SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION/BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

The U.S. Economy in 1974

National Income and Product Tables

Small Increase in 1975 Capital Spending Projected by Business

State and Regional Income Fourth Quarter 1973 to Third Quarter 1974

CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS



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The U.S. Economy in 1974

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

REAL GNP declined about 2 percent in 1974, after a 6 percent increase in the preceding year. Inflation accelerated from about 5½ percent to about 10 percent. The increase in civilian employment slowed from 2.7 million to 1.5 million, and the unemployment rate rose from 4.9 to 5.6 percent.

In most other ways as well, economic performance in 1974 fell short of that in 1973. For example, corporate profits, excluding inventory profits, had risen \$13 billion in 1973, or 14 percent; in 1974, they appear to have been flat, despite a multibillion dollar increase in petroleum profits.

Calendar-year comparisons of broad aggregates tend to obscure significant intrayear developments. These comparisons do not show either the unfavorable developments that began in 1973 in important segments of the economic system, or the extent of the economic deterioration that occurred during 1974.

Within-year patterns: 1973

In retrospect, it can be seen that important weaknesses had appeared early in 1973, long before the petroleum crisis. Residential construction in real terms had been sliding after the first quarter, and so had sales of automobiles. Business inventories had also become a source of instability. Revised estimates published in July 1974 showed that earlier figures had substantially understated inventory accumulation in the second half of 1973. In particular, the revised \$29 billion annual rate figure for the fourth quarter indicated that the rate of inventory accumulation had been unsustainable. More basically, the overall inventory-sales ratio (as measured by the ratio of real stocks of business inventories to real final sales of business GNP) had risen throughout 1973 to a figure high in historical perspective, indicating an inventory overhang that was likely to depress production in 1974.

Within-year patterns: 1974

Real magnitudes.—The basic cyclical forces were obscured early in 1974 by the petroleum crisis, to which the steep decline of GNP in the first quarter was largely attributed, and by the partial recovery from that crisis in the second quarter. Looking back, it can also be seen that the weakness that had begun in 1973 was spreading and that the decline was accelerating.

In the third quarter, real GNP declined at an annual rate of about 2 percent. In the fourth, the decline was about 9 percent, only about 1 or 2 percentage points of which can be attributed to the coal strike. It spread

to virtually all categories of GNP. Real consumption was down substantially. Most of the decline was in automobiles. but other major components of consumption also were weak. Residential construction continued to decline, and fixed business investment fell sharply. Most of the drop in business investment was due to automobiles (15 percent of which is allocated to fixed business investment) and to trucks. Real purchases of other types of producers' durable equipment also remained weak. Government purchases of GNP-again in real terms-continued flat. Net exports appear to have improved somewhat, but this improvement was due to a decline in imports attributable to the decline in GNP.

Accumulation of business inventories was sustained by a huge pileup of automobiles in dealers' hands. Because sales continued below production during most of the fourth quarter, a large overhang of automobile inventories remained at yearend. The underlying

position of inventories other than automobiles is unclear, partly because source data are incomplete. Also, the situation is obscured by a temporary reduction of coal inventories expected for the quarter as a whole. With these caveats, the fourth-quarter estimate of nonfarm inventory accumulation of goods other than automobiles shows continued moderate accumulation.

Evidence of an accelerating slide in the course of 1974 can be found also in changes in employment and unemployment. The growth of employment slowed during the year, and employment was down in November and December, probably because many employers decided to cut their work force instead of maintaining it in anticipation of an improvement in demand that seemed increasingly remote. The unemployment rate had been creeping up after reaching a low of 4.6 percent in October 1973, just before the imposition of the petroleum embargo, and it stabilized temporarily at 5.1 percent

Table 1.—Key Economic Magnitudes

	1972	1973	1974	197 3 :IV	1974:IV	P	ercent change	
				Seasonally	adjusted	1972-73	1973-74	1973:IV- 1974:IV
		E	Billions of const	tant (1958) dol!	ars (quarters a	t annual rates)		
Gross national product	792, 5	839, 2	821, 1	845.7	803.7	5.9	-2.2	-5.0
Personal consumption expenditures	527. 3 43. 5 483. 8	552. 1 47. 0 505, 1	539. 9 38. 1 501. 8	546. 3 41. 6 504. 7	530. 1 32. 2 497. 9	4. 7 8. 0 4. 4	-2.2 -18.9 7	-3.0 -22.5 -1.4
Fixed business investment	83. 7	94. 4	94. 1	96. 0	89. 3	12.8	3	-6.9
Residential construction.	34. 3	3 2, 9	24, 0	29. 8	20. 4	-4.0	-27.0	-31.5
Change in business inventories	7.0	10. 8	8. 2	20, 0	9.1			
Net exports Exports Imports	-3. 0 55. 7 58. 7	4. 6 66. 6 62. 0	9. 0 71. 6 62. 6	7. 9 68. 9 61. 0	8. 9 68. 9 60. 0	19. 6 5. 6	7. 5 1. 1	1 -1.8
Federal Government purchases. State and local government purchases.	61, 0 82, 1	57. 3 87. 0	56. 3 89. 5	56. 4 89. 3	56. 3 89. 5	-6. 1 6. 0	-1.7 2.9	3 .3
			Billions of c	urrent dollars	(q uart ers at an	nual rates)		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	92, 2	105, 1	105, 4	106.4		14.0	.3	
Net exports	-6.0 -1.6	3. 9 -3. 5	2.0	9. 3 -6. 1				
Nonpetroleum	-4.4	7. 4		15, 4				
			,	Index numbe	ers (1958=100)			
Implicit price deflators:								
Gross national product	146. 12	154, 31	170, 11	158. 93	177. 68	5. 6	10. 2	11.8
Personal consumption expenditures. Food. Energy	138. 2 137. 5 125. 4	145, 9 155, 2 135, 6	162. 4 177. 7 176. 8	150. 8 164. 6 144. 0	169. 2 185. 2 180. 6	5, 5 12, 8 8, 1	11. 4 14. 5 30. 4	12. 2 12. 5 25. 4
Unemployment rate (percent).	5, 6	4.9	5.6	4,7	6,5			

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics

in the second quarter. Thereafter, it 7.1 percent in December.

Prices and wages.—In constrast to progressive deterioration in real GNP, employment, and unemployment, some signs of progress on the price-wage front appeared in the fourth quarter. Overall inflation became less severe. The GNP deflator does not reflect this because of some technical peculiarities to which it is subject (see the discussion of prices). It is preferable to use the chain price index for private GNP, because it is free of these peculiarities. The rise in this index decelerated from the third to the fourth quarter-from almost 14 percent to 11½ percent.

The rise in wage rates also slowed, began to rise abruptly, and reached according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Hourly Earnings Index. This index covers the private nonfarm economy, and is adjusted to exclude the effects of overtime premiums in manufacturing and shifts in the distribution of employment among high- and lowwage paying industries. It comes closer than other measures to being an accurate indicator of wage-rate behavior. This index accelerated in the first three quarters, but slowed in the fourth.

Characteristics of the business decline

These patterns strongly suggest that a business cycle similar in many respects

to prior postwar cycles was taking its course in 1973 and 1974. However, to a much higher degree than prior cycles, it had special characteristics; these made diagnosis and prescription of economic policies difficult.

1. The current business cycle and the one immediately preceding it were accompanied by stronger inflation than were business cycles in the earlier part of the postwar period. The tenacity of inflation led to the introduction of the New Economic Policy in the summer of 1971 and its several subsequent phases. There are many theories of inflation, and important conflicts among them have not been resolved. This is a large gap in our understanding of the workings of the economy.

Executive Level Vacancies at the Bureau of Economic Analysis

BEA invites applications for two executive level positions: Associate Director for Regional Economics and Chief Statistician. Both are rated at GS-16, \$34,607-\$36,000 per annum. Interested persons should write to George Jaszi, Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

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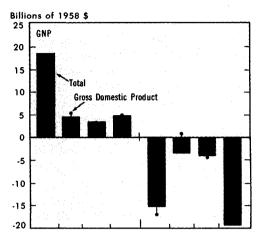
Chief Statistician

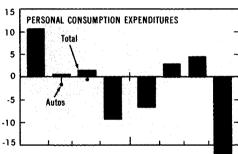
The Chief Statistician reports to the Director of BEA and is the principal adviser to Director on the statistical methodology, data sources, and estimating techniques that underlie the work of BEA. The Chief Statistician plans, directs, and coordinates programs related to the improvements of statistical methodology, monitors their execution, and is also the principal auditor of all of BEA's statistical operations. The Chief Statistician participates in the formulation and evaluation of the analytical work of BEA.

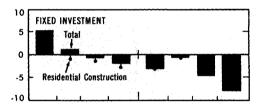
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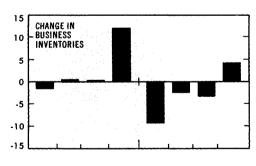
The position requires a thorough knowledge of economic data sources and estimating techniques. Other requisites are ability to write clearly and familiarity with econometric techniques and with economic accounting.

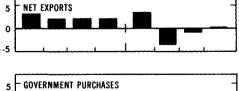
Real Gross National Product: Changes From Preceding Quarter

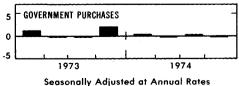












U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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2. Judging from information that admittedly is difficult to interpret, capacity shortages may have been unusually severe. However, the evidence is not clear-cut. In the automobile industry—widely cited as an example in 1973—capacity was short at the beginning of the year, but even if it had been more ample, the extraordinary demand for automobiles at that time could not have been maintained. It is possible that in other industries, especially the primary-processing industries, capacity shortages did limit the growth of real GNP.

Capacity shortages may also have been the cause of other peculiarities of this cycle. The combination of acute shortages in the primary-processing industries with more ample capacity in the advanced-processing industries that produce capital goods helps explain the unusual strength of total fixed business investment, and the high rates of inventory accumulation resulted partly from stockpiling as a hedge against supply shortages. Capacity shortages may also have contributed to inflation.

- 3. Inflation was aggravated in 1973 by a steep rise in farm prices, which was mainly due to worldwide supply shortages, and, subsequently, by the rise in petroleum prices associated with the embargo.
- 4. The petroleum and the food price inflations reduced real purchasing power and hence demand. Although this effect is difficult to analyze and to quantify, widely different techniques corroborate that it may have been on the order of \$30 billion in 1974. As regards petroleum, a shift of purchasing power from U.S. consumers to foreign nations and to domestic corporations was involved. Only a small fraction of the increased foreign purchasing power was used to buy additional U.S. exports. Also, in the period under review, additional capital spending by petroleum companies fell short of the increase in their undistributed earnings. Hence, the depressing effect of the loss of real income on consumer demand was far from offset.

Higher farm prices resulted in a shift in consumer purchasing power from urban to rural groups. In this case also, the net effect probably reduced total demand for GNP. It has been observed that farmers as a group consume less out of additional incomes than do urban consumers, and the additional capital spending that they undertook because their incomes had risen probably did not fill the gap.

- 5. Inflation cut into the real wealth of consumers and business and in this way also contributed to reduced consumer and investment spending. Included here is not only the direct effect of higher prices, but also inflation-induced declines in stock prices and increases in interest rates that reduced the market value of debt instruments.
- 6. Finally, and most speculatively, it can be argued that the severity of inflation and the prospects for its continuation have undermined consumer as well as business confidence, and hence consumer and investment spending, in a way that has no parallel in earlier postwar recessions.

Economic policies

Throughout most of 1974, economic policies were designed to combat inflation, but toward the end of the year concern about recession emerged and intensified. The need to deal with recession complicated the task of economic policy. Expansionary monetary and fiscal policies entail the risk of accelerating inflation because they increase demand and raise inflationary expectations. On the other hand, these policies are likely to lead to an increase in the utilization and productivity of resources, and this will help offset the inflationary tendencies that are generated from the demand side. There is wide disagreement as to the relative potency of the two tendencies. It is apparent, however, that the risks resulting from expansionary policies diminish as the rate of utilization of the Nation's economic resources declines.

Termination of direct controls.—Wageprice controls were terminated at the end of April 1974. Phase IV, which dates back to August 1973, provided for controls on the passthrough of costs, on profit margins, and on wages and salaries. The only clearly visible effect of decontrol was a one-time spurt in wage rates that reflected increases that otherwise would have occurred earlier; the immediate or subsequent effects of decontrol on profits and prices will remain a matter of conjecture.

Monetary and credit policies.—Monetary and credit policies were stringent during most of 1974. However, these policies were eased during the fourth quarter as concern about recession mounted.

Short-term interest rates began to decline in the third quarter. Initially, this decline was due to a reduction in the demand for money rather than to an attempt by the Federal Reserve to increase its supply. Subsequently, the Federal Reserve reduced the reserve requirements to which deposits in member commercial banks are subject; approved a reduction in the discount rates at which such banks can borrow from Federal Reserve banks; and stepped up open market purchases of Federal securities, the effect of which also is to permit an increase in the deposit component of money.

Initially, it was difficult to diagnose the aim of these policies. The reduction in reserve requirements could be interpreted as designed mainly to bring about a lengthening in the time structure of deposits in order to improve the banks' liquidity positions. The reduction in discount rates could be interpreted as a response to the decline in market rates, rather than as an active move to reduce them. The interpretation of open market operations was subject to similar ambiguities. However, the cumulative evidence, including actions taken by the Federal Reserve in January 1975, strongly suggests that the Federal Reserve did begin its antirecessionary efforts in the fourth quarter of 1974 and that it stepped them up as the quarter progressed.

Residential construction is the only major economic activity generally recognized as strongly dependent on monetary policy. But the effect is delayed, mainly because changes in monetary policy must first affect the thrift institutions that specialize in mortgage financing. Lower rates on short-term market instruments have made interest rates paid by savings and loan associa-

tions and mutual savings banks relatively more attractive. The inflow of deposits into these institutions and their ability to make mortgage loans are improving, although to date the extent of the change has been small. Special measures have been initiated by the Federal Government to improve the availability of mortgage funds, but the slide in residential construction was continuing at yearend.

Fiscal policy.—There is some evidence that because of high inflation, the Federal budget turned out to be much more restrictive than was either expected or appropriate. Corporate profits taxes increased sharply last year. These taxes are levied on profits that include inventory profits, and inventory profits are huge in periods of rapidly rising prices because of the preponderant use by business of the first-in-firstout (FIFO) method of inventory accounting. Higher taxes sharply reduced the availability of internal corporate funds for capital outlays. A similar, though less dramatic, tendency affected individual income taxpayers: Income increases that were due to inflation pushed these taxpayers into income brackets that are taxed at progressively higher marginal rates, and reduced the purchasing power of these taxpayers. Inflation also increased the restrictiveness of the budget because price increases were not fully anticipated when budget plans were formulated. Inasmuch as programs are often held to the planned dollar amounts, subsequent price increases resulted in cuts in real expenditures.

There are indications that these restrictive effects of the Federal budget are being reduced. Continued deceleration of inflation would reduce corporate tax liabilities and the impact of the rate structure of the individual income tax. In addition, corporate taxes may be reduced further if the ongoing shift to the last-in-first-out (LIFO) method of inventory accounting continues, because under LIFO, inventory profits are much smaller than under FIFO. A deceleration of inflation also would limit the erosion of the real equivalent of a given dollar of Government expenditures. In addition, many expenditure plans will be adjusted increasingly to catch up with past inflation and to allow for prospective inflation.

Factors in the business outlook

Barring the intrusion of major noneconomic events, the shape of the near-term outlook is reasonably clear. Real GNP is headed for a further decline that will extend well into 1975, and unemployment will rise. A deceleration of inflation is the only favorable development that may occur in the first half of 1975.

Greater uncertainty attaches to the severity of the recession. Recent developments have increased pessimism, but allowance should perhaps be made for the general tendency to give undue weight to recent developments in assessing the future. The greatest uncertainty attaches to the vigor of the eventual upturn: The course that the economy will traverse in the meantime is not known; Government policies are subject to greater change as the time horizon lengthens; and there is as little known about the mechanics of inflation in the forthcoming upturn as there is known about it in the current recession.

A large further reduction in the real volume of investment is in the offing. Although the sharpest reduction in residential construction may have occurred in the fourth quarter of 1974, the information on housing starts and permits indicates a further substantial decline in the first quarter of this year. The BEA yearend plant and equipment expenditures survey provides solid ground for expecting a sharp and protracted drop in real business capital outlays. As always, the behavior of inventories is hardest to assess. But it is certain that the accumulation of automobile inventories will be less than in the fourth quarter and very probable that the accumulation of other business inventories will be reduced also. It is possible that inventories may be liquidated. It is difficult to envisage a substantial strengthening of real consumption expenditures in the near term. With the exception of automobile expenditures, which fell to unexpectedly low levels in the fourth quarter, a further decline is probable. Nor are government purchases likely to provide substantial stimulus in the first half of the year. The increase in the Federal deficit that will emerge will to a large extent reflect the decline in the economy rather than provide autonomous support.

The outstanding income change that seems likely is a further decline in corporate profits; a reduction in inventory profits will reinforce the reduction of profits originating in current production.

Taking into account partial information now available and the likely course of real GNP, unemployment is bound to rise. Even though the prospect is for an increase in food and energy prices, price and wage-rate inflation may decelerate in the first half of 1975 in response to weakened demands.

By the second half of the year, the the effects of ongoing monetary policy and of special measures to aid the mortgage market will be causing an upturn in the demand for housing. However, several factors may limit the vigor of the recovery. Thrift institutions may decide to improve their liquidity positions before embarking upon a rapid extension of mortgage loans; and continuing inflation may prevent a substantial improvement in mortgage terms. Also, a large number of vacant houses must be sold before new construction is stepped up significantly. Moreover, house prices have risen relative to rents, and this may deter potential buyers. Furthermore, many will not want to incur the liabilities associated with homeownership until economic uncertainties have been reduced. In the rental market, the large number of units in uncompleted buildings will retard the recovery of construction. In addition, returns in this market are unsatisfactory because rents have not increased as much as landlords' costs, and difficulties have affected real estate investment trusts, which have been a major source of financing multiunit housing.

As the year progresses, economic activity in general would be stimulated if fiscal policy became less restrictive, either for the reasons that have been outlined or because of tax reductions and expenditure increases. Fiscal programs have not been finalized by the administration or approved by Congress.

Data and estimating problems

Throughout the year, BEA has drawn attention to deficiencies in the source data and estimating techniques on which its estimates are based. These deficiencies always give rise to errors, but the margin of error has increased because of the severity of inflation. Most important, inflation has made it much more difficult to estimate the inventory component of current-dollar and real GNP, and corporate profits and taxes. Earlier issues of the Survey have explained the problems that have been encountered and the manner in which BEA is dealing with them (see, for instance, the November issue). The following comments discuss discrepancies that have been noticed in the past year between real GNP and the Federal Reserve Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The discrepancies may be related to these problems and other difficulties in converting current-dollar GNP into real GNP during periods of severe inflation.

Comparison between IIP and GNP.—Real GNP and the IIP differ in coverage, and a one-to-one correspondence between the two should not be expected. The IIP excludes "nonbusiness" GNP, i.e., GNP originating in the household, government, and rest-of-the-world sectors. The most important component of business GNP that is omitted is farm product. Other differences are more subtle; they include the value added in construction and similar differences in coverage in the distributive and service industries.

It is not possible to strip down GNP to make it exactly comparable with the IIP, but partial adjustments can be made. Preliminary results of such an exercise suggested several conclusions:

(1) Discrepancies of magnitudes similar to those that occurred in 1974 had occurred also in prior years before

inflation escalated. (2) From 1973 to 1974, the IIP showed somewhat greater strength than the comparable portion of GNP. (3) On a quarterly basis, the IIP showed greater strength through the fourth quarter. (4) A difference between the methods used for the seasonal adjustment of automobile production—an adjustment that is notoriously difficult—accounted for most of the weaker performance of GNP in the first quarter; in the second and third quarters, on the other hand, the IIP would have been even stronger relative to GNP had there been no difference in this respect, and in the fourth quarter, it would have been weaker.

In periods of relative price stability, it is not difficult to construct a plausible argument for the superiority of real GNP. The deflation procedure by which real GNP is derived uses value and price information instead of information on physical quantities, which underlies the IIP. Information on values and prices is much more adequate than information on physical quantities, and when data are lacking, it is easier to impute for missing price series than for missing quantity series.

Moreover, shifts between cheaper and more expensive product lines are registered by the deflation procedure as changes in real production, as they should be. In contrast, they are likely to escape measurement based on physical quantities. The fact that values, which always reflect transaction prices, are sometimes deflated by price indexes that reflect list prices, offsets these advantages to an unknown extent. List prices do not reflect premiums and discounts and hence display a spurious stability over the business cycle. As a result, the deflation approach tends to exaggerate fluctuations in the real volume of production. This exaggeration affects only the relatively small components of GNP that are deflated by wholesale rather than retail prices because retail prices reported by BLS are transaction prices.

When physical measures of production are lacking, the IIP often relies on physical deliveries as a substitute. As a consequence, inventory changes

that occur prior to delivery are not taken into account in the IIP, whereas they are included in the inventory component of GNP. In periods of rapid inventory change, this also suggests the superiority of GNP.

Moreover, in the short run, about one-half of the IIP is based on series on electricity consumption or on manhours adjusted for productivity. Use of these series may give rise to substantial errors. The energy crisis and its aftermath are likely to have upset prior relations between electricity consumption and industrial production. Adjustment of man-hours for productivity is always suspect when there are large changes in productivity.

The case for real GNP should not be overstated, however. For instance, even in normal times the statistical foundations of the inventory component of GNP are weak, and, as previously noted, this weakness has been magnified by the acceleration of inflation. More generally, the deflation procedures underlying real GNP are bound to have a larger margin of error in periods of inflation than in periods of relative price stability. On the other hand, some of the methodological weaknesses of the IIP, particularly the extensive use of electricity consumption and adjusted man-hour series, may have increased also the margin of error to which the IIP is currently subject.

It would be unwarranted to take a dogmatic position on whether real GNP or the IIP was more nearly right in depicting the true course of real output in 1974. BEA and the Federal Reserve Board have initiated a joint project to reconcile the two measures; the comparisons that were made earlier are the first result. It is expected that this project will resolve some issues. However, past experience with similar attempts to reconcile GNP with the IIP points to intractable obstacles. A complete reconciliation of the two measures should not be expected. (A comparison of the producers' durable equipment component of GNP with a business equipment series that is a byproduct of the IIP is made in the discussion of fixed business investment.)

PRICES, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY

- Price performance worsened through the first three quarters of 1974, but some improvement was noticeable in the fourth. Initially, a continued rise in food prices and the sudden increase in energy prices contributed disproportionately to the inflation. As the year progressed, a deceleration in food and energy prices was more than offset by an acceleration in other prices. In the fourth quarter, however, these other price increases tapered, mainly due to a better performance of prices of consumer goods other than food and services.
- Conditions in the labor market deteriorated during 1974, especially in the fourth quarter. The labor force increased irregularly over the course of the year. Employment grew slowly in the first three quarters; a decline in the fourth quarter almost wiped out the increase that occurred in the earlier quarters. Unemployment at first edged up and then increased rapidly beginning in September.
- Productivity declined in each quarter of 1974. The increase in hourly compensation quickened in the second and third quarters, but slowed in the fourth. In combination, these two factors resulted in a rapid increase in unit labor costs throughout the year.

Prices

GNP prices

Implicit price deflators, such as those shown in table 2, are byproducts of the NIPA's. For any single component or combination of components, as well as for total GNP, they are calculated as the ratio of the currentconstant-dollar estimates. Accordingly, changes in the deflators reflect, in addition to genuine changes in the prices of individual goods and services, shifts among goods and services whose prices have risen at different rates since the valuation base period. Most price indexes, including the Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes reviewed later, do not reflect such shifts.

The starting point of the table is the implicit price deflator for GNP, which is an index of the prices of the output of the Nation's economy. Exports are part

of GNP, but imports are not because they are foreign rather than U.S. production. But inasmuch as imports are included in the consumption, investment, government, and exports components of GNP, they must be subtracted from this total. In practice, they are netted against exports. Analogously, import prices are included in the several component deflators; they are canceled out in the overall deflator by an entry of opposite sign under imports.

It is also useful to have a measure of the prices of goods bought by U.S. purchasers. Such a measure can be derived by subtracting current- and constant-dollar exports from GNP, and adding current- and constant-dollar imports, and then calculating the implicit deflator. This measure is shown in the table as the implicit deflator for GNP less exports plus imports.

The implicit deflator for GNP increased about 10 percent in 1974—the first annual double-digit increase since the removal of World War II price controls. The prices of goods and services bought by all U.S. purchasers combined increased somewhat more—about 11 percent—because, as will be detailed in the section on net exports, prices of imports increased more rapidly than those of exports.

Prices paid by consumers increased about 11½ percent. Food prices increased substantially, as they had in 1973. After slowing in the second and third quarters, their rate of increase jumped again in the fourth. During the year, the rate of increase in energy prices declined from the huge rate in the first quarter when the effects of the increase in the price of imported petroleum began to spread to domestic purchases. In the fourth quarter, energy prices actually declined due to reductions in the price of gasoline and oil. Although food and energy were responsible for a major portion of the increase in prices paid by consumers, the rate of price increase of other items was also very large in 1974-81/2 percent, compared with 3½ percent a year earlier. The increase in the prices of these other items accelerated through the third quarter of 1974, but slackened some-

regularly publishes a quarterly recon-

ciliation of the two indexes. (The

November issue of the Survey carried

this reconciliation for the first three

quarters of 1974, and the reconciliation

for the fourth quarter will be carried

Differences between the two indexes

stem from three major factors: the

shifting weights in the implicit deflator,

the different weights assigned to com-

ponents common to the two indexes.

and components not common to the

two indexes. The differences due to the

first two of these factors were relatively

small in 1974. In the first quarter, a

more rapid increase in the implicit

deflator was largely due to non-CPI

items. These include items deflated by

components of the Wholesale Price

Index, by prices paid by farmers for

family-living items, and by prices of

imputed services of financial inter-

mediaries. In the second quarter, the

differences in the contributions of components not common to the two indexes were large, but happened to be

offsetting. The major reason why the CPI rose more rapidly than the implicit deflator in the third quarter was the contribution of items not in the deflator, the largest of which was used auto-

in next month's issue.)

what in the fourth. Prices of automobiles and parts, furniture and household equipment, and apparel all rose less rapidly.

The residual "other" shows the prices paid by investors and government. Year-over-year, these prices rose only slightly less than the total. A marked acceleration occurred in the fourth quarter due to the sharp rise in the prices of producers' durable equipment and the pay raise of Federal employees.

Additional information useful for price analysis-still within the NIPA framework, but not included in table 2-is available. In particular, price indexes are calculated on a chain basis; this eliminates the effects of shifts among GNP components. Developments in the fourth quarter of last year are clarified by the chain price index for the private economy. In contrast to the acceleration shown by the implicit deflator for total GNP, this index decelerated from an annual rate of almost 14 percent in private economy.

The Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased about 11 percent in 1974, somewhat less than the increase in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures. BEA now

the third quarter to 11½ percent in the fourth. The implicit deflator was affected by two factors that should be excluded in assessing price developments in the private economy. First, it (and the component deflator for personal consumption expenditures) was raised by the decline in the share of automobiles in the total GNP; the increase in automobile prices since the valuation base year 1958 has been below average. Second, it includes the pay raise for Federal employees, which is not an increase in the prices of goods and services produced by the

The Wholesale Price Index

mobiles.

The Wholesale Price Index rose about 19 percent in 1974, as compared with 13 percent in 1973. Prices of industrial commodities (excluding foodstuffs) were responsible for the acceleration; they increased about 22 percent, as compared with less than 7 percent in 1973. Prices of farm products, and processed foods and feeds increased much less than in 1973, about 11½ percent as compared with 30 percent.

The patterns within 1974 were equally divergent. The farm-foods-feeds component, which is subject to abrupt changes in response to crop conditions, declined for several months, through June, and has since moved up sharply. The industrial commodities component slowed in the final months, reflecting the broadly based weakness in industrial activity here and abroad. Within that component, prices of crude

Table 2.—Implicit Price Deflators

					19	73			19	74	
	1972	1973	1974	I	11	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
						Seasonal	ly adjust	ed at an	nual rate	s	
					Index	numbei	rs (1958=	100)			
Gross national product	146, 12	154.31	170, 11	149, 95	152. 61	155. 67	158, 93	163, 61	167.31	172.07	177.68
Less: exports Plus: imports	130. 0 133. 7	150. 6 155. 6	194. 7 219. 5	137. 1 141. 2	144. 8 152, 2	155. 0 158. 7	164. 8 170. 9	179, 0 194, 0	188. 7 214. 9	202. 5 230. 8	209, 6 2 3 8, 8
Equals: GNP less exports plus imports	146, 3	154.7	171.7	150, 3	153, 2	156.0	159.3	164,5	169, 2	174.0	179.5
Personal consumption expenditures. Food. Energy ' Other personal consumption expendi-	138. 2 137. 5 125. 4	145. 9 155. 2 1 3 5. 6	162. 4 177. 7 176. 8	141. 4 145. 6 129. 8	144. 3 151. 6 133. 7	147. 0 158. 9 135. 1	150. 8 164. 6 144. 0	155, 8 172, 2 165, 2	160, 2 175, 0 178, 5	164. 7 178. 3 182. 2	169, 2 185, 2 180, 6
tures Other ²	139. 8 163. 4	144.5 173.2	156, 9 191, 1	141. 5 168. 8	143. 5 171. 7	145. 1 174. 6	147. 9 177. 5	150. 5 182. 3	154. 4 187. 6	159. 3 193. 3	163. 5 201. 7
				Perce	nt change	e from pi	 	period			
Gross national product		5, 6	10.2	5, 5	7.3	8,3	8.6	12, 3	9.4	11.9	13, 7
Less: exportsPlus: imports		15. 9 16. 4	29. 2 41. 1	12. 9 10. 9	24, 5 34, 9	31.3 18.5	28. 0 34. 3	39. 1 66. 1	23. 6 50. 8	32.5 32.8	14. 9 14. 6
Equals: GNP less exports plus imports		5, 7	11.0	5.6	7.9	7.4	8.9	13.7	11.8	11.9	13, 3
Personal consumption expenditures		5, 5	11.4	5. 0	8. 6	7. 6	10.9	13.7	11.8	11.9	11. 3
Food Energy ¹ Other personal con-		12, 8 8, 1	14. 5 30. 4	16. 5 8. 6	17. 7 12. 8	20.8 4.0	15, 1 29, 2	19. 6 73. 1	6. 9 36. 3	7. 7 8. 5	16. 5 -3. 4
sumption expendi- tures	1	3.3	8.6	1.6	5, 9	4.6	7.8	7.4	10.8	13, 1	11, 1
Other 3		6.0	10. 4	5. 3	7.0	6.8	6.8	11.3	12.1	12.7	18. 6

^{1.} Gasoline and oil, fuel and ice, and electricity and gas.
2. The change in business inventories has been excluded because the implicit price deflator for the change in business inventories is subject to large creatic movements that reflect shifts in the composition among terms that have shown large differences in their price rise as compared with the 1958 valuation base period. Theisize of these erratic movements precludes the use of these deflators in price analysis.

materials declined and the price increases of intermediate materials decelerated. It will take time for these price changes to work their way through to later stages of production. It is not clear that there has been a persistent change in the rate of increase in prices of industrial finished goods.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment

The civilian labor force increased 2.3 million in 1974, slightly more than in 1973. In contrast, the increase in employment slowed from 2.7 million to 1.5 million. The unemployment rate rose from 4.9 to 5.6 percent. Average weekly hours worked were down to 36.6 in 1974 from 37.1 in the two preceding years.

After holding on a plateau in the early part of 1974, the growth of the labor force resumed through October (chart 2). In November, the labor force declined.

Employment and hours

The pattern of change in employment was similar to that of the labor force, but the plateau was more extended, the subsequent growth weaker, and the fourth-quarter deterioration greater. From September to December, employment declined 1.4 million. In the light of the weakening of economic activity in the first three quarters, it is

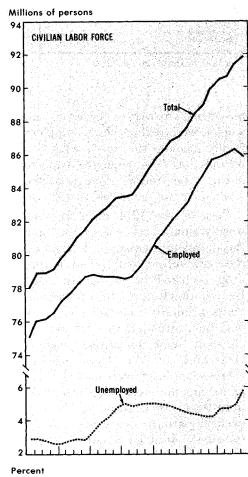
surprising that employment was maintained as well for so long. It would appear that employers had viewed the weakness as temporary, and expected demand to rebound once the petroleum embargo had been removed. Given these expectations, they would have been mistaken to lay off experienced workers, who had been difficult to recruit in 1972 and 1973. By the fourth quarter, however, it appeared that the weakness of demand would be greater and more prolonged, and the number of layoffs increased sharply.

