 358. 5	4,655. 0 2, 595. 3 348. 0	393. 8 211. 0 353. 7	398. 3 208. 2 348. 0	420. 4 209. 4 416. 8	378. 4 202. 6 429. 9	392, 0 208, 2 370, 0	407. 1 220. 5 365. 8	392. 1 215. 6 338. 7	395. 8 226. 5 319. 8	410, 6 213, 0 333, 7	389. 6 200. 9 325. 0	419, 5 216, 3 369, 5	7 423. 2 7 209. 2 7 348. 3	403. 0 209. 9 393. 6	
sh and marine mammal oils; Productiondo	170. 8 69. 9 155. 8	171. 6 75. 6 84. 0	8. 2 6. 8 104. 6	4. 7 6. 9 84. 0	. 7 7. 1 90. 8	. 5 6. 0 79. 7	. 7 5, 3 66, 1	3. 1 5. 9 74. 0	22. 3 6. 1 74. 1	38. 2 6. 6 114. 9	40. 0 5. 8 127. 8	39. 0 5. 0 147. 9	27. 4 6. 0 110. 2	r 20. 8 5. 7 r 128. 6	23. 2 5. 3 113. 8	
egetable oils and related products: Coconut oil: Production: Crudemil. lb	392. 1	386. 3	35. 3	38, 0	25. 6	26. 2	14. 2	19. 1	(d)	(d) _	(d)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(d)	
RefineddoConsumption in end productsdoStocks, crude and ref., end of period¶doImportsdo	7 551. 7 7 725. 6 197. 1 442. 8	547. 5 732. 6 205. 9 424. 6	42. 7 58. 3 172. 7 21. 2	44. 3 61. 2 205. 9 7. 2	44. 3 55. 1 200. 4 146. 5	42. 8 64. 7 139. 5 49. 4	44. 4 63. 4 138. 3 30. 3	48. 5 71. 1 122. 1 18. 4	41. 1 63. 1 122. 9 51. 7	51. 7 66. 7 134. 0 76. 1	43. 0 55. 6 114. 0 47. 6	44. 1 61. 3 123. 8 46. 9	51. 0 62. 5 145. 6 27. 0	47. 6 r 62. 1 r 165. 0 63. 9	40. 9 60. 3 175. 8 14. 1	
Corn oil: Production: Crude	452. 8 429. 6 439. 6 40. 5	465, 5 438, 1 442, 2 54, 1	37. 9 44. 2 41. 1 59. 7	38. 0 39. 0 39. 7 54. 1	36, 9 34, 6 37, 3 50, 9	38. 6 34. 9 36. 0 57. 3	43. 9 41. 5 39. 9 59. 9	42. 1 32. 6 31. 4 68. 7	44. 5 35. 9 34. 2 74. 2	41. 3 38. 9 39. 9 67. 9	38. 5 34. 3 37. 5 68. 1	37. 4 35. 3 35. 3 63. 5	34. 0 34. 6 38. 0 60. 1	42. 0 42. 3 43. 3 r 54. 7	40, 1 36, 9 36, 4 53, 6	

r Revised. P Preliminary. d Data withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual firms. Less than 500 short tons.

©Cases of 30 dozen. & Bags of 132.2761b. \$ Monthly data reflect cumulative revisions

for prior periods. 9 Includes data not shown separately; see also note "\footnotes". \(\Delta For \text{ data} \) on lard, see p. S-28. \(\Delta Producers' \) and warehouse stocks. \(\Text{ Factory and warehouse stocks.} \)

Jnless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968 1969 1969				1970											
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
FO	OD A	ND KI	NDRI	ED P	RODU	JCTS:	; TOI	BACC	0—С	ontin	ued					
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS—Continued																
vegetable oils and related products—Continued Cottonseed cake and meal:							I	j 								
Production thous, sh. tons Stocks (at oil mills), end of perioddo	1, 574. 9 135. 1	⁷ 2, 001. 4 ⁷ 74. 8	229. 9 79. 0	74.8	232. 0 83. 6	213. 4 108. 6	197. 7 146. 0	144. 2 148. 4	103, 1 161, 0	74. 1 140. 7	46. 6 98. 0	38. 0 65. 1	45. 2 39. 3	194. 1 54. 2	⁷ 219. 2 ⁷ 82. 9	221 85
Production: Crudemil. lbRefineddo	1, 115. 1 1, 001. 5 7 910. 0	1, 425. 8 1, 252. 0 889. 7	161. 4 110. 9 83. 5	161. 9 129. 0 95. 7	160.3 120.9 81.4	151. 3 125. 1 84. 5	140, 2 129, 9 90, 9	102, 8 96, 6 90, 8	73. 2 77. 7 78. 2	53. 1 67. 6 80. 6	33. 1 42. 5 63. 0	26. 6 27. 1 63. 0	30, 5 27, 6 65, 8	134.3 771.6 777.3	153. 4 115. 6 80. 2	
Consumption in end products. do. Stocks, crude and refined (factory and ware- house). end of period. mil. lb. Exports (crude and refined) do. Price, wholesale (drums; N.Y.). \$ per lb.	272. 7 61. 7	7 398. 6 246. 5	383. 9 56. 1	7 398. 6 42. 6	371. 7 53. 0	394, 0 52, 2	351. 3 56. 2	325. 1 24. 0	297. 7 61. 0	252. 2 12. 2	213. 9 17. 5	158. 1 8. 8	121. 4 17. 8	7 140. 1 12. 0	165. 0 18. 6	
Price, wholesale (drums; N.Y.) per lb.	. 163	. 142	. 140	. 163	. 163	. 163	. 175	. 180	. 184	. 180	. 180	. 178				
Production, crude (raw)mil. lb_ Consumption in end productsdo	306. 6 193. 6	291. 8 193. 9	26. 7 13. 8	19. 5 13. 9	23. 0 13. 7	24, 2 16, 7	21. 4 14. 6	27. 1 16. 7	26. 8 17. 1	24. 2 18. 6	17. 5 18. 6	29. 1 18. 4	36. 2 16. 8	30. 7 r 15. 1	26, 8 14, 2	
Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of periodmil. lb_ Price, wholesale (Minneapolis)\$ per lb_	157. 2 . 127	128. 8 . 120	132, 0 . 125	128. 8 . 125	129. 0 . 125	132. 6 . 110	130. 4 . 110	133.9 .110	130, 4 , 122	128.7 .122	112.8 .110	117. 1 . 110	129, 9	r 134, 9	145. 1	
Soybean cake and meal: Production thous. sh. tons. Stocks (at oil mills), end of period dodo	13,462.7 149. 2	714,716.5 103. 2	1,418.6 - 139.3	71, 453 , 5 10 3 , 2	1,432.4 108.5	1,346.2 128. 3	1,445. 4 125. 4	1, 437. 2 130. 9	1,549.2 202.0	1,461.6 179.3	1, 441. 3 130. 2	1,429.4 170.8	1.238,4 106, 8	1,530.2 139.8	r 1,507.5 r 158, 2	
Soybean oil: Production: Crudemil. lb Refineddo	6, 149. 6	6, 804. 7 5, 860. 0	657. 6 526, 2	663. 7 560. 8	664. 2 533. 0	626, 5 509, 2	671. 3 566. 4	672. 3 545. 9	724. 1 505. 6	680, 3 531, 9	664. 7 488. 1	655, 6 516, 5	563. 8 491. 9	729, 8 534, 5	705, 6 525, 0	
Consumption in end productsdo Stocks, crude and refined (factory and ware-house), end of periodmil. lb	7 5, 410. 6 588. 6	517, 2	527. 7 492. 1	551. 9 517. 2	531. 0 552. 0	523. 3 558. 6	554. 7 560. 7	526. 1 632. 3	491. 0 715. 8	549. 5 651. 3	488. 3 638. 3	513. 7 670. 6		7 548, 2 7 562, 3	525. 2 696. 3	
Exports (crude and refined) do Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.) per lb.	823. 4 . 103	761. 1 . 110	100. 8 . 126	97. 2 . 118	62.7 . 118	46. 2	151. 7 . 155	73. 8 . 146	81. 1	197.8	136. 0 . 130	126, 7 . 143		103. 9	52, 7	
TOBACCO eaf: Production (crop estimate)mil, lb	11,710	r11,804														2 1. 9
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers' end of period mil. lb	5, 179	4, 959		4, 959 77, 312	00.409	00 905	4, 838		90.007	4, 435	-04-400	-22-22	4,666			
Exports, incl. scrap and stemsthous. lb Imports, incl. scrap and stemsdo	598, 916 217, 708	579,106 213, 402	74, 688 20, 902	14, 416	20, 483 16, 738	28, 225 17, 413	41, 111 18, 303	38, 280 19, 109		42,307 17,776	34, 699 20, 388	29, 555 23, 556	46, 766 15, 364	53,650 21,982	72, 845 33, 652	
Ianufactured: Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small):	1															
Tax-exempt millions Taxable do Cigars (large), taxable do	523, 007	7 47, 263 510, 532 6, 744	7 3, 701 38, 875 599	3, 654 38, 036 412	3, 874 42, 627 502	3, 538 40, 900 491	4, 843 40, 588 527	4, 619 45, 038 544	4, 053 42, 549 631	5, 744 46, 646 557	5, 031 44, 165 540	3, 685 47, 119 588	4, 292 47, 245 593	3, 926 50, 665 653	3, 423 44, 026 581	
Exports, cigarettesdo		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	
			LEA'	ГНЕБ	ANI	PRO	ODUC	CTS								
HIDES AND SKINS																
Value, total ?thous, \$	128, 679 2, 212 12, 636	152, 446 1, 652 14, 778	14, 103 108 1, 376	11, 747 76 1, 196	11, 321 76 1, 154	13, 751 92 1, 440	15, 280 115 1, 586	11, 967 134 1, 179	12, 794 105 1, 250	13,799 96 1,395	10,.836 85 1, 159	10, 151 64 1, 123	10, 952 124 1, 235	11, 205 131 1, 196	11, 523 116 1, 247	
mports: Value, total ♀thous. \$. Sheep and lamb skinsthous. pieces. Goat and kid skinsdo	78, 400 30, 912 5, 203	62, 400 3 20, 716 3 5, 068	2,700 349 508	3, 900 621 253	4, 400 655 800	4, 000 1, 971 426	6, 600 2, 993 701	5, 700 1, 847 192	5, 400 2, 450 316	4, 000 1, 438 153	4, 500 1, 294 174	4, 500 2, 172 102	2, 800 849 36	2,800 863 20	3, 500 1, 242 65	
rices, wholesale, f.o.b. shipping point: Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lb\$ per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 555	. 561	. 450 . 136	. 430	. 403 . 123	. 300	.300 .128	. 375	. 375 . 134	. 275	. 320	. 350				
LEATHER		. 146	. 130	. 103	1 . 120	.120	.120	. 141	. 104	. 104	. 123	, 100				
roduction: Calf and whole kipthous. skins_ Cattle hide and side kipthous. hides and kips_ Goat and kidthous. skins_	4, 247 24, 033 6, 764	3, 381 22, 030 5, 856	265 1, 692 543	261 1, 632 431	292 1,665 531	271 1, 699 393	268 1, 814 445	240 1, 874 418	258 1, 815 404	267 1, 791 413	135 1,322 240	186 1, 623 260	184 1, 682 244	215 7 1, 784 225	213 1, 589 202	
Sheep and lambdo	31, 413	25, 242	2, 030	1,840	1, 835	1,775	1,866	2,070	2, 054	2, 038	1,747	2, 163	1,989	2, 117	2, 013	
Upper and lining leather thous, sq. ft rices, wholesale, f.o.b. tannery:	77, 266	365, 802	5, 299	5, 657	6,063	6,824	6, 312	6, 396	8, 316	6,742	6, 306	6, 165	5, 870	6,300	5, 661	
Sole, bends, light index, 1957-59=100. Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades index, 1957-59=100.	95. 1 91. 7	107. 0 92. 1	112. 3 81. 2	112. 3 85. 6	112.3 85.6	112. 3 77. 4	112.3 82.2	112. 3 83. 3	112. 3 79. 9	110. 8 76. 4	110. 8 76. 4	110. 8 76. 4				
LEATHER MANUFACTURES											""	1				
hoes and slippers: Production, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$thous. pairs Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic \$\frac{1}{2}\$	642,427	576, 961	42, 841	44, 762	47, 697	47, 580	50, 369	49, 049	46, 687	48, 568	43, 365	47, 340	47, 722	r 48, 969	41, 114	
Slippers‡do	526, 580 105, 437	463, 388 100, 943	33, 072 8, 721	37, 341 6, 298	39, 553 7, 299 700	39, 228 7, 487	40, 489 8, 866	38, 716 9, 312	35, 957 9, 742	37, 031 10, 534	34, 360 8, 316	36, 870 9, 345	36, 188 10, 209	736, 714 710, 868	30, 843 9, 077	
Other footwear tdodo	ļ	8, 993 3, 637	743 305	814 309	145	696 169	848 166	811 210	791 197	807 196	534 155	832 293	838 7 487	7 935 452	803 391	
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory:	2,884	2,324	189	221	154	189	195	166	161	172	139	156	219	213	192	
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, Goodyear weltindex, 1957-59=100 Women's oxfords, elk side upper. Goodyear	129. 7	133. 8	137.1	137. 1	137. 1	138, 1	138. 1	138. 8	138. 8	138.8	138. 8	138.8				
welt index, 1957-59=100 Women's pumps, low-medium quality do	118. 7 134. 4	126, 6 139, 8	128. 7 142. 0	128. 7 139. 7	128. 7 142. 8	131. 6 146. 1	131. 6 146. 1	131. 6 150. 3	131. 6 147. 8	131. 6 147. 8	131. 6 147. 9	131. 6 147. 9				

r 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.

QIncludes data for items not shown separately. ‡ Revisions for Jan. 1968-Aug. 1969 will be shown later.