The BLS payroll survey of nonagricultural establishments provides industry detail, which is not available from the household survey, which provides the interrelated information on labor force, employment, and unem-The 1974 employment ployment. growth occurred in the service-producing industries. Employment in goods-producing industries declined (table 3). The decline accelerated during the year, and reflected conditions in the construction and building materials industries and in consumer goods industries other than automobiles. The only noteworthy employment expansion among goods-producing industries occurred in nonelectrical machinery and mining, and reflected the strength of demand for capital goods and fuels. In the automobile industry, a temporary recovery in the second and third quarters was followed by widespread plant shutdowns and heavy layoffs in the fourth quarter. The growth of employment in the service-producing industries accelerated through the third quarter; in the fourth quarter, continued increases in most of these industries were partly offset by a reduction in retail trade employment.

Through the third quarter, adult women accounted for most of the em-

CHART 2

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment





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

Data: BLS 75-1-2

Table 3.—Changes in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

		[11100	sands of	workers)						
				197	3 1			197	4 1	
	1973	1974	I	II	ш	IV	I	II	III	IV
						Season	ally adju	sted		
Nonfarm payroll employment, total	2, 936	501	918	734	570	714	193	313	326	-331
Goods-producing	1,069	-914	384	279	188	218	-99	-67	-127	-621
Mining Construction Manufacturing Durables Nondurables	19 248 802 677 126	37 -244 -706 -425 -280	4 80 301 255 47	-2 67 214 177 37	8 74 105 116 -10	9 27 182 129 52	12 10 -121 -108 -14	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ -60 \\ -14 \\ 23 \\ -36 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -108 \\ -30 \\ -6 \\ -24 \end{array} $	7 -86 -541 -335 -206
Service-producing	1,866	1,415	533	455	382	497	292	380	453	29
Transportation and public utilities. Trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate Services Federal Government. State and local government.	112 635 116 608 -8 405	-1 177 65 522 73 578	21 227 32 182 -16 86	32 160 29 126 -8 117	22 126 29 143 -10 72	37 122 26 157 26 130	20 20 24 90 19 120	-11 111 17 132 18 110	-10 148 10 151 31 125	-109 14 149 5 223

Changes are calculated from quarterly averages, Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics,

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Table 4.—Selected Unemployment Rates

		[Percer	nt]								
					19	73			19	74	
	1972	19 73	1974	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
						Sea	sonally	adjus	ted		
Total	5, 6	4.9	5.6	5,0	4.9	4.7	4.7	5, 2	5, 1	5, 5	6.5
Selected demographic groups	1	ł	{					{	1		
Adult men Adult women Teenagers. Household heads. White Negro and other races.	16. 2 3. 3 5. 0	3. 2 4. 8 14. 5 2. 9 4. 3 8. 9	3.8 5.5 16.0 3.3 5.0 9.9	3. 4 5. 0 14. 7 3. 0 4. 5 9. 0	3.3 4.8 14.7 2.9 4.4 9.0	3. 1 4. 8 14. 3 2. 7 4. 2 9. 0	3.0 4.7 14.3 2.8 4.2 8.6	3. 5 5. 1 15. 3 3. 0 4. 7 9. 3	3. 5 5. 0 15. 1 3. 1 4. 7 9. 0	3. 7 5. 4 16. 1 3. 2 5. 0 9. 5	4.7 6.5 17.5 4.0 5.9 11.8
Selected industries		ļ									
Goods-producing:									ĺ		
Manufacturing Durable Nondurable Construction	5.4	4. 3 3. 9 4. 9 8. 8	5. 7 5. 4 6. 2 10. 6	4. 7 4. 4 5. 1 8. 9	4. 4 3. 9 5. 2 8. 8	4. 0 3. 6 4. 5 9. 2	4. 2 3. 7 4. 8 8. 8	5. 2 5. 0 5. 5 8. 5	5. 0 4. 8 5. 3 10. 0	5. 4 4. 8 6. 4 11. 4	7. 4 7. 0 7. 9 13. 7
Service-producing:								}	Ì		
Transportation and public utilities Trade	3.5 6.4 4.8 2.9	3. 0 5. 6 4. 3 2. 7	3. 2 6. 4 4. 6 3. 0	3. 0 5. 7 4. 5 2. 5	3. 0 5. 5 4. 2 2. 9	2. 9 5 8 4. 0 2. 8	3. 1 5. 6 4. 3 2. 6	2. 9 6. 0 4. 6 2. 7	3. 1 6. 1 4. 3 3. 0	3. 5 6. 4 4. 5 3. 0	3. 6 7. 3 5. 2 3. 1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics,

ployment increase, because many women were taking jobs to supplement family incomes that were being eroded by inflation. The employment decrease during the fourth quarter affected adult men and teenagers as well.

Part of the 1974 drop in average weekly hours occurred at the time of the petroleum embargo. There was no recovery subsequently, and a further drop occurred in the fourth quarter. In manufacturing, the reduction in hours primarily reflected a cutback in overtime, although the size of the decline in some industries suggests a shortening of the basic workweek. (Data separating overtime from regular hours are not available for individual industries.) In contrast to the typical cyclical pattern, hours in nondurables industries declined about as much as in durables. This was largely the result of exceptional weakness in the textile and apparel industries.

Unemployment

By industry, the 1974 increase in unemployment was much sharper in the goods-producing than in the serviceproducing industries (table 4). By demographic group, it was sharper for adult men than for adult women and teenagers, because many women and teenagers leave the labor force when they cannot find employment. During the year, the pattern of increase was very similar. The percentage of unemployment due to layoffs rose from 39 in 1973 to 43 in 1974, that due to quits fell from 16 to 15, and that due to new entrants and reentrants fell from 46 to 42. This shift became more pronounced in the course of the year.

To cushion the impact of rising unemployment, yearend legislation liberalized the terms of unemployment insurance programs. Coverage was extended to groups not previously eligible, such as farm workers and domestics. Also, for most workers, the duration of benefits was extended by 3 months to a maximum of 1 year. The provisions are triggered at specified rates of National or local unemployment. In addition, Congress authorized a substantial expansion in public service employment.

Productivity, Hourly Compensation, and Unit Labor Cost

The nonfarm business sector

BLS calculates output per man-hour and related measures for the private nonfarm economy, i.e., the total less government and farming. The behavior of both of these sectors is very different from that of the rest of the economy, and they are therefore excluded. Another reason for excluding government is that no allowance can be made for productivity changes in measuring its output.

In the calculations shown in table 5, BEA made additional exclusions that result in series on output per man-hour, compensation per man-hour, and unit labor cost that cover the nonfarm business economy. First, the rest-of-theworld sector was excluded. The output of that sector is measured largely by the net inflow of property income into the United States, which, as will be explained later in this Review, showed large fluctuations. From the standpoint of analyzing developments in the domestic economy, it was desirable to exclude this output. From the standpoint of measuring output per manhour, there is an additional reason for this exclusion: Man-hours attributed to the rest-of-the-world sector are miniscule. Second, the household sector of the GNP was also excluded. This was

Table 5.—Output and Compensation Per Man-hour, and Unit Labor Cost in the Nonfarm Business Economy

	{Per	cent char	nge from	precedin	g period]						
				19	73			19	74		
	1973	1974	I	11	III	IV	I	II	ш	IV	
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
Output per man-hour	2. 3	-2.7	3. 4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-7.3	-0.3	-2.5	-3. 9	
Compensation per man-hour	7. 3	8.5	10.8	6.1	5.8	9.1	7.7	10.8	10. 3	8. 5	
Unit labor cost	5. 0	11. 5	7. 1	7.0	6.3	9. 5	16. 1	11. 2	13. 1	12. 9	

done because, as in the case of government, no allowance is made for productivity change in measuring the output of this sector.

Output per man-hour in the nonfarm business economy declined 2.7 percent in 1974, as compared with an increase of 2.3 percent in 1973. The increase in compensation per man-hour accelerated in 1974. This acceleration, in combination with the 1974 decline in productivity, resulted in a very sharp increase in unit labor costs—11.5 percent as compared with 5.0 percent.

On a quarterly basis, the declines in output per man-hour began in 1973. They were particularly sharp in the first quarter of 1974, when the petroleum shortage had its major impact, and in the last quarter, when the general economic decline became pronounced. An acceleration in compensation per manhour began in the fourth quarter of 1973, but the rate of increase tapered in the fourth quarter of 1974. The increase in unit labor costs, which was striking in the first quarter of 1974, reflected the productivity decline in that quarter.

Measures of hourly earnings

The calculations shown in table 5 reflect changes in industry mix. For instance, the production declines in the automobile industry—an industry in which output per man-hour is higher than average—contributed to the severity of the first- and fourth-quarter productivity decreases. For many purposes, it would be desirable to have measures that are free of mix effects. Unfortunately, such measures are available only for hourly earnings.

BLS calculates an Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) that covers the private nonfarm economy. It adjusts for premiums earned for overtime in manufacturing and for shifts in the distribution of employment among high- and low-wage paying industries. Although it does not cover supervisory workers, it comes closer than any other measure to being an indicator of wage rate behavior. The percentage changes in this index follow.

1973	1974
Quarters at seasonally adjust	ed annual rates
Year 6.4%	8.0%
I	6. 3 9. 7
III 7.7	11.0

If allowance is made for differences in coverage, in particular the exclusion of employer contributions for social insurance from the HEI, the movement of the compensation series and HEI is very similar. Because it excludes these contributions, which typically increase in the first quarter, the HEI shows a smaller first-quarter increase than the compensation series. The acceleration from the first to the second quarter, which is partly due to the one-time increase in wage rates that occurred after the abolition of wage controls at the end of April 1974, accordingly is larger in the HEI.

PERSONAL INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

- Personal income grew less rapidly in 1974 than in 1973, and quarterly increases tapered during 1974, mainly because of the progressive decline in economic activity. Disposable income performed even less well because of increases in effective tax rates that were largely induced by inflation. Real disposable income declined in 1974.
- Personal consumption expenditures were unusually weak—and not only because of the slump in the demand for automobiles.

Personal and Disposable Income

Personal income increased 9 percent in 1974, as compared with 11½ percent in 1973. Income of farm proprietors was the main factor in the deceleration, as it had been in the acceleration that occurred in 1973. Nonfarm income increased 10 percent in both years.

Slower growth in wages, salaries, and other labor income was approximately offset by a step-up in transfer payments. The latter increased 18½ percent in 1974, as compared with 14 percent in 1973. Liberalized social security and veterans' benefits, and higher unemployment insurance payments were the major factors in the increase.

On a quarterly basis, the course of several of the components of personal income was uneven during 1974 (chart 3). Wages, salaries, and other labor income followed the course of current-dollar GNP. The increase was small in the first quarter and even smaller in the fourth. Farm proprietors' income dropped in the first two quarters and stabilized thereafter. Transfer payments increased fairly steadily, with unemployment insurance benefits making an increasing contribution as the year progressed.

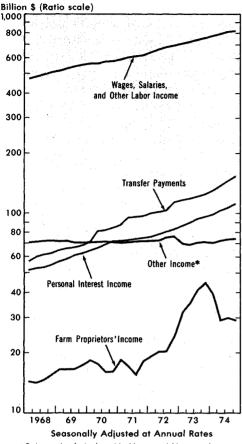
Personal taxes increased much more in 1974 than in 1973—13 percent as compared with 6½ percent. The size of yearend tax settlements contributed to this step-up; inflation, which pushes taxpayers into income brackets that are taxed at progressively higher marginal rates, was an increasingly important factor. Disposable personal incomepersonal income less personal taxes increased 8½ percent in 1974, as compared with 12½ in 1973. It accelerated through the third quarter; in the fourth, its rate of increase tapered to 6½ percent. Real disposable income declined 2½ percent in 1974, after an increase of 6½ percent in 1973. It reached its peak in the fourth quarter of 1973 and declined each quarter thereafter.

Personal Consumption Expenditures

Personal consumption expenditures in real terms declined 2 percent in 1974, after a 4½ percent increase in 1973 (table 6). This was the first year-over-year decline in the entire postwar period. By far the largest decline was in automobiles. However, all other goods components of consumption shown in the table were down as well—not only those related to energy. Energy-related

75-1-3

Components of Personal Income



★ Business and professional proprietors' income, rental income, and dividends, less personal contributions for social insurance.

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

services declined, and all other services showed only a very small increase.

Real expenditures for automobiles began to slide long before the petroleum shortage. They picked up temporarily in mid-1974 as consumers anticipated price increases on 1975 models. This aggravated the steep decline that occurred in the fourth quarter. Expenditures for other durables were weak also. Part of the weakness was in mobile homes and furniture and household furnishings, and paralleled the decline in demand for residences. Except for energy-related items, which recovered in the second quarter, and some erratic movements indicated for food, which may have been due to deficiencies in the deflation procedure, nondurable goods and services were weak throughout the year.

As is usually the case, personal saving was difficult to interpret; very little is known about saving behavior, and there are deficiencies in the estimates. These estimates are not broken down into analytically significant components and, because they are derived residually, are subject to large statistical errors. The only regularities that were discernible in 1973 and 1974 were the well-known ones for saving to vary directly with farm income and inversely with expenditures for automobiles.

Many factors tended to depress personal consumption in 1974, in addition to the obvious effects of declining economic activity on personal income and of the progressive increase in

effective tax rates on disposable income. Among these are supply shortages and the uncertainties created by inflation and rising unemployment. The less transparent effects of the inflation of petroleum and food prices were discussed in the first section of this Review.

PROFITS, SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS, AND FIXED INVESTMENT

• Corporate profits earned in domestic production were poor in 1974, although this is not apparent from the book profits total that is often cited. Book profits were inflated by huge inventory profits.

Table 6.—Personal Consumption Expenditures in Current and Constant Dollars

					19	73			19	74	
	1972	1973	1974	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
					Se	asonally	adjust	ed at an	nual rat	tes	<u> </u>
			·	E	Billions	of curre	nt dollar	rs			
Personal consumption expenditures	729, 0	805, 2	877.0	781.7	799, 0	816, 3	823, 9	840, 6	869, 1	901.3	896.8
Durables	118, 4 49, 0 69, 4	130. 3 53. 1 77. 2	127. 8 46. 2 81. 5	132, 4 55, 6 76, 8	132. 1 54. 5 77. 6	132, 4 55, 1 77, 3	124, 3 47, 2 77, 1	123. 9 44. 0 79. 9	129. 5 46. 6 82. 9	136, 1 52, 8 83, 3	121, 5 41, 4 80, 1
Nondurables Food Energy ² Other nondurables	299. 7 143. 7 32. 8 123. 1	338. 0 165. 1 37. 8 135. 1	380. 2 187. 8 47. 6 144. 7	323. 3 155. 9 35. 5 131. 9	332. 7 160. 9 37. 3 134. 4	343. 8 169. 1 38. 3 136. 4	352. 1 174. 5 40. 2 137. 5	364. 4 180. 1 42. 4 141. 9	375. 8 183. 5 48. 3 144. 0	389. 0 191. 3 50. 1 147. 6	391. 5 196. 6 49. 7 145. 3
Services Energy ³ Other services	310. 9 18. 4 292. 5	336. 9 20. 0 316. 9	369. 1 22. 4 346. 7	325. 9 19. 4 306. 5	334. 2 19. 7 314. 5	340. 1 20. 7 319. 4	347. 4 20. 3 327. 1	352. 4 20. 0 332. 4	363. 8 21. 3 342. 5	376. 2 23. 8 352. 5	383. 8 24. 6 359. 2
	Billions of constant (1958) dollars										
Personal consumption expenditures	527.3	552, 1	539, 9	552, 9	553, 7	555. 4	546.3	539.7	542,7	547.2	530. 1
Durables Autos and parts Other durables	104. 9 43. 5 61. 4	113. 6 47. 0 66. 6	103. 4 38. 1 65. 3	117. 2 49. 8 67. 4	115. 7 48. 4 67. 3	114, 3 48, 1 66, 2	107. 2 41. 6 65. 6	105, 2 38, 5 66, 6	106, 8 39, 3 67, 5	107. 8 42. 4 65. 4	93. 7 32. 2 61. 5
Nondurables Food. Energy ² Other nondurables	220, 2 104, 5 26, 4 89, 4	228, 6 106, 4 27, 6 94, 6	223, 8 105, 7 25, 1 93, 0	228. 7 107. 1 27. 5 94. 1	228. 3 106. 2 27. 8 94. 4	230. 0 106. 4 28. 1 95. 4	227, 4 106, 0 27, 0 94, 4	223, 9 104, 6 23, 9 95, 4	223. 6 104. 8 25. 0 93. 9	225. 8 107. 3 25. 5 93. 0	221. 7 106. 1 26. 0 89. 6
Services. Energy ³ . Other services.	202, 2 14, 5 187, 7	209. 9 15. 0 194. 9	212, 8 14, 5 198, 3	207. 1 14. 8 192. 3	209. 7 14. 9 194. 8	211, 2 15, 5 195, 7	211, 7 15, 0 196, 7	210. 6 13. 9 196. 8	212, 2 14, 1 198, 2	213. 7 15. 1 198. 6	214. 7 15. 2 199. 6
			Percent	change	from p	receding	period	, consta	nt (1958) dollars	3
Personal consumption expenditures		4.7	-2.2	8. 2	0.6	1, 2	-6.4	-4.7	2, 2	3,4	-11.9
Durables		8.3 8.0 8.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} -9.0 \\ -18.9 \\ -2.1 \end{array} $	28, 2 32, 6 25, 1	-5, 2 -11, 1 -, 7	-4.6 -2.4 -6.2	-22.6 -44.2 -3.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.4 \\ -26.1 \\ 6.2 \end{array} $	6. 5 8. 2 5. 5	3. 6 35. 7 —12. 2	-42.9 -66.8 -21.7
Nondurables Food Energy ² Other nondurables		3.8 1.9 4.6 5.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.1 \\7 \\ -9.2 \\ -1.7 \end{array} $	5.9 4.2 .4 9.5	6 -3.5 4.0 1.5	2.8 .8 5.3 4.4	-4.3 -1.5 -14.7 -4.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.0 \\ -5.1 \\ -39.1 \\ 4.5 \end{array} $	5 .8 19.2 -6.4	3.9 9.8 8.8 -3.6	$ \begin{array}{c c} -7.1 \\ -4.2 \\ 7.8 \\ -14.0 \end{array} $
Services Energy ³ Other services	1	3. 8 3. 9 3. 8	1, 4 -3, 3 1, 8	-15.4 2.3	5. 2 2. 7 5. 4	2.8 18.5 1.7	-13. 7 2. 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.9 \\ -26.4 \\ .2 \end{array} $	3. 1 5. 5 2. 9	32.5 .8	2. 0 2. 2 2. 0

^{1.} Excludes mobile homes. 2. Gasoline and oil, and fuel and ice. 3. Electricity and gas.

Profits earned in production by domestic nonfinancial corporations were down \$2½ billion. Changes in the industrial composition of these profits were unusually large; petroleum companies registered a multibillion dollar gain, which was partly offset by a large reduction in the profits of automobile manufacturers.

- The decline in profits adversely affected the incentive to invest, and also the ability of corporations to finance investment through internal funds. Moreover, nonfinancial corporations faced increased financial stringency in 1974.
- In current dollars, fixed business investment remained high throughout the year. In the second half of the year, real outlays were eroded by inflation.
- Residential construction continued to decline in 1974, mainly because of stringent monetary and credit policies. The decline was aggravated by other factors.

Corporate Profits

Disposition of profits

Before-tax profits advanced about 15 percent, compared with 23½ percent in 1973. This estimate and others for the year 1974, which appear in table 7, are informed guesses, because only fragmentary information for the fourth

quarter of the year is available now. All of the 1974 increase occurred in the first three quarters (chart 4). In the fourth quarter, profits declined.

Before-tax profits consist of profits from current production and of "inventory profits." The latter are generated by inventory accounting methods used by business because, according to these methods, the excess of the replacement cost of inventories used up over their acquisition cost is reflected in profits. In 1974, inventory profits reached unprecedented levels because rapid inflation resulted in very large differences between replacement and acquisition costs. At their peak in the third quarter, corporate inventory profits were at an annual rate exceeding \$51 billion, compared with less than \$18 billion in 1973.

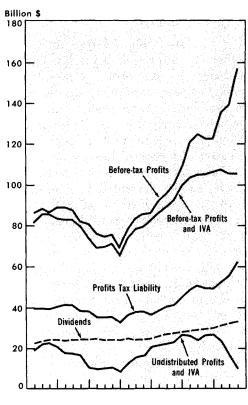
In fact, inventory profits accounted for the entire increase in before-tax profits in 1974. On the NIPA basis, according to which inventories used up are valued at their replacement cost, 1974 profits appear to have held about even with the 1973 figure of \$105 billion. Also, before dropping in the fourth quarter of 1974, profits had moved within a narrow range since the first quarter of 1973.

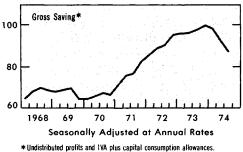
Profits tax liability is incurred on inventory as well as NIPA profits, and accordingly it also increased substantially in 1974. However, the effective tax rate—the percentage that profits tax liability is of before-tax corporate profits-continued its decline of recent years. With the nominal tax rate essentially unchanged, the decline in the effective tax rate in 1974 was principally due to rapidly increasing foreign tax credits and to the increasing share of domestic petroleum profits, which are taxed at below-average rates.

Dividends increased \$3 billion in 1974. Through the third quarter, increases were larger than earlier, due partly to the release of dividends from limitations placed on them under wage-

CHART 4

Corporate Profits and Gross Saving





U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis 75-1-4

Table 7.—Corporate Profits [Billions of dollars]

1973 1974 1973 1974 Ι Π ш IVII Ш Seasonally adjusted at annual rates 122, 7 122, 7 Corporate profits before tax..... 122.7 141.0 120, 4 124.9 135, 4 139, 0 157.0 Inventory valuation adjustment..... -17.6-35.5 -16.5-20,0 -17.5 -16, 3 -27.7-33, 4 -51.2Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-justment..... 105, 1 105.4 103.9 105.0 105, 2 106.4 107,7 105, 6 105,8 Rest of the world 7. 3 97. 8 9. 2 96. 3 7.0 96.9 $\frac{7.0}{98.0}$ 7. 4 97. 9 8.0 98.3 13, 2 94, 5 7. 9 97. 7 8.8 97.1 Financial institutions.... 19.620.6 18.7 19. 4 19.8 26 1 20.8 20. 7 20, 7 Nonfinancial corporations..... 78. 2 75.7 78. 2 78.6 78. 1 77.9 73.8 77.0 76. 4 Manufacturing 47.6 46.8 48.6 48. 4 47.1 46. 4 46, 2 46.8 48.6 Nondurable goods_____ Petroleum refining____ Other nondurable goods_____ 21. 4 5. 3 16. 0 33. 3 13. 6 19. 7 **3**0. 8 20. 9 21.5 22, 1 4.8 16.1 5. 5 16. 0 5. 1 16. 3 4.9 17.2 7, 5 19, 4 26. 9 7. 4 19. 5 15. 3 1. 1 14. 2 16.0 25. 7 24.3 19.3 3. 8 20. 5 Other durable goods 19, 1 -----13. 5 2. 1 3. 4 2. 6 8. 6 9. 8 2. 3 3. 3 3. 0 9. 4 13. 4 1. 4 3. 7 12.9 13.8 **13**, 0 13. 9 12, 6 communication Electric, gas, and sanitary services.... All other nonfinancial.... ----

price control programs. A dividend payout ratio calculated on the basis of undistributed profits, including the inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) that converts book profits into NIPA profits, rose sharply to a record high in the third quarter, after near stability in 1973.

Undistributed profits and IVA had leveled out in 1973 and declined sharply in 1974. Capital consumption allowances must be added to undistributed profits and IVA to obtain a measure of internally generated funds. These allowances continued their historic uptrend, and accordingly, total internal funds were maintained better than undistributed profits and IVA alone. Nevertheless, these funds-labeled gross saving in the lower panel of chart 4-turned down after reaching a peak in the fourth quarter of 1973.

Profits by industry

Profits from abroad rose about \$2 billion in 1974. First-quarter figures included the extraordinary profits due to higher petroleum prices that accrued to the United States prior to increased foreign participation in these profits. Thereafter, these profits were lower because of increased income payments to foreigners. On a NIPA basis, domestic profits decreased \$11/2 billion in 1974, after an increase of \$11 billion in 1973. Financial institutions posted a \$1 billion gain, which was smaller than in recent years and more than accounted for by increases in the profits of Federal Reserve banks. In contrast, profits of nonfinancial corporations declined \$2½ billion. Except for nondurables manufacturing, profits of all industries shown in table 7 were stable to sharply declining. Profits of most nondurables manufacturing industries increased; by far the largest increase was in petroleum refining. In the durables manufacturing industries, the bulk of the multibillion dollar drop was due to the precipitous decline in profits of automobile manufacturers. Only profits of primary metals producers showed a substantial increase.

Nonfinancial corporations

The 3.2 percent decline in profits of domestic nonfinancial corporations was due more to the decline in their real output than to the decline in unit NIPA profits. The former declined 2.4 percent, the latter 0.7 percent. Cost increases more than absorbed the 9.5 percent increase in the price of output produced by nonfinancial corporations. The increase in unit labor cost—which can be viewed as the excess of hourly compensation increases over productivity gains—amounted to 11.3 percent, compared with 4.0 percent in 1973. Unit nonlabor costs increased 9.5 percent, compared with only a slight increase in the earlier year. Most of these costs—interest, capital consumption allowances, and indirect business taxes—are overhead costs, and increase substantially per unit when the number of units produced declines.

Sources and Uses of Funds

Stringency in financial markets intensified in 1974 until the third quarter, when conditions began to ease. This can be seen from chart 5 in terms of the

behavior of interest rates. Monetary policy was the major factor determining the course of financial developments. However, many other factors were at work, particularly inflation. As will be seen from the subsequent discussion, there is no clear evidence that business investment demand was significantly affected by the financial stringency. Its restrictive effect on the demand for GNP worked primarily through the demand for residences.

Table 8, which shows the sources and uses of funds of nonfinancial corporations, suggests some very tentative conclusions that are relevant to the analysis of the financial stringency. Among the sources of funds, it reproduces, with some differences that are explained in a note appended to it, the gross corporate saving item that has just been discussed. This item is labeled "internal sources." The capital expenditure item shown as a use of funds is based on the fixed business investment and inventory estimates that are discussed later.

Table 8.—Sources and Uses of Funds of Nonfinancial Corporations (Billions of dollars)

[Dimons or donars]													
				19	73	-		1974					
	1973	1974 1	I	II	1111	IV	I	II	III				
				Seas	sonally a	ijusted a	t annual	rates					
Total sources of funds	176, 2	202, 8	175, 6	182, 3	173, 4	173, 6	200, 0	206, 5	202, 0				
Internal sources	84.6	80, 2	83.7	83, 6	84.8	86, 3	85, 1	80.3	75, 2				
Undistributed profits and inventory valu- ation adjustment Undistributed profits Inventory valuation adjustment. Capital consumption allowances	17. 1 34. 7 -17. 6 67. 5	8. 7 46. 1 -37. 4 71. 5	17. 8 34. 3 -16. 5 65. 8	16. 3 36. 3 -20. 0 67. 2	17. 0 34. 5 -17. 5 67. 8	17. 4 33. 7 -16. 3 69. 0	15, 2 42, 9 -27, 7 69, 9	8. 9 42. 3 -33. 4 71. 4	2. 0 53. 2 -51. 2 73. 2				
External sources	91.6	122, 6	91. 9	98.7	88.6	87.3	114.9	126, 2	126, 8				
Financial markets Equity issues Debt. Long-term Short-term. Bank loans Trade debt. Other sources	67. 2 7. 4 59. 7 27. 1 32. 6 30. 6 19. 6 4. 8	84. 1 5. 5 78. 5 32. 2 46. 3 32. 8 27. 5 11. 1	73. 9 7. 0 66. 9 24. 3 42. 5 51. 7 11. 3 6. 7	70. 7 8. 7 62. 0 30. 2 31. 7 26. 6 25. 9 2. 2	66. 1 5. 1 60. 9 30. 2 30. 7 27. 8 16. 0 6. 4	57. 9 8. 9 49. 1 23. 6 25. 5 16. 3 25. 3 4. 0	78. 0 6. 2 71. 8 30. 5 41. 4 30. 9 28. 3 8. 6	89. 7 5. 0 84. 7 36. 3 48. 3 40. 9 28. 7 7. 8	84. 6 5. 4 79. 1 29. 9 49. 2 26. 6 25. 4 16. 9				
Total uses of funds	162, 4	189, 8	159, 8	167. 9	158.1	163.7	187.0	192, 5	189.8				
Capital expenditures	121, 5	127, 9	112, 7	117, 7	120, 4	135, 2	128.8	131, 4	123.4				
Fixed investment. Change in inventories Book value. Inventory valuation adjustment.	108. 6 12. 9 30. 5 -17. 6	116, 9 11, 0 48, 4 -37, 4	104. 1 8. 7 25. 2 -16. 5	107.6 10.1 30.1 -20.0	110. 9 9. 5 27. 0 -17. 5	112. 0 23. 2 39. 5 -16. 3	111. 4 17. 4 45. 1 -27. 7	119. 0 12. 4 45. 8 -33. 4	120. 3 3. 1 54. 3 -51. 2				
Acquisition of financial assets Liquid assets Trade credit Other assets	40.9 6.9 24.1 9.9	61, 9 18, 8 35, 7 7, 4	47. 1 19. 1 14. 7 13. 3	50. 2 13. 7 26. 1 10. 5	37.7 11.1 22.5 4.1	28.5 -16.0 33.1 11.5	58. 2 15. 2 38. 0 5. 0	61. 1 13. 4 38. 4 9. 3	66, 4 27, 9 30, 6 7, 9				
Discrepancy (sources less uses)	13,8	13, 0	15, 7	14, 3	15, 3	10,0	13, 0	14.0	12, 2				

Note.—The figures shown here for "undistributed profits" and "capital consumption allowances" differ from those shown for the corresponding items in the gross corporate product table that is part of the NIPA's because (1) these figures include, and the NIPA figures exclude, branch profits remitted by foreigners, net of corresponding remittances to foreigners and (2) these figures exclude, and the NIPA figures include, the internal funds of corporations whose major activity is farming.

1. First three quarters at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Sources: Federal Reserve Board and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

As noted earlier, internal sources of corporate funds peaked in the fourth quarter of 1973 and subsequently contracted. The taxation of inventory profits contributed to this result. Also, the matching of internal sources and capital expenditures was made more difficult by the large changes in the industrial composition of profits. Capital expenditures were maintained somewhat better than internal sources and, consequently, the gap between the two widened. However, the widening of the gap does not appear to have been large by historical standards, although the size of the gap was much larger than in some earlier postwar recessions.

The table shows massive movements in external sources and in acquisitions of financial assets. This information may shed more light on the nature of the financial stringency. Corporations incurred unusually large debts of all kinds-short-term, long-term, trade, and other. At the same time, they acquired unusually large amounts of financial assets, mainly liquid assets and trade credits. The picture that emerges is one of unusual churning of financial transactions. This may have been an element in the explanation of the financial stringency that affected the U.S. economy in the past year. Industrial information on sources and uses of funds would be required to trace these interrelated transactions.

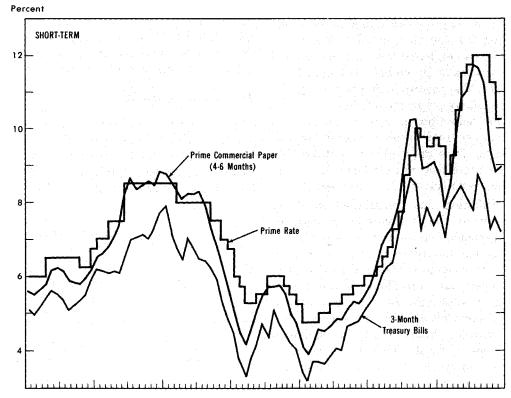
The table also shows that the growth of bank loans was large early in 1974. This growth has often been linked to the rise in the book value of inventories, because inventories are often financed by bank loans. In studying the link between loans and inventories, it seems proper to compare changes in loans with changes in book-value inventories, rather than with the NIPA inventory component. Book-value changes, which are based largely on FIFO, are the best approximation to the net borrowing that would be needed to acquire inventories if they were financed by loans: Loan repayments would correspond to the FIFO measure of inventories used up; loan extensions would be reflected correctly by all accounting methods. However, an error that is sometimes committed should be avoided. It would not be consistent to compare capital expenditure figures that include changes in the book value of inventories with internal sources of funds figures whose undistributed profits component excludes inventory profits, and to calculate a gap between capital expenditures and internal sources on this basis.

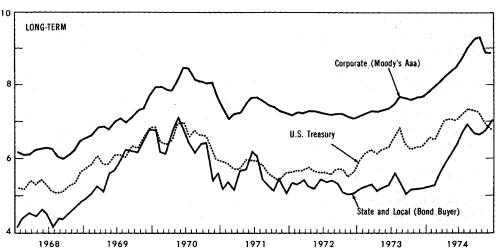
Fixed Business Investment

After a 13 percent increase in 1973, real investment was flat in 1974 as a whole and declined in the second half of the year (table 9). The biggest deterioration was in automobiles and trucks, but other types of equipment

CHART 5

Interest Rates





Data: FRB, HUD, Moody's, Bond Buyer & Treasury

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

75-1-5

and, to a lesser extent, construction weakened as well. Current-dollar investment was maintained better than constant-dollar investment, especially in the second half of 1974, when the rise in prices of producers' durable goods accelerated.

It would appear that declining sales are causing business to take a pessimistic view about the future. This is suggested by responses to the plant and equipment expenditures (P & E) survey question that asks manufacturers to evaluate the adequacy of their capacity in light of prospective sales. In September, respondents owning 6 percent of gross assets in manufacturing reported that their capacity was excessive, as compared with a recent low of 3 percent in December 1973 and March 1974. The corresponding percentage for inadequate capacity fell from 54 to 51. The reduction in capacity utilization that occurred through September was slight. It is impossible to tell whether investment has already been affected by the pessimism that has been developing.

Inflation has contributed in many ways to the unfavorable investment experience and outlook. One particular way has not received much attention. There is some evidence that if capital budgets are formulated without adequate allowance for future inflation, business will adjust its real expenditures downward rather than the budgeted figures upward. This is particularly likely to occur if the business outlook is unfavorable.

Environmental regulations have often been mentioned as factors that have reduced business investment. On the other hand, additional investment expenditures were incurred in order to conform to them. On the basis of available evidence, it is not possible to determine whether these offsetting effects have overall been large or small, and what their net result has been.

Investment by industry

The nonresidential fixed investment component of GNP, which has been discussed so far, is not available on an industry basis. However, the P & E expenditures survey, whose relation to the GNP component is discussed later,

does provide industrial information, although only in terms of current dollars (chart 6). It is apparent from this Survey that investment by nondurable goods manufacturers as a whole was much stronger than investment by durable goods manufacturers. The better showing of nondurables was entirely due to investment by petroleum, chemical, and paper manufacturers. In the durables group, primary metals showed outstanding strength. In nonmanufacturing, there was a great deal of variation. Air transportation, utility, communication, and commercial investment were relatively weak. These differential patterns are generally in line with what would be expected on the basis of industrial information on profits and capacity utilization.

Investment outlook

According to the P&E expenditures survey taken in late November and December, business investment will increase 4½ percent from 1974 to 1975. The implied increase from the fourth

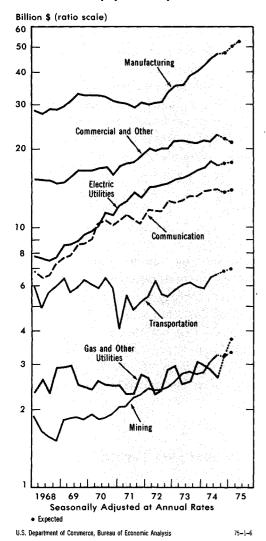
quarter of 1974 is even less-21/2 percent. The results of this survey represent a progressive reduction in investment plans. Private investment surveys taken in September and October indicated year-over-year increases of 10 percent or more, and a followup survey taken in November indicated an increase of 8 percent. This progressive deterioration, the worsening business outlook, and experience with past P & E surveys taken in similar cyclical circumstances, suggest that the 1974-75 increase in actual investment outlays may turn out to be less than 41/2 percent.

It is impossible to say with any degree of precision what the most recent investment plans imply for real investment expenditures in 1975. The P & E expenditures survey does include a question about the increase in the prices of plant and equipment that investors expect to purchase. However, as can be seen from chart 7, these expectations do not provide any guide as to the actual course that these

Table 9.—Fixed Investment in Current and Constant Dollars

Table 9.—Fixed	1 Inve	stme	nt in (Curre	nt and	d Con	stant	Dolla	rs		
					19	73			19	74	
	1972	1973	1974	I	II	III	IV	I	п	111	IV
					Se	asonall	adjust	ed at an	nual ra	tes	
		·		I	Billions	of curre	nt dolla	rs			
Fixed investment	170.8	194.0	195, 6	189.0	194, 4	197, 1	195, 5	193, 6	198, 3	197, 1	193, 2
Nonresidential	116.8	136.8	149. 6	130. 5	1 35 . 6	139.0	141.9	145. 2	149. 4	150. 9	152.7
Structures. Producers' durable equipment. Autos, trucks, and buses. Other	41. 1 75. 7 20. 4 55. 3	47. 0 89. 8 23. 9 65. 8	52. 2 97. 4 22. 5 74. 8	44. 6 85. 9 24. 4 61. 5	46. 2 89. 4 23. 4 66. 0	47. 9 91. 1 24. 6 66. 5	49. 3 92. 6 23. 3 69. 3	51. 3 93. 9 21. 6 72. 3	52. 2 97. 2 22. 9 74. 3	51. 0 99. 9 25. 3 74. 6	54. 3 98. 4 20. 2 78. 2
Residential	54.0	57. 2	46. 0	58. 5	58.7	58. 1	53, 6	48. 4	48. 8	46. 2	40. 5
	Billions of constant (1958) dollarrs										
Fixed investment	118,0	127, 3	118, 1	127.1	128.4	127.7	125, 8	122, 7	122, 2	117.7	109, 7
Nonresidential	83.7	94. 4	94. 1	92. 2	94. 3	95. 1	96.0	96. 3	96. 5	94.1	89. 3
Structures Producers' durable equipment Autos, trucks, and buses Other		25. 4 69. 0 20. 1 48. 9	26. 2 67. 8 17. 5 50. 3	24. 7 67. 4 20. 9 46. 5	25. 1 69. 2 19. 9 49. 3	25. 6 69. 5 20. 5 49. 0	26. 0 70. 0 19. 3 50. 6	26. 7 69. 7 17. 7 52. 0	26. 6 69. 9 18. 2 51. 7	25. 4 68. 7 19. 4 49. 2	26. 2 63. 1 14. 7 48. 5
Residential	34. 3	3 2. 9	24.0	35. 0	34. 1	32. 6	29.8	26. 4	25. 7	23. 6	20. 4
		Per	cent cha	ange from	m prece	ding pe	riod, co	nstant (19 5 8) do	llars	
Fixed investment		7. 9	-7,2	17, 8	4, 2	-2,1	-6.0	-9,5	-1.7	-14.0	-24.4
Nonresidential		12.8	3	24.7	9.6	3. 5	3.6	1.6	.6	-9.5	-18.9
Structures. Producers' durable equipment. Autos, trucks, and buses. Other		15.3	3. 4 -1. 7 -13. 1 3. 0	14. 0 29. 0 44. 5 22. 7	6. 2 10. 9 -18. 3 26. 4	8. 1 1. 8 13. 1 -2. 5	6. 6 2. 6 -21. 0 13. 8	10. 7 -1. 6 -30. 1 11. 2	9 1.2 13.2 -2.7	-16.6 -6.7 29.8 -17.5	11. 8 -28. 5 -67. 3 -6. 2
Residential		-4.0	-27.0	1.8	~9.3	-16.4	-3 0. 2	-3 9. 1	-9.8	-29. 2	-43.6

Plant and Equipment Expenditures



prices will take. Real investment will be down in 1975. Judging from fragmentary information, the decline may be put at between 5 and 6 percent.

Alternative measures of fixed business investment

Nonresidential fixed investment may be compared with two other broad measures of business investment: the P & E series, and the gross value of the output of business equipment compiled by the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) in its measurement of industrial production. To make comparisons, allowances must be made for differences in definition.

The P & E series measures expenditures for new plant and equipment and for additions to existing plant by private nonagricultural business except real estate and the independent professions. Nonprofit institutions are also excluded. The P & E series omits about one-quarter of capital formation as measured by the nonresidential fixed investment component of GNP.

Because it is limited to equipment, the FRB series is more nearly comparable with the producers' durable equipment (PDE) component of nonresidential fixed investment. The FRB series measures the output of firms producing equipment. PDE measures purchases of equipment by the business sector. The FRB series includes, and PDE excludes, exports, Government purchases, and the change in inventories of finished goods and work in process held by producers of equipment. In addition, it excludes, and PDE includes, imports and several types of equipment used by business, the most important of which are passenger cars, that FRB classifies in other components.

Statistically, the three series are largely independent of one another. The P & E series is based on information collected from business on its

expenditures for new capital. Nonresidential fixed investment is estimated from a variety of sources.1 As noted in the first section, FRB uses various indicators of physical volume in the construction of its output index. For the business equipment component, the indicators are largely derived from data on electricity consumed and man-hours worked.

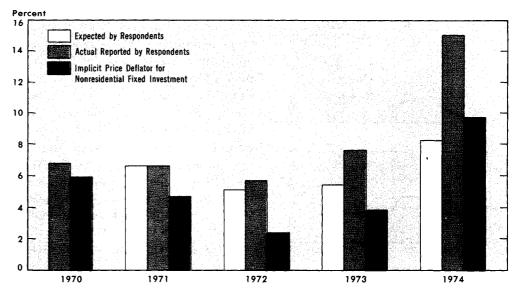
On the basis of rough allowances for the definitional differences among the three measures, the adjusted P&E series increased 11½ percent from 1973 to 1974, as compared with a 9 percent increase in the nonresidential fixed investment series. Quarterly increases during 1974 in the former series were also somewhat larger. The adjusted FRB series shows no change from 1973 to 1974 in comparison with a 2 percent decline in constant-dollar PDE. The

1. For structures, the major source is the Census Bureau series on the value of new construction put in place, most of which is estimated from reports on work done on a sample of construction projects. For PDE, the basic source for current estimates is the Census Bureau series on manufacturers' shipments of capital goods. Imports and transportation and trade margins are added, and exports and government purchases are educted. Truck and passenger car purchases are estimated by using unit sales of retail dealers.

To express PDE in real terms, it is deflated largely by components of the BLS Wholesale Price Index. Wholesale prices for capital goods collected by BLS represent quotations from orders placed during the month rather than for deliveries. Beginning with the estimates for the first quarter of 1971, BEA has used a procedure for deflating PDE in which such prices are lagged by an estimate of the interval between order and delivery.

CHART 7

Percent Change in Capital Goods Prices



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

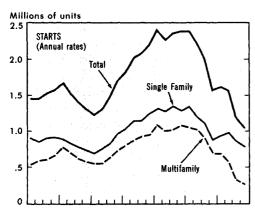
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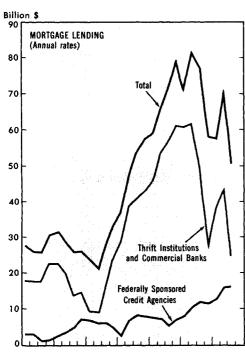
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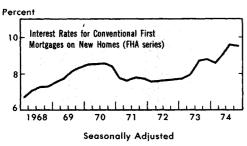
adjusted FRB series declined more than PDE in the first quarter of 1974, but in the following quarters, it showed more investment.

CHART 8

Housing Starts and Mortgage Financing







Data: HUD, FRB, Census

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

Residential Construction

In real terms, residential construction suffered its worst decline in the entire postwar period. It declined 27 percent in 1974, as compared with 4 percent in 1973. The decline began in early 1973 and intensified during 1974.

Starts in multiunit buildings were affected more severely than single-unit starts. The former declined 78 percent from a plateau in 1972 and early 1973 to the fourth quarter of 1974, as compared with 44 percent for single-family units (chart 8). Mobile homes, which are presently classified as personal consumption expenditures in the NIPA's, have become an important source of low-cost housing. Contrary to their behavior during former construction declines, shipments of mobile homes fell very sharply along with starts of conventional dwellings.

As in previous housing contractions, monetary and credit policies and conditions have played the major role. However, some other factors have contributed more than they did in the past. Temporary overbuilding was one of these factors. The ratio of new houses for sale to houses sold is extraordinarily high by historical standards (chart 9). The number of rental units in unfinished buildings is also high, and the rental vacancy rate has risen steadily since its recent low in 1970.

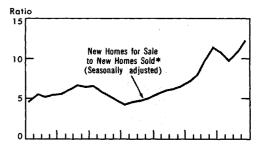
Prices of new single-family houses have increased sharply. For rental units, costs common to both single-unit and multiunit markets have not fully been passed forward into rents and have resulted in financial difficulties for both the operators and the financers. Both of these inflation-related developments retarded new construction. In addition, the uncertainties created by inflation, and also by unemployment, may have made would-be homeowners reluctant to assume the financial responsibilities associated with ownership.

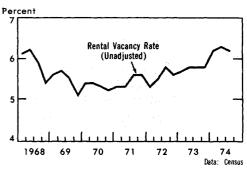
The Federal Government took several actions in 1974 to bolster mortgage markets. One approach was to aid saving and loan associations. This was

done by permitting the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to make low-interest advances to them. This aid was exhausted during 1974. A more general approach was to increase the ability of the federally sponsored credit agencies to purchase mortgages in the secondary market in order to enable the former holders of these mortgages to make additional mortgage loans. (1) On two occasions, new funds were made available to expand the "Tandem" plan, which provides a secondary market for federally backed mortgages. (2) The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation was permitted to buy conventional mortgages at below-market interest rates. (3) Secondary market assistance for conventional mortgages was extended to include financing of the sales of existing houses. These actions led to stepped-up lending by these federally sponsored credit agencies (chart 8). The same kind of assistance will be available in 1975.

CHART 9

Ratio of Sales to Unsold Homes and Rental Vacancy Rate





* Homes for sale, end of period; homes sold, monthly rate

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

75-1-9

CHANGE IN BUSINESS INVENTORIES

Business inventories were a major factor in the economic developments of 1974. As noted in the first section of this Review, inventory accumulation rose in the fourth quarter of 1973 to an unprecedented annual rate of \$29 billion (table 10). Even in retrospect, it is not clear to what extent the accumulation was involuntary or voluntary, and if the latter, whether it was motivated by a desire to restock or by the expectation of price increases or supply shortages. However, it was clear as soon as the figure became known, that such a rate was unsustainable and that it would depress production in 1974.

In general, this actually happened. Rates of inventory accumulation fell progressively in the first three quarters. Preliminary and incomplete source data indicate a rise in the fourth quarter. As is often the case, changes in dealers' automobile inventories were a major factor in the total change. In particular, they accounted for most of the first-quarter deceleration in accumulation, and for the fourth-quarter rise. Accumulation of inventories other than of automobiles declined in the second and third quarters, and showed no change in the fourth.

As in the fourth quarter of 1973, accumulation of automobile inventories was involuntary in the fourth quarter of 1974. The imbalance between sales and production was huge in the quarter; the accumulation of inventories in the first quarter of 1975 will be less than in the fourth quarter of 1974. It is very probable that the accumulation of other inventories will be reduced also. It is possible that business inventories as a whole will be liquidated.

Inventory-Sales Ratios

Additional perspective on inventory developments is provided if the total stock of inventories is related production or sales. The ratios in chart 10 show this kind of information. A major advantage of these ratios is that they are expressed in real termsunlike the conventional inventory-sales ratios, which are expressed in book values and are deceptive in times of rapid inflation such as we are experiencing. Also, they can be related directly to the NIPA's and therefore can be fitted more easily into the picture of the economic process that the NIPA's provide. Unfortunately, much of the component detail that is required to interpret the overall ratios shown in the chart is not available.

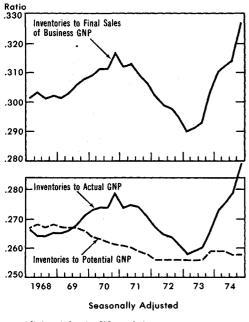
The upper panel of the chart provides a characterization of inventory developments that is similar to the one just provided in terms of inventory change. The inventory ratio rose slowly early in 1973, steeply at the turn of the year, more moderately through the third quarter, and steeply again in the fourth quarter. The ratio has a major shortcoming: It is not possible to distinguish situations in which the ratio is high because of reduced sales from those in which it is high in relation to ratios that would be desired at capacity-level operations. The two situations have very different implications. For instance, in the analysis of the role of inventories in an economic downturn. the latter would suggest that inventories had a causal role. In contrast, the former would suggest that the imbalance was caused by a reduction in sales that could be temporary. In this case, there would be a better chance that the imbalance would be corrected by a recovery of sales rather than by a prolonged inventory liquidation.

An attempt to deal with this problem is made in the lower panel of the chart. In this panel, inventories are related to the total output of the economy rather than to the final sales of its business sector. However, this is not important in the present context. The

Table 10.-Change in Business Inventories in Current and Constant Dollars

					19	73			19	74	
	1972	1973	1974	I	II	ш	IV	ı	II	III	IV
					Se	asonally	adjust	ed at an	nual rat	es	
				В	illions (of curre	ıt dollar	:s			
Change in business inventories	8.5	15, 4	13, 4	10,0	10.7	11.8	28.9	16. 9	13, 5	8.7	14.4
Change in dealers' auto inventories Change in other business inventories	4 9.0	1. 1 14. 3	9 14.2	. 4 9. 6	10.0	8 12.6	4. 0 24. 9	-5.6 22.4	-2.9 16.5	3 9.0	5. 3 9. 1
				Billio	ons of co	nstant	(1958) d	ollars			
Change in business inventories	7.0	10.8	8.2	7.3	7.8	8,0	20.0	10,6	8, 2	5.0	9. 1
Change in dealers' auto inventories Change in other business inventories	4 7. 5	1. 1 9. 7	9 9.1	. 4 6. 9	. 7 7. 1	7 8.8	3.8 16.1	-5.1 15.7	-2.7 10.8	3 5.3	4. 5 4. 6
Stocks of business inventories	212, 9	223, 7	231, 9	214.8	216.7	218, 7	223, 7	226, 4	228, 4	229. 7	231, 9
	Change from preceding period, constant (1958) dollars										
Change in business inventories		3,8	-2.6	-1.5	0.5	0, 2	11.9	-9.4	-2,4	-3,2	4, 1
Change in dealers' auto inventories Change in other business inventories.		1. 5 2. 3	-1.9 6	-2. 2	.3	-1.4 1.7	4.6 7.4	-8.9 5	2. 4 -4. 8	2. 3 -5. 5	4. 8 7

Ratios: Real Business Inventory Stocks To GNP*



* Stocks, end of quarter; GNP, annual rate

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

significant feature of the panel is that inventories are related to "potential" (i.e., capacity) output—the dashed line—and contrasted with inventories related to actual output—the solid line. Two interesting observations emerge: Recent inventory-potential output ratios are much lower in historical perspective than inventory-actual output ratios; the increase in inventory-actual output ratios that occurred during 1974 was due to a cyclical decline in sales rather than to the accumulation of inventories.

NET EXPORTS AND IN-TERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOWS²

• In real terms, net exports of goods and services continued to improve sharply in 1974, despite reduced agricultural exports. Current-dollar developments were dominated by petroleum transactions. The current-dollar trade balance was in deficit as a result of a tripling of the bill for petroleum imports. Petroleum transactions had a favorable influence on the service

balance; the latter includes net investment income from abroad.

- Capital flows also were dominated by petroleum-related developments. U.S. banks helped finance the deficits of some of the petroleum-consuming countries, especially in the first half of the year. This was partly offset by the placement in the United States of surplus revenues of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
- The dollar exchange rate weakened somewhat in 1974. This was most pronounced in the first quarter; subsequently the dollar recovered before weakening again toward the end of the year.

Net Exports

In real terms, net exports of goods and services about doubled in 1974, following an even more substantial improvement in 1973. During 1974, net exports were high in each quarter of the year (table 11). In current dollars, developments were very different. The export surplus declined to about \$3 billion from about \$4\% billion in 1973, with most of the decline occurring in the second quarter. The difference between the real and current-dollar figures was due mainly to a four-fold increase in prices of imported petroleum. This increase had its major impact in the second quarter after the Arab embargo ended (chart 11).

Merchandise trade

In real terms, merchandise exports increased substantially in 1974, after an even larger increase in 1973 (chart 12). The increase, which reflected the movement of nonagricultural exports, followed the cyclical course of economic activity abroad. Agricultural exports were down from their abnormally high level in 1973, and also quarter by

quarter during 1974. Nonagricultural exports changed little on a quarterly basis. In current dollars, exports showed much larger increases over the entire period.

Merchandise imports, in real terms, after having increased sharply in 1973, were flat in 1974. This reflected the movement of nonpetroleum imports, and followed the course of domestic business activity. Because of the Arab embargo and the increase in petroleum prices, which led to economies in the use of petroleum, the volume of petroleum imports was lower in 1974 than in 1973. It recovered after the embargo, but did not regain its late 1973 level. The increase in the petroleum bill contributed about \$18 billion to the \$32 billion increase in the current-dollar value of total merchandise imports. All other imports combined contributed about \$15 billion. On the average, the prices of these imports rose 25 percentmuch less than petroleum prices. The magnitude of their contribution to the change in dollar value is due to the fact that they account for a much larger part of the total.

Because of the increase in petroleum prices, the petroleum trade deficit rose from \$7½ billion to \$24½ billion in 1974 (chart 13). Excluding petroleum, net merchandise exports rose from \$8 billion to \$19½ billion.

Services 3

Petroleum-related developments dominated changes in service transactions. Most of the increase in the net inflow of investment income was from the operations abroad of U.S. petroleum producers. This was partly offset by a reduction in net investment income that was due to increased foreign participation in these operations.

There was only a small net increase in nonpetroleum direct investment income, because foreign business activity slowed substantially. Reflecting higher interest rates here and abroad, and large increases both in U.S. bank claims on foreigners (mainly petroleum-consuming countries) and in liquid liabilities to foreigners (mainly petroleum-producing countries), other income receipts and

^{2.} Within the NIPA's, transactions with the rest of the world are summarized by a statement that closely resembles the more detailed balance of payments accounts. On the left-hand side of that statement there is entered the export component of GNP, i.e., sales of goods and services to abroad. On the right-hand side, imports from abroad and transfer payments to foreigners are entered. The major component of transfer payments is U.S. grants to foreign governments. Imports and transfer payments help finance foreign purchases of U.S. exports. To the extent that they fall short of exports, foreigners incur liabilities to the United States. In the opposite case, the United States incurs liabilities to foreigners. The balance of the two represents net foreign investment. In the following discussion, the focus will be on exports and imports, and on some of the capital flows that were of particular interest in the period under review. In the NIPA's, these are part of net foreign investment.

^{3.} The subsequent discussion is based on data for the first three quarters of 1974.

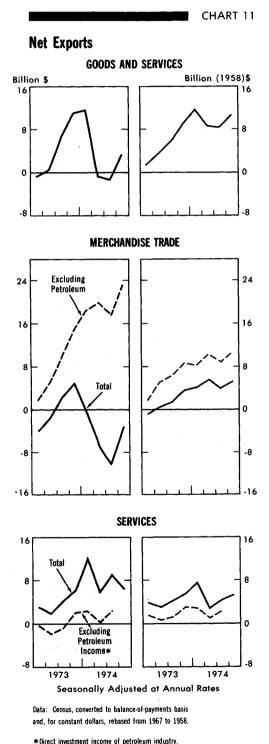
Table 11.—Net Exports of Goods and Services in Current and Constant Dollars 1

					19	73			197	4	
	1972	1973	1974	I	11	Ш	IV	I	11	III	IV
		- ,				Seasor	nally adjuste	d at annual r	ates		
					Billion	s of current	dollars				
Net exports of goods and services	-6.0	4.3	3, 0	-0.7	0.5	6, 6	10. 9	11.6	-0.7	-1.4	2.8
Exports	72.4	101.0	141, 7	88. 8	95. 4	103. 7	116.0	132, 6	140.8	146. 4	147.0
Merchandise Agricultural Nonagricultural	48. 8 9. 5 39. 3	70. 3 17. 9 52. 4		60. 9 14. 7 46. 2	66.7 16.5 50.2	72. 6 19. 0 53 . 6	80. 9 21. 2 59. 7	89. 2 23. 6 65. 6	96. 4 22. 8 73. 5	98. 5 20. 5 78. 1	
Direct investment income receipts. Petroleum. Nonpetroleum.	6. 9 2. 8 4. 1	9. 4 4. 3 5. 1		8. 8 3. 4 5. 4	8. 8 3. 9 5. 0	9. 3 5. 1 4. 2	10, 8 5, 0 5, 8	18. 5 12. 2 6. 2	18. 1 12. 5 5. 6	19. 0 13. 5 5. 5	
Other services	16.7	21.3		19. 1	19.8	21.8	24. 4	24, 9	26. 4	29. 0	
Imports	78. 4	96. 6	138. 6	89. 5	94. 9	97. 1	105. 1	121.0	141.5	147.8	144. 2
Merchandise Petroleum Nonpetroleum	55. 8 4. 7 51. 1	69. 8 8. 1 61. 7		64. 7 6. 1 58. 7	68. 2 7. 2 61. 0	70. 3 8. 3 62. 0	76. 0 10. 7 65. 3	89. 5 19. 4 70. 1	102. 9 27. 2 75. 7	108. 8 28. 7 80. 0	
Direct investment income payments	.7 .1 .6	. 9 . 3 . 6		.5 .1 .4	.8 .1 .7	.8 .1 .6	1.6 1.0 .6	3. 2 2. 7 . 5	7.8 7.0 .8	7. 7 7. 0 . 6	
Other services	22.0	26. 0		24. 3	26. 0	26. 0	27. 5	28.3	30.8	31. 4	
	} <u>'</u>		j		Billions of	constant (19	58) dollars				l
Net exports of goods and services	-3,0	5, 0	9, 6	1,4	3, 5	5, 8	9, 1	11,7	8.5	8, 4	9,6
Exports		67. 1	72, 8	64. 8	65. 9	66, 9	70, 6	74.1	74. 4	72. 4	70. 2
Merchandise Agricultural Nonagricultural	7.8	45. 8 9. 9 35. 8		43. 7 10. 1 33. 6	45. 4 10. 0 35. 3	45. 8 9. 6 36. 2	48. 1 9. 8 38. 3	49. 4 9. 9 39. 5	51, 2 9, 4 41, 7	48. 6 8. 4 40. 3	
Direct investment income receipts	5. 2 2. 1 3. 1	6. 0 2. 8 3. 3		6. 2 2. 4 3. 8	5. 8 2. 5 3. 3	5. 8 3. 2 2. 6	6. 3 2. 9 3. 4	9. 4 6. 2 3. 2	8. 2 5. 6 2. 5	8. 0 5. 7 2. 3	
Other services	13. 5	15.3		14. 9	14.7	15. 3	16.3	15.3	15.0	15.8	
Imports	58. 7	62. 1	63. 2	63. 4	62, 4	61. 1	61.5	62.3	65. 8	64.0	60.6
Merchandise		45.0		46.3	45.0	44.4	44.5	45. 2	45. 6	44.7	
Petroleum Nonpetroleum	4. 4 37. 9	6. 0 3 9. 0		5. 4 40. 9	6. 1 38. 9	6. 3 38. 2	6. 3 38. 2	5. 3 39. 9	5. 9 39. 7	6. 2 38. 6	
Direct investment income payments Petroleum Nonpetroleum	.5 .1 .4	.6 .2 .4		.3 .1 .3	.5 .1 .4	.5 .1 .4	1, 0 . 6 . 4	1.8 1.6 .3	4.3 3.9 .4	4, 0 3, 6 , 3	
Other services	15.8	16. 6		16.8	16. 9	16. 2	16. 1	15. 3	16.0	15.3	
				Percent	change from	preceding p	eriod, consta	nt (1958) doll	ars		1
Net exports of goods and services											
Exports		20. 4	8.5	45. 3	7. 0	6, 5	24.3	21. 1	1.6	-10.0	-11.6
Merchandise Agricultural. Nonagricultural.		23. 5 27. 9 22. 3		54. 6 84. 2 46. 4	16.5 -1.6 22.0	3.6 -17.5 10.4	22. 0 10. 4 25. 3	10.8 2.4 13.0	15. 6 -16. 8 24. 8		
Direct investment income receipts	 	16. 7 30. 7 7. 0		27. 2 4 63. 0	-24.6 22.9 -46.3	4. 1 161. 6 -57. 4	32. 0 -34. 4 169. 3	409. 0 (²) -20. 3	-43.0 -32.6 -59.9	-8.9 2.4 -30.5	
Other services		13. 2		28.6	-4.3	16. 1	28. 6	-21.3	-7.0	22.0	
Imports	1 1	5. 8	1.8	17. 4	-6.3	-7.8	2, 4	5.7	24. 3	-10.4	-19.9
Merchandise Petroleum Nonpetroleum		6. 4 35. 7 3. 0		21, 1 102, 5 13, 5	-11. 1 54. 4 -17. 9	-4.7 13.8 -7.3	5 . 3	7. 0 -47. 9 19. 0	3. 2 51. 7 -2. 4	-7.0 18.5 -10.5]
Direct investment income payments ²		. 	\ <u></u>								
Other services	1	4, 2		17. 0	2.8	-15. 1	-15. 4	-14.7	14. 3	-14.7	

^{1.} Net exports of goods and services in this table include statistical revisions that have not been carried through into the published net exports component of GNP.
2. Figures omitted because of erratic movement.

payments both rose markedly, with some net gain in the inflow.

A narrowing in net payments for travel and transportation and an increase in receipts from U.S. military agency sales were the main factors contributing to a decline in the deficit on other services.



Capital Flows

As is well known, the high price of petroleum has increased the purchasing power of OPEC without in the short run commensurably increasing its purchases of goods and services from the consuming countries. This was reflected in short- and long-term capital flows from OPEC to the consuming countries and also resulted in capital flows among the latter. The flows among the consuming countries arose because the extent to which a given consuming country incurred liabilities to OPEC generally did not correspond to OPEC's willingness to buy from or lend to it. Available data are not sufficient to trace systematically these interrelated capital flows, which are severely testing the international payments mechanism. The following discussion draws attention to important capital flows of this type that can be identified in the U.S. balance of payments.

Because of a rise in short-term loans and credits to petroleum-consuming countries, bank-reported capital outflows approached \$15 billion in the first nine months of the year; they were concentrated in the first half. This was four times as much as in the corresponding 9 months of 1973, and was a record amount. Most of these loans and credits were extended to Japan and Latin America (European petroleum-consuming countries financed their petroleum imports by borrowing mainly in the Eurodollar market). These outflows were offset as OPEC invested about \$8 billion of its surplus revenues in shortterm U.S. Government and private money market instruments. Petroleumrelated transactions also affected direct investment, mostly through changes in intercompany accounts. These changes, which were large and volatile from quarter to quarter, were in response to special short-term situations confronting the international petroleum companies.

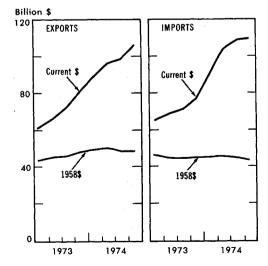
Among capital flows not specifically related to petroleum, the net inflow through transactions in U.S. and foreign securities ceased in 1974. Net foreign purchases of U.S. stocks fell

sharply as the stock market slumped. New bond issues sold abroad by U.S. corporations also declined, due to the removal of U.S. foreign investment controls in late January, the high cost of borrowing, and unsettled market conditions.

The exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of most leading industrial countries weakened somewhat in 1974, with rather wide swings in both directions. The trade-weighted exchange rate of the dollar, with May 1970 equal to 100, fell from 88 percent in January to 82 percent in April. It recovered to 86 percent in September, and stood at 84 percent in December. Among the factors influencing the exchange rate were the export balance. capital flows, and short-term interest rates. As noted earlier, the export balance deteriorated sharply early in the year, but improved thereafter, and petroleum-related capital outflows were also unfavorable in the first half of the year. There was a sharp runup in U.S. short-term interest rates during much of the first half of the year, but these rates began to decline in the summer.