		1 4000		••												
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1968 Anı	1969 nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
	<u> </u>		LUN	IBER	AND	PRO	DUC	TS	l		1	1		<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>
LUMBER—ALL TYPES Q ¶			<u> </u>				1		1]	<u> </u>
National Forest Products Association: Production, total mil. bd. tt Hardwoods do Softwoods do	37, 450 7, 227 30, 223	37, 943 8, 462 29, 481	2, 926 753 2, 173	2, 820 638 2, 182	2, 902 657 2, 245	2, 859 673 2, 186	3, 164 709 2, 455	3, 203 695 2, 508	3, 080 647 2, 433	2, 967 622 2, 345	3, 004 648 2, 356	3, 045 626 2, 419	3, 104 641 2, 463	3, 201 681 2, 520	2, 733 587 2, 146	
Shipments, total. do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	38, 197 7, 789 30, 408	37, 615 8, 672 28, 943	2, 912 722 2, 190	2, 757 597 2, 160	2, 651 656 1, 995	2,670 587 2,083	3, 015 587 2, 428	3, 128 559 2, 569	2, 942 558 2, 384	3, 042 524 2, 518	2, 930 497 2, 433	3, 044 572 2, 472	3, 059 587 2, 472	3, 140 657 2, 483	2, 694 574 2, 120	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period, totaldo Hardwoodsdodo Softwoodsdo	4, 988 838 4, 150	5, 332 628 4, 704	5, 269 587 4, 682	5, 332 628 4, 704	5, 583 629 4, 954	5, 772 715 5, 057	5, 921 837 5, 024	5, 996 973 5, 023	6, 137 1, 065 5, 072	6,061 1,165 4,896	6, 141 1, 322 4, 819	6, 713 1, 389 4, 784	6, 235 1, 460 4, 775	6, 288 1, 476 4, 812	6, 233 1, 395 4, 838	
Exports, total sawmill productsdo Imports, total sawmill productsdo SOFTWOODS \{	1, 143 6, 087	¹ 1, 158 ¹ 6, 263	85 443	116 435	515	92 423	104 488	147 535	91 572	130 562	93 478	119 540	139 553	97 5 33	99 514	
Douglas fir: Orders, newmil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	9,009 821	7, 844 486	556 433	685 486	591 468	628 474	732 462	811 562	542 453	715 406	697 466	676 435	633 395	741 445	605 424	
Production do Shipments do Stocks (gross), mill, end of period do	8, 781 8, 767 971	8, 218 8, 179 1, 010	619 618 1, 014	628 632 1, 010	687 609 1, 088	628 622 1, 094	749 744 1,099	684 711 1, 072	693 651 1, 114	694 762 1,046	627 637 1,036	690 707 1,037	693 673 1,057	692 691 1,058	637 626 1, 069	
Exports, total sawmill productsdo Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etedo	403 102 301	359 88 271	19 4 15	37 8 29		34 7 27	37 11 27	31 5 26	23 6 17	53 13 40	21 5 16	32 7 25	21 5 16	31 9 22	27 7 20	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, construction, dried, 2" x 4", R. L. \$ 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				
Flooring, C and better, F. G., I" x 4", R. L. \$ per M bd. 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				
Southern pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft_Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	7, 329 422	7,336 324	585 339	505 324	502 3 22	512 329	609 366	681 402	586 369	614 361	663 364	633 374	632 383	637 351	569 333	
Production do Shipments do Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end	7, 054 7, 214 1, 137	7, 645 7, 434	576 577	552 520 1,348	574 504	552 505	588 572	626 645	622 619	585 622 1, 428	608 660	590 623	611 623 1, 331	677 669 1, 339	603 587 1, 355	
of periodmil. bd. ft Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft	90, 477	1,348	1, 316 5, 821	8, 597	1, 418 7, 359	1, 465 5, 976	1, 481 5, 977	1, 462 9, 561	1, 465 8, 096	8, 169	1, 376 6, 481	1, 343 5, 099	5, 557	5, 100	6, 405	
Prices, wholesale, (indexes): Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L. 1957-59=100	119. 0	132, 0	113. 6	112, 5	114.4	110. 0	108. 4	109. 9	110. 5	109, 1	109, 1	109, 8				
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. 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				
Western pine: Orders, newmil, bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	10, 857 539	9, 593 364	674 385	723 364	637 399	680 407	778 391	867 402	759 34 9	833 356	947 445	807 410	887 379	812 354	646 307	
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	10, 826 10, 875	9, 999 9, 768	702 719	744 744	668 602	704 672	796 794	850 856	802 812	768 826	850 858	850 842	900 918	860 837	684 693	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of perioddo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, 1" x 12", R. L. (6' and over)\$ per M bd. ft.	1, 396 87. 72	1, 627 107. 18	1, 627 77. 83	1, 627 86, 00	1, 693 90. 55	1, 725 84, 43	1, 727 82. 4 5	1,721 82.95	1,711 90.14	1, 653 94, 14	1, 645 88, 00	1, 653 82. 39	1, 635	1, 658	1, 649	
HARDWOOD FLOORING							<u> </u>									
Oak: Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	496. 5 23. 9	380. 6 12. 0	24. 2 13. 2	24. 1 12. 0	21. 6 10. 5	21. 2 9. 8	28.3 10.8	31. 2 13. 2	22. 3 9. 4	25. 3 8. 7	31. 1 10. 3	27. 9 10. 7	25. 6 9. 3	23. 6 7. 8	19. 7 7. 0	
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks (gross), mill, end of perioddo	459. 3 485. 1 23. 5	393. 1 387. 8 29. 6	28. 2 26. 9 23. 2	29. 8 23. 9 29. 6	29. 3 23. 0 35. 2	24. 8 20. 5 38. 5	24. 6 26. 6 35. 2	27. 1 29. 0 32. 9	25. 3 26. 2 32. 1	26. 2 26. 1 34. 1	26. 9 30. 0 29. 4	27. 8 27. 5 29. 6	29. 0 27. 4 31. 2	28. 3 25. 2 33. 6	22, 2 20, 5 35, 5	
		M	ETAL	S AN	D MA	NUF	ACT	URES			····	,				
IRON AND STEEL						}				- 1						
Exports: Steel mill products	2, 170 6, 572 11	1 5, 229 9, 176 44	636 842 7	693 736 27	654 792 27	690 539 31	698 781 2	809 935 6	916 1, 269 45	651 989 54	635 1, 045 2	566 918 43	398 832 20	379 722 18	355 781 18	299
Imports: Steel mill products do Scrap do do do do do do do do do do do do do	17, 960 327	14, 034 412	1,008	1, 139 29	781 20	697 29	859 32	962 23	1,066	1,082	1, 134	1, 111	1,277	1, 334 31	1, 714 35	1,347
Pig irondodo	799	417	40	46	4	6	3	26	30	22	33	20	33	26	14	
Production thous, sh. tons Receipts, net ‡ do Consumption do Stocks, end of period do	1 53, 545 1 33, 587 1 87, 060 7, 882	56, 049 36, 708 94, 369 6, 448	4, 625 2, 928 7, 943 6, 532	4, 662 2, 980 7, 742 6, 448	4, 521 2, 778 7, 529 6, 247	4, 262 2, 915 7, 071 6, 333	4,719 3,255 7,888 6,427	4, 636 3, 092 7, 705 6, 448	4, 463 2, 863 7, 519 6, 268	4, 522 2, 987 7, 430 6, 360	4, 363 3, 982 6, 808 6, 657	4, 377 2, 608 6, 841 6, 828	4, 450 2, 705 6, 984 7, 008	6.814		
Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: Composite (5 markets)	25. 06 27. 00	29. 76 32. 00	32, 13	34. 30 35. 00	39. 29	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. r Preliminary. 1 Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data.
2 Totals include data for types of lumber not shown separately.
4 Totals for orders, production, shipments, and stocks have been revised back to 1962; corresponding monthly revisions are available for 1968 and 1969 only.

†Receipts previously shown for the period Apr. 1967-Sept. 1969 have been corrected to represent net receipts (i.e., less scrap shipped, transferred, or otherwise disposed of during the period); data comparable with the net receipts shown through Mar. 1967 appear in the Feb. 1970 Survey, p. S-31.

Inless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
	M	ETAL:	S ANI	D MA	NUFA	CTU.	RES-	-Con	tinue	d		'				
IRON AND STEEL—Continued Ore													 -			
ron ore (operations in all U.S. districts): Mine production	85, 865 182, 531 43, 941	1 88, 260 1 90, 570 40, 758	5, 712 7, 490 3, 997	5, 327 4, 824 4, 072	5, 353 2, 658 2, 18 9	5, 089 2, 583 2, 307	5, 788 2, 318 1, 936	6, 633 5, 348 2, 944	9, 264 10, 299 3, 806	9, 520 10, 763 5, 487	9, 651 11, 698 5, 193	9, 382 12, 003 5, 368	8, 899 10, 952 5, 222	68, 260 69, 658 3, 818	3,448	
U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: Receipts at iron and steel plantsdo Consumption at iron and steel plantsdo Exportsdo	118, 581 120, 449 5, 937	126, 165 128, 550 5, 430	11, 928 10, 762 341	9, 832 11, 083 417	4, 012 10, 482 334	3, 880 9, 562 315	4, 561 10, 788 197	7, 542 10, 378 339	14, 483 10, 934 433	15, 033 10, 497 627	15, 533 10, 327 700	15, 407 10, 279 629	14, 483 10, 056 667	12, 593 10, 200 561	9, 582 9, 607 423	
Stocks, total, end of period	72,019 15,990 53,232 2,797	67, 303 13, 652 51, 003 2, 648	68, 047 13, 141 52, 254 2, 652	67, 303 13, 652 51, 003 2, 648	63, 147 16, 170 44, 488 2, 489	59, 832 18, 795 38, 814 2, 223	56, 656 22, 265 32, 587 1, 804	54, 945 23, 576 29, 750 1, 619	57, 616 22, 538 33, 308 1, 770	61, 143 21, 297 37, 844 2, 002	64, 578 19, 251 43, 050 2, 277	67, 506 16, 629 48, 178 2, 699	70, 325 14, 615 52, 604 3, 106	71, 757 13, 223 54, 997 3, 537	54, 938 3, 658	
fanganese (mn. content), general importsdo	953	1,124	117	123	106	45	41	56	34	47	102	149	81	117	98	
Pig Iron and Iron Products																
Production (excluding production of ferroalloys) thous. sh. tons. Consumption	88, 780 1 89,953 2, 342	95, 017 94, 486 1, 715	7, 955 7, 923 1, 720	8, 132 7, 965 1, 715	7, 668 7, 559 1, 752	7, 062 7, 036 1, 671	8, 059 7, 947 1, 685	7, 790 7, 652 1, 712	8, 122 7, 897 1, 787	7, 874 7, 735 1, 804	7, 618 7, 417 1, 924	7, 578 7, 415 1, 929	7, 414 7, 402 1, 814	7, 527 7, 499 1, 833	7, 233	
Prices: Composite	62. 70 63. 00 63. 50	63. 78 64. 00 64. 33	65, 20 65, 50 66, 00	66. 78 65. 50 69. 00	68. 20 68. 50 69. 00	68. 20 68. 50 69. 00	68, 20 68, 50 69, 00	68. 20 67. 92 69. 00	68, 20 67, 92 69, 00	72.65	73. 70	73. 70				
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons Shipments, total do For sale do Gastings, maileable fron:	923 15,130 8,715	1, 091 15, 935 9, 187	1, 096 1, 260 735	1, 091 1, 273 716	1, 080 1, 214 674	1, 076 1, 206 699	1, 054 1, 271 726	1, 061 1, 272 739	1, 046 1, 256 723	1, 019 1, 291 758	978 1, 084 669	969 1, 139 694	7 911 7 1, 150 7 685	7 843 7 1, 087 7 662	925	
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous, sh. tons Shipments, total do For sale do	137 1, 007 583	117 1, 171 672	115 79 49	117 82 48	109 78 45	107 80 45	104 80 45	94 83 47	94 78 44	90 77 45	100 61 41	94 68 42	91 7 63 44	72 58 42	93 54 37	
Steel, Raw and Semifinished teel (raw):																
teel (raw): Production thous, sh. tons Index, daily average 1967=100. teel castings: Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period	1 131,462 7 103. 1	1 141, 262 7 111. 0	11, 916 r 114, 0	11, 812 - 109, 3	11, 243 r 104, 1	10, 498 - 107. 6	11,886 , 110.0	11, 386 r 108. 9	11, 574 7 107. 1	r 108. 3	10, 781 7 99, 8	10, 765 7 99. 6	7 102, 6	10, 699 7 99. 0	710,009 795.7	»10 »
Shipments, total thous. sh. tons. For sale, total do	371 1,730 1,435	446 1,900 1,583	430 151 128	446 152 125	435 147 120	443 149 122	433 160 131	433 158 126	421 154 124	411 158 128	381 129 108	378 123 101	7 334 7 137 7 116	318 146 123	319 124 104	
Steel Mill Products				1												
teel products, net shipments: Total (all grades)thous. sh. tons_ By product:	1 91, 856	1 93, 877	7, 560	7, 654	8, 5 3 8	7, 242	8, 244	7, 039	8, 190	8, 517	7, 759	7,511	7, 767	6, 867	6, 119	
Semifinished products do Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling do Plates do Rails and accessories do	4, 821 6, 149 8, 401 1, 462	6, 373 6, 244 8, 238 1, 514	649 528 653 105	704 519 662 131	610 523 697 128	584 553 756 144	792 538 738 167	724 496 631 156	729 500 714 156	780 543 737 143	586 534 685 119	470 472 631 100	526 490 632 90	601 505 608 105	501 457 592 123	
Bars and tool steel, total do Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) do Reinforcing do	13, 660 8, 497 3, 241	14, 354 8, 659 3, 659	1, 157 701 297	1, 146 703 291	1, 126 718 244	1, 068 665 252	1, 349 759 428	1, 173 668 408	1,305 735 436	1,388 758 472	1, 249 651 469 123	1, 262 676 456	1, 156 625 403	1, 149 607 424	1, 041 541 399 95	
Cold finished	1,815 10,078 3,393 7,267 36,624	1, 923 9, 232 3, 256 6, 555 38, 111	149 598 237 449 3, 185	142 699 230 598 2, 964	155 594 235 1, 276 3, 351	142 630 237 331 2, 939	152 734 285 446 3, 195	90 824 263 445 2, 327	127 679 275 582 3,249	149 691 282 605 3,350	657 254 603 3,071	123 661 263 663 2, 988	121 638 255 1, 151 2, 831	112 605 250 419 2,625	515 200 345 2, 345	
Sheets: Hot rolled do Odo Cold rolled do Odo	10, 782 16, 336	12, 471 16, 427	1, 112 1, 337	1, 015 1, 260	1, 170 1, 422	1, 122 1, 143	1, 261 1, 214	907 919	1,087 1,359	1,141 1,362	1,077 1,240	993 1, 229	973 1, 120	880 1,060	771 963	
By market (quarterly shipments): Service centers and distributors. do Construction, incl. maintenance do Contractors' products. do Automotive	1 4, 922	1 17, 565 1 11, 402 1 4, 768		1,167			1, 123			4, 470 2, 818 1, 103 3, 844	2 1, 583 2 997 2 412 2 1, 278	2 1, 441 2 928 2 396 2 1, 396	2 1, 480 2 912 2 387 2 1, 170	2 1,505 2 892 2 382 2 898	2 1, 277 2 776 2 321 2 863	
Automotive do Rail transportation do Machinery, industrial equip., tools do Containers, packaging, ship. materials do Other do	1 3, 048 1 5, 469 1 7, 902	1 18, 276 1 3, 344 1 5, 690 1 7, 145 1 25, 687		1,422 1,709			918 1,513 2,173 7,759			880	2 230 2 400 2 652 2 2, 207	2 197 2 415 2 711 2 2,027	2 183 2 408 2 1, 171 2 2, 056	2 195 2 393 2 478 2 2, 124	2 221 2 348 2 399 2 1, 915	
teel mill products, inventories, end of period: Consumers' (manufacturers only) _ null. sh. tons _ leceipts during period do Consumption during period do	10.5	9. 8 69. 3	9, 8 5, 6 5, 7	9, 8 5, 6	10. 2 6. 4 6. 0	10. 2 5. 7 5. 7	9. 9 5. 8 6. 1	9. 1 5. 7 6. 5	9. 1 6. 0 6. 0	8. 9 6. 1 6. 3	9.2 5.6 5.3	9. 5 5. 5 5. 2	9. 7 5. 5 5. 3	9. 5 4. 8 5. 0	p 9. 3 p 4. 4 p 4. 6	
Service centers (warehouses)do Producing mills: In process (ingots semifinished etc.) do	6.3	70.0 6.3	5. 7 5. 9 11. 3	5.7 6.3 11.7	6.1	6, 0 11, 5	6. 1 11. 5	6. 3 11. 7	6.1	6. 1 12. 1	6. 2 11.7	6. 6 11. 9	6, 5 11, 9	p 6. 6 12. 1	p 12. 8 p 10. 0	-
Finished (sheets, plates, bars, pipe, etc.) do Steel (carbon), finished, composite price\$ per lb		10.2	9.9	10, 2	9, 2	9.3	9.4	10.3	10, 1	9.7	9.5	9.5	9. 2	9.7	. 1062	1

r Revised. P Preliminary. Annual total; monthly revisions are not available. For month shown. Corrected.

The state of the s	1968	1969	19	69						19	970					
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	M	ETALS	S ANI	D MA	NUF	ACTU	RES-	-Con	tinue	d	!	1	·	<u>i</u>		
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS			1		$T^{}$				1							Ī
Aluminum: Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) thous. sh. tons		3, 793. 1 958. 0	318. 7 79. 0	332, 2 72, 0	334. 6 66. 0	305, 5 69, 0	338. 8 76. 0	329.0	341.4	326. 8 73. 0	339. 3 71. 0	330. 9	323. 0 68. 0	334.6	327. 0	
Recovery from scrap (aluminum content)do Imports (general): Metal and alloys, crudedo	685. 2	468. 6	28.6	26, 9	35. 3	40. 4	33. 3	78. 0 32. 6	71.0 31.9	30.4	31.8	65, 0 21, 7	20.0	68. 0	21. 1	
Plates, sheets, etcdo Exports, metal and alloys, crudedo	61. 8 180. 3	57. 2 344. 4 . 2718	3. 9 31. 6	4.5 41.1 .2800	7. 1 49. 5	9. 1 50. 2 . 2800	8.9 43.1 .2800	6. 6 36. 0	7.0 41.5	7. 0 41. 1 . 2900	6. 2 35. 2	5. 3 14. 1 . 2900	5. 6 26. 9	5. 2 26. 9	5. 5 15. 9	
Aluminum products:	1 2001	.2716	1.2000	. 2000	. 2800	. 2000	.2000	. 2000	. 2500	. 2300	. 2300	. 2000	. 2300	. 2300	. 2900	. 250
Shipments: Ingot and mill prod. (net ship.)§mil.lb. Mill products, total §do Plate and sheetdo Castings△do	7,170.0 3, 404. 6	10,721.5 7,652.8 3,711.9 1,698.1	849. 2 586. 2 277. 4 130. 7	911. 7 630. 9 314. 6 129. 7	836. 6 582. 7 272. 2 137. 1	834. 1 597. 1 286. 7 130. 7	935, 4 684, 1 348, 9 146, 5	857. 2 632. 6 318. 2 136. 7	872. 3 654. 0 327. 2 134. 6	884, 1 661, 6 338, 9 135, 9	758. 7 592. 5 296. 7 114. 4	786. 6 605, 9 309, 8 118. 1	825. 2 638. 6 334. 7 117. 4	r 808. 9 r 614. 6 r 298. 0 113. 5	716. 1 540. 1 260. 0	
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	3,932	4,040	4, 101	4, 102	r 4, 144	4, 275	
Copper: Production: Mine, recoverable copperthous. sh. tons Refinery. Refinery, primarydo do From domestic ores	1, 204. 6 1, 437. 4 1, 160. 9 276. 5 400. 9	1, 544. 6 1, 742. 8 1, 468. 9 273. 9 465. 6	134. 2 145. 6 123. 9 21. 7 41. 0	138. 6 159. 0 140. 4 18. 6 41. 4	139. 9 148. 6 131. 4 17. 2 37. 5	131, 8 140, 1 120, 9 19, 3 37, 7	144. 3 157. 5 136. 8 20. 6 47. 2	141. 7 151. 4 128. 1 23. 2 45. 0	152. 1 148. 2 128. 2 20. 0 43. 1	148. 5 140. 9 117. 6 23. 3 41. 5	137. 0 148. 3 130. 4 18. 0 41. 1	144. 6 138. 7 119. 3 19. 4 34. 6	143. 8 130. 5 114. 2 16. 3 35. 9	143. 8 149. 3 127. 3 22. 0 37. 3	143. 8 143. 0 122. 8 20. 2 35. 1	
Imports (general): Refined, unrefined, scrap (copper cont.)_do Refineddo	716. 7 405. 4	415. 1 131. 1	36. 3 15. 8	31. 5 11. 8	24. 5 11. 7	25. 9 6. 8	25. 8 10, 0	34. 0 6. 8	32. 7 9. 8	32. 1 10. 6	35. 2 10. 1	30, 5 11, 0	45. 5 18. 8	36, 0 13, 6	37. 1 13. 4	
Exports: Refined and scrapdo Refineddo	360, 8 240, 7	286. 2 200. 3	21. 2 13. 7	20. 0 14. 9	25. 1 18. 6	30. 3 20. 0	27. 3 18. 8	32. 5 24. 0	33. 0 26. 2	22. 2 17. 1	25. 2 15, 0	27. 8 17. 5	24. 8 13. 6	35. 2 17. 4	32, 5	
Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.)do Stocks, refined, end of perioddo Fabricators'do Price, electrolytic (wirebars), dom., delivered; \$ per lb	1,876.4 171.5 114.9 2.4225	2, 145. 0 170. 3 124. 4	181. 1 162. 9 106. 7	180. 5 170. 3 124. 4	170, 1 175, 1 123, 1	186, 6 176, 4 118, 2	200, 8 179, 3 111, 9	185.9 177.1 118.9 4.598	188. 5 183. 8 118. 6	180. 8 175. 6 121. 9	123. 2 230. 3 173. 4	166.9 225.8 170.9	227.0	p 164. 4 p 248. 7 p 168. 5	p 153. 3 p 306. 9 p 171. 3	4 . 53
Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly total): Brass mill products	2,757 2,213 791	3, 111 2, 524 853		731 609 209			708 599 214			703 637 200			551 551 166			
Lead: Production: Mine, recoverable leadthous. sh. tons Recovered from scrap (lead cont.)do	359, 2 1 550, 9	509. 0 604. 2	42. 3 49. 8	46. 1 49. 2	47. 8 46. 7	46. 9 45. 8	52. 5 50. 4	49. 7 53. 1	51, 3 46, 8	47. 4 50. 3	46. 6 45. 4	48. 0 48. 4	48. 6 48. 2	46, 5 53, 5		
Imports (general), ore (lead cont.), metaldododo	424. 6 1,328.8	389. 6 1, 389. 4	28. 2 112. 5	28. 5 117. 7	28. 2 116. 1	36, 2 109, 0	32, 6 118, 7	26, 7 115, 9	36, 7 115, 9	23. 8 114. 0	30, 1 39, 9	25. 4 108. 8	31. 4 111. 8	35. 1 113. 5	23. 5	
Stocks, end of period: Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process (lead content), ABMSthous. sh. tons Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial	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	
(lead content)thous, sh. tons Consumers' (lead content) ofdo Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all smelters (gross weight)thous, sh. tons	15. 3 88. 9 57. 8	25. 5 151. 0 64. 9 . 1490	22. 7 148. 4 57. 9	25. 5 151. 0 64. 9	30. 5 147. 8 74. 7	33. 2 160. 2 75. 9	36. 6 169. 0	47. 1 167. 6	53. 2 165. 7	63. 1 172. 0 67. 1	78. 9 175. 9 7 5. 5	87. 1 174. 8	86. 2 178. 8 73. 4	90, 5 178, 8 67, 2		
Price, common grade (N.Y.)\$ per lb Tin:	. 1321	. 1490	. 1559	. 1603	. 1650	. 1650	. 1650	. 1650	. 1650	. 1650	. 1568	. 1510	. 1452	. 1450	. 1450	. 141
Imports (for consumption): Ore (tin content)	3, 266 57, 358 122,495 12, 978 81, 961 58, 859	0 54, 950 1 22, 775 1 3, 022 1 80, 790 1 57, 730	0 3, 975 1, 895 255 6, 110 4, 360	0 4, 141 1, 770 270 6, 210 4, 430	0 5, 358 1, 885 270 6, 345 4, 565	0 2, 731 1, 800 255 5, 605 3, 825	0 4,707 1,840 285 6,760 4,680	3, 818 1, 785 230 6, 595 4, 665	384 4, 543 1, 855 330 6, 505 4, 560	1, 065 6, 134 1, 255 250 6, 580 4, 780	3, 398 1, 385 225 5, 885 4, 425	1, 633 1, 723 1, 600 225 5, 635 4, 100	591 5, 693 1, 730 215 6, 240 4, 565	487 3, 114 1, 770 250 5, 860 4, 440	5, 515	
Exports, incl. reexports (metal)do Stocks, pig (industrial), end of perioddo Price, pig, Straits (N.Y.), prompt\$ per lb	5, 027 18, 557 1, 4811	3, 217 13, 824 1. 6444	320 14, 808 1. 7596	852 13,824 1.8132	448 13, 655 1, 7917	808 13, 135 1. 7491	327 12,680 1,7712	81 11, 765 1, 8388	91 11, 810 1, 8054	92 12, 865 1, 7023	673 11, 330 1. 6477	102 10, 700 1, 7451	83	1, 233 711, 965 1, 7365	233 11, 690	1. 6385
Zinc: Mine prod., recoverable zincthous. sh. tons_ Imports (general): Ores (zinc content)do	529. 4 546. 4	553. 1 602. 1	46. 3	45. 5 40. 3	45. 1 44. 7	45. 7 45. 2	49. 2 56. 6	48. 3 39. 5	45. 6 43. 7	46. 4 42. 9	47. 5 44. 2	46, 4 56, 9	45. 6 42. 1	45, 6 31, 5		
Metal (slab, blocks) do Consumption (recoverable zinc content): do Ores do Scrap, all types do	305. 5	324. 7 1 126. 7 1 302. 1	23. 8 12. 2 20. 0	27. 8 12. 3 20. 1	25. 6 7. 5 18. 9	21. 7 11. 8 18. 8	21. 3 12. 8 19. 8	22, 3 11, 1 19, 8	25. 0 10. 3 18. 6	9. 0 19. 4	20. 7 8. 2 18. 4	16. 0 11. 5 18. 0	19. 4 10. 7 18. 2	32. 1 8. 8 19. 0	18, 9	
Slab zinc: Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreign oresthous. sh. tons. Secondary (redistilled) productiondo. Consumption, fabricatorsdo. Exportsdo. Stocks, end of period:	11,020.9 1 79. 9		86. 6 6. 2 103. 0 . 1	85. 0 5. 5 97. 3 (3)	87. 4 5. 2 97. 4 (3)	76. 9 6. 1 94. 6 (3)	85. 4 6. 9 100. 0	80. 7 5. 3 99. 4 0	77. 0 6. 8 99. 1 (³)	70. 7 6. 1 102. 2 (3)	71. 7 5. 3 90. 9 (3)	65. 3 6. 6 100, 4 (3)	68. 8 7. 0 100. 5 (3)	66. 7 7. 8 97. 8 (3)		
Producers', at smelter (AZI) do Consumers'. do Price, Prime Western (East St. Louis). \$ per lb	63, 1 102, 4 , 1350	1 67. 7 1 100. 5 . 1460	61. 4 93. 5 . 1550	78. 3 94. 5 . 1550	94. 7 87. 9 . 1550	109, 3 85, 4 , 1550	122. 2 79. 8 . 1550	131, 7 75, 9 , 1550	134. 9 77. 3 . 1550	132. 0 83. 4 . 1550	125. 7 84. 8 . 1550	117. 2 81. 5 . 1533	112.8 7 79.0 . 1500	113. 6 81. 6 . 1500	118, 6 . 1500	

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Annual; monthly revisions are not available.

**Average for Apr.-Dec. **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 only) is not comparable with prices for earlier months.

**For revised 1968 monthly data, see Feb. 1970 SURVEY, p. S-32.

Digitiz: **Revised data (1960-68) are in the Apr. 1970 SURVEY. **New series. Source, U.S. Dept. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

of Commerce; monthly data back to Jan. 1967 are available.

†Prices shown are averages of delivered prices; average differential between the delivered and the refinery price is 0.400 cents per lb. through 1969 and 0.500 cents thereafter.

¿Consumers' and secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap.

② Producers' stocks elsewhere, end of Dec. 1970, 28,400 tons.