CHART 12

Merchandise Exports and Imports



Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

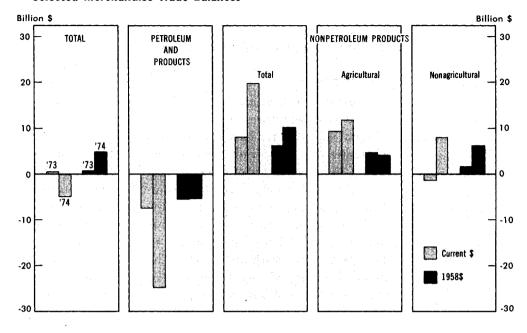
Data: Census, converted to balance-of-payments basis and for constant dollars, rebased from 1967 to 1958.

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

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

Selected Merchandise Trade Balances



Note.-1974 estimated from data for 11 months

Data: Census, converted to balance-of-payments basis and, for constant dollars, rebased from 1967 to 1958

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

75-1-13

Outlook

Continued weakness in U.S. and foreign markets and a general easing of commodity prices will moderate increases in both exports and imports of goods and services in 1975. The merchandise trade balance will continue to be heavily influenced by a large bill for petroleum imports and by the impact of high petroleum prices on the U.S. and other leading economies. It will remain in deficit, probably not much changed from 1974.

Assuming no further large rise in petroleum prices, a decline in direct investment income receipts of the petroleum industry will be the dominant factor in service transactions. The magnitude of the decline will depend upon the timing and extent of further takeovers by the producing countries.

GOVERNMENT PURCHAS-ES AND NIPA STATE-MENTS

• Real government purchases increased little in either 1973 or 1974, and were

flat throughout 1974. Current-dollar government purchases have been rising.

- Other Federal expenditures, mainly transfer payments, were up by large amounts. Inflation increased receipts, mainly through personal income and corporate profits taxes. Receipts from progressive individual income taxes increase rapidly in inflation, and so do receipts from corporate taxes, because the latter are levied on a profits base that includes inventory profits, which were large because of inflation. Progressive income taxes and corporate taxes are the mainstay of the Federal revenue structure. Accordingly, the Federal Government has until recently not been far from being near budget balance, even though its expenditures have increased rapidly.
- The State and local government surplus, in contrast, has declined even though the increase in expenditures was more moderate; State and local governments rely mainly on indirect business taxes, which are much less responsive to inflation than are direct taxes.

• Due to the intensification of the economic downturn, a large Federal deficit emerged in the fourth quarter; the deficit will continue to rise in 1975. State and local deficits are likely to emerge.

Government Purchases

In current dollars, government purchases increased more in 1974 than in 1973—\$32½ billion as compared with \$21 billion (table 12). These increases reflected inflation; real purchases have changed little since early in 1972.

Federal purchases

Federal purchases were up much more in 1974 than in 1973. In real terms, they were almost flat, after declining in 1973.

Current-dollar national defense purchases increased \$4 billion in 1974. They increased throughout the year; the fourth-quarter increase was particularly large. On a year-over-year basis, about one-half of the increase

was due to higher payroll costs, reflecting the full-year effect of the October 1973 pay raise, a retroactive pay raise in mid-1974, and a 5½ percent raise in October. The effect of these pay raises was partly offset by a continued decline in the size of the Armed Forces.

Procurement changed little in 1974. Other types of defense spending—operations and maintenance, research and development, and construction—increased moderately. The costs of operations and maintenance, which is the largest of these items, were increased by the rise of food and petroleum prices.

Nondefense purchases increased about \$5½ billion—much more than in 1973—and continued to increase in the course of the year. Accelerated spending for supplies and materials accounted for \$3½ billion of the increase, and was due to both inflation and higher real volume. Payroll increases contributed about \$1 billion. Commodity Credit Corporation inventories were reduced \$\% billion in 1974. as compared with \$1% billion in 1973. and thus added \$1 billion to the increase in nondefense purchases.

State and local purchases

In current dollars, State and local government purchases were up somewhat more in 1974 than in 1973, although employee compensation increased less. Current-dollar purchases of structures increased more, and the total of all other purchases continued to increase by large amounts. However, the real increase was small, and halted during the year.

State and local borrowing was about the same in 1974 as in 1973, as market conditions remained fairly favorable: Borrowing costs, although they rose from 5 to 7 percent during the year, were less than 1 percentage point higher than the 5 percent average in 1973. A delayed spending of revenue-sharing funds and of Federal grants that had been impounded in 1973

accounted both for the step-up in the purchases of structures and for the concentration of purchases in the first half of the year.

Federal Sector of the NIPA's

Expenditures

Federal purchases are only one component of expenditures. The remaining Federal expenditures have the common characteristic of providing purchasing power to other sectors of the economy. Together with receipts, total expenditures constitute a statement of the Federal sector, which by economic accountants is viewed as a budget in the NIPA framework (chart 14). The main categories of expenditures other than purchases of goods and services are transfer payments, net interest payments, subsidies, and grants-in-aid to State and local governments. The total of these expenditures increased \$24 billion in 1974, as compared with \$17 billion in 1973.

Grants-in-aid, interest, and subsidies combined increased somewhat less,

mainly because of lower subsidies to farmers. Transfer payments to persons accounted for much of the \$24 billion increase in nonpurchase expenditures, as well as for their quarterly pattern and for most of their year-over-year acceleration.

Social security and medicare benefits increased almost \$10 billion in 1974. Social security benefits were raised 7 percent across the board in April and about 4 percent in July; legislation effective in July 1973 had extended medicare benefits to disabled persons under 65. The Federal program of supplemental security income, which was initiated January 1, 1974 and replaced federally aided State assistance programs to the aged, blind, and disabled, accounted for over \$4 billion of the gain in transfers. Unemployment benefits increased to almost \$3 billion as the number of unemployed grew and more of them became eligible for extended benefits. The total of other transfer payments increased about \$5 billion. It includes such items as food stamps, payments to veterans, and civilian

Table 12.—Government Purchases of Goods and Services in Current and Constant Dollars

					19	73			19	74	
	1972	1973	1974	I	п	III	IV	I	II	111	IV
					1	Seasonall	y adjust	ed at anr	nual rates	3	
					Billions	of currer	t dollars				
Government purchases of goods and services	255, 7	276.4	308.8	269, 0	273.3	276. 9	286. 4	296, 3	304.4	312, 3	322, 4
Federal	104. 9 74. 8 30. 1 150. 8	106, 6 74, 4 32, 2 169, 8	116. 4 78. 6 37. 9 192. 4	106, 4 75, 0 31, 4 162, 6	106. 2 74. 0 32. 2 167. 1	105. 3 73. 3 32. 0 171. 6	108. 4 75. 3 33. 1 177. 9	111. 5 75. 8 35. 7 184. 8	114. 3 76. 6 37. 7 190. 1	117. 2 78. 4 38. 8 195. 1	122, 8 83, 5 39, 3 199, 6
				Bill	ions of e	onstant ((1958) dol	lars			
Government purchases of goods and services	143, 1	144.4	145, 9	144.1	143. 9	143, 7	145.7	146.0	145.8	145, 9	145, 8
Federal National defense	61.0	57.3	56.3	58. 9	57. 7	56, 2	56. 4	56. 3	56.3	56, 5	56, 3
OtherState and local	82, 1	87.0	89.5	85, 2	86. 2	87.5	89. 3	89.7	89. 5	89. 4	89. 5
			Percent of	hange fr	om prece	ding per	iod, cons	tant (195	8) dollar	s	
Government purchases of goods and services		0. 9	1, 1	3, 1	-0.6	-0.4	5, 5	0, 9	-0.6	0, 2	-0.1
Federal National defense		-6.1	-1.7	-1.9	-8.1	-10.0	1.7	-1.0	1	1.5	-1.4
OtherState and local		6.0	2.9	6. 7	4.9	6.4	8.1	2, 1	-1.0	-,6	. 7

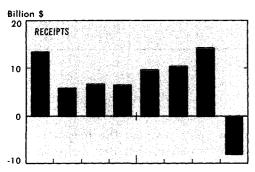
and military pensions, and reflected a large increase in the number of recipients as well as cost-of-living adjustments.

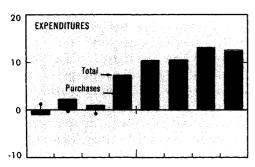
Receipts

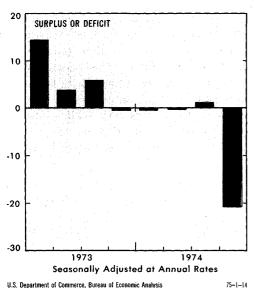
Federal receipts increased a little more in 1974 than in 1973—\$33 billion as compared with \$31 billion—as the effect of weakening economic activity was

CHART 14

Federal Receipts, Expenditures, and Surplus or Deficit: Change From Preceding Quarter







more than offset by that of mounting inflation.

The effects of inflation were particularly pronounced for personal taxes and corporate profits taxes. Personal taxes accounted for over \$17 billion of the total revenue gain. Higher final settlements by farmers and others on their 1973 liabilities contributed. The major factor, however, was the inflationary rise in incomes, which subjected an increasing number of taxpayers to higher marginal withholding rates.

Corporate profits tax liabilities advanced about \$5½ billion. They increased at a steady pace through the third quarter, but declined in the fourth when both inventory profits and profits earned in current production fell. According to BEA calculations, corporate tax liabilities in 1974 were reduced by about \$2 billion because of a shift by corporations from FIFO to LIFO; LIFO generates much lower inventory profits than FIFO. The effective corporate tax rate was a little lower in 1974 than in 1973, for reasons that were given in the discussion of corporate profits.

Contributions for social insurance recorded another large increase—over \$9 billion—almost entirely in social security contributions. About half of the advance was attributable to the January 1, 1974 increase—from \$10,800 to \$13,200—in the earnings base.

Deficits

The Federal deficit was up slightly from 1973. During the first three quarters it moved within the narrow range of between \$2 and \$3 billion. In the fourth quarter, however, it increased to over \$20 billion.

The deficit is expected to increase further in the first half of 1975. Even without legislated tax cuts, personal tax growth will probably be moderate, reflecting a deceleration in the increase of the total wage bill and the prospect of large tax refunds mainly because inflation increased overwithholding in 1974. In addition, low 1974 capital gains will reduce final tax settlements.

Corporate taxes are likely to decline cyclically. Also, further shifts from FIFO to LIFO may occur, and this would reduce tax liabilities. On the expenditures side, recession-related transfer payments and grants will show large increases.

State and Local Budgets

Expenditures and receipts

State and local government expenditures other than purchases changed little from year to year or during the year. The large current-dollar increases in total expenditures that can be seen in chart 15 are due to purchases.

State and local government receipts grew about \$14 billion—a little less than in 1973. The economic slowdown was the major factor. Also, fewer tax rates were increased and fewer new taxes imposed than in earlier years. On balance, tax law changes lowered receipts by approximately \$1 billion.

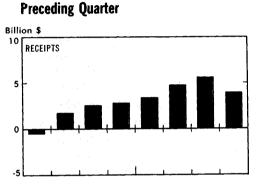
Each of the major types of NIPA receipts increased less than in 1973. Within the indirect business tax category, there were compositional changes that were related to the energy situation. Rents and royalties, severance taxes, and other receipts related to the exploitation of mineral resources increased. However, gasoline taxes were almost flat, after a 10 percent increase in 1973. The unfavorable showing of State and local corporate profits taxes is traceable to the fact that in States that impose such taxes, industries predominated whose profits were disappointing in 1974, e.g., the automobile and related industries in Michigan and Ohio. Industries whose profits increased tended to be concentrated in States that do not have corporate profits taxes or tax profits lightly, e.g., the petroleum industry in Texas and Oklahoma. Personal taxes were affected by individual income rate tax reductions and rebates.

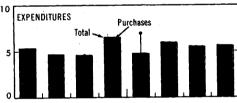
Deficits

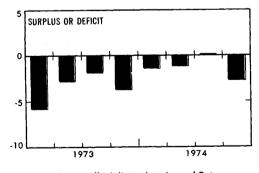
State and local surpluses declined from about \$9 billion in 1973 to less than \$2 billion in 1974, and the downtrend continued throughout the year. In the fourth quarter, a small deficit developed. If the surpluses of State and local insurance funds are excluded, State and local budgets were in deficit by \$8 billion for 1974. The first substantial deficit—about \$5 billion—occurred in the fourth quarter of 1973; in the fourth quarter of last year, the deficit amounted to more than \$10 billion.

Sizable deficits are likely to emerge in 1975. Expenditures will continue to

State and Local Receipts, Expenditures, and Surplus or Deficit: Change From







Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis 75-1-15

Table 13.—Gross National Product by Sector of Origin in Constant Dollars

					1	973			19	74	
	1972	1973	1974	I	п	ш	IV	I	II	ш	IV
					Sea	sonally	adjuste	l at anı	nual rat	es	
	Billions of constant (1958) dollars										
Gross national product	792.5	839, 2	821, 1	832, 8	837, 4	840.8	845.7	830, 5	827.1	823, 1	803. 7
Less: Households, institutions, rest of the world, and general government	83.1	86.0	87. 0	85. 6	85. 6	86. 4	86, 5	89. 6	85. 7	86. 5	86. 4
Equals: Business product	709. 4	753. 1	734. 1	747. 3	751.8	754. 4	75 9. 2	740. 9	741.4	736. 6	717. 3
Farm Auto Residential construction Other	26. 0 39. 1 34. 3 610. 1	27. 4 44. 2 32. 9 648. 7	27. 5 33. 6 24. 0 648. 9	28. 1 46. 3 35. 0 637. 9	27. 5 45. 2 34. 1 644. 9	25, 8 43, 6 32, 6 652, 3	28. 2 41. 6 29. 8 659. 6	27. 0 29. 2 26. 4 658. 4	28. 7 32. 6 25. 7 654. 4	28, 6 38, 9 23, 6 645, 5	25, 7 33, 8 20, 4 637, 4
		Per	cent ch	ange fro	m prece	eding pe	riod, co	nstant ((1958) de	llars	
Gross national product		5. 9	-2.2	9, 5	2, 2	1, 6	2, 3	-7.0	-1.6	-1.9	-9.1
Less: Households, institutions, rest of the world, and general government		3. 6	1.2	8.1	.3	3.6	.6	14.9	-16.2	3.7	t
Equals: Business product		6. 2	-2.5	9.6	2.4	1.4	2. 5	-9.3	. 2	-2,5	-10. 1
Farm Auto Residential construction Other			-23. 9 -27. 0 . 0	30. 0 50. 7 1. 8 6. 9	$ \begin{vmatrix} -8.4 \\ -8.6 \\ -9.3 \\ 4.4 \end{vmatrix} $	-21, 9 -13, 5 -16, 4 4, 7	41. 4 -17. 5 -30. 2 4. 5	-15. 5 -75. 7 -39. 1 7	27. 5 54. 7 -9. 8 -2. 4	$ \begin{vmatrix} -1.0 \\ 104.5 \\ -29.2 \\ -5.4 \end{vmatrix} $	-35.4 -42.9 -43.6 -4.9

rise, mainly due to wage and price inflation; the growth of own-source revenues will remain depressed, although some states might increase taxes if Federal taxes are reduced; and Federal grants may not fill the gap.

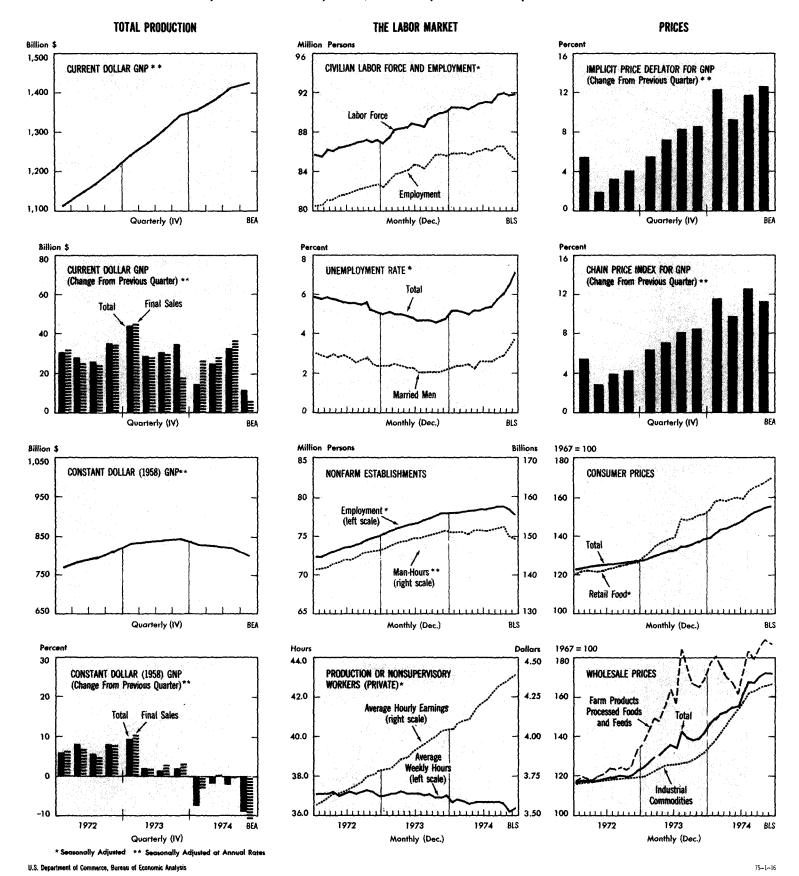
GNP BY SECTOR

The pattern of decline examined in terms of the conventional demand components can be examined also in terms of real output by sector (table 13). Ideally, the output of each subsector within the business sector should be calculated as its sales less the value of raw materials consumed. Actually, only farm product is calculated in this way. The automobile and residential construction estimates include some raw materials from other sectors, and the large residual of "other" output is reduced by this amount. For this and

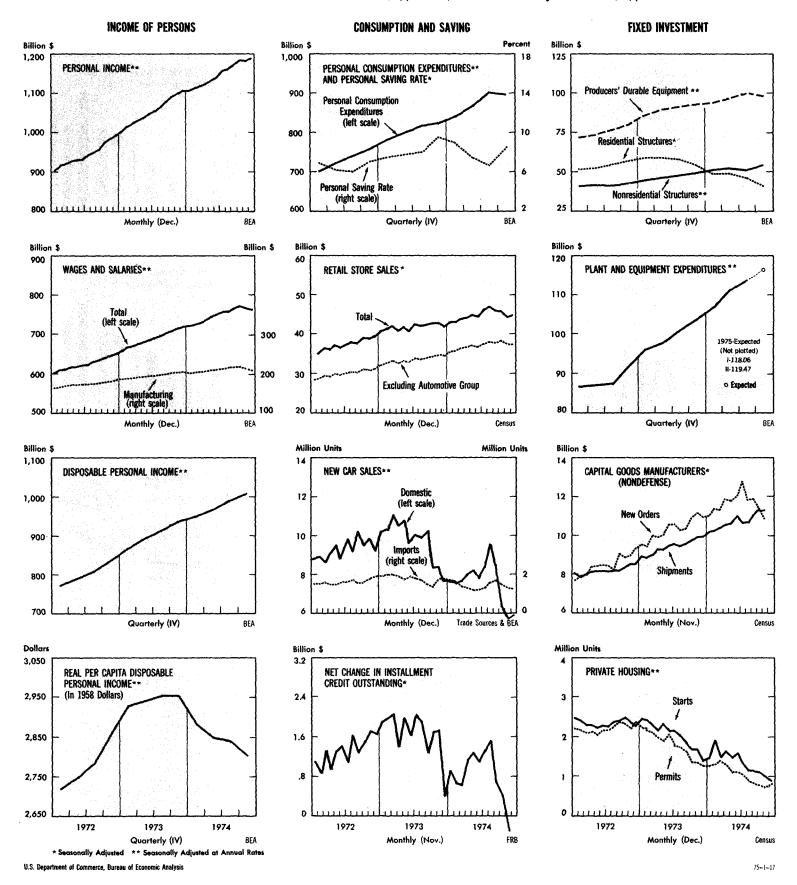
some other reasons, the measures are far from perfect, but they help explain the working of the economy.

The decline in residential construction intensified in the second half of 1974, following a pattern of irregular decline, which had started in the second quarter of 1973. Automobile production was at its low in the first quarter and declined again sharply in the fourth after partial recoveries in the second and third. As noted earlier, the decline in automobile production also had begun in the second quarter of 1973. As usual, farm output moved irregularly. The decline in the "other" category, which started in the first quarter of 1974, intensified in the second and third quarters even though it includes energy-related components, showed some recovery. The fourthquarter decline in this category was about the same as in the third quarter.

- In fourth quarter, current dollar GNP rose \$11¾ billion; real GNP declined 9 percent (annual rate)
- In December: The unemployment rate rose to 7.1 percent
- Wholesale prices declined 0.2 percent; consumer prices rose 0.7 percent

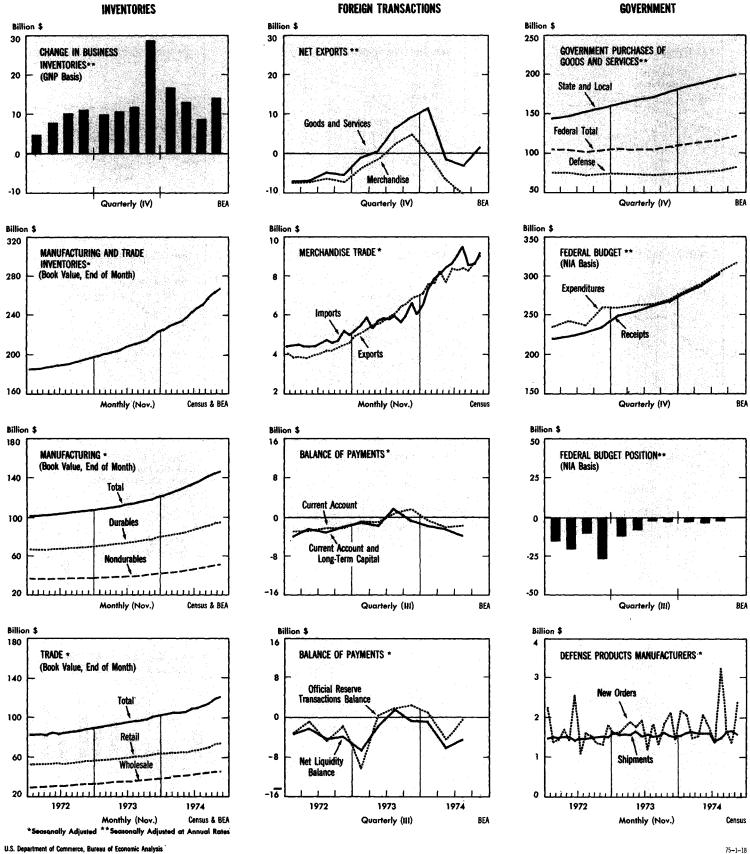


- Personal income advanced about \$5 billion in December
- In fourth quarter: Consumer spending declined \$4½ billion
- Fixed business investment increased \$1% billion; residential outlays declined \$5% billion

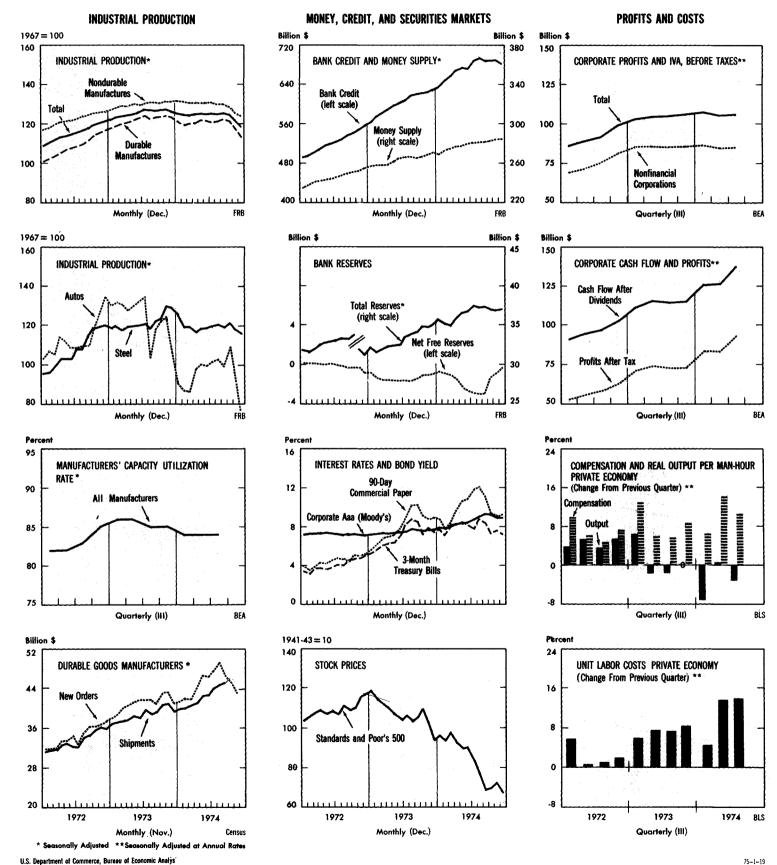


January 1975

- In fourth quarter: Inventory investment rose \$53/4 billion
- Net exports were up \$41/4 billion
- Federal Government purchases rose \$5% billion, State and local spending \$4% billion



- In December: Industrial production declined 2.8 percent
- Bank credit fell sharply; money supply was little changed
- Short-term interest rates declined; bond yields were unchanged



NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

			19	73		19	74				197	3		197	74	
	1973	1974	III	ıv		11	III	IV »	1973	1974»	ш	IV	ı	II	III	IV »
					ly adjust								y adjuste	l		1
			Rilli	ons of cu									1958 dollar			·
Table	 	oss Ne					+ and	Const	tant Dollars (1.1, 1.2)							
Table	1	1	ltional	1 1000	ict III (Jurren	it and	Const	1	liars (1.1, 1.4	·)				
Gross national product	1	1, 396. 7		1, 344. 0	-	1, 383. 8	1	1	839, 2	821, 1	840.8	845. 7	830, 5	827. 1	823, 1	803, 7
Personal consumption expenditures	1	877.0	816.3	823, 9	840, 6	869, 1	901.3	896.8	552, 1	539.9	555, 4	546.3	539, 7	542, 7	547.2	530, 1
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	. 338.0	127. 8 380. 2 369. 1	132. 4 343. 8 340. 1	124. 3 352. 1 347. 4	123. 9 364. 4 352. 4	129. 5 375. 8 363. 8	136. 1 389. 0 376. 2	121. 5 391. 5 383. 8	113. 6 228. 6 209. 9	103. 4 223. 8 212. 8	114. 3 230. 0 211. 2	107. 2 227. 4 211. 7	105. 2 223. 9 210. 6	106. 8 223. 6 212. 2	107. 8 225. 8 213. 7	93. 7 221. 7 214. 7
Gross private domestic investment	. 209, 4	208.9	209, 0	224, 5	210. 5	211, 8	205.8	207, 6	138, 1	126, 3	135, 8	145.8	133, 3	130, 3	122,7	118, 9
Fixed investment	}	195.6	197.1	195. 5	193. 6	198. 3	197. 1	193. 2	127. 3	118. 1	127. 7	125. 8	122.7	122. 2	117. 7	109.7
Nonresidential Structures Producers' durable equipment. Residential structures Nonfarm Farm	47. 0 89. 8 57. 2 56. 7	149. 6 52. 2 97. 4 46. 0 45. 2	139. 0 47. 9 91. 1 58. 1 57. 6	141. 9 49. 3 92. 6 53. 6 53. 0	145. 2 51. 3 93. 9 48. 4 47. 8 . 7	149. 4 52. 2 97. 2 48. 8 48. 0	150. 9 51. 0 99. 9 46. 2 45. 4 . 8	152.7 54.3 98.4 40.5 39.8	94. 4 25. 4 69. 0 32. 9 32. 6 . 3	94. 1 26. 2 67. 8 24. 0 23. 6	95. 1 25. 6 69. 5 32. 6 32. 4	96. 0 26. 0 70. 0 29. 8 29. 5	96. 3 26. 7 69. 7 26. 4 26. 0	96. 5 26. 6 69. 9 25. 7 25. 3	94. 1 25. 4 68. 7 23. 6 23. 1	89. 3 26. 2 63. 1 20. 4 20. 1
Change in business inventories Nonfarm	. 11.4	13. 4 11. 0 2. 4	11. 8 7. 4 4. 4	28. 9 24. 0 4. 9	16. 9 13. 1 3. 8	13, 5 10, 4 3, 1	8. 7 6. 6 2. 1	14. 4 13. 8 . 7	10. 8 8. 9 1. 8	8. 2 6. 9 1. 3	8. 0 6. 2 1. 9	20, 0 17, 9 2, 1	10. 6 8. 7 1. 8	8. 2 6. 4 1. 8	5, 0 3, 9 1, 1	9. 1 8. 8 . 4
Net exports of goods and services	. 3.9	2,0	6.7	9.3	11, 3	-1.5	-3, 1	1, 2	4, 6	9,0	5, 8	7, 9	11.5	8, 2	7.3	8, 9
Exports	. 100. 4 96. 4	139. 4 137. 5	103.7 96.9	113.6 104.3	131, 2 119, 9	138. 5 140. 0	143. 6 146. 7	144. 3 143. 2	66. 6 62. 0	71. 6 62. 6	66. 9 61. 1	68. 9 61. 0	73. 3 61. 8	73. 4 65. 1	70. 9 63. 6	68. 9 60. 0
Government purchases of goods and services	276, 4	308, 8	276, 9	286, 4	296, 3	304, 4	312.3	322, 4	144, 4	145, 9	143, 7	145, 7	146.0	145, 8	145.9	145.8
Federal National defense	106, 6 74, 4	116. 4 78. 6	105. 3 73. 3	108. 4 75. 3	111. 5 75. 8	114. 3 76. 6	117. 2 78. 4	122. 8 83. 5	57. 3	56.3	56. 2	56. 4	56. 3	56. 3	56. 5	56. 3
OtherState and local	32.2	37. 9 192. 4	32. 0 171. 6	33. 1 177. 9	35. 7 184. 8	37. 7 190. 1	38. 8 195. 1	39. 3 199. 6	87. 0	89. 5	87. 5	89. 3	89. 7	89. 5	89. 4	89. 5
Table 2.—Gross Na	tional	Produ	ct by N	lajor '	Гуре о	f Prod	uct in	Curre	nt and	Const	ant D	ollars	(1.3, 1.	5)		
Gross national product	1, 294, 9	1, 396, 7	1, 308. 9	1,344.0	1, 358. 8	1, 383, 8	1, 416, 3	1, 428, 0	839, 2	821.1	840, 8	845, 7	830.5	827.1	823, 1	803.7
Final sales	1, 279. 6 15. 4	1, 383. 3 13. 4	1, 297. 0 11. 8	1, 315. 1 28. 9	1, 341. 9 16. 9	1, 370. 3 13. 5	1, 407. 6 8. 7	1, 413. 5 14. 4	828. 4 10. 8	812.9 8.2	832. 7 8. 0	825. 7 20. 0	819. 9 10. 6	818. 9 8. 2	818. 1 5. 0	794. 6 9. 1
Goods output	622, 7	670.4	629, 9	653, 6	651, 9	664,9	681.7	683, 2	459, 1	443.0	458.8	465. 1	449. 1	448.9	446.0	427.8
Final salesChange in business inventories	607. 3 15. 4	657. 1 13. 4	618. 0 11. 8	624. 7 28. 9	635. 0 16. 9	651. 3 13. 5	673. 0 8. 7	668. 8 14. 4	448. 3 10. 8	434. 8 8. 2	450. 8 8. 0	445. 1 20. 0	438. 5 10. 6	440. 8 8. 2	441. 0 5. 0	418. 7 9. 1
Durable goods	. 240.9		252. 8 243. 9 9. 0	255. 4 240. 6 14. 8	251. 0 242. 3 8. 7	246. 6 248. 5 -1. 8	265. 5 259. 8 5. 7	262. 5 249. 3 13. 2	206. 0 198. 5 7. 5	195. 6 191. 4 4. 2	206. 3 199. 0 7. 2	206. 3 194. 9 11. 5	200. 2 194. 3 5. 8	195. 4 196. 6 -1. 2	200. 2 196. 6 3. 6	186. 7 178. 2 8. 5
Nondurable goods	366.5		377. 1 374. 2 2. 9		401. 0 392. 8 8. 2	418. 2 402. 9 15. 4	416. 2 413. 2 3. 0	420.7 419.5 1.2	253. 1 249. 9 3. 3	247. 4 243. 3 4. 0	252. 6 251. 7 . 8	258. 7 250. 2 8. 5	248. 9 244. 2 4. 7	253. 6 244. 2 9. 4	245. 8 244. 4 1. 4	241. 1 240. 5
Services	534.4	589, 1	540, 2		569.7	579, 2	597.8	609.8	304.5	310, 5	306.9	307.8	310.7	308.3	310.7	312, 2
Structures	137.8	137, 1	138.8	137, 2	137, 1	139.7	136,7	135, 0	75, 5	67, 6	75, 1	72,8	70, 7	69.8	66, 4	63, 7
Table 3.—	Gross N	ation	al Prod	luct by	Secto	r in C	urrent	and (Consta	nt Dol	lars (1	.7, 1.8)			· ·
Gross national product	1, 294.9	1, 396. 7	1, 308.9	1,344.0	1,358.8	1,383.8	1,416.	3 1, 428. 0	839.2	821.1	840.8	845.7	830.5	827.1	823, 1	803.7
Gross domestic product	1, 286.5	1, 385, 6	1,300.6	1,335.2	1,344.0	1,374.1	1, 405. 2	1, 419, 2	833.9	817. 1	835.7	840.7	823.5	824.1	819.8	800, 9
Business Nonfarm Farm	1, 040. 3	1, 124. 1	1,049.0	1, 074. 5	1, 143, 1 1, 082, 6 60, 5	1, 117. 8			725.8		754. 4 728. 6 25. 8		740. 9 713. 9 27. 0	741. 4 712. 7 28. 7	736. 6 708. 0 28. 6	717. 3 691. 6 25. 7
Households and institutions	41. 3	47.0	42.0	43.0	44. 6	46. 5	48. 0	48.9	18. 5	18.9	18. 8	18. 7	19. 1	18. 8	18.9	18.9
General government Federal. State and local	52. 8	55.7	52. 4	54. 3	54.8	55.0	55.3	57.9	21. 3	21.1	62. 4 21. 1 41. 3	62. 9 21. 1 41. 7	63. 5 21. 1 42. 3	63. 9 21. 1 42. 8	64. 2 21. 0 43. 2	64. 8 21. 0 43. 7
Rest of the world	8.4	11,1			14.7	9.7	11, 1	8, 8	5.2	4.0	5.1	5.0	7.0	3.0	3, 3	2.8
Addendum: Gross private product	1. 146.5	1, 235, 9	1, 159.5	1, 190.7	1, 202, 5	1, 225, 0	1, 254, 7	1. 261. 5	776.9	757.0	778.4	782.8	767.0	763.2	758.8	738. 9

p Preliminary.