Jnless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969)69		1	1			19	10	,	1	L	1	F
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
	M	ETAL:	S AN	D MA	NUF.	ACTU	RES-	-Con	tinue	ed						
HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXC. ELECTRIC													,			
tadiators and convectors, shipments: Cast-ironmil. sq. ft. radiation	1 9. 3 2 79. 2	5, 3 78, 5	. 4 5. 9	. 3 5. 1	. 3 5. 0	. 5 5. 1	. 4 4. 6	. 2 4. 5	.2		. 3	.3	.4	.4	 	
Nonferrous do	1 532. 6 1 45. 8	665.3	52. 9 18. 2	57.0	48.4	47. 5	44, 1	34.8	4. 1 36. 6	46. 6	3, 9 47, 7	64.8	77. 0	, 87. 3	63. 0	
Stocks, end of period	12, 268, 2 206, 1	2, 471. 1 198. 7	201. 8 14. 8	199. 6 16. 2	167. 5 13. 0	178. 2 13. 7	208. 3 15. 7	187. 9 12. 6	174. 0 13. 1	227. 6 14. 1	172. 4 11. 2	201. 9 10. 6	236. 1 14. 9	⁷ 217, 1 13, 8	p 190. 1	
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Gasdo Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow),	11, 446. 8 11, 001, 3	1,361. 6 967. 0	133. 4 102. 0	79. 3 52. 6	71. 2 37. 8	66. 7 31. 8	76. 6 51. 4	72. 6 47. 6	79. 6 52. 0	89. 2 65. 5	125, 0 92, 0	147. 1 109. 8	157. 6 112. 7	7 201. 4 7 146. 8	127. 3 95. 9	
Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total. thous Gas do Vater heaters, gas, shipments do	11.740.9	1,898. 8 1,531. 6	153. 2 121. 7 246. 3	146. 9 121. 4 210. 4	150, 1 125, 4 245, 1	133. 7 110. 8 214. 4	135, 5 111, 6 235, 1	120. 2 97. 9 242. 7	128. 9 105. 8 232. 5	148. 2 119. 9	158. 6 125. 1	162. 7 121. 5 235. 7	203. 0 150. 0 226. 7	r 215. 5 r 160. 7 r 254. 4	190. 6 136. 7 201. 2	
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2, 103. 9	2,784.6	240. 3	210.4	245.1	214, 4	200, 1	242.1	202. 0	264.8	234. 7	230, 1	220, 7	, 204. 4	201. 2	
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	
Turnaces (industrial) and ovens, etc., new orders (domestic), net, quarterly totalmil. \$ Electric processing do Fuel-fired (exc. for hot rolling steel(do.	121. 2 1 12. 1 1 64. 6	113. 1 16. 4 58. 3		23. 2 7. 2 8. 8			30. 1 3. 0 11. 3			22. 5 2. 7 12. 3		130, 0	23, 1 1, 8 15, 0			
Material handling equipment (industrial): Orders (new), index, seas. adj1957-59=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		
ndustrial trucks (electric), shipments:	10, 753	14, 579	1,069	1,406	1,000	1,305	1, 218	1, 150	1,529	1,273	1, 125	688	1,093	1,318	1,063	
Rider-type do ndustrial trucks and tractors (internal combustion engines), shipments number	12, 243 42, 601	14, 903 50, 446	1, 282 4, 010	1, 399 4, 328	1, 407 4, 135	1, 220 3, 643	1, 573 3, 846	1,057 3,416	1, 237 3, 636	1,377 3,855	1, 433 3, 533	846 2, 346	1, 183 3, 685	1, 019 3, 114	1, 194 2, 873	
And the state of t	1 079 35	1 195 30	78. 95	82, 80	92. 25	62, 85	75. 95	59, 20	52, 75	61.85	62, 70	34, 20	44, 15	7 36, 70	29, 00	4
Domestie	959. 90 1, 358. 30 1, 238. 30 809. 6	1, 032. 65 1, 192. 45	67, 55 92, 20 83, 90 847, 8	70. 20 118.15 103.35 812. 4	78.60 93.85 84.35 810.8	52.70 87.35 74.65 786.3	60. 00 98. 20 82. 50 764. 1	46, 30 83, 05 69, 15 740, 2	41, 60 97, 10 82, 55 695, 9	44. 05 100, 60 84. 50 657. 1	47. 70 74. 90 61. 30 644. 9	23, 45 62, 15 47, 75 617, 0	35, 75 83, 35 67, 00 539, 0	7 28. 65 7 70. 95 7 60. 40 7 504. 8	21, 00 55, 80 45, 70 478, 0	1 2
Metal forming type tools: Orders, new (net), totaldo	394.75	533, 45	31, 90	26, 25	22, 30	31.70	20. 35	27. 20	16, 25	14, 40	14, 75	12, 50	23, 85	r 38, 35	9, 85	4
Domestic do	360, 55 368, 60 324, 45 254, 5	484. 35 405. 10 369. 30 382. 8	27, 70 39, 20 34, 15 390, 2	24. 20 33. 60 31. 20 382. 8	18.70 40.70 38.65 364.4	29, 65 39, 60 33, 60 356, 5	17. 00 40, 95 38. 20 335. 9	25, 55 34, 75 32, 20 328, 4	15. 20 46. 10 43. 40 298. 5	12, 85 41, 20 36, 20 271, 7	12, 30 38, 75 36, 25 247, 7	8, 95 30, 40 28, 15 229, 8	22, 25 31, 40 28, 90 214, 6	7 36, 25 7 35, 25 7 33, 15 7 217, 7	35. 35	3
Other machinery and equip., qtrly, shipments: Tractors used in construction:	1 459 4	1.455.6		100.0			133. 2			105.9			101.7	3 37. 9	2 20 0	
Tracklaying, total	1 453. 4 68. 4	1 475. 6 179. 1		31. 6	1		7 36. 5			7 51. 5			121. 7 45. 6		_	
wheel and tracklaying typesmil. \$mil. \$	1 502. 6						162. 4			1			139. 7 178. 2	3 77. 7	3 58.1	
off-highway types) mil. \$ Farm machines and equipment (selected types), excl. tractors mil. \$	11,211.3	Ì		i .		i								ì		1
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT																
Batteries (auto. replacement), shipments‡thous Jousehold 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	r 3, 966	3, 853	
Ranges, incl. built-ins, shipments (manufacturers'), domestic and export thous Refrigerators and home freezers, output	2, 306. 8	1 2,342. 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		
Vacuum cleaners, sales billed thous. Wash ers, sales (dom. and export) do	165, 6 6, 653, 1 1 4,519, 8	181. 0 7, 133. 7 4, 421. 5	98. 6 645. 0 290. 8	113. 3 520. 9 277. 1	131. 5 565. 1 241. 1	194. 9 636. 1 302. 9	219. 5 645. 1 399. 8	227. 2 561. 5 338. 3	221. 4 531. 7 321. 6	227. 4 589. 2 382. 9	238. 3 513. 3 8 337. 7	152. 1 667. 9 8 356. 4	202. 7 758. 0 8 387. 6	226. 4 722. 5 8 399. 6	650. 2	
Dryers (gas and electric), sales (domestic and export)thous.	2, 861. 8	3, 022. 5	268, 2	243. 6	203. 7	219. 4	278.8	197. 5	173.6		198. 5	278. 7	335. 9	359. 3	288. 2	İ
adio sets, production⊙dododododo	22, 566 11, 794	20, 549 11, 270	1, 504 888	4 1, 437 4 764	1, 369 704	1, 240 782	4 1, 632 4 895	1, 322 509	1, 292 531	4 1, 651 4 823	975 534	1, 480 779	4 1, 585 4 1, 054	1, 285 965	1, 119 945	
lectron tubes and semiconductors (excl. receiving, power, and spec. purpose tubes), salesmil. \$	1 693. 1	770. 7	61. 1	69. 7	62. 7	59. 6	63. 8	58.1	53. 2		46. 9	49.3	56. 3	47.1	42.7	
Actors and generators: New orders, index, qtrly	206	217		210			215		-	206		 	201		-	
Polyphase induction motors, 1–200 hp mil. \$ D.C. motors and generators, 1–200 hp do	⁵ 96, 6 49, 5	5 109. 3 51. 9	⁵ 8. 1 3. 6	5 8. 8 3. 5	⁵ 8. 1 4. 8	5 8. 7 3. 8	5 9. 7 6. 0	3 9. 4 3. 6			⁵ 9. 9 3. 8	⁵ 7. 5 4. 0	5 8. 4 3. 0	5 8. 2 7 3. 5		
		PETH	ROLE	UM,	COAI	L, AN	D PR	ODU	CTS							
COAL nthracite:																
Productionthous. sh. tons_ Exportsdo	11, 461 518	⁷ 10, 473 627	7 831 63	750 70	811 16	773 17	817 22	761 57	766 51	811 43	710 110	901 79	7 858 135	872 100	r 791 78	
Price, wholesale, chestnut, f.o.b. car at mine \$ per sh. ton Bituminous:	13. 813	15, 100	15. 758	16, 248	16.346	16, 346	16. 346	16. 346	15. 758	15. 758	15. 954	15. 954				
Productionthous. sh. tons	545, 245	7 560, 505	r 45, 690	r 51, 095	45, 515	45, 890	50, 775	49, 330	50, 765	48,085	38, 795	50, 365	53,010	54, 695	, 49, 5 3 0	50,

r Revised. ¹ Revised total or year-end stock; monthly revisions are not available. ² Total for 11 months. ³ For month shown. ¹ Data cover 5 weeks; other periods, 4 weeks. ⁵ Excludes orders for motors 1-20 hp.; domestic sales of this class in 1966 totaled \$117.2 mil.; 1970—Nov., \$7.4 mil. ⁰ Revised data (1967-68) are in the Apr. 1970 Survey. ² Excludes figures for rubber-tired dozers (included for other periods).

Census of Manufactures; monthly revisions (1957-69) are available.

ORadio production comprises table, portable battery, auto, and clock models; television sets cover monochrome and color units.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	969				1		19	70	1				
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	PETR	OLEU	M, C	COAL,	AND	PR(DUC	TS	Conti	nued		<u> </u>	<u>:-</u>			
COAL—Continued]									-			
Bituminous—Continued Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total \(\frac{2}{2} \) thous. sh. tons. Electric power utilities. do. Mfg. and mining industries, total do. Coke plants (oven and beehive) do.	498, 830 294, 739 188, 450 90, 765	507, 275 308, 461 185, 835 92, 901	42, 422 25,735 15,529 7, 769	47, 198 28, 957 16, 837 8, 154	48, 268 30, 167 16,367 7,772	42,416 26, 121 15, 060 7, 356	44, 067 26, 668 16, 502 8, 582	40, 761 24, 170 16, 113 8, 354	40, 461 24, 118 15, 853 8, 626	41, 142 25, 625 15, 058 8, 315	44, 233 27, 522 16, 241 7, 956	43, 440 28, 458 14, 385 7, 928	41, 713 726, 424 14, 386 7, 917	42, 465 25, 254 16, 057 8, 317		
Retail deliveries to other consumersdo	15, 224	12,666	1, 122	1,390	1,734	1, 235	894	450	450	420	430	560	866	1, 117		
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of period, total thous. sh. tons. Electric power utilities do Mfg. and mining industries, total do Oven-coke plants do	85, 525 64, 168 21, 169 9, 537	80, 482 60, 597 19, 701 8, 962	83, 322 63, 433 21, 018 8, 807	80, 482 60, 597 19, 701 8, 962	52, 768 7, 712	49,944 7,796	49, 549 8, 390	52, 060 8, 678	55, 619	57, 383 9, 235	54, 825 6, 517	55, 654 6, 719	59, 685 7, 112	66, 087 8, 180		
Retail dealersdo	188	184	211	184	<i>-</i>							-				
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Screenings, indust, use, f.o.b, mine	50, 637	56, 234	5, 751	4, 843	3, 984	4, 343	5,309	6, 057	6, 059	7, 210	6, 269	5, 532	6, 520	7, 267	5, 633	
\$ per sh. tondo	5. 397 6. 944	6. 052 7. 487	6, 470 8, 086	6. 514 8. 207	6, 526 8, 393	6, 926 8, 529	7. 037 8. 529	7, 758 8, 864	7, 819 8. 950	8. 224 9. 193	8, 280 9, 521	8. 424 9. 736				
COKE Production: Beehive	775 62, 878	710 64, 014	63 5, 333	81 5, 570	69 5, 332	61 5, 069	64 5, 978	63 5, 807	59 5, 966	72 5, 749	69 5, 442	65 5, 368	66 5,425	61 5, 680	68 5,537	
Petroleum coke \$ do Stocks, end of period: do Oven-coke plants, total do At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	19,038 5,985 5,637 348 1,239	3, 120 3, 020 99 1, 040	3, 320 3, 202 119 1, 237	3, 120 3, 020 99 1, 040	1,856 3,032 2,946 86 1,187	1, 643 3, 034 2, 969 65 1, 173	1,696 3,088 3,025 63 1,077	1,834 3,100 3,043 55 1,132	1, 728 3, 121 3, 063 58 966	1, 929 2, 954 2, 907 47 966	1, 929 3, 006 2, 952 54 1, 038	1,818 2,963 2,914 49 1,051	3, 057 3, 019 37 1, 094	7 3, 433 7 3, 388 46	3, 777 3, 691 86	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	792	1,629	146	164	89	152	141	212	195	149	244	268	286	288	269	
Crude petroleum: Oil wells completed	14, 426 3. 06 3, 774. 4 93	2 14, 368 3. 18 7 3, 879. 6 92	1, 080 3, 21 321, 6 92	2, 080 3. 21 7 342. 7 94	1, 028 3, 21 336, 9 93	1, 153 3, 21 304, 8 93	1, 041 3, 21 335, 9 93	925 3, 21 318, 4 91	1, 047 3, 21 324, 0 87	1, 142 3, 21 326, 2 90	1, 129 3, 21 335, 5 90	912 3. 21 341. 7 92	1, 234 330. 3 92	986 336. 6	882	1,454
All oils, supply, demand, and stocks: New supply, total	4, 922, 1	, 5, 111. 8	r 422. 4	r 466. 4	463.8	430. 2	470. 5	436.8	436. 3	430 . 9	436. 4	441. 9	440, 9	461. 2		
Production: Crude petroleumdo Natural-gas plant liquidsdo Imports:	3, 329. 0 553. 7	73, 371. 8 584. 5	r 280. 4 49. 4	7 295. 4 52. 0	293. 5 51. 0	267. 7 47. 7	294. 5 52. 3	287. 6 50, 0	295. 2 51. 8	280. 7 51. 0	284. 9 51. 9	296. 2 52. 4	295. 5 50. 5	310, 5 53, 0		
Crude and unfinished oilsdo Refined productsdo	501. 7 537. 7	7 552, 9 602, 7	47. 5 45. 0	7 53. 4 65. 6	47. 7 71. 6	44. 3 70. 5	50. 3 73. 3	38. 1 61. 1	40.7 48.5	44. 1 55. 1	42. 0 57. 6	39, 0 54, 3	43. 3 51. 6			
Change in stocks, all oils (decrease, -)do	55. 5	-17.4	-4.7	-33.2	-52, 3	-20.8	-1.0	17. 3	28.1	16. 3	4. 5	11.8	27. 0	15. 6		
Demand, total do Exports: Crude petroleum do Refined products do Domestic demand, total ♀ do Gasoline do Kerosene do	1.8 82.7 4,789.2 1,956.0		426. 0 . 2 6. 8 419. 0 163. 6	. 1 7.0 492.6 174.5	518. 5 . 1 6. 7 511. 7 164. 0	7. 2 443. 0 151. 0	472. 4 . 1 7. 2 465. 1 173. 4	.1 7.6 411.7 171.3	7.8 399.3 183.6	.3 7.5 407.3 187.4	431.3 .1 8.3 422.9 195.2	(1) 6. 4 420. 8 190. 4	414. 2 0 8. 1 406. 0 179. 8	2. 0 7. 7 434. 1 184. 7		
Distillate fuel oil	874. 5 668. 2	7 900. 3 721. 9	9. 3 82. 9 55. 5	12.6 112.0 77.1	16. 6 127. 2 89. 7	96. 8 82. 2	95. 8 87. 3	5. 4 74. 2 63. 6	60.3 51.3	52. 6 58. 2	50, 3 59, 2	52. 9 61. 2	58. 6 50. 7	69. 9 58. 9		
Lubricants. do Asphalt. do Liquefied gases do	349. 4 48. 5 141. 2	7 361. 7 7 48. 8 143. 3	29. 5 3. 7 9. 8	33, 1 7 4, 0 6, 7	28.8 4.1 4.4	28. 7 3. 4 4. 7	28. 2 4. 1 6. 3	27. 2 4. 4 10. 0	27. 7 4. 0 14. 3	28. 1 4, 7 18. 8	31. 2 4. 2 21. 3	30. 8 4. 0 20. 6	31. 1 4. 3 18. 8	4. 5 15. 9		
Stocks, end of period, total	385. 7 999. 6 272. 2 98. 9 628. 5	980. 1 265. 2 103. 5	43. 0 71,013.3 264. 8 101. 4 7 647. 1	48. 1 980. 1 265. 2 103. 5 611. 4	54. 8 927. 9 267. 1 105. 4 555. 4	41. 6 907. 1 269. 6 104. 3 533. 2	38. 9 906. 2 274. 6 107. 8 523. 7	32, 2 923, 4 278, 0 112, 5 532, 9	29. 0 951. 6 284. 8 115. 0 551. 8	29. 8 967. 9 279. 9 115. 5 572. 5	31, 9 971, 0 266, 9 113, 8 590, 4	32. 2 982. 8 254. 1 113. 1 615. 6	33. 2 1, 009. 8 259. 2 106. 9 643. 7	1, 025. 4 265. 5 107. 6		
Refined petroleum products: Gasoline (incl. aviation): Production	1, 940. 0 2. 1 211. 5	2,028.2 7 2.4 217.4	175. 3 . 1 208. 4	182. 1 . 3 217. 4	176. 5 . 1 231. 9	157. 0 . 2 238. 8	173. 4 . 2 240. 8	164. 3 . 1 235. 7	172. 5 . 1 226. 4	173. 8 . 1 214. 9	180. 6 . 2 201. 9	183. 0 . 1 196. 4	180, 8			
Prices (excl. aviation): Wholesale, ref. (Okla., group 3) \$ per gal. Retail (regular grade, excl. taxes), 55 cities (1st of following mo), \$ per gal.	.113	. 116	.118	. 118	. 113	. 113	.110	. 110	. 133	. 115	. 120	. 123	040	. 237	. 265	, 256
Aviation gasoline: Productionmil. bbl. Exportsdo Stocks, end of perioddo	31. 6 1. 8 7. 0	26. 5 7 1. 7 6. 2	. 239 2. 2 . 1 5. 8	. 240 2. 1 . 2 6. 2	1. 4 (1) 6. 3	. 237 1. 3 . 2 5. 9	. 256 1. 6 . 1 5. 6	1.6 .1 5.4	1. 6 . 1 5. 1	1. 3 . 1 4. 7	2.0 2.1 5.1	. 230 1. 9 (1) 4, 7	. 1	ł		
Kerosene: Production	101.6 23.5	102. 9 26. 8	8. 0 29. 4	9. 8 26. 8	10. 2 20. 4	9. 1 18. 0	9. 5 18. 5	7. 5 20. 8	7. 0 22. 9	7. 4 26. 3	6. 3 27. 7	6. 5 29. 6	6. 2 30. 3			
\$ per gal.	. 113	. 111	. 111	.111	.111	. 111	. 111 . separate	. 111	. 118	.120	. 122	. 122				•

Revised.

Less than 50 thousand barrels.

Reflects revisions not available by months.

Includes small amounts of "other hydrocarbons and hydrogen refinery input," not

shown separately.

Includes data not shown separately.

Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.

S-36			RVE	Ur	COR	LLEN	1 156								nuary	19
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969	190	69	<u></u>					19	70	1	1 1			
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
	PETR	OLEU	JM, C	OAL,	AND	PRO	DUC	TS	Conti	nued						
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued																
efined petroleum products—Continued Distillate fuel oil:	040 7	040.4	70.5	76.0	70 5	71, 9	77.7	70.8	70.8	72, 3	73. 5	74.0	73. 4			
Production mil. bbl Imports do Exports do	48.1	848.4 50.9	72.5 3.4	76. 9 5. 9 . 1	79. 5 6. 7	5, 7	77. 7 7. 6 . 1	4.6	3.4	1.9	2.8	74. 8 2. 8 (2)	2, 8			
Stocks, end of perioddo Price, wholesale (N.Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	173. 2	171. 7	201.0	171.7	130.7	111.5	101.0	102. 1	115.8	137. 5	163. 5	188. 2	205. 7			
Residual fuel oil: Productionmil. bbl	275.8	, 101 265, 9	21.4	. 101 24. 1	. 101 26, 0	23.9	. 101 23. 6	19, 8	17.7	17, 0	. 112	20.7			!	
Imports do	409.9	461. 6 16. 9	33. 8 1. 6	51. 2 . 8	56, 0 1, 5	56, 5 2, 1	58. 5 1. 1	47. 3 1. 4	36, 8 1, 8	43.6 1.3	44, 7 1, 7	41. 7 1. 2	39.1			
Exports	7 65. 4 1. 40	58. 4 1. 48	7 60. 7 1. 45	58. 4 1. 45	49, 5 1, 65	46. 1 2. 00	40. 3 2. 00	42. 8 2. 00	44. 7 2. 00	46, 0 2, 00	47. 9 2. 40	48. 1 2. 60	54, 0			- - -
Tet fuel Productionmil. bbl. Stocks, end of perioddodo	314.9 24.3	321, 7 28, 1	25, 6 29, 5	27. 7 28, 1	23. 9 27. 1	24. 0 26. 4	26. 4 27. 2	24. 5 29. 2	23. 7 29. 4	24, 9 30, 9	26, 9 30, 0	26. 6 30. 6	25. 9 30. 2			
Lubricants: Productiondo	65. 7	65. 1	5.8	5. 7	5. 5	4. 7	5. 5	5. 4	5, 6	5. 3 1, 2	5. 5	5. 7	5. 6	 		
Exports do Stocks, end of period do	18. 0 14. 0	16. 4 14. 1	1. 1 13. 6	1, 4 14, 1	1.3 14.3	1. 1 14. 5	1.7 14.1	1. 3 13. 8	1.3 14.1	1, 2 13, 6	1. 7 13. 3	1. 2 13. 7	14.0			
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f.o.b., Tulsa) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per gal	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	, 270	. 270	. 270	.270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270				
Asphalt: Production mil, bbl Stocks, end of period do	135. 5 20. 1	135, 7 16, 8	10. 4 14. 0	9. 0 16. 8	6, 8 19, 5	6. 7 21. 6	9. 3 24. 8	10. 8 25. 8	13. 0 24. 9	14, 5 21, 3	16. 1 17. 3	16. 5 14. 0	15. 6 11. 6			
Liquefied gases (incl. ethane and ethylene): Production, totalmil. bbl.	469. 3	502. 0 378. 5	42. 3 32. 4	44. 7 34. 5	44. 6 33. 9	41. 9 31. 6	45. 3 34. 8	43. 3 32. 9	44. 9 34. 1	43. 6 33. 0	44. 6 33. 3	43. 8 33. 4	43. 0			
At gas processing plants (L.P.G.) do At refineries (L.R.G.) do Stocks (at plants and refineries) do	351. 3 118. 1 76. 2	123, 5 59, 6	9. 9 71. 5	10. 2 59. 6	10. 7 42. 4	10. 3 37. 0	10. 6 37. 6	10. 5 43. 5	10. 8 54. 6	10. 6 63. 2	11. 2 70. 0	10. 5 76. 4	10.1			
phalt and tar products, shipments: asphalt roofing, totalthous. squares	78, 045	84, 430	7, 216 73, 220	7 5, 576 7 2, 633	3,387	3, 447	5, 143 2, 350	6, 34 0 2, 662	7,895 2,924	8, 504 3, 377	8, 792 3, 562	8, 384 3, 511	8, 452 3, 486	r 8, 699 r 3, 533	7,487 3,176	
Roll roofing and cap sheetdodo	31, 099 46, 946	34, 707 49, 723	r 3, 996	r 2, 943	1,708 1,679	1,566 1,882	2,793	3, 679	4, 970	5, 127	5, 230	4,874	4, 966	r 5, 166	4, 311	
sphalt siding do nsulated siding do aturated felts thous, sh. tons	418 411 875	364 346 920	30 23 74	22 17 69	20 7 51	16 13 45	20 24 61	25 22 73	20 31 75	23 39 78	29 39 84	21 35 82	18 37 75	21 34 78	17 31 68	
and and property of the second	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			! 		<u> </u>	<u> </u>							
DWIDWOOD AND WASTE DADD	<u> </u>	PULP	, PAP 	ER,	AND	PAFE	A PI	LODU	CIS				<u> </u>			
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER lpwood:			į													
Receipts thous. cords (128 cu. ft.) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1 59, 041	62, 276 62, 813	5, 255 5, 427	5, 274 5, 025 4, 783	5, 044 5, 449	5, 273 5, 177 4, 397	5, 813 5, 593 4, 715	5, 611 5, 536	5, 449 5, 548 4, 745	5,591 5,478 4,892	5, 531 5, 251 5, 193	5, 565 5, 439 5, 417	5, 537 5, 147 5, 813	5, 645 5, 670 5, 912	5, 112 5, 340 5, 716	
stocks, end of perioddo aste paper: Consumptionthous. sh. tons	5, 676 10, 285	4, 788 10, 441	4, 521 818	780	4, 432 838	805	868	4, 811 872	832	854	743	829	832	7 868	792	
Stocks, end of perioddodo	586	608	598	608	569	572	569	563	552	556	591	564	571	7 571	557	
oduction:	1 39, 400	41, 057	3, 594	3, 263	3, 560	3, 425	3, 587	3, 579	3, 624	3,475	3, 352	3, 547	3, 304	3, 656	3,496	
Dissolving and special alphado Sulfatedo Sulfitedo	1 25, 505	1,701 27,628 2,337	2, 456 192	131 2, 180 197	154 2, 422 194	139 2, 332 187	145 2, 445 201	2,431 208	2, 447 203	$2, \frac{120}{371}$ 203	2, 268 181	2, 409 194	2, 246 177	155 2, 475 197	2, 367 187	
Groundwood do Defibrated or exploded do	1	4, 241	359	341	359	353	362	366	374	357	359	378	348	378	363	
Defibrated or explodeddo Soda, semichem., screenings, etcdo boks, end of period:	1 1, 625 1 3, 690	1, 585 3, 564	135 310	128 286	127 303	129 284	131 303	134 298	134 305	133 291	134 269	135 286	131 275	141 310	133 300	
rotal, all millsdododo	358	796 230	839 321	796 230	812 294	811 284	823 275	832 299	868 348	867 340	919 359	904 376	7 821 326	7 872 401	884 420 395	
Paper and board mills do Nonpaper mills do	426 86	4 69 99	440 77	469 99	440 7 9	457 76	474 74	459 74	450 71	459 68	490 70	460 67	7 427 7 68	7 405 66	69	
ports, all grades, total	671	1 2, 103 1 744 1 1, 359	182 63 119	220 72 148	200 63 137	204 70 134	224 80 145	254 81 173	243 50 193	269 96 173	273 65 208	325 80 245	247 52 195	954 86 868	244 70 174	
ports, all grades, totaldodo	3, 540 302	1 4, 040 1 298	356 24	358 35	304 24 280	294 21	348 25 323	304 24	296 23	309 15	292 13	270 21	256 30	277 27	289 24	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	3, 238	13,743	332	323	280	273	323	280	273	293	280	249	226	250	265	
per and hoard:				•									İ			
Production (Bu. of the Census): All grades, total, unadjusted_thous. sh. tons Paperdo	50, 703 22, 091	53, 488 23, 460	4, 455 1, 958	4,253 1,885	4, 586 2, 036	4, 264 1, 893	4,532 2,047	4, 624 2, 053	4,469 1,944	4,380 1,898	4, 124 1, 790	4, 330 1, 882	4, 092 1, 762	7 4, 584 7 2, 014	4, 241 1, 858	
Paper board do Wet-machine board do Construction paper and board do New orders (American Paper Institute): All grades paper and board do	24, 267 155	25, 561 133	2, 150 11	2,046 8	2, 237 10	2,057 9	2, 142 11	2, 198 14	2, 160 12	2, 106 15	1,956 12	2, 074 14	1, 959 16	7 2, 169 16	2, 048 13	
Construction paper and board do New orders (American Paper Institute): All grades, paper and board do	4, 190	4, 333 53, 754	336 4,413	314 4, 238	304 24,532	304	332	359	353	361	366	360	356	7 385	322	
Wholesale price indexes: Printing paper 1957-59=100	101.4	102. 7	102, 7	102. 7									ļ. .			
Paperboarddo	119.6 91.1	122, 9 94, 4	126. 4 96. 0	126. 4 96. 0	126. 4 96. 0	127. 5 97. 1	127. 5 97. 0	127.5 97.0	127. 5 96. 7	127. 5 95. 5	127. 5 95. 5	95. 5				
Building paper and boarddo *Revised. *Preliminary.	92, 7	97. 1	94.4	9 3 . 9	93.4	93.0 i		93.4		93.3 ions not :	93. 2 allocated				han 50 t	

Revised. Preliminary.