HISTORICAL STATISTICS

THE national income and product data for 1929-63 are in *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-1965, Statistical Tables* (available at \$1 from Commerce Department District Office or the Superintendent of Documents; see addresses inside front cover). Each July Survey contains preliminary data for the latest 2 years and fully revised data for the preceding 2. The July 1974 issue has data for 1970-73. Prior July issues have fully revised data as follows: 1969-70, July 1973; 1968-69, July 1972; 1967-68, July 1971; 1966-67, July 1970; 1965-66, July 1969; 1964-65, July 1968.

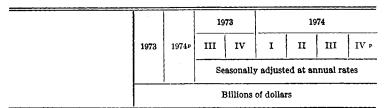


Table 4.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income (1.9)

Gross national product	1, 294, 9	1, 396, 7	1, 308. 9	1,344.0	1,358.8	1, 383. 8	1, 416. 3	1, 428. 0
Less: Capital consumption allowances.	110.8	119. 5	111.5	113. 9	115.8	118. 6	120.7	123.0
Equals: Net national product	1,184.1	1, 277, 2	1,197.4	1, 230, 1	1, 243, 0	1, 265. 2	1, 295. 6	1, 305. 0
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability Business transfer pay-	119. 2							
ments Statistical discrepancy	4.9 -5.0			5. 0 -2. 6				5.3
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government								
enterprises	.6	-2.9	.3	1	-2.7	-3.7	-2.4	-2.7
Equals: National income	1,065.6	1, 142, 2	1,077.3	1,106.3	1,118,8	1, 130. 2	1, 155, 5	
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	105. 1	105, 4	105, 2	106.4	107. 7	105.6	105 0	
Contributions for social								1
insurance	91. 2							103. 2
bursements	-, 1	5	.0	.0	.0	6	-1.5	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons. Interest paid by govern- ment (net) and by	113, 0	134. 6	114. 1	117. 1	123. 1	130. 6	138.7	145.8
consumers	38. 3 29. 6							
ments	4.9	5. 2	4.9	5. 0	5. 1	5, 2	5.3	5. 3
Equals: Personal income	1, 055, 0	1, 150, 4	1,068.0	1,099.3	1,112.5	1,134.6	1, 168. 2	1, 186. 4

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

			Billio	ns of cu	rrent do	llars						
Gross auto product 1	49. 9	40.8	50.3	47.0	33, 5	38. 6	48.3	42, 9				
Personal consumption ex- penditures. Producers' durable equip- ment. Change in dealers' auto	43. 4 7. 7	37. 5 6. 6	45. 4 8. 0	38. 0 6. 7	35. 8 6. 3	38. 0 6. 7	43. 6 7. 7	3 2, 5				
inventories	1. 1	9	8	4.0	-5.6	-2.9	3	5. 3				
Net exports	-2.7 3.8 6.5	-2.9 4.7 7.5	-2. 8 3. 8 6. 6	-2, 2 4, 2 6, 4	-3.5 4.1 7.6	-3.6 4.2 7.7	-3. 2 5. 0 8. 2	-1. 1 5. 4 6. 6				
Addenda: New cars, domestic 2 New cars, foreign	43. 1 10. 0	35. 4 9. 8	43. 2 9. 7	40. 3 10. 2	28. 1 10. 2	34. 9 8. 3	41. 6 11. 3	36. 8				
	Billions of 1958 dollars											
Gross auto product 1	44, 2	33.6	43. 6	41.6	29, 2	32, 6	38,9	33,8				
Personal consumption ex- penditures	38. 3	31. 0	39. 4	33. 4	31. 3	32. 1	35. 2	25, 4				
ment	6.8	5. 5	7. 0	6. 0	5. 6	5. 7	6.3	4, 5				
inventories	1. 1	9	7	3, 8	5. 1	-2.7	3	4. 5				
Net exports Exports Imports	-2.4 3.4 5.7	-2.4 3.9 6.3	-2.4 3.4 5.8	-2. 0 3. 7 5. 7	-3. 1 3. 6 6. 6	-3.0 3.6 6.6	$ \begin{array}{c} -2.6 \\ 4.1 \\ 6.7 \end{array} $	9 4. 3 5. 2				
Addenda: New cars, domestic 3 New cars, foreign	39. 3 9. 2	30. 3 8. 6	38. 9 8. 8	36. 7 9. 3	25. 4 9. 3	30. 7 7. 4	34. 9 9. 6	30. 1 8. 0				

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

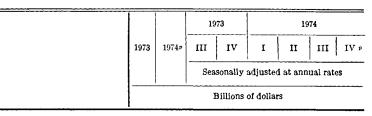


Table 6.—National Income by Type of Income (1.10)

				<u>-</u>				
National income	1, 065, 6	1, 142, 2	1,077.3	1,106.3	1,118,8	1,130.2	1,155.5	
Compensation of employees	786.0	855.7	793. 3	814.8	828, 8	848, 3	868, 2	877.3
Wages and salaries	691. 6	750. 6	698. 2	717.0	727. 6	744. 6	761.5	768. 8
Private Military Government civilian	545. 1 20. 6 126. 0	21. 2	550. 8 20. 2 127. 2	21.0	21.0	20. 9	20.8	22.0
Supplements to wages and salaries. Employer contributions for social insurance. Other labor income.	94. 4 48. 4 46. 0	53. 6	48.8	50. 1	52. 3	53. 2	54, 5	54. €
Proprietors' income	96,1	93,0	99.3	}		89.9		91.6
Business and professional Farm	57. 6 38. 5							
Rental income of persons	26.1	26, 5	26. 2	26. 4	26.4	26.3	26.6	26, 8
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	105, 1	105,4	105, 2	106.4	107.7	105, 6	105, 8	
Profits before tax	122. 7	141.0	122. 7	122. 7	135. 4	1 3 9. 0	157.0	
Profits tax liability	49. 8 72. 9 29. 6 43. 3	85. 2 32. 7	72. 9 29. 8	73. 2 30. 7	83. 2 31. 6	83. 1 32. 5	94. 3 33. 2	33. 3
Inventory valuation adjust- ment	-17.6	-3 5. 5	-17.5	-16.3	-27.7	-33. 4	-51.2	~29.8
Net interest	52, 3	61.6	53, 2	55, 5	57.5	60. 1	62, 8	65, 9

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

All industries, total	1,065.6	1, 142, 2	1,077.3	1,106.3	1,118.8	1,130.2	1,155.5	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	50. 6 66. 5		53. 7 68. 0				43. 7 73. 2	
Manufacturing Nondurable goods Durable goods	287. 2 108. 9 178. 3	124.8	109. 2	112. 4	118, 6	123.1	129.0	
Transportation	40. 4 21. 1						22.6	
ices Wholesale and retail trade	19. 1 155. 9						19. 7 167. 6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services	117. 8 134. 6		119. 1 136. 1					
Government and government enterprises	164. 1 8. 4		165. 2 8. 3					

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

All industries, total	105.1	105. 4	105. 2	106.4	107.7	105, 6	105, 8
Financial institutions Federal Reserve Banks Other financial institutions	19.6 4.5 15.1	20.6 5.7 14.9	19.8 4.8 15.0	20. 4 5. 1 15. 3	20.8 5.3 15.5	20, 7 5.7 15. 0	20.7 6.0 14.7
Nonfinancial corporations Manufacturing Nondurable goods Durable goods Transportation, communica-	85, 5 47, 6 21, 5 26, 1	84. 8 46. 8 30. 8 16. 0	85. 4 47. 1 21. 4 25. 7	86, 0 46, 4 22, 1 24, 3	87. 0 46. 2 26. 9 19. 3	84. 9 46. 8 29. 7 17. 1	48. 6 33. 3 15. 3
tion, and public utilities All other industries	9. 2 28. 7	8. 7 29. 3	9. 5 28. 8	9. 2 30. 3	7. 1 33. 7	8. 0 30. 1	8. 6 28. 0

^p Preliminary.

	1973	3 1974,	19	73		19	1974			
			Ш	IV	I	II	III	IV p		
			Seas	onally	adjust	ed at a	nnual	rates		
			Billions of dollars							

Table 9.—Gross Corporate Product 1 (1.14) Gross corporate product	79.4
Capital consumption allowances	79. 4
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.	
Income originating in corporate business	
Compensation of employees. 482. 5 524. 0 487. 1 500. 6 507. 5 520. 2 533. 1 Wages and salaries. 416. 6 450. 8 420. 8 432. 4 437. 2 448. 0 458. 8 Supplements. 65. 9 73. 1 66. 3 68. 1 70. 3 72. 2 74. 3 Net interest. 2. 8 3. 2 2. 9 3. 0 3. 1 3. 2 3. 2	
2.0	535. 2 459. 7 75. 4
Corporate profits and inventory	3. 3
Profits tax liability 49.8 55.8 49.9 49.5 52.2 55.9 62.7 Profits after tax 65.6 76.0 65.5 66.2 70.0 75.1 85.5 Dividends 25.9 33.3 26.2 27.9 29.9 35.2 36.1 Undistributed profits 39.6 42.7 39.3 37.3 40.1 39.9 49.4	-29.8
Cash flow, gross of dividends	
Gross product originating in financial institutions	
Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations 684. 3 731. 8 690. 0 704. 9 709. 3 727. 9 743. 5	
Capital consumption allowances 68, 1 73, 2 68, 5 69, 8 70, 7 72, 3 74, 0 Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies 65, 4 67, 1 64, 1 64, 4 65, 1 66, 5 68, 5	75. 8 68. 5
Income originating in nonfinancial	
Compensation of employees. 454, 1 492, 9 458, 5 471, 2 477, 6 489, 5 501, 5 Wages and salaries. 392, 6 424, 7 396, 6 407, 6 411, 9 422, 0 432, 2 Supplements. 61, 5 68, 2 61, 9 63, 7 67, 6 47, 6 9, 3	
Net interest 20.5 22.9 20.9 21.6 22.1 22.6 23.1	23. 7
Profits before tax 95.8 111.2 95.6 94.3 101.5 110.4 127.5 Profits tax liability 40.7 45.7 40.5 39.9 42.3 45.8 52.5 Profits after tax 55.0 65.5 55.0 54.4 59.2 64.5 75.1 Dividends 23.7 30.5 24.0 25.5 27.3 32.5 33.2 Undistributed profits 31.3 35.0 31.0 28.9 31.8 32.0 41.9	-29.8
Cash flow, gross of dividends 123.1 138.7 123.5 124.2 129.9 136.8 149.1 Cash flow, net of dividends 99.4 108.2 99.5 98.7 102.6 104.3 115.9	
Billions of 1958 dollars	
Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations 516, 4 504, 2 518, 7 520, 6 509, 7 507, 9 505, 2	
Dollars	
Current dollar cost per unit of 1958 dollar gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations 2	
Capital consumption allowances 132 .145 .132 .134 .139 .142 .146 Indirect business taxes plus transfer	
payments less subsidies	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	
Profits after tax plus inventory valuation adjustment073 .059 .072 .073 .062 .061 .047	

1. Excludes gross product originating in the rest of the world.

2. This is equal to the deflator for gross product of nonfinancial corporations, with the decimal point shifted two places to the left.

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

4. On February 18, 1974, the U.S. Government granted to India \$2,015 million (quarterly rate) in rupees under provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Adjustment Act. Tentatively, this transaction is being treated as capital grants paid to foreigners in the national income and product accounts but as current unlateral transfers in the belance of payments accounts. Accordingly, this transaction is excluded from Federal Government transfers to foreigners and related totals shown in tables 12, 13, and 15, and is included in the first quarter of 1974 as —\$8.1 billion (annual rate) in capital grants received by the U.S. shown in tables 12 and 15.

P Preliminary.

Preliminary.

	1973	1974»		19	73		1	974			
19			Ш	IV	I	II	III	IV »			
			Se	asonally	adjust	ed at an	nnuel ra	tes			
			Billions of dollars								

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

Personal income	1, 055. 0	1, 150, 4	1, 068. 0	1, 099. 3	1, 112, 5	1, 134, 6	1, 168. 2	1, 186, 4
Wage and salary disburse-	ŀ	-			ļ			
ments	691.7	751, 1	698.2	717.0	727.6	745, 2	763.0	700 6
Commodity-producing in-	031.7	(91.1	030.2	717.0	121.0	745, Z	763.0	768.8
dustries	251.9	270.9	254.6	000 0	004.0	070.0	270.0	070
Manufacturing				262.6				273.
Manufacturing	196.6	211.3				210.1	215.8	214.
Distributive industries		178.9						
Service industries	128.2	142.6		132.8	136.9			147. 8
Government	146, 6	158.8	147.4	151.3	153.8	156. 9	160.5	164. (
Other labor income	46.0	51.4	46.3	47.6	48, 9	50.5	52, 3	54, (
Proprietors' income	96.1	93, 0		103, 2	98.4	89.9	92, 1	91.
Business and professional.	57.6	61. 2	57.7	58.4	59, 3	60, 7	62.3	62. 5
Farm	38.5	31.8	41.5	44.9	39. 1	29. 1	29.8	29.1
Rental income of persons	26, 1	26, 5	26.2	26, 4	26, 4	26.3	26, 6	26.
Dividends	29.6	32, 7	29.8	30.7	31,6			33.
Personal interest income	90.6							109.
Transfer payments Old-age survivors, disabil-	117.8	139.8	119.0	122, 1	128, 2	135, 8	144.0	151.
ity, and health insur-			l	1				}
ance benefits	60.4	69.8	61.0	62.3	63, 6	68.7	72.5	74.
State unemployment in-	i i			1	1	"	,	
surance benefits	4.2	7.1	4.2	4.4	5.4	6.3	7.3	9.
Veterans benefits	13.9							
Other	39.3							
Less: Personal contribu- tions for social insur- ance	42.8	47, 9	43, 3	43, 8	46.8	47.6	48.5	48.
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	151.3	170,7	154, 2	159, 9	161.9	168.2	175, 1	177.
Equals: Disposable personal income	903.7	979.7	913. 9	939. 4	950.6	966, 5	993, 1	1,008.
Less: Personal outlays	829, 4	903.0	840.7	850, 1	866.2	894. 9	927.6	923, 3
Personal consumption ex-	ŀ		1	1		1	1	
penditures	805. 2	877.0	816.3	823.9	840.6	869.1	901.3	896.
Interest paid by consumers	22. 9							
Personal transfer payments						1		
to foreigners	1.3	1.0	. 9	2. 2	1.2	1.0	.9	
Equals: Personal saving	74.4	76,7	73, 2	89.3	84.4	71.5	65.5	85.
Addenda: Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1958 dollars. Per capita, current dollars Per capita, 1958 dollars	4, 295 2, 945	4, 623 2, 846	4, 339 2, 952	4, 452 2, 952	4, 497 2, 887	4,565 2,850	4, 681 2, 842	4, 74 2, 80
Personal saving rate,3 percent.	8. 2	7.8	8.0	9. 5	8.9	7.4	6.6	8.

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

Personal consumption expenditures	805. 2	877.0	816.3	823, 9	840, 6	869. 1	901. 3	896.8
Durable goods	130.3	127.8	132. 4	124. 3	123, 9	129.5	136, 1	121.5
Automobiles and parts Mobile homes	57. 5 4. 4	49. 6 3 . 4	59.3 4.2	51. 2 4. 0	48. 0 4. 0	50. 6 4. 1	56. 2 3. 5	43. 7 2. 2
equipment Other	55.0 17.8	58. 9 19. 2	55. 5 17. 6	55. 4 17. 7	57. 5 18. 3	59. 5 19. 4	60. 4 19. 4	58. 4 19. 5
Nondurable goods	338.0	380, 2	343.8	352, 1	364, 4	375, 8	389.0	391.5
Food and beverages Clothing and shoes Gasoline and oil Other	165. 1 70. 2 28. 3 74. 4	187. 8 74. 1 35. 9 82. 3	169. 1 70. 6 28. 7 75. 4	174. 5 70. 9 29. 8 77. 0	180. 1 72. 8 31. 5 80. 0	183. 5 74. 4 36. 8 81. 1	191. 3 75. 7 37. 9 84. 2	196. 6 73. 5 37. 5 84. 0
Services	336.9	369. 1	340, 1	347.4	352, 4	363, 8	376, 2	383.8
Housing	116. 4 47. 3 23. 4 149. 9	126. 4 52. 9 26. 1 163. 6	117. 0 48. 3 23. 6 151. 2	119. 7 48. 7 24. 1 155. 0	122, 2 49, 2 25, 0 156, 0	124. 9 51. 7 25. 6 161. 6	127. 7 54. 6 26. 5 167. 5	130. 9 56. 2 27. 5 169. 3

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

Receipts from foreigners	100.4	137.4	103.7	113.6	123.2	138, 5	143.6	144, 3
Exports of goods and services	100.4	139. 4	103. 7	113. 6	131. 2	138.5	143, 6	144. 3
Capital grants received by the United States (net) 4	.0	-2.0	. 0	. 0	-8.1	.0	. 0	.0
Payments to foreigners	100.4	137.4	103, 7	113.6	123. 2	138. 5	143, 6	144, 3
Imports of goods and services	96, 4	137. 5	96. 9	104.3	119. 9	140.0	146.7	1 43 . 2
Transfers to foreigners	3.9 1.3 - 2.6	3. 6 1. 0 2. 6	3. 6 . 9 2. 7	4.7 2.2 2.5	3. 7 1. 2 2. 5	3.7 1.0 2.7	3.3 .9 2.4	3. 6 . 9 2. 7
Net foreign investment	.1	-3. 6	3. 1	4.7	4	-5.2	-6.5	-2.4

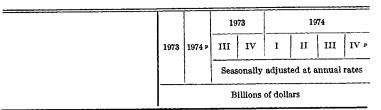


Table 13.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.1, 3.2)													
Federal Government receipts	258, 5	291, 1	261, 8	268. 3	278.1	288. 6	302.8						
Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals Indirect business tax and nontax	114. 1 43. 7				124. 1 45. 9	129. 4 49. 2							
accrualsContributions for social insurance	21. 2 79. 5												
Federal Government expenditures	264, 2	298.6	263, 4	270.6	281, 0	291.6	304.7	317.3					
Purchases of goods and services National defenseOther	106. 6 74. 4 32. 2	78.6	73, 3	75. 3	75.8		78.4	83.5					
Transfer payments To persons To foreigners (net)4.		117. 0 114. 4 2. 6	93. 9	96. 3	104.0	110.8	120, 8 118, 4 2, 4	124.4					
Grants-in-aid to State and local gov- ernments	40. 5	43.7	3 9. 8	41.0	42. 9	43 . 2	43. 4	45. 5					
Net interest paid	16. 3	18.8	16.8	17. 6	17. 9	18.7	19. 1	19.7					
Subsidies less current surplus of gov- ernment enterprises. Subsidies. Current surplus.	5. 3 4. 2 -1. 1			3.7	2. 2 1. 8 4	1.5	2.5	2. 3 2. 1 2					
Less: Wage accruals less disburse- ments.	.0	5	. 0	.0	.0	- .6	-1.5	.0					

Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts...

Table 14.—State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.3, 3.4)													
State and local government receipts	193. 5	207.7	194.6	197.3	200, 6	205, 3	210.9						
Personal tax and nontax receipts	37. 2 6. 1 98. 0 11. 7 40. 5	6. 7 104. 9 12. 8	6. 1 99. 4 11. 9	6, 0 100, 0 12, 1	6. 3 101. 2 12. 4	6. 7 104. 0 12. 7	7. 3 107. 0 13. 0	13. 3					
State and local government expenditures	184, 4	206, 0	186, 2	192. 7	197. 4	203. 3	208.8	214.4					
Purchases of goods and services Transfer payments to persons Net interest paid	20.1	20.2	171. 6 20. 3 —. 9	20.8	19. 1	19.8	20.4	21.4					
Subsidies less current surplus of gov- ernment enterprises Subsidies. Current surplus	-4.7 .1 4.8	. 1		. 1	11			.1					
Less: Wage accruals less disburse- ments	.0	.0	.0	. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	.0					
Surplus or deficit (), national income and product accounts	9, 2	1.7	8.4	4. 6	3. 2	2, 0	2, 1						
Addenda: Surplus, social insurance funds Surplus or deficit (-) all other	9. 1												
State and local funds	, 1	-8.0	8	-4. 7	-6.4	-7.7	-7.7						

Table 15.—Sources a	and L	ses o	f Gr	oss S	aving	g (5.1)	
Gross private saving	210.9	213, 2	210, 3	229, 4	224, 1	207.3	196. 2	
Personal saving Undistributed corporate profits Corporate inventory valuation ad-	74. 4 43. 3							85. 4
justmentCorporate capital consumption	1					—33 . 4		
allowances. Noncorporate capital consumption allowances Wage accruals less disbursements	71. 2 39. 6 . 0		3 9. 8	40. 9	41.7	42.8		43. 6
Government surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	3.5	-5.9	6.7	2.3	.4	-1.0	. 2	
FederalState and local	-5.6 9.2					-3.0 2.0		
Capital grants received by the United States (net)4	.0	-2.0	.0	.0	8, 1	.0	.0	.0
Gross investment	209, 4	205.3	212, 1	229.1	210, 1	206, 6	199, 3	205, 2
Gross private domestic investment Net foreign investment	209. 4 . 1	208. 9 -3. 6				211.8 -5.2		
Statistical discrepancy	-5, 0	.0	-4.9	-2.6	−6.3	.3	3,0	

^p Preliminary.

III			i	1	7
111	IV	I	II	111	IV »
	Sea	sonall	y adju:	sted	
					Seasonally adjusted

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

	1	1	1			<u> </u>	1	
Gross national product	154, 31	170, 11	155. 67	158, 93	163. 61	167, 31	172, 07	177, 68
Personal consumption expenditures	145, 9	162, 4	147. 0	150.8	155, 8	160, 2	164.7	169. 2
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	147. 9	169.9	149. 5	116. 0 154. 8 164. 1	162, 7	168.0	172.3	176. 6
Gross private domestic investment								
Fixed investment	152. 4	165. 6	154, 3	155. 4	157.8	162. 3	167.5	 176.0
Nonresidential Structures. Producers' durable equipment. Residential structures. Nonfarm. Farm.	130.0 174.0 174.0	199. 1 143. 5 191. 5 191. 6	187. 1 131. 1 178. 1 178. 1	189. 7 132. 3 179. 7 179. 8	192, 2	196. 2 139. 2 190. 0 190. 2	200. 6 145. 5 195. 9 196. 1	207. 5 155. 8 198. 3 198. 5
Change in business inventories	<u> </u>							
Net exports of goods and services Exports Imports	150. 6 155. 6	194. 7 219. 5			179. 0 194. 0			209. 6 238. 8
Government purchases of goods and services. Federal. State and local.	191, 5 185, 9 195, 1	206.6	187. 3	192. 1	198.0	203.0	207.4	218. 1

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

Gross national product	154, 31	170, 11	155. 67	158, 93	163, 61	167, 31	172, 07	177, 68
Final sales	154. 5	170. 2	155. 8	159. 3	163. 7	167.3	172. 1	177.9
Goods output Durable goods Nondurable goods	. 121. 5	131. 1	137.3 122.6 149.3	123.8	125.4	126. 2	132.6	159. 7 140. 6 174. 5
ServicesStructures			176.0 184.8				192, 4 206, 0	195, 3 212, 0
Addendum: Gross auto product	112, 9	121.4	115. 2	113, 0	114.7	118.7	124.0	126, 9

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

Gross national product	154	31	170	11	155	67	158	93	163.	61	167	. 31	172, 07	177	68
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •											1		171, 41		
Business Nonfarm Farm		3	159	. 1	144	0	147.	0	154. 151. 224.	6	156	. 8	162. 3 161. 6 179. 1	160	6. 8
Households and institutions	222.	7	248	3. 3					ļ						.
General government Federal State and local	248.	3	264	1, 5		. ō	257.	3	246. 259. 2 3 9.	1	260	. 7	251. 5 263. 0 245. 9	27	5. (
Rest of the world															
Addendum: Gross private product	147.	56	163.	27	148	. 96	152	. 10	156,	77	160	. 51	165, 35	170	. 72

Table 19.—Change from Preceding Period for Selected Aggregates (7.7)

	Perc	ent		Percent at annual rate							
Gross national product: Current dollars Constant dollars Implicit price deflator Chain price index	11. 8	7. 9	10. 1	11. 2	4. 5	7.6	9.7	3.3			
	5. 9	-2. 2	1. 6	2. 3	-7. 0	-1.6	-1.9	-9.1			
	5. 6	10. 2	8. 3	8. 6	12. 3	9.4	11.9	13.7			
	6. 0	10. 0	8. 1	8. 5	11. 6	9.8	12.7	11.3			
Gross domestic product: Current dollars Constant dollars Implicit price deflator	11. 7	7.7	10.0	11. 1	2.7	9. 3	9.4	4.0			
	5. 9	-2.0	1.6	2. 4	-7.9	. 3	-2.1	-8.9			
	5. 5	9.9	8.3	8. 4	11.5	9. 0	11.7	14.2			
Gross private product: Current dollars. Constant dollars Implicit price deflator. Chain price index.	12. 2 6. 2 5. 7 5. 9	7. 8 -2. 6 10. 6 10. 6	10. 4 1. 6 8. 7 8. 4	11. 2 2. 3 8. 7 8. 6	4. 0 -7. 8 12. 9 12. 6	7. 7 -2. 0 9. 9 10. 6	12.6				

Small Increase in 1975 Capital Spending **Projected by Business**

Businesses expected new plant and equipment expenditures in 1975 to total \$117.1 billion, 4½ percent above 1974, according to the annual survey conducted by BEA in late November and December of 1974 (table 1). Such expenditures in 1974 are estimated to be \$111.9 billion, a 12-percent increase over 1973.1 The projected increase for 1975 is the smallest since 1971, when actual outlays rose 2 percent.

These capital spending data are not adjusted for price changes. The survey asked for estimates of the change in prices of capital goods.2 The responses indicate that such prices rose an average of 15 percent in 1974 and are expected to rise about 13 percent in 1975 (table 2); however, little is known about the way that businessmen make such estimates. Another measure of capital goods price change is provided by the implicit price deflator for fixed nonresidential investment in the national income and product accounts; the annual deflators for 1973 and 1974 show an increase of about 9½ percent. The quarterly implicit price deflators show a 15% percent rise from the fourth quarter of 1973 to the fourth quarter of 1974. These measures of investment price

change indicate that most, if not all, of the increase in capital outlays in 1974 was due to price increases. Further, the price expectations supplied in the November-December survey suggest that the 1975 outlay projection represents a decline in real growth.

Table 1.—Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Business, 1 1973-75

	1973	1974 p	1975 ²	Percent	change
	(Billi	ons of do	llars)	1973-74	1974-75
All industries.	99,74	111, 92	117.09	12, 2	4, 6
Manufacturing	38, 01	45, 80	49, 92	20, 5	9, 0
Durable goods Primary metals 3 Blast furnace, steel works Nonferrous Electrical machinery Machinery, except electrical Transportation equipment 3 Motor vehicles Aircraft Stone, clay, and glass Other durables.	1. 67 2. 84 3. 42	22. 67 4. 80 2. 03 2. 29 3. 06 4. 26 3. 83 2. 81 . 77 1. 48 5. 23	23. 08 5. 50 2. 55 2. 41 2. 88 4. 62 3. 51 2. 57 . 69 1. 36 5. 22	17. 7 40. 0 46. 6 37. 2 7. 7 24. 8 22. 8 23. 1 43. 4 3 5. 5	1.8 14.4 25.8 5.3 -6.0 8.4 -8.3 -8.5 -10.3 -8.1
Nondurable goods. Food including beverage Textile. Paper. Chemical Petroleum Rubber. Other nondurables.	3. 11	23. 13 3. 21 . 85 2. 55 5. 63 7. 87 1. 48 1. 55	26, 83 3, 20 .70 2, 90 7, 16 10, 07 1, 38 1, 43	23, 3 3, 1 10, 8 37, 0 26, 3 44, 3 -5, 4 -, 4	16.0 3 -17.1 14.1 27.2 28.0 -6.6 -8.2
Nonmanufacturing Mining Railroad Air transportation Other transportation Public utilities Electric Gas and other Communication, commercial, and other 4.	2. 74 1. 96 2. 41 1. 66 18. 71 15. 94 2. 76	66, 12 3, 10 2, 48 1, 97 2, 03 20, 60 17, 65 2, 95 35, 94	67. 17 3. 67 3. 17 1. 78 2. 34 21. 46 17. 87 3. 60 34. 75	7.1 13.2 26.5 -18.2 22.5 10.1 10.7 6.6 4.9	1.6 18.6 27.7 -9.6 14.9 4.2 1.2 21.9 -3.3

^{1.} For actual expenditures in earlier years, see the article on pages 25-40 of the January 1970 SURVEY and subsequent March, June, September, and December issues.

The 1974 figure is based on estimated actual expenditures in the first three quarters plus expectations for the fourth quarter reported in the December SURVEY. That expectations figure was adjusted for systematic biases by the procedures described on pages 36-39 of the February 1970 SURVEY.

The 1975 expectations reported here have been adjusted for systematic biases when necessary. Before adjustment.

The 1975 expectations reported here have been adjusted for systematic biases when necessary. Before adjustment, expenditures were expected to be \$51.8 billion for manufacturing and \$65.8 billion for nonmanufacturing; the net effect of the adjustments was to lower the manufacturing total by \$1.8 billion and to raise the nonmanufacturing total by \$1.8 billion. 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 for 5 of the last 7 years. When this criterion was met, the adjustment used was the median deviation between actual and expected spending in the last 5 years. These bias adjustments for this early survey of full-year spending expected 1975 spending from responses to the quarterly survey to be taken late this month and in February and to be reported in March. For that survey, the bias adjustments are based on the experience of the entire postwar period.

<sup>P Preliminary.
1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business; real estate operators; medical, legal, educational, and cultural services; and nonprofit organizations.
2. Estimates are based on expected capital expenditures reported by business in late November and December 1974. The estimates for 1975 have been adjusted when necessary for systematic biases in expectations data.
3. Includes data not shown separately.
4. Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.
NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.</sup>

^{2.} The inquiry on price changes was initially added to the November-December survey in 1970. In the 1974 survey, firms were asked the following:

"What are your best estimates of average price changes from 1973 to 1974 and expected price changes from 1974 to 1975:

a. Prices paid by your company for new construction, machinery and equipment.

b. Prices of goods and/or services sold by your company."
Similar information was obtained in the surveys conducted
in 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973. The firms' responses on capital
goods and sales price changes were weighted by their reported
capital expenditures and sales, respectively. Because of the
limited period for which expectations data are available,
the predictive ability of the data has not been established.

Table 2.—Estimated Changes in Prices of Capital Goods Purchased

[Percent change from prior year]

11 erecut change			-,	
	Nov.	ted in -Dec. urvey	Nov.	rted in -Dec. urvey
	Ac- tual 1973	Ex- pect- ed 1974	Ac- tual 1974	Ex- pect- ed 1975
All industries	7.6	8, 3	15, 0	12, 9
Manufacturing	8, 1	8,8	16, 2	12, 8
Durable goods Nondurable goods	7. 4 8. 8	8. 0 9. 5	14. 8 17. 6	11. 5 14. 1
Nonmanufacturing	7.3	8.1	14.2	13.0
Mining Transportation	8. 9 7. 5	10. 1 8. 7	28. 0 17. 2	23, 3 16. 4
Public utilities	6.3	7.6	14. 3	12. 2
Communication, commer- cial, and other	7. 7	8. 0	12. 3	11.7

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

Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors show weakness in their 1975 investment projections; exceptions include several industries producing basic materials, most energyrelated industries, and transportation industries other than air. Manufacturers expect spending to total \$49.9 billion in 1975, 9 percent higher than last year, while nonmanufacturing industries expect a 1½ percent increase to \$67.2 billion. The corresponding increases in 1974 were 20½ percent and 7 percent. In manufacturing, sizable increases are planned by petroleum (28) percent), chemicals (27 percent), iron and steel (26 percent), and paper (14 percent). Smaller increases are planned by the nonelectrical machinery and nonferrous metal industries. Other major manufacturing industries expect lower outlays in 1975 than in 1974, with textiles expecting the largest decline (17 percent).

In nonmanufacturing, railroads and gas utilities expect large increases in spending, 28 percent and 22 percent,

respectively. Large increases are expected also by the mining and "other transportation" industries; for the latter group, these reflect construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. Electric utilities expect little change in outlays following the 11 percent increase estimated for 1974. Numerous utility proj-

Table 3.-Percent Change in Business Sales, 1974 and 1975

		1974		1975
	Experi	cted as ted in:	Ac-	Expected as re-
	Dec. 1973	Feb. 1974	tual ¹	ported in Dec. 1974
Manufacturing 2	8, 5	8, 1	15, 3	9, 1
Durable goods ² Primary metals Electrical machinery Machinery, except elec-	7. 5 7. 4 9. 6	7. 2 9. 5 10. 7	10.8 30.0 6.2	9, 1 10, 6 8, 2
tricalTransportation equip- mentStone, clay, and glass	11.9 2.7 6.6	11. 2 . 2 4. 8	18. 1 -3. 3 7. 5	11. 5 8. 4 8. 4
Nondurable goods ² Food including beverage. Textile. Paper Chemical. Petroleum Rubber.	9.7 9.3 10.0 9.8 10.0 11.1 11.5	9.2 8.7 7.6 9.8 10.9 13.2 8.5	20, 6 16, 7 10, 1 23, 7 22, 2 61, 5 14, 6	9.1 8.0 2 10.5 13.8 7.9 10.0
Trade	8, 6	7.6	14, 9	8.4
Wholesale Retail	7. 1 9. 6	8, 6 6, 9	25. 3 7. 4	7. 6 9. 1
Public utilities	12.8	15.8	24, 5	16, 5

^{1.} Sources: Manufacturing data from Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, Series M-3, for first 11 months of 1974, and BEA estimates for December 1974. Trade data are from Bureau of the Census, Current Business Reports, Monthly Wholesale Trade and Monthly Retail Trade, and BEA estimates for December 1974. Public utility figure is estimated by BEA on basis of data collected in the annual business investment surveys.

2. Includes industries not shown separately.

ects have been deferred or canceled in recent months because of financing difficulties and lower-than-expected growth in power usage. Airlines expect a decrease in outlays of about 10 percent, compared with an 18 percent decrease last year. Communication and commercial firms also expect outlays in 1975 to be lower than in 1974.

Sales expectations

Manufacturers expect their sales to increase 9 percent in 1975 (table 3). A year ago, they expected an 8½-percent increase in sales for 1974, compared with a 15-percent actual increase now estimated for the year. Trade firms expect an 8½-percent increase in sales this year; this group had an estimated increase of 15 percent in 1974, reflecting a sharp increase of 25 percent by wholesale firms. Public utilities expect a 16½-percent rise in revenues for 1975, compared with a 24½-percent rise estimated for 1974; a year ago, these firms expected a 13-percent rise.

The larger-than-expected sales increases in 1974 were due in part to larger-than-expected price rises. Manufacturers reported that their selling prices rose 16 percent in 1974, compared with the 5-percent rise they had expected in the year-earlier survey (table 4). Manufacturers expect their selling prices to rise 8½ percent in 1975. Public utilities expect rates to rise about 13 percent in 1975, compared with a 20½ percent rise reported for 1974. Thus, when expected price changes are taken into account, it appears that these firms expect little, if any, increase in sales of their products and services.

Table 4.—Estimated Changes in Prices of Products and Services Sold by Manufacturing and Utility Companies

[Percent change from prior year]

		ted in Dec. urvey	Repor Nov. 1974 st	
	Actual 1973	Ex- pected 1974	Actual 1974	Ex- pected 1975
Manufacturing	5, 6	5, 2	15.8	8.6
Durable goods Nondurable goods	3. 7 7. 8	4. 6 5. 8	12. 2 19. 6	8. 6 8. 5
Public utilities	6, 9	7.7	20, 6	12, 7

State and Regional Income, Fourth Quarter 1973 to Third Quarter 1974

In 43 States, real purchasing power decreased from the fourth quarter of 1973—the peak quarter in real GNP—to the third quarter of 1974—the latest period for which State data are available. For the Nation as a whole, total personal income, in current dollars, was up 6½ percent; however, since consumer prices were up by more than 9 percent, real purchasing power fell by about 3 percent.

In seven States and the District of Columbia, the gain in personal income over these three quarters equaled or exceeded the national consumer price rise. In five of these States, total personal income increased from 10 to 20 percent, and thus real purchasing power increased, at least moderately (in descending order they are: Idaho, Alaska, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Arizona). In the two remaining States, Oregon and Washington, and in the District of Columbia, the increase in total personal income approximated the rise in prices. Five of the seven fast-growing States (the exceptions are Alaska and Oregon) showed marked increases in farm income (10 percent or more), although nationwide it was down 30 percent.

At the other end of the scale, total personal income in current dollars declined from 2 percent to 16 percent in four States (Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota) where farm income was off 30 percent or more. These declines were important, because farming is a major source of income in all of these States; therefore, although

Table A.—Percent Change in Nonfarm Personal Income and Total Personal Income IV 1973-III 1974

Rank		Nonfarm	Total	Index U	.s.=100
		income	income	Nonfarm income	Total income
	UNITED STATES	7.9	6, 2	100	100
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	States Alaska. Montana. South Carolina Idaho. Wyoming. Oregon. Minnesota. Arizona. Virginia. New Mexico. Washington Iowa.	14. 5 10. 6 10. 5 10. 2 9. 8 9. 7 9. 4 9. 3 9. 2 9. 1 9. 1	14. 5 7. 4 6. 9 20. 0 5. 6 9. 4 2. 8 10. 0 8. 8 11. 9 9. 2 1. 3	184 134 133 129 124 123 119 118 116 115	234 119 111 323 90 152 45 161 142 192 148 21
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Texas. District of Columbia. Connecticut West Virginia. North Dakota. Massachusetts. North Carolina Arkansas. New Hampshire Oklahoma. Tennessee California Utah Pennsylvania Maryland Maryland Nebraska Colorado Ohio Kentucky Alabama. New Jersey Rhode Island Wisconsin Illinois. Mississippi	0. 8.77766654322222100988.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.	8.5 8.2 -4.5 8.6 4.7 8.1 6.6 7.4 7.6 7.4 -3.6 7.9 12.6 7.7 4.7 6.1 7.6 7.7	114 111 110 110 110 110 109 108 106 105 104 104 104 103 101 100 99 99 99 97 97	145 137 132 139 76 71 131 97 106 121 103 123 119 127 203 123 124 76 98
37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	Florida New York Maine Delaware Louisiana Kansas Nevada Hawaii Vermont Indiana South Dakota Michigan Missouri Georgia	7.7.10 7.7.0 6.97 7.6.5 6.5.5 6.5.5 6.5.5 6.5.5 6.5.5	5.7 6.9 4.3 4.3 6.4 1.9 6.9 4.6 4.9 16.2 5.8 2.5 2.4	92 91 90 89 87 85 85 85 82 82 82 82 77 73	92 111 69 69 103 111 74 79 94 40
	Regions	0.0		114	90
1 2 3 4	Southwest	9. 0 8. 7 8. 5 8. 4	5. 5 7. 8 8. 1 7. 8	114 110 108 106	89 126 131 126
5 6 7	Southeast Plains Mideast	7. 9 7. 8 7. 7 7. 2	6.0 .1 7.3	100 99 97	97 2 118
۱	Great Lakes	1,2	0. 2	91	100

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Table B.—Total Personal Income, States and Regions

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

		1973	3			1974	-	Percent	ehange
State and region	I	II	Ш	IV	I	II	III	IV 1973- III 1974	II 1974- III 1974
United States		1, 041, 989 62, 801	1, 070, 984 64, 024	1, 102, 228 65, 296	1, 115, 437 66, 758	1, 137, 537 69, 135	1, 170, 937 70, 566	6.2	2.9 2.1
Connecticut		18, 034	18, 457	18, 931	19, 395	19, 920	20, 544	8.5	3.1
Maine Massachusetts	29, 598	4, 174 30, 361	4, 229 30, 897	4, 373 31, 388	4, 452 32, 123	4, 751 33, 261	4, 559 34, 087	4. 3 8. 6	$ \begin{array}{r} -4,0 \\ 2,5 \\ 2,3 \end{array} $
New Hampshire	4,584	3, 663 4, 714	3, 745 4, 788	3, 884 4, 756	3, 966 4, 832	4, 104 4, 997	4, 197 5, 123	8. 1 7. 7	2, 5
Vermont	1 1	1, 854	1,908	1, 965	1,990	2, 102	2, 056	4.6	-2, 2
Mideast	1	234, 003	238, 734	244, 948	250, 132	256, 190	262,714	7. 3	2.5
Delaware District of Columbia	4,669	3, 243 4, 674	3, 408 4, 622	3, 499 4, 944	3, 325 5, 099	3, 447 5, 140	3, 651 5, 391	4. 3 9. 0	5, 9 4, 9
Maryland New Jersey	42,046	21, 848 42, 509	22, 682 43, 250	23, 116 44, 297	23, 588 45, 696	23, 976 46, 698	24, 832 47, 651	7. 4 7. 6	3. 6 2. 0
New York Pennsylvania	101, 3 02 57, 601	103, 111 58, 618	104, 852 59, 921	107, 526 61, 566	109, 642 62, 782	112, 361 64, 568	114, 970 66, 219	6, 9 7. 6	2. 3 2. 6
Freat Lakes	1	214, 112	219, 346	227, 374	227, 171	232, 964	241, 496	6. 2	3.7
Illinois	1 1	63, 811	65, 284	67, 488	68, 424	70, 163	71,626	6.1	2. 1
Indiana	25, 683	25, 903 49, 536	26, 552 50, 592	27, 904 52, 427	27, 490 51, 112	28, 134 52, 356	29, 281 55, 468	4, 9 5, 8	4. 1 5. 9
Ohio. Wisconsin	52, 645	53, 578 21, 285	55, 004 21, 914	56, 670 22, 886	57, 042 23, 103	58, 163 24, 148	61, 164 23, 958	7.9	5. 2 8
Plains	1 1	83, 824	88, 582	89,664	89, 202	87,458	89,772	,1	2,6
Iowa	1	14, 460	17, 190	16, 163	15, 785	14,746	16, 373	1.3	2. 0 11, 0
Kansas	11,084	11, 622 19, 632	12,662	12, 985 21, 064	12, 820	12, 244	12, 742 21, 659	-1.9	4.1
Minnesota Missouri	22, 897	22, 497	20, 665 23, 063	23, 665	21, 136 23, 904	21, 440 23, 720	24, 252	2.8 2.5	1. 0 2. 2
Nebraska North Dakota	3,054	7, 832 4, 544	8, 424 3, 387	8, 705 3, 592	8, 258 4, 000	7, 799 4, 262	8, 393 3, 430	-3.6 -4.5	$\begin{array}{c} 7.6 \\ -19.5 \end{array}$
South Dakota	, , ,	3, 238	3, 190	3, 490	3, 299	3, 247	2, 924	-16.2	-9.9
outheast		193, 800	200, 141	206, 888	209, 055	213, 293	219, 285	6.0	2.8
Alabama Arkansas		13, 381 8, 371	13, 958 7, 810	14, 384 8, 333	14, 524 7, 968	14, 455 7, 986	14, 863 8, 701	3.3 4.4	2. 8 9. 0
FloridaGeorgia		37, 108 20, 392	38, 414 21, 446	39, 747 21, 967	39,706 21,968	41, 130 22, 007	42, 012 22, 505	5.7 2.4	2. 1 2. 3
Kentucky Louisiana	13, 071	13, 349 14, 249	13, 649 15, 148	13, 840 15, 488	14, 750 15, 383	15, 690 15, 875	15, 589 16, 476	12.6 6.4	6 3. 8
Mississippi	11	7, 857	8, 227	8, 694	8,784	8, 177	8, 898	2, 3	
North Carolina South Carolina	21,668	22, 147 10, 340	22, 518 10, 631	23, 975 11, 227	24, 231 11, 626	24, 726 11, 698	25, 101 12, 006	4. 7 6. 9	8.8 1.5 2.6
Tennessee	16,390	16,570	17,075	17, 554	17, 935	18, 456	18, 720 26, 506	6,6	1.4
Virginia	22, 508 6, 959	23, 049 6, 987	$\begin{array}{c c} 24,094 \\ 7,172 \end{array}$	24, 3 70 7, 3 08	24, 581 7, 599	25, 418 7, 675	7, 908	8. 8 8. 2	4. 3 3. 0
outh west	75, 372	78, 072	81,051	83, 054	84, 723	84, 170	87, 593	5, 5	4. 1
Arizona		9, 542	9, 887	10, 089	10, 188	10,622	11, 093 4, 920	10. 0 11. 9	4.4 3.0
New MexicoOklahoma	10,905	4, 231 11, 344	4, 378 12, 086	4, 3 98 11, 899	4, 591 12, 107	4,776 12,510	12,608	6.0	4.8
Texas	1 1	52, 956	54, 700	56, 667	57, 836	56, 262	58, 971	4.1	1,8
Rocky Mountain	1	25, 228	25, 817	26, 572	27, 760	28, 124	28, 642 13, 638	7.8	3. 3
ColoradoIdaho	3, 105	12, 137 3, 439	12, 276 3, 628	12, 924 3, 418	13, 350 4, 000	13, 206 4, 605	4, 100	20, 0	-11.0
Montana Utah	4,491	3, 388 4, 604	3, 489 4, 795	3, 536 4, 952	3, 545 4, 985	3, 409 5, 097	3, 798 5, 267	7.4	11, 4 3, 3 1, 8
Wyoming		1,659	1,629	1,741	1,880	1,807	1,839	5.6	ļ
Far West	1 .	143, 694	146, 727	151, 610	153, 759	158, 930	163, 424	7.8	2,
California Nevada	2,996	112, 717 3, 115	114, 679 3, 156	118, 530 3, 325	120, 227 3, 354	124, 486 3, 515	127, 380 3, 538	7. 5 6. 4	2. 3 3. 5.
Oregon Washington	10, 337 16, 863	10, 536 17, 326	10, 912 17, 980	11, 228 18, 527	11, 597 18, 581	11, 827 19, 102	12, 280 20, 227	9. 4 9. 2	5.
							2 000		
Alaska Hawaii	1, 904 4, 414	1,929 4,526	1, 965 4, 598	2, 0 3 2 4, 791	2, 101 4, 777	2, 207 5, 066	2, 3 26 5, 120	14. 5 6. 9	5, 4 1, 1
					Census regions	<u></u>	<u>!</u> _	"	<u>'</u>
Addenda:						·			i
New England	61, 189	62, 801	64,024	65, 296	66,758	69, 135	70, 566	8.1	2.
Middle Atlantie East North Central	200, 949 210, 054	204, 238 214, 112	208, 023 219, 346	213, 389 227, 374	218, 120 227, 171	223, 627 232, 964	228, 840 241, 496	7. 2 6. 2	2. 3
West North Central	79 738	83, 824 149, 787	88, 582 154, 986	89, 664 160, 153	89, 202 161, 724	87, 458 165, 217	89,772 169,912	6.1	2.
South Atlantic East South Central	146, 648 50, 624	51, 157	52,908	54, 473	55, 992	56,778	58,070	6.6	2.3
West South Central Mountain	40, 110	86, 920 42, 116	89, 744 43, 238	92, 387 44, 384	93, 294 45, 893	92, 634 47, 037	96, 756 48, 193	4. 7 8. 6	2. 2. 3. 2. 2. 2. 4. 2.
Pacific	142, 574	147, 034	150, 133	155, 108	157, 283	162, 688	167, 333	7. 9	2.

Note.— Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Quarterly totals for the State personal income series will not agree with the personal income measure carried in the National Income and Product Accounts.

nonfarm income gained at least 6½ percent in each, the gains were not sufficient to offset the very sharp decline in farm income.

Since State farm income tends to obscure underlying economic developments, because of rapid and somewhat erratic changes, a clearer picture of the geographic impact of the onset of the recession can be seen from the State and regional data on nonfarm income. The first column of table A shows the State and regional percentage changes in nonfarm income (ranked in descending order) from the fourth quarter of 1973 to the third quarter of 1974, and the second column shows changes in total income for each State. To facilitate comparisons, indexes of these changes (U.S. change equals 100) are shown in the last two columns.

The State statistics do not yet reflect (as of the third quarter 1974) the sharp deterioration in the national economy of the past few months. From the end of 1973 to the third quarter of 1974, real GNP dropped 2\% percent and current dollar personal income rose 64 percent; in the closing quarter of 1974 real GNP dropped another 2½ percent and personal income was up only 11/2 percent. The area effects of this national economic deterioration will be analyzed in the April Survey when the data become available.

States with large gains

As table A shows, nonfarm income has expanded fairly rapidly in only 13 States and the District of Columbia since the end of 1973. The relatively good income performance in nearly all of these areas was mainly due to unusual strength in basic industries: manufacturing and mining, as well as construction. The gain in manufacturing payrolls in 12 of these 13 States exceeded the nationwide advance (the exception was Alaska), while the gain in construction payrolls in 10 States was above the U.S. average (the exceptions were Arizona, Iowa, and Washington). Lastly, the gain in mining payrolls in eight of these States was also above the U.S. average (the exceptions were South Carolina, Minnesota, Iowa, Texas, and Washington). In the District of Columbia, the rise in nonfarm

income was due to an unusually sharp and important rise in government payrolls (Federal and State and local). Reflecting the strength in basic industries in these States, service industries payrolls were very strong in all but Wyoming and New Mexico.

States with small gains

While nonfarm income advanced in all States, in 14 the advances were especially small—less than 7½ percent (see group of States listed at the end of table A). Different factors accounted for the relatively small advances in these States. Construction payrolls were off sharply in Nevada, Vermont, South Dakota, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Georgia, and New York. Manufacturing wages were off in Hawaii and Nevada, and the advances in factory wages were well below the national

average in Kansas, Delaware, Missouri, Michigan, Georgia, and Indiana, Federal civilian Government payrolls were off in Florida, New York, Missouri, and Hawaii. Primarily reflecting developments in these basic industries, the advances in most service industries in 11 of these 14 States were well below the national average. In Indiana, the advance equaled the national average; however, in Florida and Nevada, where hotel and amusement activities are important sources of basic income, the advances in income from all service industries were somewhat above average.

Note.—State and regional income estimates were prepared by Q. Francis Dallavalle and John Wells in the Regional Economic Measurement Division. The analysis was written in the Regional Economic Analysis Division by Robert B. Bretzfelder.

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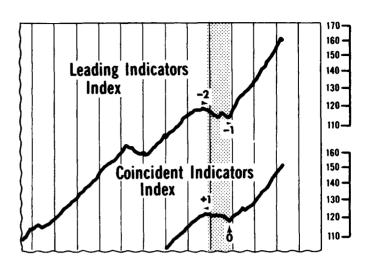
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THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1973 edition of Business Statistics, biennial statistical supplement to the Survey OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (available from the Superintendent of Documents for \$5.15) provides a description of each series, references to sources of earlier figures, and historical data as follows: For all series, monthly or quarterly, 1969 through 1972 (1962-72 for major quarterly series), annually, 1947-72; for selected series, monthly or quarterly, 1947-72 (where available). Series added or significantly revised after the 1973 Business Statistics went to press are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1972 issued too late for inclusion in the 1973 volume appear in the monthly Survey beginning with the August 1973 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 1973 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.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1971	1972	1973	1971		19	72			19	73			19	74	
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Α,	nnual tot	al	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV p 1
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GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT†																
Gross national product, total†bil.\$	1,054.9	1,158.0	1,294.9	1,083.2	1,115.0	1,143.0	1,169.3	1,204.7	1,248.9	1,277.9	1,308.9	1,344.0	1,358.8	1,383.8	1,416.3	1, 428. 0
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do	667.1	729. 0	805. 2	683.8	701.5	720. 6	7 3 6. 8	757. 2	781. 7	799. 0	816. 3	823. 9	840. 6	869.1	901.3	896.8
Durable goods, total Qdo Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo	103. 9 46. 6 42. 3	118. 4 53. 1 48. 7	130. 3 57. 5 55. 0	107. 4 48. 1 43. 9	112. 1 49. 4 47. 1	116. 2 51. 5 47. 9	121. 2 55. 3 49. 3	124. 3 56. 4 50. 7	132. 4 60. 4 54. 3	132. 1 59. 2 54. 9	132. 4 59. 3 55. 5	124. 3 51. 2 55. 4	123. 9 48. 0 57. 5	129, 5 50, 6 59, 5	136. 1 56. 2 60. 4	121. 5 43. 7 58. 4
Nondurable goods, total Q	278. 4 57. 3 135. 9 23. 5	299. 7 63. 0 143. 7 25. 0	338. 0 70. 2 165. 1 28. 3	283. 4 58. 5 137. 6 24. 3	288. 4 60. 0 139. 3 24. 6	297. 4 62. 5 142. 4 24. 5	302. 0 63. 7 144. 7 25. 1	310. 9 66. 0 148. 5 25. 8	323. 3 69. 1 155. 9 26. 8	332. 7 70. 1 160. 9 28. 0	343. 8 70. 6 169. 1 28. 7	352. 1 70. 9 174. 5 29. 8	364. 4 72. 8 180. 1 31. 5	375. 8 74. 4 183. 5 36. 8	389. 0 75. 7 191. 3 37. 9	391, 5 73, 5 196, 6 37, 5
Services, total Q do Household operation .do Housing .do Transportation .do	284, 8 39, 4 99, 1 20, 4	310. 9 43. 3 107. 9 21. 8	336. 9 47. 3 116. 4 23. 4	293. 0 40. 5 102. 6 21. 1	301. 0 41. 2 105. 1 21. 5	307. 0 42. 6 106. 9 21. 6	313. 6 43. 9 108. 9 21. 9	322. 0 45. 5 110. 7 22. 3	325. 9 45. 6 113. 1 22. 8	334. 2 46. 6 115. 6 23. 1	340. 1 48. 3 117. 0 23. 6	347. 4 48. 7 119. 7 24. 1	352. 4 49. 2 122. 2 25. 0	363. 8 51. 7 124. 9 25. 6	376. 2 54. 6 127. 7 26. 5	383. 8 56. 2 130. 9 27. 5
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	153.7	179. 3	209. 4	160.8	169. 4	175. 5	182.1	190. 2	199. 0	205. 1	209. 0	224, 5	210.5	211.8	205. 8	207. 6
Fixed investment	147. 4 104. 6 37. 9 66. 6 42. 8 42. 3 6. 3 4. 9	170. 8 116. 8 41. 1 75. 7 54. 0 53. 4 8. 5 7. 8	194. 0 136. 8 47. 0 89. 8 57. 2 56. 7 15. 4 11. 4	155. 4 107. 8 38. 4 69. 4 47. 6 47. 0 5. 4 4. 4	164. 5 112. 7 40. 7 72. 0 51. 8 51. 2 5. 0 4. 1	167. 6 114. 7 41. 0 73. 7 52. 9 52. 3 8. 0 7. 0	171. 9 117. 5 40. 6 76. 8 54. 5 53. 9 10. 2 9. 6	179. 2 122. 5 42. 2 80. 3 56. 7 56. 2 11. 0 10. 4	189, 0 130, 5 44, 6 85, 9 58, 5 58, 0 10, 0 6, 5	194. 4 135. 6 46. 2 89. 4 58. 7 58. 4 10. 7 7. 7	197. 1 139. 0 47. 9 91. 1 58. 1 57. 6 11. 8 7. 4	195. 5 141. 9 49. 3 92. 6 53. 6 53. 0 28. 9 24. 0	193. 6 145. 2 51. 3 93. 9 48. 4 47. 8 16. 9 13. 1	198. 3 149. 4 52. 2 97. 2 48. 8 48. 0 13. 5 10. 4	197. 1 150. 9 51. 0 99. 9 46. 2 45. 4 8. 7 6. 6	193. 2 152. 7 54. 3 98. 4 40. 5 39. 8 14. 4 13. 8
Net exports of goods and servicesdo Exportsdo Importsdo	2 65. 4 65. 6	-6. 0 72. 4 78. 4	3. 9 100. 4 96. 4	-3. 4 62. 0 65. 4	-7. 1 69. 1 76. 1	-6. 9 68. 8 75. 7	-4.8 73.3 78.1	-5. 3 78. 5 83. 8	~. 8 88. 8 89. 5	. 5 95. 4 94. 9	6. 7 103. 7 96. 9	9. 3 113. 6 104. 3	11. 3 131. 2 119. 9	-1.5 138.5 140.0	-3.1 143.6 146.7	1, 2 144, 3 143, 2
Govt. purchases of goods and services, totaldoFederaldoNational defensedododododododo	234, 2 97, 6 71, 2 136, 6	255. 7 104. 9 74. 8 150. 8	276. 4 106. 6 74. 4 169. 8	242. 1 100. 5 72. 1 141. 6	251. 1 105. 6 75. 9 145. 5	253. 8 105. 9 75. 9 147. 9	255. 1 102. 7 72. 6 152. 4	262. 6 105. 2 74. 7 157. 4	269. 0 106. 4 75. 0 162, 6	273. 3 106. 2 74. 0 167. 1	276. 9 105. 3 73. 3 171. 6	286, 4 108, 4 75, 3 177, 9	296. 3 111. 5 75. 8 184. 8	304. 4 114. 3 76. 6 190. 1	312.3 117.2 78.4 195.1	322.4 122.8 83.5 199.6
By major type of product:	1,048.6 491.6 191.8 299.8 446.0	1,149.5 535. 2 214. 3 321. 0 488. 1 126. 1	1,279.6 607.3 240.9 366.5 534.4 137.8	1,077.8 501. 8 197. 0 304. 7 459. 3 116. 8	1,110.0 514.3 204.6 309.7 472.1 123.6	1,135.1 529. 4 210. 6 318. 9 481. 5 124. 1	1,159.1 541.0 218.3 322.7 492.4 125.6	1,193.7 556, 2 223, 6 332, 6 506, 5 130, 9	1,238.9 585, 8 237, 8 347, 9 516, 0 137, 1	1,267.2 600.9 241.2 359.7 528.3 138.0	1,297.0 618.0 243.9 374.2 540.2 138.8	1,315.1 624.7 240.6 384.1 553.2 137.2	1,341.9 635.0 242.3 392.8 569.7 137.1	1,370.3 651. 3 248. 5 402. 9 579. 2 139. 7	1,407. 6 673. 0 259. 8 413. 2 597. 8 136. 7	4, 413, 5 668, 8 249, 3 419, 5 609, 8 135, 0
Change in business inventoriesdo Durable goodsdo Nondurable goodsdo	6. 3 2. 4 4. 0	8. 5 7. 1 1. 4	15. 4 9. 4 6. 0	5. 4 . 3 5. 1	5, 0 2, 7 2, 2	8, 0 5, 8 2, 2	10, 2 6, 8 3, 4	11. 0 13. 2 -2. 2	10. 0 6. 1 3. 9	10. 7 7. 7 3. 0	11. 8 9. 0 2. 9	28, 9 14, 8 14, 1	16, 9 8, 7 8, 2	13. 5 -1. 8 15. 4	8.7 5.7 3.0	14. 4 13. 2 1. 2
GNP in constant (1958) dollars†																
Gross national product, total†bil.\$	746. 3	792. 5	8 3 9, 2	759. 1	770. 9	786, 6	798. 1	814, 2	832. 8	837. 4	840. 8	845. 7	8 3 0, 5	827. 1	823. 1	803.7
Personal consumption expenditures, total_do	496. 4	52 7. 3	552, 1	504.1	512.8	52 3 . 2	5 31 . 2	542, 2	552, 9	55 3 . 7	555. 4	5 4 6. 3	539. 7	542.7	547. 2	530, 1
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Services do	92. 5 211. 3 192. 6	104. 9 220. 2 202. 2	113. 6 228. 6 209. 9	96. 3 212. 6 195. 2	99. 8 214. 4 198. 6	103. 0 219. 8 200, 4	106, 8 221, 3 203, 0	110, 1 225, 4 206, 6	117. 2 228. 7 207. 1	115, 7 228, 3 209, 7	114, 3 230, 0 211, 2	107. 2 227. 4 211. 7	105, 2 223, 9 210, 6	106. 8 223. 6 212. 2	107. 8 225. 8 213. 7	93, 7 221, 7 214, 7
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	111.1	125. 0	138, 1	114.8	119. 4	123. 2	126. 6	13 0. 9	134. 4	136. 3	135. 8	145.8	133. 3	130. 3	122.7	118, 9
Fixed investment	105. 8 76. 7 29. 1 5. 3	118. 0 83. 7 34. 3 7. 0	127. 3 94. 4 32. 9 10. 8	110. 2 78. 6 31. 6 4. 6	115, 2 81, 3 33, 8 4, 2	116. 6 82. 4 34. 2 6. 6	118. 1 83. 8 34. 3 8. 5	122. 0 87. 2 34. 8 8. 8	127. 1 92. 2 35. 0 7. 3	128. 4 94. 3 34. 1 7. 8	127. 7 95. 1 32. 6 8. 0	125, 8 96, 0 29, 8 20, 0	122. 7 96. 3 26. 4 10. 6	122. 2 96. 5 25. 7 8. 2	117. 7 94. 1 2 3. 6 5. 0	109, 7 89, 3 20, 4 9, 1
Net exports of goods and servicesdo	-, 5	-3.0	4.6	-2.4	-4.9	-3.6	-1,4	-1.9	1, 4	3.5	5.8	7.9	11.5	8.2	7.3	8, 9
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total_do Federaldo State and localdo	139. 3 60. 9 78. 4	143. 1 61. 0 82. 1	144. 4 57. 3 87. 0	142. 6 62. 4 80. 2	143. 8 62. 9 80. 9	143. 8 62. 5 81. 3	141. 8 59. 5 82. 4	143. 0 59. 2 83. 8	144. 1 58. 9 85. 2	143. 9 57. 7 86. 2	143. 7 56. 2 87. 5	145, 7 56, 4 89, 3	146. 0 56. 3 89. 7	145. 8 56. 3 89. 5	145, 9 56, 5 89, 4	145, 8 56, 3 89, 5

 $^{^{\}prime}$ Revised. $^{\prime}$ Preliminary. $^{-1}$ Preliminary annual totals for 1974 for components shown in this column appear on pp. 31–34 of this issue of the SURVEY. † Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1971 (see

p. 11 ff. of the July 1974 SURVEY); revisions prior to May 1973 for personal income appear on pp. 22-23 of the July 1974 SURVEY. $\,$ $\,$ $\,$ Includes data not shown separately.