 $^{^{1}}$ Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months. $\,^{2}$ Less than 50 thousand barrels.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						197	0		_		-	
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1989 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	PULP	, PAP	ER, A	ND I	PAPE	R PR	oDU	CTS-	Cont	inued					············	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.																
Selected types of paper (API):‡ Groundwood paper, uncoated:												,				
Orders, newthous. sh. tons Orders, unfilled, end of period do		1, 171 107	114 122	94 107	94 97	92 102	114 117	93 119	104 115	94 94	117 117	r 86 r 81	» 93 » 81	p 94 p 73	,	
Shipments do Coated paper:		1, 123	94	91	93	89	96	93	101	102	99	r 105	p 94	p 106		
Orders, newdodododo	1	3, 230 200 3, 313	242 223 269	$245 \\ 200 \\ 275$	287 232 278	269 244 254	285 244 288	277 229 282	256 219 270	261 222 266	259 226 262	7 256 7 212 7 267	p 236 p 193 p 258	p 263 p 203 p 263		
Book paper, uncoated: Orders, newdo		2, 515	202	196	222	195	218	212	212	212	218	7 209	p 202	p 219		
Shipmentsdo Writing and related papers:		2, 587	214	217	231	211	228	223	218	217	220	7 212	p 208	p 223		
Orders, newdo Shipmentsdo Unbleached kraft packaging and industrial con-		2, 951 2, 899	238 239	233 234	242 247	210 224	239 248	247 243	241 244	236 236	204 214	r 224 r 227	p 233 p 234	p 238 p 241		
verting papers: Orders, newdodo		3, 922	297	344	337	312	344	307	289	306	275	7 317	p 324	p 318		
Orders, unfilled, end of perioddoShipmentsdo Tissue paper, productiondo		189 3, 865 3, 588	173 317 310	189 319 298	195 328 308	199 318 290	187 355 305	140 325 313	110 309 314	121 294 312	115 281 304	7 127 7 299 7 328	p 143 p 318 p 285	p 129 p 313 p 337		
Newsprint:		,									0.1					
Canada: Production do Shipments from mills do	8, 031 8, 096	8, 758 8, 741	760 808	730 795	749 659	692 646	750 704	752 701	715 716	671 734	698 673	694 670	649 683	760 800	766 802	71:
Stocks at mills, end of perioddo	203	220	285	220	310	357	402	452	451	388	412	436	402	362	326	802 236
United States: Productiondodo	2,935 2,946	3, 232 3, 233	279 290	255 275 27	279 261	258 247	273 278	274 274	290 277	289 285	272 266	289 277	243	292 295	283 287	267
Stocks at mills, end of perioddo	27	27	46		45	55	51	51	65	69	75	87	258 72	69	65	295 33
Consumption by publishers dodostocks at and in transit to publishers, end of	7,025	7, 344	682	631	563	539	617	624	643	582	544	559	581	626	645	608
period thous, sh, tons. Imports do	633	699 6, 790	665 571	699 625	737 545	743 497	710 568	704 563	654 535	683 541	693 539	712 484	708 544	717 565	682	749
Price, rolls, contract, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed or delivered \$\\$ per sh. ton	141. 40	146. 10	146. 10	146, 10	150, 50	150, 50	150, 50	150. 50	150. 50	150. 50	150, 50	150. 50			554	
Paper board (American Paper Institute): Orders, new (weekly avg.)thous. sh. tons. Orders, unfilled §	454 869 480	479 939 510	526 965 523	479 939 554	509 975 522	521 855 521	515 805 514	497 770 508	512 749 511	493 691 502	451 723 436	492 711 489	467 732 451	490 748 494	492 729 495	349 742 412
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipmentsmil. sq. ft. surf. area	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, sh. tons	2, 575. 0	2, 627. 0 1, 229. 0	206. 4	232. 4 109. 0	209. 9 101. 0	195, 1 95, 1	224. 2 108. 8	208. 8	199, 4 98, 3	208. 1 103. 6	201. 8	201. 4	209. 1 103. 5	· 226, 3	p194. 5	
IIII V.	1, 102. 0	<u> </u>	"" BBER	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	!		100. 0	100.1	100.0	100.0	112.0	130.0	
, DUDDEN	<u> </u>		DDEN 	AINL	, RUI	ODEN 	- FRO		<u> </u>	<u> </u>]		Ĭ		<u></u>	
RUBBER Vatural rubber:				i						!						
Consumption thous. lg. tons_stocks, end of period do	581. 86 107. 76	a 598, 27 106, 49	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	42.84 92.36	43. 45 94. 73	7 46, 67 7 96, 69	45, 37 92, 36	93.44	
Imports, incl. latex and guayuledo Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.)_\$ per lb	540. 17	585. 28	49. 26	. 238	59. 03 . 255	44. 05	56, 82	45.66	42.10	. 216	37.78	33.73	46, 60	. 183	46, 88	. 193
Synthetic rubber:			. 200	. 2.00	. 200			. 221		l						
Productionthous. lg. tons. Consumptiondo Stocks, end of perioddo	2,131.10 11,896.15 368.16	a2,250.19 a2,024.06 a 441, 03	187.86 164.98 424.39	198.64 168.65 441.03	193. 11 169. 07 434. 37	178. 91 166. 69 436. 75	186.76 177.35 433.30	178, 68 170, 39 422, 36	182, 24 129, 16 457, 52	179, 64 156, 68 455, 57	181.33 150.50 464.65	187, 07 152, 13 479, 43	182. 74 7 158. 33 7 481. 79	184, 96 162, 01 481, 09	179, 36 140, 87 491, 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 rubber:	257. 22	a 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	
Consumption do Stocks, end of period do		231. 77 29. 27	16, 99 31, 08	18. 58 29. 27	17. 54 30. 46	17. 49 30. 51	19, 03 28, 42	17. 34 17. 34 27. 28	13. 67 27. 87	15, 58 26, 63	15. 65 26, 62	14, 93 26, 88		16. 76 24. 52	14, 38 24, 91	
TIRES AND TUBES																
Pneumatic casings, automotive: Productionthousthous	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		
Shipments, total	² 58, 392 ² 137, 562	2 204, 777 2 55, 704 2 146, 650 2 2, 423	14, 407 4, 750 9, 519 138	13, 746 4, 041 9, 505 200	13,895 4, 150 9, 625 120	14, 519 3, 681 10, 651 187	18, 908 4, 403 14, 320 185	19, 559 4, 507 14, 877 175	18, 286 4, 912 13, 201 173	20, 862 5, 628 15, 077 156	2,346	^r 15, 228 3, 296 ^r 11, 813 119	16, 699 3, 643 12, 888 167	15, 740 2, 995 12, 576 169		
Stocks, end of period	42, 128	49, 152 2, 364	44, 898 187	49, 152 166	53, 750 156	57, 105 90	56, 400 150	54, 620 114	49,670 119	45, 196 133	45, 978 107	45, 758 125	45, 328 116	45, 586 178		
Inner tubes, automotive:	,		ļ													
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of period do Exports (Bu. of Census) do	43, 957 11, 828	41, 657 2 44, 860 11, 191 1, 098	3, 263 3, 324 11, 125 79	3, 073 3, 172 11, 191 83	3, 384 3, 971 10, 811 84	2, 918 3, 371 10, 754 67	3, 336 3, 783 10, 393 111	3, 278 3, 666 10, 222 71	2, 060 3, 024 9, 680 85	2, 765 3, 678 9, 111 85	3, 127 3, 390 9, 252 99	2, 654 7 3, 206 8, 934 71	3, 081 3, 436 8, 905 60	3, 463 3, 570 9, 133 115	109	

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Revisions for Jan.-Aug. 1968 for synthetic rubber consumption are as follows (thous. lg. 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. 1 Data have been regrouped by the American Paper Institute; details and available earlier data appear in their April 1970 Monthly Statistical Summary.

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of As reported by publishers accounting for about 75 percent of total newsprint consumption. § 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.

*Revisions for Jan.- May 1969 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ant	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
	,	STON	E, CL	AY,	AND	GLA:	SS PI	RODU	CTS					-		<u> </u>
PORTLAND CEMENT																
Shipments, finished cementthous. bbl.	1397, 448	1409, 564	31, 249	25, 984	16, 932	20, 039	25, 722	3 2, 912	36, 385	3 9, 699	42, 284	41,630	38, 158	39, 134	29, 859	
CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS		l								į						
hipments:								,					!			
Brick, unglazed (common and face) mil. standard brick.	7, 556, 8 192, 5	7, 289. 7 241. 5	529. 6 18. 8	453. 9 17. 1	300. 4 15. 9	385. 6 14. 8	543. 3 17. 7	574.8	579. 4 17. 5	617. 0 20. 1	629. 4 17. 8	607. 6 14. 7	7 612.3 10.5	622. 0	524.8	
Structural tile, except facing thous. sh. tons Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified do Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed	1, 705. 5	1, 783. 5	136, 0	118.6	91. 9	96.3	142.2	17. 7 134. 4	138.4	153. 5	161. 2	153. 4	⁷ 156. 7	13. 0 150. 8	$11.3 \\ 127.7$	
mil. brick equivalent Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and un-	220, 6	209. 0	15.4	16.6	11.5	10.7	12.8	16. 2	10.6	15. 1	16. 4	12.7	16.9	16.6	16.6	
glazed mil. sq. ft rice index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or	274.5	284. 8	20. 5	21.3	19. 2	19.4	22. 8	22, 2	20. 5	22.8	22. 2	21.3	⁷ 21. 4	21.6	19.3	
N.Y. dock1957-59=100	r 117. 2	122. 3	123. 5	123. 5	124.8	124. 8	125. 4	126. 5	127.0	127.0	127. 0	127.0				
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS											!	İ				
lat glass, mfrs.' shipmentsthous. \$	387, 469	416, 870		108, 303			88, 765		- -	90, 388			101, 960			
Sheet (window) glass, shipmentsdo Plate and other flat glass, shipmentsdo	139, 391 248, 078	150, 123 266, 747		37, 180 71, 123			29, 040 59,725			31, 092 59,296			34,079 67,881			
lass containers:	240,070	200, 747		71, 120			03,720			09,290	*		01,001			
Productionthous. gross	(6)	260, 267	20,650	19,530	20, 824	20, 300	21, 927	22, 555	23, 293	23, 033	22, 589	24, 910	21,863	r 24, 635	21, 394	
Shipments, domestic, totaldodo	(6)	251,050	18,613	22,230	17, 913	18, 570	24, 705	20, 110	21,411	23, 798	22,051	23, 848	24, 358	⁷ 24, 138	19, 037	
Narrow-neck food do do Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers,	(6)	24, 232	1,559	1,742	1, 705	1,877	2,014	1, 927	1, 963	2,043	1,847	2, 718	2, 863	r 2,080	1,609	
jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. gross_	(6)	57, 828	4, 595	5,095	4, 372	4, 331	5, 141	4, 200	4, 140	4, 731	4, 689	5, 293	5, 600	6,053	4, 525	
Beveragedo Beer bottlesdo	(6) (6)	56, 232 51, 086	4, 170 3, 434	6,072 4,073	3, 990 3, 192	4, 221 3, 499	6, 342 5, 415	4, 839 4, 407	5, 956 4, 988	6, 909 5, 205	6, 532 4, 922	6, 323 4, 774	5, 944 4, 498	r 5, 912 r 4, 348	5, 005 3, 386	
Liquor and winedo	(6)	20, 677	1,633	1, 739	1, 524	1,479	2,097	1, 685	1, 505	1, 699	1, 303	1,670	1, 951	· 2, 081	1,712	
Medicinal and toiletdo Chemical, household and industrialdo	(6)	35, 916 4, 496	2,884 292	3, 075 384	2, 843 254	2,806 329	3, 237 428	2, 705 320	2, 545 285	2,864 322	2,459 273	2,745 294	3, 140 319	7 3, 236 396	2, 465 303	
Dairy products dodododo	(6) 23, 518	583 30, 260	33,144	50 30, 260	33 33, 032	28 34, 381	31, 313	27 33,540	29 35, 204	25 34,016	26 34, 404	31 35, 178	43 32, 504	32 7 32, 775	32 34, 939	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS (QTRLY)	,				Ċ		,		ĺ	,	, i				·	
rude gypsum, total: Importsthous, sh. tons	5, 454	5, 858		1, 497			1, 206			1, 396			1, 775			
Production do	10, 018	9, 881		2, 448			2, 181			2, 524			2, 489			
alcined, production, totaldo	8, 844	9, 324		2, 218			2,000			2, 238			2, 301			
ypsum products sold or used, total: Uncalcined uses	4, 935 301	4, 681 316		1, 162 78			702 76			1, 284 86			1, 267 51			
Plasters: Base-coatdo All other (Incl. Keene's cement)do	536 778	473 702		105 163			108 140			106 154			104 155			
Lathmil. sq. ft_	999	917		212			184			187			197			1
Wallhoard do do All other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8, 283 269	9, 090 275		2, 213 59			1,899 46			2, 258 64			2, 308 63			
	1	<u> </u>	T	EXTI	LE P	ROD	UCTS	1				<u> </u>				1
WOVEN FABRICS							<u> </u>	1	l	<u> </u>				-		
oven fabrics (gray goods), weaving mills:‡ Production, total Qmil. linear yd	12,693	12,906	979	² 1,175	948	958	21, 191	910	924	² 1, 028	791	901	2 1, 088	915		
Cottondo Manmade fiberdo	7,408 5,052	7, 159 5, 546	543 423	² 650 ² 509	522 410	527 414	2 632 2 538	491 404	502 406	² 528 ² 482	459 322	502 389	² 615 r ² 463	516 390		
Stocks, total, end of period $Q \circ O$ doCottondoManmade fiber do	1,366 739 611	1, 404 659 730	1, 335 639 682	1, 404 659 730	1, 401 655 729	1, 417 658 743	1, 389 622 749	1, 389 606 765	1, 409 594 799	1, 429 584 830	1, 441 587 838	1,454 592 846	r 1, 453 585 853	1, 484 633 837		
Orders, unfilled, total, end of period 9 ¶do	3, 098 1, 627	2,779 1,535	2, 838 1, 498	2,779 1,535	2,679 1,483	2, 620 1, 451	2, 510 1, 396	2, 482 1, 393	2, 522 1, 438	2,460 1,425	2, 514 1, 481	2, 439 1, 441	2,395 1,441	2, 425 1, 481		
Manmade fiberdo	1,384	1, 165	1, 265	1, 165	1,112	1,090	1,047	1,026	1, 030	983	984	954	916	900		
otton (excluding linters):											Ì					
otton (excluding linters): Production: Ginnings∆thous, running bales	10.017	0.00=	0.050	-10 110								900	1 100	4 105	8, 831	3 9,
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb, bales	1	9, 937	8,379	739,110	4 9, 821		59,937				6	280	1,122	4, 165	0, 531	7 10
Consumption thous, bales do Consumption the United States total and of paried	10, 948 8, 568	10, 014 8, 294	646	2 717	635	626	⁵ 10, 014 ² 780	616	609	2 730	532	593	2 760	632	r 641	10
Stocks in the United States, total, end of period thous, bales. Domestic cotton, total	12, 978	12, 265	13, 147	12, 265	11, 259	10, 324	9, 312	8,405	7,506	6, 517	5, 760	15, 789	14, 811	13, 949	12,732	
Domestic cotton, total do On farms and in transit do Public storage and compresses do Consuming establishments do Foreign cotton, total do	9,807	12, 248 1, 323 9, 653 1, 272	13, 129 2, 952 9, 079 1, 098 19	12, 248 1, 323 9, 653 1, 272	11, 243 1, 075 8, 832 1, 336 16	10, 303 866 7, 977 1, 460 21	9, 294 716 7, 008 1, 569	8, 383 630 6, 160 1, 592 23	7, 486 585 5, 363 1, 538 20	6,498 417 4,621 1,460	5, 733 360 3, 962 1, 411 27	15, 773 10, 875 3, 631 1, 263	14, 795 9, 900 3, 854 1, 041 16	13, 931 7, 545 5, 474 912 18	12,719 2,845 78,874 71,000	1,

cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ³ Ginnings to Dec. 13. ⁴ Ginnings to Jan. 16. ⁵ Crop for the year 1969. ⁶ Data not available owing to lack of complete reports from the industry. ⁷ Dec. 1 estimate of 1970 crop. ⁹ Includes data not shown separately. ¹ 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 and (Jan.–Apr. 1969), M22A (69) 1–4 Supplement.

o'stocks (owned by waving mins and bined and ried for objects exclude bedsheeting, toweling, and blanketing, and blinketing, and blinketing, and blinketing, and blanketing.

¶Unfilled 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.

△Total ginnings to end of month indicated, except as noted.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data farough 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown	1968	1969		069				1	1		70					
in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		TE	XTIL	E PF	RODU	CTS-	-Con	tinue	d							
COTTON—Continued					}]										
Cotton (excluding linters)—Continued Exportsthous, bales Importsdo	3, 870	2, 397 46	123 6	176 1	382 3	325 8	246 4	308	299 2	269 2	186 2	84 1	89 6	181 3	251 1	
Price (farm), American uplandcents per lb Price, middling 1", avg. 12 marketsdo	1 22. 0 1 22. 9	1 20, 9 1 22, 2	21. 4 21. 9	20. 0 22. 0	19. 1 22. 0	20, 2 22, 1	20. 7 22. 2	21. 4 22. 4	22. 1 22. 6	22. 3 22. 8	22, 6 23, 0	22. 6 23. 0	21. 9 23. 0	22. 8 23. 0	22. 1 22. 8	21. (22. (
COTTON MANUFACTURES Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): Active spindles, last working day, totalmil_ Consuming 100 percent cottondo_ Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalbil_ Average per working daydo_ Consuming 100 percent cottondo_	20. 0 13. 1 128. 0 . 493 85. 9	19. 6 12. 4 125. 6 . 476 80. 9	19. 7 12. 6 9. 5 . 475 6. 0	19. 6 12. 4 2 10. 6 . 424 2 6. 7	19.6 12.4 9.4 .470 5.9	19. 5 12. 2 9. 3 . 466 5. 8	19. 5 12. 2 2 11. 5 . 459 2 7. 2	19. 3 12. 1 8. 9 . 447 5. 6	19. 1 11. 9 9. 0 . 451 5. 6	19.1 11.9 210.6 .422 26.5	19. 1 12. 0 7. 8 . 388 4. 8	19. 0 11. 9 8. 6 . 431 5. 3	18. 8 11. 8 2 10. 6 . 423 2 6. 6	18. 8 11. 7 8. 7 . 436 5. 4	7 18.6 7 11.8 7 8.8 7 . 438 7 5.5	18. (11. (2 9. (. 39) 2 6. (
cotton yarn, price, 36/2, combed, knit\$ per lb cotton cloth: Cotton broadwoven goods over 12" in width: Production (qtrly.)	1. 049 7, 476	1. 027 6, 965	1. 024	1, 024 1, 723	1.021	1. 021	1, 014 1, 654	1. 008	1, 008	1. 005 1, 560	1, 001	1.001				
Orders, unfilled, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly production	13.8	15. 0	13. 1	15. 0	13. 0	12. 7	12.8	13. 2	13, 3	15. 7	14. 9	13. 1	13, 4	13. 4	13. 9	
avg. weekly productionNo. weeks' prod- Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills), end of period, seasonally adjusted	5, 3	6.0	5. 1	6. 0 . 4 2	5. 6 . 43	5. 5 . 45	5, 5 . 44	5. 5 . 43	5. 4	6. 0	5. 6 . 38	5. 1 . 38	5. 0 . 36	4. 9 . 37	4.8 .34	
Exports, raw cotton equivthous. bales. Imports, raw cotton equivdo	256. 0 559. 6	330, 5 573, 3	39. 1 48. 9	34. 9 44. 0	28. 2 52. 7	23. 1 49. 9	29, 1 52, 0	28. 0 40. 7	25. 0 52. 0	21. 2 42. 1	19. 3 52. 5	16. 5 37. 2	18. 6 37. 9	23. 0 35. 4		
Mill margins: Carded yarn cloth averagecents per lb Combed yarn cloth averagedo Blends (65% polyester-35% cotton)do	37. 73 3 93. 25 64. 40	43. 27 4 108. 02 59. 16	43, 96 107, 87 60, 71	43, 92 109, 01 61, 02	43.92 108.81 61.11	43, 86 108, 00 60, 43	43. 79 106, 81	43, 65 105, 11	43, 41 101, 65	43. 33 99. 07	43. 11 98. 78	42.98	43, 29	43. 53	43. 96	44. 29
Prices, wholesale: Print cloth, 39 inch, 68 x 72cents per yard_ Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48do	17. 3 18. 6	18. 7	18. 5	18. 5 19. 0	18. 5 19. 3	17. 8	17.8	* 15. 8	\$ 15.8	8 15. 8						
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES	5, 159. 5 805. 2 739. 1 1, 662. 1 1, 550. 4 402. 7	5, 520.2 774. 4 758. 8 1, 766. 9 1, 718. 7 501. 4		1,368.6 183.9 187.5 435.1 422.1 140.0			1,380.1 181. 7 171. 7 446. 8 452. 0			1,336.2 179.5 141.2 443.5 447.9 124.1			176. 8 134. 4 442. 1 424. 0			
Exports: Yarns and monofilaments thous. 1b. Staple, tow, and tops do mports: Yarns and monofilaments do Staple, tow, and tops do	96, 390 108, 253 5 59, 303	100, 539 127, 484 41, 063 159, 404	8, 887 11, 636 4, 533 12, 227	8, 710 13, 019 5, 872 8, 726	9, 861 13, 762 5, 031 16, 317	12, 692 13, 665 6, 755 14, 705	127. 9 15, 564 16, 113 8, 751 13, 772	12, 523 14, 273 8, 874 12, 483	15, 212 12, 980 9, 085 12, 028	16, 942 12, 106 11, 966 11, 168	11, 083 14, 197 15, 424 11, 425	11, 647 11, 880 13, 836 9, 310	113. 0 10, 690 9, 659 13, 198 11, 658	10, 367 11, 430 14, 760 8, 187	8, 521 9, 054 14, 314 8, 888	
tocks, producers', end of period: Filament yarn (rayon and acetate)mil. lb Staple, incl. tow (rayon)	59. 4 59. 0	78. 4 75. 6 259. 8		78. 4 75. 6 259. 8			80, 6 92, 0 258, 6			84. 5 90. 3 281. 5			77. 9 72. 1		·	
Staple, incl. towdo Textile glass fiberdo	210. 9 47. 3	247. 6 70. 6		247. 6 70. 6			251. 3 78. 4			254. 1			251. 1 96. 6			
rices, manmade fibers, f.o.b. producing plant: Staple: Polyester, 1.5 denier;	. 61 . 85 1, 42	. 61 . 89 1. 42	. 61 . 89 1. 41	. 61 . 89 1. 41	. 61 . 89 1. 41	. 61 . 89 1. 41	. 61 . 89 1. 42	. 61 . 89 1. 42	. 61 . 89 1. 42	. 61 . 89 1. 42	. 61 . 89 1. 42	. 61 . 89 1. 41				
Production (qtrly), total \$\sigma\$. Ilin. yd. Fllament yarn (100%) fabrics \$\sigma\$ do. Chiefly rayon and/or acetate fabrics. do. Chiefly nylon fabrics. do. Spun yarn (100%) fab., exc. blanketing \$\sigma\$ do. Rayon and/or acetate fabrics and blends	5, 203. 6 1, 737. 2 779. 8 7 347. 8 2, 749. 4	5, 396. 4 1, 690. 7 776. 4 7 345. 0 2, 951. 8		1,340.7 421. 0 198. 5 78. 9 726. 0			71,339.9 406. 5 186. 1 76. 0 7 742. 8			r1,294.9 382.0 r 170.4 r 68.8 r 735.9						
Polyester blends with cottondo Filament and spun yarn fabrics (combinations and mixtures)mil. lin. yd	678. 0 1, 751. 9 482. 9	629. 7 1, 893. 1 517. 0		130. 5 478. 6 134. 3			124. 2 502. 1 133. 5			104. 1 7 510. 6 7 120. 1			104. 2 483. 3 109. 8			
WOOL 'ool consumption, mill (clean basis): mil. lb. Apparel class do. Carpet class do. 'ool imports, clean yield do. Duty-free (carpet class) do.	238. 3 91. 4 249. 4 119. 6	219. 0 93. 8 189. 2 95. 7	14.7 6.7 17.5 9.3	² 16. 1 ² 7. 3 16. 4 7. 2	16. 0 5. 8 12. 9 5. 8	15. 6 5. 7 15. 7 6. 1	² 18.8 ² 7.2 18.0 6.4	15. 6 5. 8 12. 3 4. 7	14. 1 6. 6 11. 3 4. 3	² 16. 3 ² 6. 8 17. 0 7. 8	9. 8 5. 0 13. 7 5. 8	10. 8 7. 5 14. 7 9. 2	² 13.3 ² 8. 4 11. 2 7. 6	7 10. 7 6. 1 8. 4 5. 4	10. 7 5. 4 6. 9 4. 0	
ool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple: Graded territory, fine\$ per lb Graded fleece, % blooddo Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmakingdo	1. 207 . 840 1. 180	1. 221 . 862 1. 174	1. 210 . 890 1. 089	1. 198 . 890 1. 075	1. 185 . 884 6 1. 034	1. 185 . 865 6 1. 014	1, 110 , 865 6 1, 010	1, 081 , 865 6 1, 019	1, 070 , 880 6 1, 025	1. 055 . 880 6 1. 020	1, 025 . 880 6. 982	1.025 .880 6.952	. 953 . 880 6 . 854	. 925 . 887 6 . 760	. 925 . 887 6 . 820	. 85 . 83 6. 80
WOOL MANUFACTURES initting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, American system, wholesale price1957-59=100 fool broadwoven goods, exc. felts: will line and	91.0	92. 6	92. 6	92. 5	92. 5	92. 6	92. 9	93. 0	93. 7	94. 7	94. 7	94. 7	36, 5			
Production (qtrly.) mil. lin. yd. Price (wholesale), suiting, flannel, men's and boys', f.o.b. mill 1957-59=100.	243.3	222. 5 102. 6	103. 0	45. 7 103. 0	103. 0	103. 0	, 58. 1 103. 0	103. 0	103. 0	7 54. 2 103. 0	103. 0	103. 0	30. 3			

boys', f.o.b. mill 1957-59=100. 100.9 102.6 103.0 103.

able. 7 Omits quantities of chiefly nylon combination fabrics. 8 Beginning Apr. 1970' average is for cloth 381/2-inch. 64 x 56, 5.50 yds./lb.; data not comparable with prices for periods prior to Apr. 1970.