S-2		501	VEI	Or v		TIMI	DU	211110	30 					J	inuary	19/9
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1971	1972	1973		197	2			19	73			19	74		1975
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual tota	u]	I	II	ш	īv	I	11	III	IV	1	п	ш	IV pa	I
GENER	AL BU	JSINI	ESS II	NDIC.	ATOR	s—Q	uarte	erly S	eries-	–Con	tinue	d		<u>-</u>		
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT—Con.																
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates																
Implicit price deflators:† Gross national productIndex, 1958=100 Personal consumption expendituresdo Gross private domestic investment:	141. 35 134. 4	146.12 138.2	154. 31 145. 9	144. 62 136. 8	145, 31 137, 7	146. 50 138. 7	147. 96 139. 7	149. 95 141. 4	152. 61 144. 3	155. 67 147. 0	158. 93 150. 8	163, 61 155, 8	167.31 160. 2	172. 07 164. 7	177. 68 169. 2	
Fixed investment	139. 3 136. 3 147. 4 168. 1	144. 8 139. 6 157. 4 178. 6	152. 4 144. 9 174. 0 191. 5	142. 8 138. 5 153. 2 174. 6	143. 8 139. 3 154. 6 176. 5	145. 6 140. 2 158. 9 179. 9	146. 9 140. 5 162. 8 183. 6	148. 7 141. 7 167. 1 186. 7	151. 4 143. 9 172. 1 189. 9	154. 3 146. 1 178. 1 192. 6	155. 4 147. 9 179. 7 196. 5	157. 8 150. 7 183. 8 202. 9	162. 3 154. 9 190. 0 208. 8	167. 5 160. 4 195. 9 214. 1	176. 0 170. 9 198. 3 221. 0	
National income, total†bil. \$	857. 7	946. 5	1,065.6	912. 3	9 3 2. 5	954. 3	987. 0	1,027.6	1,051.2	1,077.3	1,106.3	1,118.8	1,130.2	1,155.5		
Compensation of employees, totaldo	643. 1	707. 1	786. 0	683. 8	699. 0	712. 6	73 2. 9	759. 1	776. 7	793. 3	814. 8	828.8	848. 3	868.2	877. 3	
Wages and salaries, totaldo Privatedo Militarydo Goverument civiliando Supplements to wages and salariesdo	573. 6 449. 5 19. 4 104. 7 69. 5	626. 8 491. 4 20. 5 114. 8 80. 3	691. 6 545. 1 20. 6 126. 0 94. 4	606. 6 475. 1 20. 9 110. 6 77. 1	619. 7 486. 7 20. 1 113. 0 79. 3	631. 2 495. 3 19. 9 116. 0 81. 4	649. 6 508. 7 21. 2 119. 7 83. 4	667. 6 525. 0 20. 8 121. 9 91. 5	683. 6 538. 7 20. 3 124. 5 93. 1	698. 2 550. 8 20. 2 127. 2 95. 1	717. 0 565. 8 21. 0 130. 2 97. 7	727. 6 573. 8 21. 0 132. 8 101. 2	744. 6 588. 3 20. 9 135. 4 103. 7	761. 5 602. 5 20. 8 138. 2 106. 7	768. 8 604. 7 22. 0 142. 0 108. 5	
Proprietors' income, total Q	69. 2 52. 0 17. 2 25. 2	75. 9 54. 9 21. 0 25. 9	96. 1 57. 6 38. 5 26. 1	72. 9 53. 7 19. 2 25. 5	74. 6 54. 3 20. 3 24. 4	75. 8 55. 5 20. 3 26. 8	80. 1 56. 1 24. 0 26. 7	89. 1 57. 0 32. 1 26. 3	92. 8 57. 1 35. 6 25. 7	99. 3 57. 7 41. 5 26. 2	103. 2 58. 4 44. 9 26. 4	98. 4 59. 3 39. 1 26. 4	89. 9 60. 7 29. 1 26. 3	92.1 62.3 29.8 26.6	91. 6 62. 5 29. 1 26. 8	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total. bil. \$. By broad industry groups: do. Financial institutions do. Nonfinancial corporations, total. do.	78. 7 15. 6 63. 1	92. 2 17. 6 74. 5	105. 1 19. 6 85. 5	86. 5 17. 1 69. 4 37. 7	89. 5 17. 4 72. 1 39. 6	92. 9 17. 8 75. 1 40. 8	99. 8 18. 3 81. 5 45. 1	103. 9 18. 7 85. 2 48. 6	105. 0 19. 4 85. 6 48. 4	105. 2 19. 8 85. 4 47. 1	106. 4 20. 4 86. 0 46. 4	107. 7 20. 8 87. 0 46. 2	105, 6 20, 7 84, 9 46, 8	105. 8 20. 7 85. 1 48. 6		
Manufacturing, totaldo Nondurable goods industriesdo Durable goods industriesdo	32. 3 17. 8 14. 5	40, 8 19, 0 21, 8	47. 6 21. 5 26. 1	18. 4 19. 3	18. 1 21. 5	19. 4 21. 4	20. 0 25. 1	20. 9 27. 6	21. 5 26. 9	21. 4 25. 7	22. 1 24. 3	26. 9 19. 3	29. 7 17. 1	33. 3		
Transportation, communication, and public utilitiesbil. \$All other industriesdo	8. 3 22. 5	9. 2 24. 6	9. 2 28. 7	8. 5 23. 2	8, 9 23, 6	9. 5 24. 8	9. 9 26. 6	9. 4 27. 2	8. 8 28. 4	9. 5 28. 8	9. 2 30. 3	7. 1 33. 7	8. 0 30. 1	8. 6 28. 0		
Corporate profits before tax, total do Corporate profits tax liability do Corporate profits after tax do Dividends do Undistributed profits do	83. 6 37. 5 46. 1 25. 0 21. 1	99. 2 41. 5 57. 7 27. 3 30. 3	122. 7 49. 8 72. 9 29. 6 43. 3	92. 3 38. 9 53. 4 26. 4 27. 1	96. 0 40. 3 55. 7 27. 1 28. 6	100. 2 41. 8 58. 4 27. 8 30. 6	108. 2 45. 2 63. 1 28. 2 34. 9	120. 4 48. 9 71. 5 28. 7 42. 8	124. 9 50. 9 74. 0 29. 1 44. 9	122. 7 49. 9 72. 9 29. 8 43. 1	122. 7 49. 5 73. 2 30. 7 42. 5	135. 4 52. 2 83. 2 31. 6 51. 6	139. 0 55. 9 83. 1 32. 5 50. 5	157. 0 62. 7 94. 3 33. 2 61. 1	33. 3	
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo Net interestdo	-4.9 41.6	-7. 0 45. 6	-17. 6 52. 3	-5.8 43.6	-6. 5 44. 9	-7.3 46.2	-8.4 47.5	-16.5 49.2	-20.0 51.1	-17. 5 53. 2	-16.3 55.5	-27.7 57.5	-33, 4 60, 1	-51. 2 62. 8	$-29.8 \\ 65.9$	
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME								1				1				
Quarterly Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates																
Personal income, total bil. \$ Less; Personal tax and nontax payments do Equals: Disposable personal income do Less: Personal outlays⊕ do Equals: Personal saving§ do	864. 0 117. 6 746. 4 685. 9 60. 5	944. 9 142. 4 802. 5 749. 9 52. 6	1,055.0 151.3 903.7 829.4 74.4	913. 3 138. 6 774. 7 721. 4 53. 3	930. 9 140. 9 790. 0 741. 1 49. 0	950. 3 143. 1 807. 2 757. 9 49. 3	985, 0 147, 0 838, 1 779, 2 58, 9	1,013.6 144.1 869.5 804.2 65.3	1,039.2 147. 2 892. 1 822. 5 69. 6	1,068.0 154. 2 913. 9 840. 7 73. 2	1,099.3 159. 9 939. 4 850. 1 89. 3	1,112.5 161. 9 950. 6 866. 2 84. 4	1,134.6 168. 2 966. 5 894. 9 71. 5	1,168.2 175.1 993.1 927.6 65.5		
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES																

21. 86 7. 74 3. 86 3. 87

14, 12

.38 .61 .35

4.39 3.67 .72 2.84 4.97

87. 67 30. 98 15. 67 15. 31

56, 70

2. 40 1. 50 2. 67 1. 41

17. 01 14. 62 2. 38 11. 56

20, 16

22.01 7.63 3.71 3.92

14, 38

. 48 . 73 . 39

4. 24 3. 61

14.77 15.60

56.75

2, 38 1, 88 2, 89 1, 53

16.60 14.32

19.38 6.61 3.29 3.32

12.77

. 48 . 50 . 32

3.63 3.19

. 44 2. 72 4. 55

86. 79 30. 09 15. 06 15. 02

56.70

2.42 2.10

1,48

16.92 14.27 2.65

99. 74 38. 01 19. 25 18. 76

61.73

2, 74 1, 96 2, 41 1, 66

18.71 15.94 2.76 12.85 21.40

88. 44 31. 35 15. 64 15. 72

57, 09

17. 00 14. 48 2. 52 11. 89

81. 21 29. 99

51, 22

15. 30 12. 86 2. 44 10.77 18.05

25, 20 9, 38 4, 77 4, 61

15.83

. 47 . 63

91. 94 33. 64 16. 86 16. 78

58, 30

2. 33 1. 42

17. 53 14. 67 2. 86 12. 63

20.21

21. 50 7. 80 3. 92 3. 88

13.69

. 63 . 46 . 52 . 32

3. 95 3. 45 . 50 2. 87 4. 94

96, 19 35, 51 17, 88 17, 63

60.68

2. 59 2. 11

2. 21 1. 53

18. 38 15. 40 2. 98 12. 34

21, 53

24.73 9.16 4.65 4.51

15, 57

.71 .46 .72 .43

4. 59 3. 91 . 68 3. 27 5. 40

97.76 36.58 18.64 17.94

61, 18

2.77 1.75 2.72 1.62

18. 08 15. 55 2. 52 12. 70 21. 55

25. 04 9. 62 4. 84 4. 78

15.42

. 69 . 48 . 57 . 44

4. 82 4. 04 . 77 3. 19 5. 24

100, 90 38, 81 19, 73 19, 08

62, 09

2.49 1.79

18. 58 16. 00 2. 58 13. 12 21. 36

28.48 11.43 5.84 5.59

17.05

.71 .56 .60 .47

5.36 4.54 .82 3.53 5.83

103.74

40.61 20.48 20.13

63.12

 $\frac{2.20}{1.73}$

19.80 16.72 3.08 13.24 21.35

24. 10 9. 49 4. 74 4. 75

14.61

. 47 . 34

4. 38 3. 85 . 52 3. 19 5. 05

107. 27 42. 96 21. 43 21. 53

64. 31

2.80 2.10 2.13 1.63

20, 12 17, 12 3, 00 13, 83

21.69

28. 16 11. 27 5. 59 5. 69

16.89

.78 .64 .61 .49

5. 30 4. 56 . 75 3. 60 5. 46

111.40 45.32 22.50 22.82

66, 08

3. 07 2. 42 2. 21 1. 84

20. 97 18. 10 2. 87 13. 94 21. 63

28. 23 11. 62 5. 65 5. 96

16.61

. 80 . 64 . 43 . 58

5, 20 4, 42 , 78 3, 39 5, 57

113.99

47. 04 23. 08 23. 96

66, 94

3. 27 2. 68 1. 84 2. 16

20. 16 17. 47 2. 68 14. 01

1 31. 44 13. 42 6. 69 6. 73

18.02

.83 .72 .45 .63

5.72 4.82 .90

2 9.67

47. 33 23, 45 23, 88

67.06

3. 24 2. 79 1. 70 2. 38

21. 11 17. 84 3. 26

22. 84 2 35. 83 2 35. 36

26. 38 11. 18 5. 34 5. 84

15. 20

. 81 . 63 . 42 . 44

4.69 4.04 .65

2 8, 20

118.06 50.68 24.09 26.59

67.38

3. 34 2. 68 1. 91 2. 42

21. 68 17. 96 3. 72

Nonmanufacturing.....do...

Mining do.
Railroad do
Air transportation do
Other transportation do

Public utilities do Electric do Gas and other do Communication do Commercial and other do Commercial a

Nonmanufacturing.....do...

Mining do Raifroad do Air transportation do Other transportation do

Public utilities
 do

 Electric
 do

 Gas and other
 do

 Communication
 do

 Commercial and other
 do
 r Revised. r Preliminary. I Estimates (corrected for systematic biases) for Oct.-Dec. 1974 and Jan.-Mar. 1975 based on expected capital expenditures of business. Expected expenditures for the year 1974 appear on p. 20 of the December 1974 SURVEY. 2 Includes communication. ↑ See corresponding note on p. S-1. ♀ Includes inventory valuation

adjustment.

Personal outlays comprise personal consumption expenditures, interest paid by consumers, and personal transfer payments to foreigners.
Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal outlays.
Tata for individual durable and nondurable goods industries components appear in the Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. issues of the Survey.

See note 1 p. S-1.

									1							
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1971 ————	1972	1973		71	_	19	72		———	19	73			1974	
1.16 1.77 Californ of 2 Co. 1. 2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	A	nnual to	tal	Ш	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	1	п	III »
GENER	AL B	USIN:	ESS I	NDIC	CATO	RS	Quart	erly S	eries	-Con	tinue	ed				
U.S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS																
Quarterly Data Are Seasonally Adjusted (Credits +; debits -)																
Exports of goods and services (excl. transfers under military grants)	65, 449 42, 754 1, 912 9, 830	72, 418 48, 768 1, 154 10, 419	100,975 70, 277 2,354 13, 984	17, 045 11, 519 489 2, 271	15, 496 9, 563 419 2, 735	17, 265 11, 655 326 2, 411	17, 212 11, 534 281 2, 435	18, 323 12, 357 252 2, 679	19, 618 13, 222 295 2, 894	22, 193 15, 230 342 3, 194	23, 847 16, 679 446 3, 308	25, 922 18, 152 520 3, 502	29, 012 20, 216 1, 046 3, 980	33, 138 22, 299 673 6, 119	35,197 24,089 655 6,356	36, 610 24,63 80 6, 94
Other servicesdo	10, 955	12,077	14, 359	2, 766	2,779	2,873	2, 435 2, 962	3, 035	2,894 3,207	3, 427	3, 414	3,748	3,770	4,047	4,097	4, 22
Imports of goods and services \(\)	-65, 619 -45, 476 -4, 819 -4, 809 -10, 515	-78,427 -55,754 -4,759 -5,893 -12,023	-96,649 -69,806 -4,620 -8,694 -13,530	-17,028 -11,912 -1, 203 -1, 263 -2, 650	-16,356 -11,116 -1,236 -1,308 -2,696	-19,028 -13,482 -1, 222 -1, 391 -2, 933	-18,934 -13,329 -1,242 -1,417 -2,946	-19,517 -13,953 -1,109 -1,467 -2,988	-20,948 -14,990 -1,185 -1,618 -3,155	-22,378 -16,184 -1,175 -1,747 -3,272	-23,731 -17,042 -1,209 -2,100 -3,380	-24,263 -17,574 -1,067 -2,245 -3,377	-26,276 -19,006 -1,169 -2,602 -3,499	-30,241 -22,373 -1,166 -3,043 -3,659	-35,381 -25,720 -1,319 -4,510 -3,832	-36,94 -27,19 -1,25 -4,73 -3,76
Balance on goods and services, totaldo Merchandise, adjusted, excl. militarydo	-170	-6,009 -6,986	4, 3 27 471	17 393	-860 -1,553	-1, 763 -1, 827	-1, 722 -1, 795	-1, 194 -1, 596	-1, 330 -1, 768	-185 -954	116 363	1, 659 578	2, 736 1, 210	2,897 -74	-184 -1, 631	-33 -2,55
Unliateral transactions (excl. military grants), net mil. \$ Balance on current accountdo	-3,647 -3,817	-3,797 -9,807	-3, 876 450	969 952	-981 -1,841	-990 -2, 753	-954 -2, 676	-958 -2, 152	-896 -2, 226	-761 -946	-1,056 -940	-897 762	-1, 164 1, 572	-2, 951 -54	-1, 902 -2,086	-1, 24 -1, 58
Long-term capital, net: U.S. Government	-2, 3 62 - 4 , 3 81	-1,330 -98	-1,539 62	-599 -1, 998	-544 201	-309 -836	-105 398	-370 -386	-544 726	-371 309	94 -324	- 3 98 1,527	-862 -1,451	1, 34 2 506	580 -97 3	-1,99
mil. \$ Nonliquid short-term private capital flows, net	-10,559	-11,235	-1,026	-3,54 9	-2, 184	-3 , 898	-2, 383	-2,908	-2,044	-1,008	-1,170	1,891	-741	1,795	-2,479	-3,58
mil. \$ Allocation of special drawing rights (SDR)do Errors and omissions, netdo	$ \begin{array}{r r} -2,347 \\ 717 \\ -9,776 \end{array} $	-1,541 710 $-1,790$	-4,276 $-2,303$	-822 179 -5, 111	-516 179 -1, 664	-423 178 816	301 178 442	-420 177 -1, 294	-999 177 -870	-1,663 -3,943	-1, 457 850	97 -336	-1, 253 1, 125	-3,966 1,118	-5,429 1,686	-1,66 78
Net liquidity balancedo Liquid private capital flows, netdo Official reserve transactions balancedo Changes in liabilities to foreign official agencies:	-21, 965 -7, 788 -29, 753	-13,856 3,502 -10,354	-7,606 2,302 -5,304	-9, 303 -2, 434 -11,737	-4, 185 -1, 749 -5, 934	-3, 327 180 -3, 147	-2, 346 1, 474 -872	-4, 445 -277 -4, 722	-3, 736 2, 125 -1, 611	-6,614 -3,581 -10,195	-1,777 2,063 286	1,652 290 1,942	-869 3,530 2,661	-1,053 2,095 1,042	-6,222 1,697 -4,525	-4,46 4,13 -32
Changes in habitues to long in olitical agencies. Liquid	27, 615 -551 341 2, 348 -23, 779	9,734 399 189 32 -15,813	4, 452 1, 118 -475 209 -9,550	10, 725 -173 -9 1, 194 -9, 934	5,772 -17 366 -187 -4,754	2, 217 221 280 429 -4, 104	1, 078 27 -2 -231 -2, 368	4, 665 34 78 -55 -5, 208	1,772 117 -167 -111 -4,131	8,816 1,202 -43 220 -8,467	-729 259 167 17 -854	-1, 488 11 -452 -13 1,131	-2, 145 -354 -147 -15 -1,362	$ \begin{array}{r} -553 \\ -277 \\ -2 \\ -210 \\ -3,657 \end{array} $	4, 258 182 443 -358 -7,363	1, 28 4 -1, 00 -4,17
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in	1972	1973	19)73		·	,	·		1	974	<u> </u>				<u> </u>
the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	SENE	RAL	BUSI	NESS	IND	ICAT	ORS-	-Mon	thly	Series	5					
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE†																
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil. \$	944.9	1	1, 100.0	1	1	1		l .	1	,	1	1	1		1	
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo Commodity-producing industries, total.do Manufacturingdododododododo	626. 8 225. 4 175. 8 151. 0	691. 7 251. 9 196. 6 165. 1	717. 9 263. 1 205. 2 171. 1	722. 2 264. 5 205. 8 170. 9	722. 5 262. 1 204. 1 172. 0	728. 3 264. 6 204. 9 172. 8	732. 1 265. 3 205. 5 173. 9	737. 1 267. 4 207. 8 175. 3	745. 3 270. 0 210. 1 177. 8	753. 2 272. 6 212. 5 179. 1	759. 7 273. 3 214. 0 180. 8	215. 5 180. 7	278. 3 217. 8 183. 1	773. 0 279. 5 219. 4 183. 8	r 767. 8 r 272. 3 214. 2 183. 9	765. 268. 209. 183.
Service industries	115. 3 135. 0 41. 7	128. 2 146. 6 46. 0 57. 6	132. 3 151. 4 47. 6 58. 5	134. 7 152. 1 48. 0 58. 4	135. 3 153. 0 48. 5 58. 7	137. 0 153. 8 48. 9 59. 4	138. 2 154. 6 49. 4 59. 9	139. 1 155. 3 49. 9 60. 2	60.8	142.6 158.9 51.1 61.2	143. 5 162. 1 51. 7 61. 9	159. 5 52. 3 62. 5	159. 9 52. 9 62. 5	146. 9 162. 8 53. 5 62. 5	r 147. 4 164. 2 54. 0 r 62. 5	148. 165. 54. 62.
Farm do Rental income of persons do Dividends do Personal interest income do Transfer payments do	21. 0 25. 9 27. 3 78. 6 103. 2	26. 1 29. 6 90. 6 117. 8	26. 4 30. 4 96. 0 122. 1	26. 4 31. 6 97. 0 122. 6	26. 4 31. 4 97. 5 126. 7	39. 1 26. 4 31. 6 98. 3 128. 4	99.0		102.0	25. 7 26. 7 33. 0 103. 5 137. 0	28. 1 26. 6 33. 1 104. 4 142. 5	26. 6 33. 2 105. 3	26. 6 33. 4 106. 9	29. 2 26. 7 33. 5 108. 0 147. 6	r 29. 1 r 26. 8 33. 6 r 109. 5 r 149. 8	29. 26. 32. 111. 155.
Less personal contributions for social insurance bil. \$ Total nonagricultural incomedo	34. 5 916. 5	42. 8 1, 008. 0	43. 8 1, 046. 1	43. 8 1, 052. 9	46. 7 1, 055. 5	46. 8 1, 064. 9	47. 0 1, 071. 6			47. 9 1,106.8	48.5 1,121.7			48. 9 1,145.7	r 48.5 r1,145.2	48. 1, 150.
FARM INCOME AND MARKETING;					1											
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total‡mil. \$	64, 954	91, 197	10,891	8,622	r 9, 543	r 6, 977	r 6, 647	r 5, 954	r 5, 889	r 6, 097	7,630	7,742	1	1	10, 746	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldoCropsdodo	60, 993 25, 340 35, 653 7, 135 23, 977 4, 189	42, 346 46, 244 8, 071 30, 768	6,670 4,204 719 2,822	8, 613 4, 981 3, 632 779 2, 246 558	9, 501 5, 211 4, 290 759 2, 913 582	3, 654 768 2, 326	2, 843 3, 794 863 2, 365	5, 949 2, 262 3, 687 850 2, 320 478	2, 294 3, 588 866 2, 207	6, 081 3, 174 2, 907 785 1, 650 429	7, 606 4, 412 3, 194 743 1, 933 476	4, 280 3, 427 727 2, 146	3, 309 701 2, 049	11, 542 7, 654 3, 888 744 2, 535 576	10, 661 7, 261 3, 400 711 2, 108 551	8, 60 5, 40 3, 20 70 1, 90
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: All commodities 1967=100. Crops do Livestock and products do do livestock and products do livestock and	143 137 147	230	434	242 324 180	7 267 7 339 7 212		r 185	, 167 , 147 , 182	r 165 r 149 r 177	7 171 7 207 7 144	r 214 r 287 r 158	7 217 7 279 7 170		r 324 r 498 r 192	r 300 r 473 r 168	24 34 15
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities	- 113 - 119	130	242	134 178 101	7 135 7 166 7 110	7 91	r 77	r 63	r 64	r 99 r 94 r 102	r 115 r 132 r 102		r 139	r 160 r 204 r 128	r 156 r 209 r 115	13 16 10

r Revised. p Preliminary. † See corresponding note on p. S-1. ‡ Series revised beginning 1971; monthly data prior to May 1973 appear in the Farm Income Situation, July 1974, available from the U.S. Dept. of Agr., Economic Research Service. & More complete details appear in the quarterly reviews in the Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. issues of the SUR-

VEY. ¶ Annual data in the 1973 Business Statistics should read as follows (mil. dol.): 1956 total imports of goods and services, -19,627; 1953-59 direct defense expenditures, -2,615; -2,642; -2,901; -2,949; -3,216; -3,435; -3,107. ♀ Includes data for items not shown separately. Corrected.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in	1972	1973 ₽	19	73			-			19	74				-	
the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. P
	GEN	ERAL	BUS	SINES	S IN	DICA	TORS	S—Co	ntinu	ed						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIONS					ļ											
Federal Reserve Board Index of Quantity Output					ĺ											
Not seasonally adjusted: Total index &	115. 2	125, 6	127. 9	122.7	122. 2	124. 9	126. 2	125, 4	126. 5	129.7	122. 3	126, 2	r 130. 1	128.0	r 121.5	115. 1
Products, totaldododo	113. 8 111. 9	123. 4 121. 3	125. 4 123. 4	118.8 116.8	118.9 118.1	121. 7 120. 6	123. 1 121. 6	122. 0 119. 9	123.2 121.2	127. 9 126. 1	121. 8 120. 1	125. 7 123. 7	r 130. 2 r 129. 2	7 127.3 7 126.3	r 121. 1 r 120. 4	114.8 114.0
Consumer goodsdodododo	123. 6 127. 7 117. 7	131. 7 136, 6 129, 1	132, 8 140, 2 130, 6	122. 8 102. 6 122. 3	125. 2 108. 2 123. 5	127. 9 111. 2 129. 3	129. 0 113. 2 130. 3	127. 2 118. 4 126. 6	127. 7 119. 8 125. 1	134.3 126.1 131.5	126. 9 98. 9 116. 0	133. 6 94. 6 128. 2	138.8 120.6	7 134. 0 7 128. 1	r 108.7	116. 5 78. 6
Home goods and clothingdo Equipmentdo	95. 5	106.7	110. 2	108.4	108. 2	110.3	111. 3	109.8	112.0	114.6	110. 6	109.8	7 132.8 115.8	7 127. 0 7 115. 5	7 118. 4 7 113. 7	107. 4 110. 4
Intermediate productsdodododo	121. 1 117. 4	131. 0 129. 3	132.8 132.0	126. 0 129. 0	122. 0 127. 5	125. 7 1 3 0. 1	128. 4 131. 3	129. 9 1 3 0. 9	130, 8 131, 9	134. 2 132. 7	128. 2 123. 0	133. 5 127. 0	r 133. 9 r 129. 9	7 130. 7 7 129. 1	r 123. 4 r 122. 3	117. 3 115. 8
By industry groupings: Manufacturingdo Durable manufacturesdo	114.0	125. 1	128. 0 125. 0	122.1 119.8	121. 5 118. 5	124. 7 121. 2	126. 0 122. 8	125. 8 122. 5	127. 0 123. 9	129.7	121. 1 117. 5	125. 1 119. 0	r 129. 4	r 128. 0	r 121.7	113.5
Durable manufactures do Nondurable manufactures do	108. 4 122. 1	122. 0 129. 7	132. 4	125. 4	125. 9	129. 7	130. 7	130.7	131.3	126.3 134.8	126. 4	134. 0	r 124. 7 r 136. 2	r 123. 8 r 134. 2	r 118.3 r 126.5	111. 1
Mining and utilitiesdo	124.1	129. 0	127.3	126.8	126. 9	126. 1	125. 1	122.7	123, 8	127.5	131. 9	134. 1	^r 133.8	r 126. 6	r 120.8	124.1
Seasonally adjusted: Total indexdodo	115. 2	125.6	127.5	126. 5	125. 5	124. 7	124.7	124. 9	125. 7	125.8	125.5	125, 2	125. 6	r 124. 8	r 121.7	118.3
Products, total do	113.8 111.9	123. 4 121. 3	125. 3 123. 6	124. 0 122. 6 131. 3	123. 0 121. 3 129. 2	122. 4 120. 6 128. 3	122. 6 121. 0	122. 7 120. 7	123.8 122.4	124. 1 122. 5	124. 0 122. 8	123. 5 122. 1	r 123. 6 r 122. 6	r 122. 9 r 122. 4	7 121. 0 120. 9	119. 1 118. 7
Consumer goods do Durable consumer goods do	123. 6 125. 7	131.7 138.9	133. 5 138. 5	134. 6	129. 2	126. 4	128. 5 128. 5	128. 5 130. 8	129. 6 132. 8	130. 3 133. 5	130. 0 131. 6	129.8	r 128.8	111.6	99.6	123. 5 134. 5
Automotive productsdo	127. 7 112. 7	136. 6 125. 4	133. 7 124. 8 150. 9	120. 6 106. 2 147. 8	108. 0 90. 0 142. 6	106. 6 86. 4 145. 5	108. 0 86. 3 149. 8	113. 8 97. 7	116, 1 100, 3	117.3 99.6	113. 5 101. 5	114. 9 103. 1	⁷ 126. 5 120. 4	114.7 104.0	108. 4 91. 0	7 126.9 7 129.0
Auto parts and allied goodsdo	156. 5 124. 5	158. 2 140. 1	141. 1	138. 7	139. 6	137. 5	140. 1	144. 7 140. 6	146. 5 142. 4	151.3 142.7	136. 9 141. 8	137. 6 141. 2	113.3	91.1	69.8 r 129.7	131.9 125.7
Home goods Qdo Appliances, TV, home audiodo Carpeting and furnituredo	124. 6 132. 6	144. 6 149. 8	140. 5 152. 7	134. 3 150. 1	138. 4 153. 5	131. 9 153. 3	135. 8 154. 5	135, 2 158, 2	137. 7 157. 4	141. 2 157. 2	139. 3 155. 3	139. 1 157. 1	133. 2 155. 4	120. 9 151. 8	114.9 144.9	
Nondurable consumer goods do	122, 8 109, 7	129. 0 116. 2	131.5 117.3	130. 2 120. 3	129. 5 116. 3	129. 1 114. 5	128. 7 112. 0	127. 6 106. 2	128. 5 107. 0	129.0 108.9	129. 4 108. 6	129. 1 106. 4	7 128.7 7 106.0	7 129, 0 105, 0	r 128.7	127.4
Consumer staples do Consumer foods and tobacco do Consumer foods	126. 2 117. 5	132. 4 122. 1	135. 2 126. 5 144. 3	132. 8 125. 0 141. 1	133. 0 126. 9 139. 4	133. 0 125. 9 140. 4	133. 1 125. 7 140. 7	133. 2 123. 9 143. 1	134. 2 124. 7 144. 3	134.3 124.7	134.9 125.5 144.7	135. 1 124. 4 146. 5	7 134. 8 7 124. 4	r 135. 3 r 125. 2	r 135. 5 r 126. 3	134. 7 126. 4
Nonfood staplesdo	135, 3 95, 5	143. 2 106. 7	110. 1	110. 1	109.8	109. 9	110. 1	110. 1	112. 2	144, 4 112, 0	113.0	111.4	7 145. 7 113. 8	r 145. 9	r 145. 3	143.3
Industrial equipment Q do	106, 1 102, 5	122. 6 120. 1	127. 8 125. 6 126. 0	126. 9 124. 9 126. 0	126. 8 125. 3 128. 5	127. 3 126. 6 130. 3	127. 6 126. 8 131. 2	127. 9 127. 6 133. 5	130, 3 129, 6 135, 0	130. 2 129. 0	131. 3 130. 3 136. 2	128. 8 129. 6	132.3 r 132.0	r 131. 9 r 130. 9 r 141. 2	r 130. 9 r 129. 8	128. 9 128. 7
Bullding and mining equipment_do Manufacturing equipmentdo	104. 8 92. 7	120. 4 11 3 . 0	118. 2	118.5	119. 3	120. 6	121. 1	122. 1	124.1	137.4 121.9	124.9	136. 5 123. 1	139.8 r 124.4	r 122.5	7 143.8 7 119.6	143.8 117.6
Commercial transit, farm eq Qdo Commercial equipmentdo	110. 3 118. 4	125. 5 135. 0	130. 3 141. 3 111. 4	129. 2 139. 3 111. 1	128. 5 139. 8 109. 5	128. 2 139. 8 109. 3	128.7 140.8 109.4	128. 2 140. 4 106. 7	130, 9 141, 5 110, 2	131.5 142.7	132. 5 143. 5 111. 4	127. 6 134. 0 109. 3	7 132.8 7 143.3 111.8	7 133. 1 7 144. 1 7 110. 9	7 132. 2 7 142. 9 7 109. 4	129. 2 140. 6 103. 9
Transit equipmentdo Defense and space equipmentdo	96, 8 77, 9	109. 7 80. 4	80.9	81. 9	81. 4	80. 9	81.0	80. 6	82.2	110. 4 81. 7	82. 6	82.7	83.1	84.1	7 83.8	83. 9
Intermediate productsdo	121. 1	131.0	131. 1 133. 7	129. 1 131. 1	129. 2 133. 0	129. 1 131. 3	128. 1 129. 6	129. 4 130. 8	129. 2 130. 8	128.9	127. 8 128. 2	127. 6 128. 0	7 127. 6 7 127. 4	7 125.3 7 123.1	r 122.0 r 120.1	120. 6 117. 9
Construction products do Misc. intermediate products do	120. 8 121. 3	133. 8 128. 7	129.0	127. 4	126. 3	127. 4	127. 5	128. 2	128, 0	129. 6 128. 4	127. 5	129, 2	r 127, 8	⁷ 127. 2	123.7	-
Materialsdo Durable goods materials ♀do Consumer durable partsdo	117. 4 113. 5 113. 8	129. 3 130. 0 127. 6	131. 5 133. 0 128. 4	130. 6 132. 7 121. 0	129. 7 129. 8 11 3 . 0	128. 3 127. 3 109. 3	128. 8 127. 2 110. 6	128. 7 127. 3 112. 5	129, 1 128, 3 114, 7	128.8 127.6 114.1	128. 0 125. 8 117. 2	128. 5 128. 1 117. 5	7 129. 3 7 129. 2 117. 2	128.0 r 129.4 r 115.2	7 122.7 7 124.0 7 104.8	117. 5 117. 8 93. 5
Nondurable goods materials Q do	99. 3 122. 5	119.3 129.2	125. 8 130. 7	125. 4 129. 2	123. 9 131. 1	122. 6 131. 1	121.6 131.9	120. 1 131. 9 143. 9	122. 5 130. 9	122. 1 131. 3	120. 6 131. 1	125. 8 130. 4	125.0 r 129.3	124.0 r 126.4	7 122.9 7 122.0	119. 2 117. 2
Textile, paper and chem. materialsdo Fuel and power, industrialdo	129, 2 120, 9	139. 9 124. 2	142. 4 124. 9	140. 1 123. 1	143. 4 121. 5	141. 7 122. 5	143. 1 122. 6	123. 2	143.3 124.7	143.6 126.3	143. 6 128. 0	143. 2 123. 5	7 142. 2 7 129. 0	* 138.5 * 127.3	r 132. 2 r 115. 5	124. 5 115. 1
By industry groupings: Manufacturing, totaldo	114.0	125. 1	127. 4	126. 4	125. 3	124.5	124. 6	124.8	125. 7 122. 1	125.6	125. 2	125. 2	r 125. 5	r 124.5	, 121.0	117.6
Durable manufactures do Primary and fabricated metals do Primary metals do	108. 4 113. 9	122. 0 128. 7	124. 3 131. 0 128. 9	123. 1 130. 5 130. 7	121. 0 130. 4 129. 5	119. 4 127. 6 125. 0	120. 4 128. 2 125. 3	120. 7 127. 5 124. 0	128. 1 124. 6	122.1 128.4 124.7	121.6 126.9 123.2	121. 6 126. 5 121. 9	122.1 * 127.2 * 123.0	121.4 r 126.7 r 124.2	117.8 r 123.7 r 120.6	113. 5 117. 9 112. 3
Nonferrous metals do do	113. 1 107. 1 123. 6	127. 0 121. 7 136. 5	124. 2 140. 1	127. 7 141. 3	125, 5 137, 0	119. 4 135. 3	119. 6 135. 5	116. 4 141. 0	118, 0 136, 0	118.5 135.0	119. 9 128. 3	120. 7 123. 4	119.1 + 129.2	7 120.3 7 132.3	7 117.7 128.2	198. 9
Fabricated metal products dododododo	114.8	130. 5	133. 1 119. 9	130. 0 118. 6	131. 4 115. 2	130. 6 113. 8	131. 6 114. 8	131. 3 115. 5	131. 9 117. 5	132.5 - 117.8	131. 1 7 117. 4	7 131. 6 117. 8	132.0 - 118.8	r 129. 3	r 127. 1	124. 3
Nonelectrical machinery do	103. 5 107. 5 105. 7	117. 3 125. 8 125. 0	130. 4 130. 3	130. 9 130. 2	128.6 129.4	127. 2 128. 1	128. 4 129. 8	128. 2 130. 7	129.7 131.9	130. 4 130. 7	129. 9 131. 1	130. 5 136. 4	132, 5 r 137. 8	r 130. 7 r 136. 6	r 128.9 r 135.2	125.8 133.0
Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment do	109.6	126.8	130.5	131.6	127. 7	126. 2 93. 9	126, 8 95, 0	125. 3 97. 8	127. 4 100. 6	129. 0 99. 4	128, 4	7 123. 8 99. 9	7 126. 4 100. 4	7 124. 0 7 102. 0	r 121.8	117.8 85.3
Aerospace and mise trans ag	99. 0 123. 1 75. 8	109. 1 138. 1 81. 2	109.8 137.8 82.9	103. 0 124. 6 82. 2	95. 7 112. 7 79. 3	109. 2 79. 3	110. 2 80. 3	116. 4 80. 0	119.6 82.4	116. 9 82. 6	98. 7 117. 3 80. 9	117. 8 82. 6	118. 6 82. 8	122.9 81.9	106.8 r 81.6	86. 4 84. 3
Lumber clay and class	120. 2	138. 3	142.6	142.7	143. 0	142.8	142.8	143. 8 128. 9	146.1	147.5	146. 7	146. 7 12 3 . 4	r 144.9	r 142. 0	r 142.7	141.5
Lumber and products do Clay, glass, and stone products do	120. 0 122. 4 118. 6	129. 1 127. 9 129. 8	129. 3 127. 3 130. 4	127. 8 126. 3 128. 7	129. 7 126. 1 131. 8	127. 4 127. 1 127. 6	128. 1 126. 1 129. 3	126. 8 130. 3	128, 0 126, 8 128, 7	126. 4 125. 6 126. 9	125. 5 121. 6 127. 7	121. 5 124. 6	116.6 123.0	7 109.3 7 122.8	107.5 119.2	112.2
Furniture and miscellaneousdo	122, 7 113, 5	135. 1 126. 1	136. 3	135. 3	133. 4 124. 2	135. 2 125. 4	136. 8	136. 8 128. 8	138. 9 129. 7	138.5 131.1	13 9. 7	140. 1 130. 5	r 138.8	r 136. 7 r 125. 5	r 128. 3 119. 4	126.8
miscenaneous manufacturesdo	131.1	143. 2	127. 9 144. 3	124. 9 144. 5	141.8	144. 2	126. 8 145. 8	144. 1	147.3	145.3	131. 6 147. 1	148.8	r 147.5	r 146.9	13 6. 5	
Nondurable manufactures do	122. 1 108. 1	129. 7 115. 0	131. 3 116. 7	131. 2 118. 8	131. 4 116. 2	131. 5 115. 3 127. 6	131. 0 112. 4	130. 4 100. 3	130, 9 109, 8	130. 7 108. 5	130. 8 108. 1	130. 4 107. 4	7 130. 5 7 106. 5	* 129.0 * 104.7	7 125.7 7 101.6	12 3 , 5 99, 8
Apparel products do Leather products do	117. 4 105. 7 88. 9	127. 3 113. 2 83. 7	129. 4 115. 3 82. 9	130. 9 118. 5 82. 9	128. 4 116. 4 77. 6	127. 6 113. 6 83. 7	125. 0 110. 0 83. 0	123. 4 105. 8 79. 5	124. 0 105. 0 83. 9	125. 1 102. 1 81. 6	125. 3 102. 7 75. 7	124. 3 102. 5 73. 4	r 121. 9 r 102. 5 73. 4	7 118. 6 102. 3 74. 2	7 70, 9	68. 4
Paper and printingdo	116.1	122. 2	121.9	121. 2 136. 7	121.7	122, 2	122. 5	121. 2	121.3	122.3	122. 4	121. 0	r 122. 7	r 120. 6	, 115. 7	114.7
Timing and publishingdo	107.9		136. 2 112. 3	110.8	138.7 110.4 t. QI		140. 2 110. 7		135. 1 111. 9	136.7 112.7	136. 1 113. 4	132. 2 113. 4	135.3 r 114.4	r 133.9 r 111.6	126.0 r 108.8	108. 4