Q Includes data not shown separately. ‡ Revisions for 1967 are in the Dec. 1970 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1968	1969	19	69						19	70					
through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		TE	XTIL	E PR	ODU	CTS-	-Cont	inue	1	`		'			- t	_
APPAREL																
Iosiery, shipmentsthous. doz. pairs Men's apparel, cuttings: † Tailored garments:	225, 588	247, 286	,	17, 631	17, 881	18, 511	19, 267	18,900	18, 477	22,403		20, 161	,	20, 409	17, 702	
Suits	20, 564 14, 237 166, 542 21, 573	21, 091 14, 353 169, 542 21, 125	I, 697 1, 119 14, 104 1, 868	1, 395 1, 070 11, 538 1, 773	1, 540 1, 036 13, 730 1, 791	1,489 928 13,890 1,985	1, 614 1, 013 15, 299 1, 972	1, 571 1, 092 16, 140 2, 005	1,503 1,022 14,694 1,867	1, 267 992 14, 578 1, 993	838 573 13, 455 1, 517	1, 220 752 14, 987 1, 822	1, 258 825 15, 329 1, 879	7 1, 377 7 921 7 15, 484 2, 211	1, 256 860 13, 848 1, 832	
Coats	15,589	21, 664 266, 856 14, 425	1,933 18,996 1,305 549	1,640 17,621 1,096 486	1,712 19,259 1,220 643	1, 522 21, 912 1, 357 558	1, 207 23,162 1, 348 683	992 22, 894 1, 293 571	1, 191 20, 055 1, 153 572	1, 549 21, 770 1, 236 676	1, 474 18, 261 1, 097 610	1, 569 18, 352 966 490	1, 542 18, 411 1, 073 1, 073 1, 483	1, 664 19, 154 1, 072 457	1, 604 16, 171 897 324	
Skirtsdo	8, 050	8, 443 TR	I SE'S RANSI		<u> </u>	!	1	!	!	010	010	130	100	101	0-1	
			I	OILI	ATIO	11 15		1 1 1 1 1	<u> </u>	1		1	1		1	
AEROSPACE VEHICLES	07.100	22,005		5 616			4, 698			1 500			6, 411			
orders, new (net), qtrly, total mil. \$ U.S. Government do Prime contract do ales (net), receipts, or billings, qtrly, total do U.S. Government do do do do do do do d	27,168 16,577 24,575 25,592 16,635	14,521 19,289 24,648 16,560		5, 616 3, 723 4, 949 6, 609 4, 545			2, 928 4, 036 5, 976 3, 907			3, 400 4, 051 6, 484			5, 096 5, 991 6, 002			
acklog of orders, end of period ♀do	30,749	28, 297		28, 297			27, 124			25, 190		 	25,599			l
U.S. Government	16,343 16,608 3,951	14, 298 15, 610 3, 578		14, 298 15, 610 3, 578			13, 434 14, 821 3, 343			13,865			13, 766			
Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and partsmil. \$	5,083	4, 338		4, 338		1	4, 236				ŀ					
Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, servicesmil. \$	2,834	2, 881		2,881			2,779			2, 699			2,766			
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	4, 355. 1 76, 202 1, 403. 1	3, 593. 4 60, 117 1, 239. 2	224. 7 3, 438 71. 6	342. 6 5, 464 143. 0	209. 6 3, 389 156. 6	326. 4 5, 037 159. 9	341. 5 5, 971 162. 2	429, 7 6, 899 159, 5	419. 1 7, 116 240, 5	208. 5 3, 236 96. 5	288, 2 4, 495 123, 8	304. 3 4, 974 55. 2	215. 6 3, 850 51, 9	329, 2 7 5, 756 101, 2	4,876	
MOTOR VEHICLES																
actory sales (from plants in U.S.), total. thous. Domestic	10, 172, 2 8, 822, 2 8, 407, 1 1, 896, 1	10,146.9 9,587.7 8,223.7 7,806.5 1,923.2 1,781.2	856. 4 808. 6 682. 1 644. 0 174. 3 164. 5	790. 6 743. 4 624. 0 588. 8 166. 7 154. 6	719. 1 683. 5 571. 4 545. 0 147. 7 138. 5	689, 2 650, 8 555, 2 528, 4 134, 1 122, 4	776. 9 732. 2 626. 2 594. 4 150. 7 137. 8	807. 5 760. 9 661. 3 627. 2 146. 2 133. 7	890. 1 839. 5 724. 4 684. 4 165. 7 155. 1	991. 0 931. 0 805. 3 758. 4 185. 7 172. 6	627. 5 600. 5 481. 6 464. 3 145. 9 136. 2	413, 4 384, 4 272, 4 254, 0 141, 0 130, 4	632. 0 582. 2 493. 6 454. 2 138. 4 128. 0	501. 4 465. 6 392. 5 365. 4 108. 9 100. 1	454. 7 424. 3 364. 1 341. 1 90. 6 83. 2	2 747. 2 603. 2 144.
etail sales, new passenger cars : * Total, not seasonally adjusted thous. Domestics△ do. Imports△ do Total, seasonally adjusted at annual rates mil. Domestics△ do Imports△ do	9, 656 8, 625 1, 031	9, 582 8, 464 1, 118	797 706 91 9.3 8.1	721 639 83 9. 0 7. 8 1. 2	624 539 85 8.5 7.4	686 598 88 9, 2 8, 0 1, 2	745 646 99 8.6 7.5	798 691 107 9. 0 7. 8 1, 2	811 699 112 9. 0 7. 7 1. 3	922 800 122 9, 4 8, 1 1, 3	763 641 122 9.1 7.8 1.4	638 526 112 8.9 7.6 1.3	580 489 91 8.8 7.8	754 630 125 7.4 6.0	540 436 105 6. 4 5. 0 1. 4	53 42 11 6. 5.
tetail inventories, new cars (domestics), end of period: *△ Not seasonally adjustedthous	1, 449	1, 467	1, 452	1, 467	1, 563	1, 555	1, 573	1, 578	1, 632	1,674	1, 509	1, 269	1, 261	1,053	1,018	1, 25
Seasonally adjusteddodo nventory-sales ratio, new cars (domestics)*△	1, 525	1, 542	1,603	1, 542	1, 481	1,428	1, 420	1,428	1,458	1, 483	1,504	1,521	1,496	1, 280	1, 167	1, 20
ratio Exports (Bureau of the Census): Passenger cars (new), assembledthous	330, 46	333. 45	2. 4 32. 84	30, 39	2. 4 18. 76	19.19	2. 3 18. 40	2. 2 35. 85	33, 11	39.08	2. 3 16. 83 14. 70	2. 4 13. 89 12. 55	2. 3 31. 72 28. 46	2. 6 21. 10 15. 98	2. 8 17. 80	3.
To CanadadoTrucks and buses (new), assembleddomports (Bureau of the Census): Passenger cars (new), complete unitsdo	286.78 92.03 11,620.45 1500.88	292. 11 3 103. 23 1, 846. 72	27. 92 7. 48 154, 02	25. 96 8. 33 165. 11 73. 25	14, 64 6, 40 177, 06	15. 44 8. 66 167. 79 61. 35	13. 98 10. 61 177. 07 70. 00	32. 16 8. 81 205. 72 74. 17	30, 04 8, 79 174, 73 74, 36	36. 40 8. 68 187. 76 79. 16	7. 69 150. 64 46. 86	7. 46 95. 14 19. 01	167. 62 48. 58	6. 06 7 168. 60 56. 75	5, 78 173, 31 55, 66	
From Canada, total do do Trucks and buses, complete units do ruck trailers (complete), shipments number	1 114.65 113, 928	691. 15 146. 01 138, 347	70, 84 3, 86 10, 768	13. 90 9, 899	59, 19 12, 04 10,004	10. 29 9, 824	9. 99 10,253	9, 85 9, 095	10, 13 9, 871	10. 52 8, 679	4. 05 8, 387	4.40 7,692	10, 05	16. 82 8, 037	9, 69 7, 924	
Vansdo 'railer bodies and chassis (detachable), sold separatelynumber	75, 148 33, 761	94, 808 33, 332	7, 754 3, 727	6, 556 4, 039	6, 795 3, 461	6, 547 3, 947	7, 237 3, 300	6, 062 2, 189	7, 057 2, 056	5, 630 2, 293	5, 880 1, 590	4, 953 1, 874	7 5, 817 7 1, 398	5, 240 1, 574	5, 287 1, 393	
Registrations (new vehicles): ⊙ Passenger cars thous. Import cars do Trucks do	1 985.8	9, 446. 5 1, 061. 6 1, 888. 8	5 93.6	4 5912, 5 4 5101, 7 4 5185, 0	3 81.8	6 578.4 6 73.8 6 124.4	⁷ 741, 1 ⁷ 99, 8 ⁷ 155, 2	5 768. 4 5 100. 0 5 161. 9	5 784. 4 5 104. 2 5 158. 9	5 900. 9 5 118. 6 5 176. 6	5 837. 7 5 112. 2 5 179. 4	5 683, 2 5 109, 9 5 159, 4	5 612. 1 5 102. 8 5 153. 3		7 537, 2 7 99, 8 7 118, 1	
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	Í															
Preight cars (ARCI & AAR): Shipments \(\partial \text{number.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.} \text{do.}	56, 262 38, 991 1 63, 561 1 49, 391 31, 740 24, 540	68, 452 54, 072 84, 345 65, 401 46, 751 35, 508	6, 273 4, 941 8, 264 3, 456 43,460 35,361	5, 765 4, 640 9, 022 4, 753 46, 751 35, 508	4, 282 3, 484 2, 032 2, 032 44, 201 33, 756	5, 755 4, 859 3, 632 3, 236 40, 704 30, 759	6, 632 5, 386 3, 080 1, 948 36, 426 26, 595	6, 448 4, 800 5, 501 5, 501 34, 491 26, 308	5, 832 4, 227 2, 387 2, 218 31, 046 24, 299	6, 115 4, 478 5, 218 3, 487 30, 149 23, 308	5, 446 4, 457 4, 340 4, 226 29, 040 23, 074	5, 164 4, 127 2, 148 2, 148 25, 782 20, 853	6, 147 4, 922 2, 073 1, 726 21, 672 17, 621	4, 675 3, 787 3, 053 2, 516 20, 049 16, 349	4, 569 3, 573 8, 164 8, 026 23, 644 20, 802	
reight cars (revenue), class I railroads (AAR): \{\frac{1}{2}\} Number owned. end of periodthous Held for repairs, \(\frac{1}{2}\) of total owned Capacity (carrying), aggregate, end of period	1,458 5,2	1, 438 5. 6	1, 440 5. 5	1, 438 5. 6	1, 438 5. 7	1, 435 5. 6	1, 434 5, 7	1, 435 5. 6	1, 434 5. 7	1, 433 5. 5	1, 433 5. 6	1, 433 5, 8	1, 431 6. 0	1, 427 5, 9	1,424 5.7	
Average per cartons	93.82 64.34	94.37 65.62	94. 38 65. 53	94. 37 65. 62	94, 45 65, 69	94. 45 65. 80	94. 52 65. 91	94. 76 66. 05	94. 85 66. 15	95.32 66.52	95. 46 66. 63	95. 77 66. 81	95. 78 66. 96	95, 62 67, 01	95, 27 66, 89	

^{*}Revised. ¹Annual total includes revisions not distributed by months. ² Preliminary estimate of production. ³ Beginning 1969, data exclude vehicles on runners and skis. ⁴ Includes delayed registrations for several States. ⁵ Omits data for one State. ⁵ Omits data for three States. † Omits data for two States. † 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 Survey. ⁴ Corrected. △ Domestics include U.S.-type cars produced in the United States and Canada; imports

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cover foreign-type cars only and exclude domestics produced in Canada.

**Beginning May 1969, data (American Railway Car Institute and Association of American Railroads) refer to new cars for domestic users; cancellations are not reflected.

**Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.

**Data include military-type planes shipped to foreign governments.

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**Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.

INDEX TO CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40 -

SECTIONS	Earnings, weekly and hourly	National defense expenditures National income and product
Cananala	Eggs and poultry	National parks, visits
General:	Electric power	New York Stock Exchange, selected data
Business indicators	9, 13-15, 19, 22, 23, 34 Employment estimates	New York Stock Exchange, selected data
Commodity prices. 7-9 Construction and real estate. 9,10 Domestic trade. 11,12	Employment estimates	Noninstallment credit
Domestic trade	Expenditures, U.S. Government	Oats
	Explosives	Oil burners
Labor force, employment, and earnings	Express operations	Oils and fats
Foreign trade of the United States 21-23		Ordnance
Transportation and communications 23, 24	Failures, industrial and commercial	•
T 1 .	Farm wages	Paint and paint materials
Industry:	Fats and oils	Paper and products and pulp. 9, 13-15, 19, 2
Chemicals and allied products 24, 25	Federal Reserve banks, condition of	
Electric power and gas	Federal Reserve member banks	Passports issued. Personal consumption expenditures
Leather and products	Fire losses	Personal income
Y	Fish oils and fish	Personal outlays Petroleum and products
Lumber and products	Flooring, hardwood 31 Flour, wheat 28	8, 11-15, 19, 22, 2
Petroleum, coal, and products 34-36	Food products	Pig ironPlant and equipment expenditures
Pulp, paper, and paper products 36, 37	Foreclosures, real estate	Plastics and resin materials
Rubber and rubber products	Foundry equipment	Population
Stone, clay, and glass products	Freight cars (equipment)	Poultry and eggs
Transportation equipment	Fruits and vegetables. 7, 8 Fuel oil. 35, 36	Prices (see also individual commodities)
	Fuels	Printing and publishing. Private sector employment and earnings
	Furniture	Profits, corporate
		Public utilities 2-4, 9, 19-2 Pulp and pulpwood 2-4, 9, 19-2
INDIVIDUAL SERIES	Gas, output, prices, sales, revenues	Purchasing power of the dollar
Advertising	Glass and products	T. W
Aerospace vehicles	Glycerin	Radiators and convectors
Agricultural loans	Grains and products	Railroads
Aircraft and parts 4, 6, 7, 40	Grocery stores	Railways (local) and bus lines
Alcohol, denatured and ethyl	Gross private domestic investment	Real estate
Aluminum	Gypsum and products	Receipts, U.S. Government
Apparel		Recreation
Asphalt and tar products	Hardware stores	Rent (housing)
	Hides and skins	Rice
Balance of international payments. 2, 3 Banking. 16, 17	Highways and roads	
Barley	Home electronic equipment 8	Rubber and products (incl. plastics)
Battery shipments	Home Loan banks, outstanding advances. 10 Home mortgages. 10	7,10
Beverages	Hosiery	Saving, personal
Blast furnaces, steel works, etc	Hours of work per week. 24	Savings deposits
Brass and bronze	Hours of work per week	Security markets
Brick 38 Broker's balances 20	Household appliances, radios, and television sets. 4,	Services. Sheep and lambs.
Building and construction materials	8, 11, 34 Housing starts and permits	Shoes and other footwear
9, 10, 31, 36, 38 Building costs		SilverSoybean cake and meal and oil
Building permits	Imports (see also individual commodities) 1, 2, 22, 23	Spindle activity, cotton
Business incorporations (new), failures	Income, personal	Steel (raw) and steel manufactures 22, Steel scrap
Business sales and inventories	Industrial production indexes:	Stock prices, earnings, sales, etc.
	By industry 3,4	Stone, clay, glass products 4-6, 9, 13- Stoves and ranges
Cattle and calves	By market grouping 3, 4 Installment credit 12, 17, 18	Sugar
Cereal and bakery products 8	Instruments and related products 4-6, 13-15	Sulfur
Chain-store sales, firms with 11 or more stores 12 Cheese	Insurance, life	Sulfurie acidSuperphosphate
Chemicals 4-6, 8, 13-15, 19, 22-25	Inventories, manufacturers' and trade 5, 6, 11, 12	Duperpuospaate
Cigarettes and cigars	Inventory-sales ratios	Tea imports
Coal 4, 8, 22, 34, 35	while become,,	Telephone and telegraph carriers
Cocoa. 23, 29 Coffee. 23, 29	Labor advertising index, strikes, turnover 16	Textiles and products 4-0, 9, 13-15, 19, 22,
Coke	Labor force	Tin
Communication 2, 20, 24 Confectionery, sales 29	Lard	Tobacco and manufactures 4-7, 9, 11,
Construction:	Lead	Tractors
Contracts 10	Leather and products 4, 9, 13-15, 30 Life insurance 18, 19	Transit lines, local
Costs	Linseed oil	Transportation
Fixed investment structures	Livestock	Transportation equipment
Highways and roads	(see also Consumer credit) 10, 16, 17, 18, 20	Truck trailers Trucks (industrial and other)
Materials output indexes	Lubricants	Trucks (industrial and other)
New construction put in place 9	er and products 4, 9, 10-15, 19, 31	Unemployment and insurance
Consumer credit	Machine tools 34	II.S. Government bonds.
Consumer goods output, index	Machine tools	U.S. Government finance
Consumer price index 8 Copper 33	Mail order houses, sales	Ountres
Corn	Manmade fibers and manufactures 9, 39	Vacuum cleaners
Cost of living (see Consumer price index)	Manufacturers' sales (or shipments), inventories,	Variety stores
Cottonseed cake and meal and oil	Manufacturing employment, unemployment, pro-	Vegetable oilsVegetables and fruits
Credit, short- and intermediate-term 17, 18	duction workers, hours, man-hours, earnings 13-15	Vegetables and fruitsVeterans' benefits
Crops	Manufacturing production indexes. 3, 4 Margarine 29	
Currency in circulation	Meat animals and meats	Wages and salaries
Daine anodusts 2.0.00 oc.	Medical and personal care	Washers and dryers
Dairy products	Milk	Water heaters
Debt, U.S. Government	Mining and minerals 2-4, 9, 13-15, 19	Wholesale price indexes
Department stores	Monetary statistics	Wholesale trade
Disputes, industrial	Mortgage applications, loans, rates 10, 16, 17, 18	Wool and wool manufactures
	Motor carriers	
Distilled spirits	Motor vehicles 1.4-6.8 G 11 10 22 23 40	
Distilled spirits. 26 Dividend payments, rates, and yields. 2, 3, 19-21 Drug stores, sales. 11, 12	Motor vehicles	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 x 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).