Revised. Preliminary. &Monthly revisions for 1972 are available upon request. Q Includes data for items not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973 "	1:	973						19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	IERAL	BUS	INES	S IN	DICA	TOR	S—Co	ntinu	ıed						
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION;Continued					Ī		}									
Federal Reserve Index of Quantity Output—Con.																
Seasonally adjusted—Continued By industry groupings—Continued Manufacturing, total—Continued																
Nondurable manufactures—Continued Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber 1967=100.	137. 8	149.3	151.6	151.6	151.5	151. 2	151. 2	153. 5	153.0	15 3 .8	153.9	154. 4	r 154.7	r 153. 0	147.7	r 142.9
Chemicals and productsdo Petroleum productsdo	139. 6 120. 6	150. 2 127. 4 163. 8	153. 0 129. 5 164. 5	154. 5 125. 5 162. 3	154.9 120.5 164.3	155. 3 116. 9 163. 5	155. 5 117. 3 164. 2	156. 2 126. 9 165. 5	156. 2 126. 1	156.9 126.2	155. 8 127. 9	156. 7 125. 8	7 158.3 7 121.9	7 156.7 7 124.7	7 149.7 7 126.5	145. 0 126. 0
Rubber and plastics productsdo Foods and tobaccodo	145. 5 117. 6	121.9	124.7	12 3 . 0	125. 4	126. 2	125. 3	124. 3	163. 7 126. 5	164.5 125.3	167. 2 124. 8	169. 0 124. 8	168.6 r 124.3	r 162. 6	157. 6 7 123. 7	123.7
Foodsdo Tobacco productsdo	118. 6 103. 7	122. 7 110. 7	125. 4 115. 8	124. 5 104. 2	126. 3 113. 3	127. 2 112. 1	126. 5 110. 4	125. 9 104. 6	127. 8 109. 4	127. 1 102. 9	126. 6 101. 5	126. 3 104. 2	r 125.7 r 106.0	^r 124, 6 110, 3	7 124.8	124.6
Mining and utilities do	124. 1 108. 8	129. 0 110. 3	130. 6 111. 3	126. 9 110. 4 135. 2	125. 4 109. 9	126. 9 111. 7	127. 3 112. 2	127. 8 111. 3	128.0 111.0	128.1 110.2	128. 9 110. 2	127. 4 107. 3	r 128. 7 r 109. 2	128. 2 109. 1	r 125. 2 104 0	124.9 104.0
Metal mining do Stone and earth minerals do Coal, oil and gas do do Coal, oil and gas do Coal	120. 9 98. 1 109. 2	130.8 109.5 108.3	135. 2 111. 7 108. 8	113. 1 107. 5	135. 2 111. 9 107. 0	132. 2 111. 6 109. 6	132.9 110.7 110.2	127. 4 110. 7 109. 8	128. 1 111. 0 109. 2	121.1 106.4 109.7	120. 3 108. 8 109. 4	110. 0 109. 9 106. 7	130. 5 105. 0 7 107. 7	7 141. 0 7 103. 9 7 106. 6	135. 7 105. 9 100. 6	100.8
Coal do do Oil and gas extraction do	104. 2 110. 0	104. 4 108. 9	104. 1 109. 6	110. 4 107. 0	108. 7 106. 8	112. 7 109. 1	114.7 109.5	110. 3 109. 7	112. 4 108. 8	118.3 108.4	115.6 108.4	99. 4 107. 9	112.1 107.1	7 110.3 7 106.0	75.0 104.6	82. 0 103. 8
Crude oildo	107. 3 143. 4	104. 4	103. 7 154. 6	102. 9 147. 6	102. 4 144. 9	104. 2 146. 1	101. 3 146. 5	100. 6 148. 7	100. 2 149. 2	99.8 150.6	100. 4 152. 4	r 99. 5 r 152. 7	r 98. 8	r 96, 2	96.0	151. 2
Utilitiesdo Electricdo Gasdo	149. 4 123. 4	161.1 124, 2	163. 4	155. 6	153. 0	154. 6	155. 0	158. 3	159. 0	160.3	162. 7	162. 8	162. 4	161.3		151. 2
BUSINESS SALES §																
Mfg. and trade sales (unadj.), total ♂⊕mil. \$		1,724,898	153,920 152,335	153,271 150,711	142,834 154,064	,	,	,		,				1	169, 447	
Mfg. and trade sales (seas. adj.), total ♂⊕do Manufacturing, total ♂do	1,490,922	1 856, 778	76,178	74,617	76,389	156,098 76,978	159,2 3 9 78,197	160,675 79,050	162,924 81,117	163,052 81,166	168, 824 84,019	171,644 85,760	85,937	7171,647	168, 826 86, 227	
Durable goods industries de do	401,318 342,880	464,686 392, 092	41,055 35,123	39,465 35,152	39,994 36, 395	40,073 36,905	40,635 37, 562	41,232 37,818	42,538 38,579	42,785 38,381	44,122 39,897	44,825 40,935	45,016 40,921	7 46, 548 7 41, 545	44, 676 41, 551	
Retail trade, totaldo Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storesdo	1448, 379 149, 659 298, 720	1 503, 317 170, 275 333, 042	42,976 14,090 28,886	42,116 13,270 28,846	42, 932 13, 525 29, 407	43,134 13,327 29,807	43,872 13,660 30,212	44,283 13,941 30,342	44,894 14,289 30,605	44,593 14,049 30,544	46,356 14,963 31,393	47,056 15,381 31,675	46,177 14,419 31,758	7 45, 803 7 13, 645 7 32, 158	44, 490 13, 052 31, 438	
Merchant wholesalers, total ⊙do Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	1 298,345 138, 458 159, 887	1 364,803 168,074 196,729	33,181 15,040 18,141	33,978 15, 287 18, 691	34,743 15,857 18,886	35,986 16,055 19,931	37,170 16,634 20,536	37,342 16, 997 20, 345	36,913 16,921 19,992	37,293 17,045 20,248	38, 449 17, 434 21, 015	38,828 17,502 21,326	38,748 17,691 21,057	7 37, 751 7 17, 245 7 20, 506	38, 109 16, 734 21, 375	
BUSINESS INVENTORIES §							ļ									
Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (unadj.), total †⊕mil. \$	195,264	221,888	222, 060	221,888	225, 744	2 30, 3 49	2 3 5, 165	237, 901	241, 417	244, 33 8	247, 525	249, 882	255,868	r264,621	270, 074	
Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of year or month (seas. adj.), total †⊕mil. \$	197,087	224,004	219, 867	224, 004	226, 918	2 30, 140	233, 120	235, 216	2 3 9, 217	243, 831	248, 775	25 3, 3 08	258,6 22	r264,612	267, 709	
Manufacturing, total	107,719 70,218 37,501	120, 870 79, 441 41, 429	118,435 77,645 40,790	120,870 79,441 41,429	122,570 80, 541 42, 029	124,831 81,925 42,906	126,500 83,014 43,486	128,438 84,168 44,330	130, 936 85,715 45, 221	133,541 87,366 46,175	136,731 89,286 47,445	139,727 91,004 48,723	93,184	*145,062 * 94,680 * 50,382	147, 026 95, 690 51, 336	
Retall trade, totalt	56, 551 26, 034 30, 517	64, 832 29, 646 35, 186	63,923 29, 405 34, 518	64,8 3 2 29, 646 3 5, 186	65,362 29, 731 35, 631	65,669 29,786 35,883	66,195 29,733 36,462	66,355 29,638 36,717	67,078 29,708 37,370	67,943 30,002 37,941	68,873 30, 069 38, 804	69,877 3 0,806 3 9,071	71,147 31,354 39,793	73, 908 33, 590 40, 518	74, 836 34, 376 40, 460	
Merchant wholesalers, total O	32, 817 19, 484 13, 333	38, 302 21, 892 16, 410	37,509 21,512 15,997	38,302 21,892 16,410	38,986 22,152 16,834	39,640 22,468 17,172	40,425 23,007 17,418	40,423 23, 267 17, 156	41,203 23,899 17,304	42,347 24, 494 17, 853	43, 171 24, 754 18, 417	43,704 25,306 18,398	26,087	7 45, 642 7 26, 709 7 18, 933	45, 847 27, 179 18, 668	
BUSINESS INVENTORY-SALES RATIOS														}		
Manufacturing and trade, total ♂⊕ratio Manufacturing, total ♂do	1. 53 1. 69	1. 45 1. 58	1. 44 1. 56	1.49 1.62	1. 47 1. 60	1. 47 1. 62	1 . 46 1, 62	1. 46	1. 47 1. 61	1.50 1.65	1. 47 1. 63	1. 48 1. 63	1.51	1. 54 1. 65	1.59	
Durable goods industries do	2. 03 . 58	1, 91 , 56	1.89 .57	2.01 .62	2.01 .62	2. 04 . 64	2.04 .65	2. 04 . 65	2. 02 . 65	2. 04 . 67	2.02	2.03 .68	2. 07 . 69	2.03 .68	2.14	
Work in process do	. 91 . 54	. 87 . 48	. 87 . 46	. 91 . 48	. 91 . 48	. 92 . 49	. 92 . 48	. 91 . 47	.90 .46	. 91 . 47	. 89 . 46	. 89 . 46	. 90 . 48	7 . 88 . 47	. 92	
Nondurable goods industries	1. 29 . 48 . 20 . 61	1. 20 . 46 . 19 . 55	1.16 .45 .18 .53	1.18 .45 .19 .54	1, 15 , 45 , 18 , 52	1. 16 . 45 . 18 . 52	1, 16 , 45 , 18 , 52	1, 17 . 46 . 18 . 53	1.17 .47 .18 .52	1. 20 . 48 . 19 . 53	1. 19 . 48 . 19 . 52	1. 19 . 48 . 19 . 52	1, 22 . 49 . 19 . 53	7 1. 21 . 49 . 19 . 54	1. 24 . 49 . 19 . 56	
Retail trade, total † do do	1. 45 1. 96 1. 19	1. 44 1. 95 1. 18	1. 49 2. 09 1. 19	1. 54 2. 23 1. 22	1, 52 2, 20 1, 21	1, 52 2, 24 1, 20	1, 51 2, 18 1, 21	1. 50 2. 13 1. 21	1. 49 2. 08 1, 22	1, 52 2, 14 1, 24	1, 49 2, 01 1, 24	1. 48 2. 00 1. 23	1. 54 2. 17 1. 25	1. 61 7 2. 45 1. 26	1. 68 2. 63 1. 29	
Merchant wholesalers, total ⊙do	1. 24 1. 60	1. 16 1. 47	1. 13 1. 43	1. 13 1. 43	1, 12 1, 40	1.10 1.40	1.09 1.38	1. 08 1. 37	1. 12 1. 41	1.14 1.44	1, 12 1, 42	1. 13 1. 45	1. 15 1. 47	7 1. 21 7 1. 55	1. 20 1. 62	
Nondurable goods establishmentsdo MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS	. 94	. 90	. 88	. 88	. 89	.86	. 85	.84	.87	.88	. 88	. 86	.87	r.92	.87	
Manufacturers' export sales: Durable goods industries:																
Unadjusted, total	25, 108	31,623	2,979 2,920	3, 174 2, 884	2,938 3,119	3, 243 3, 344	3, 526 3, 302	3, 494 3, 441	3, 616 3, 495	3, 818 3, 718	3, 239 3, 655	3, 268 3, 609	3, 720 3, 767	7 4, 277 7 4, 235	3, 989 3, 929	
Shipments (not seas. adj.), total	744,198	856,778	75,505	70,639	71,248	78,072	81,391	80,823	82,391	86, 527	77,487	83,347	88,949	1	85, 224	
Durable goods industries, total 9 of	401,318 22,344 57,941 28,109 21,392	464,686 24,936 72,027 35,260 26,539	40,474 2, 136 6, 383 3, 057 2, 428	37,115 1,809 6,072 2,840 2,384	37,088 1,839 6,504 3,133 2,453	40,828 1,993 7,061 3,246 2,848	42,829 2,150 7,555 3,700 2,847	42,699 2,229 7,757 3,641 3,052	44,000 2,263 8,052 3,888 3,040	46, 661 2, 415 8, 475 4, 079 3, 219	39,682 2,205 7,483 3,871 2,653	42,282 2,470 8,039 4,204 2,735	46,329 2,501 8,251 4,216	47, 165 r 2, 581 8, 467 r 4, 398 r 2, 807	7 43, 790 2, 208 7 8, 031 4, 209 2, 608	

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Based on data not seasonally adjusted. 2 Advance estimate; total mfrs. shipments for Nov. 1974 do not reflect revisions for selected components. of See corresponding note on p. S-6. §The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade; business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown below on pp. S-6 and S-7; those for wholesale and retail trade on pp. S-11 and S-12.

[†] See note marked "†" on p. S-12; revisions for inventory-sales ratios for retail trade, total, durable, and nondurable appear on p. 7 of the March 1974 SURVEY and p. 44 ff. of the Dec. 1974 SURVEY.

† See note marked "†" on p. S-4.

Revisions for this item for periods prior to Aug. 1973 appear on p. 44 ff. of the Dec. 1974 SURVEY.

See note marked "†" on p. S-11.

	1050	1070	10	72				===		107				•		
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1972 An	1973 nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	ERAL	BUS	SINES	S IN	DICA	TORS	S—Со	ntinu	ed						
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,																
AND ORDERS—Continued Shipments (not seas. adj.)—Continued Durable goods industries—Continued Fabricated metal products	47, 098 61, 024 55, 950 99, 951 66, 762 13, 393	53, 707 73, 380 63, 497 113,317 77, 278 14, 334	4,668 6,174 5,571 10,029 6,928 1,258	4, 527 6, 384 5, 438 7, 823 4, 866 1, 218	4, 325 6, 223 5, 060 8, 249 5, 611 1, 134	4,739 7,020 5,662 8,855 5,762 1,240	4,921 7,551 5,777 8,941 5,638 1,316	4, 948 7, 172 5, 552 9, 195 5, 891 1, 244	5, 233 7, 186 5, 731 9, 591 6, 229 1, 316	5, 440 8, 011 6, 024 10, 040 6, 485 1, 419	4, 937 6, 598 5, 081 8, 032 5, 169 1, 242	5, 448 6, 854 5, 416 8, 080 5, 236 1, 366	5, 652 7, 612 6, 005 10, 199 6, 921 1, 456	75, 721 77, 675 75, 802 10, 871 77, 703 71, 483	6, 719 1, 499	27,685
Nondurable goods industries, total Q	342, 880 114, 496 5, 863 26, 726	392, 092 134, 947 6, 201 30, 531	35,031 12,337 532 2,675	33,524 11,980 539 2,537	34,160 12,010 549 2,556	37,244 12,653 509 2,785	38,562 12,939 530 2,932	38,124 12,171 531 2,806	38,391 12,281 588 2,884	39, 866 12, 527 601 3, 085	37,805 12,358 597 2,432	41,065 13,469 624 2,859	42,620 14,287 583 2,941	r 42, 727 r 14, 430 r 637 r 2, 891	'	
Paper and allied products	28, 278 57, 437 29, 932 19, 185	32, 417 67, 034 35, 815 20, 488	2,850 5,610 3,425 1,729	2,719 5,463 3,694 1,584	2, 901 5, 685 3, 742 1, 696	3, 125 6, 452 4, 173 1, 842	3,217 6,729 4,374 1,919	3, 258 7, 094 4, 499 1, 985	3, 291 6, 987 4, 725 1, 967	3, 476 7, 158 4, 983 2, 082	3, 252 6, 580 5, 068 1, 876	3, 562 7, 026 5, 104 2, 028	3, 577 7, 556 5, 056 2, 124	7 3, 582 7 7, 201 7 5, 042 7 2, 195	3, 490 6, 753 5, 110 1, 944	
Shipments (seas. adj.), totalc ⁷			76,178 41,055 2,162 6,792 3,367 2,495	74,617 39,465 2,048 6,687 3,181 2,586	76,389 39,994 2,125 6,766 3,220 2,580	76,978 40,073 2,159 6,884 3,163 2,776	78,197 40,635 2,154 7,059 3,420 2,686	79,050 41,232 2,191 7,047 3,208 2,831	81,117 42,538 2,175 7,421 3,466 2,854	81, 166 42, 785 2, 205 7, 665 3, 600 2, 975	84,019 44,122 2,239 8,136 4,100 2,991	85,760 44,825 2,311 8,474 4,420 2,891	85,937 45,016 2,338 8,415 4,448 2,808	7 88, 093 46, 548 7 2, 428 9, 022 7 4, 980 7 2, 824	2, 237 r 8, 572 4, 635 2, 681	² 41,006
Fabricated metal products			4,714 6,614 5,382 9,783 6,668 1,232 35,123	4,730 6,630 5,387 8,418 5,490 1,226	4,780 6,649 5,529 8,654 5,555 1,265	4, 823 6, 712 5, 621 8, 262 5, 167 1, 281 36,905	4,836 6,969 5,629 8,177 5,042 1,315	4, 879 6, 884 5, 727 8, 699 5, 465 1, 270	5, 213 7, 010 5, 948 8, 857 5, 691 1, 320 38,579	5, 072 7, 279 5, 683 8, 976 5, 666 1, 332 38, 381	5, 283 7, 234 5, 572 10,045 7, 037 1, 327 39,897	5, 358 7, 326 5, 554 10,112 7, 141 1, 361 40,935	5, 277 7, 356 5, 644 10, 324 7, 078 1, 337 40,921	7 5, 528 7 7, 787 7 5, 545 10, 494 7 7, 302 7 1, 422 7 41, 545	5, 292 7, 769 5, 392 7 9, 712 6, 470 1, 471 41, 551	
Nondurable goods Industries, total Q do Food and kindred 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			53, 123 12, 180 528 2, 637 2, 898 5, 895 3, 456 1, 794	35,152 12,089 552 2,642 2,891 6,140 3,663 1,754	36,395 12,762 582 2,793 3,009 6,127 3,746 1,830	12,693 535 2,816 3,067 6,315 4,077 1,819	12,730 544 2,759 3,091 6,435 4,404 1,826	37,818 12,451 549 2,851 3,235 6,490 4,531 1,879	12,449 582 2,956 3,310 6,529 4,792 1,907	12, 186 557 2, 902 3, 322 6, 731 4, 875 1, 946	12,869 584 2,824 3,453 7,163 5,108 2,033	13,578 603 2,801 3,521 7,235 5,112 2,028	13,497 563 2,796 3,484 7,346 5,036 2,078	* 13, 924 * 639 * 2, 656 * 3, 512 * 7, 286 * 5, 105 * 2, 121	14, 141 587 2, 611 3, 548 7, 110 5, 155 2, 017	
By market category: Home goods and apparel. do	131, 354	1 80, 572 1 166,933 1 111,622 1 91, 945 1 72, 361 1 333,345 1 36, 451 1131,725 1112,913	7, 178 14, 915 9, 849 7, 980 6, 301 29, 955 3, 260 11,479 9, 938	6, 961 14,746 9, 898 6, 724 6, 314 29,974 3, 143 11,470 9, 965	7,083 15,267 10,009 6,792 6,192 31,046 3,132 11,718 10,166	7, 152 15,167 10,116 6, 424 6, 376 31,743 3, 236 11,869 10,259	7, 433 15,218 10,335 6, 327 6, 329 32,555 3, 335 12, 019 10,407	7, 476 15,034 10,433 6, 744 6, 436 32,927 3, 284 12,143 10,557	7,875 15,157 10,496 6,990 6,631 33,968 3,503 12,200 10,606	7, 521 14, 896 10, 919 6, 941 6, 538 34, 351 3, 281 12, 629 11, 033	7, 121 15,628 10,533 8, 342 6, 492 35,903 3, 192 12,106 10,675	7, 327 16,105 10,601 8, 406 6, 591 36,730 3, 200 12,205 10,708	7, 429 16,072 10,991 8, 299 6, 503 36,643 3, 287 12, 648 11, 010	77,591 716,644 711,445 78,573 76,672 737,168 3,345 12,950 11,287	7, 461 16, 805 11, 447 7, 606 6, 350 36, 558 r 3, 185 r 12,749 r 11,213	2 3, 019 2 12,043 2 10,596
Nondefense & do Defense & do Durable goods industries, total do Nondurable goods industries, total do Defense & do Defense	1 17, 896 107, 415 69, 803	1 18, 812 120, 312 78, 835 41, 477	1, 541 117,842 77, 154 40, 688	1, 505 120, 312 78, 835 41, 477	1,552 122,837 80,460 42,377	1,610 125,398 82,181 43,217	1, 612 127,125 83,515 43,610	1,586 129,464 84,911 44,553	1,594 132,092 86,563 45,529	1, 596 133,794 87,556 46, 238	1,431 136,178 89,067 47,111	139,223 90,900 48,323	1,638 141,638 92,512 49,126	7144,120 793, 968 750, 152	r 1, 536 146, 273 95, 046 51, 227	2 1, 447
Book value (seasonally adjusted), totaldo By industry group: Durable goods industries, total \(\sigma \)do Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary metalsdo Blast furnaces, steel millsdo Nonferrous metalsdo		120, 870 79, 441 2, 813 9, 356 4, 672 3, 449	118,435 77,645 2,737 9,226 4,617 3,402	79, 441 2, 813 9, 356 4, 672 3, 449	122,570 80,541 2,863 9,467 4,691 3,500	124,831 81,925 2,861 9,523 4,632 3,595	126,500 83,014 2,952 9,562 4,546 3,670	128,438 84,108 3,027 9,723 4,542 3,795	130,936 85,715 3, 100 9, 947 4, 574 3, 952	133,541 87,366 3,210 10,195 4,709 4,012	136,731 89,286 3,317 10,550 4,855 4,133	139,727 91,004 3,458 10,703 4,908 4,178	93,184 3,552	94,680	3,692	
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinery, except electricaldo Electrical machinerydo Transportation equipmentdo Motor vehicles and partsdo Instruments and related productsdo	7, 832 14, 386 10, 381 16, 150 4, 589 2, 717	8, 997 16, 703 12, 559 18, 233 5, 646 3, 268	8, 792 16, 365 12, 302 17, 763 5, 391 3, 170	8, 997 16,703 12,559 18,233 5, 646 3, 268	9, 023 17,021 12,749 18,339 5, 713 3, 413	9, 264 17,405 13,016 18,460 5,616 3,581	9, 384 17,693 13,133 18,671 5, 689 3, 627	9, 583 18,102 13,341 18,490 5, 583 3, 702	9,736 18,528 13,496 18,782 5,623 3,803	9, 878 18, 937 13, 662 19,113 5, 833 3, 918	10,138 19,271 13,889 19,349 5,870 4,057	10,409 19,774 14,189 19,541 5,674 4,021	10,705 20,237 14,299 20,189 6, 263 4, 177	r 10, 934 r 20, 627 r 14, 526 r 20, 425 r 6, 350 r 4, 192	11, 352 21, 094 14, 596 20, 354 6, 242 4, 189	
By stage of fabrication: Materials and supplies Qdo Primary metalsdo Machinery (elec. and nonelec.)do Transportation equipmentdo	20, 010 3, 283 6, 516 3, 022	24, 423 3, 586 8, 359 3, 888	23, 444 3, 494 8, 076 3, 594	24,423 3,586 8,359 3,888	24,923 3,665 8,523 3,886	25,494 3,772 8,742 3,842	26,335 3,915 9,006 3,936	26,913 4, 140 9, 283 3, 830	27,739 4,350 9,586 3,826	28,471 4,482 9,809 4,059	29,439 4,696 10,123 4,168	30,416 4,900 10,376 4,363	31, 102 4, 899 10,691 4, 555	r 31, 846 r 5, 018 r 11, 045 r 4, 479	5, 115	
Work in process ? do Primary metals do Machinery (elec. and nonelec.) do Transportation equipment	32, 074 3, 485 11, 250 11, 774	36, 078 3, 450 13, 407 12, 761	35, 519 3, 405 13, 203 12, 589	36,078 3,450 13,407 12,761	36,285 3,478 13,621 12,818	36,942 3, 434 13,985 13,001	37,264 3,430 14,135 13,076	37,721 3,471 14,419 13,042	38,335 3,490 14,718 13,340	38,870 3,564 14,930 13,498	39,341 3,646 15,111 13,579	39,913 3,614 15,516 13,580	40,488 3,665 15,482 13,986	3, 648 15, 603	3, 672 15, 822 14, 226	
Finished goods Qdo. Primary metalsdo. Machinery (elec. and nonelec.)do. Transportation equipmentdo	18, 134 2, 890 7, 001 1, 354	18, 940 2, 320 7, 496 1, 584	18,682 2,327 7,388 1,580	18,940 2,320 7,496 1,584	19,333 2,324 7,626 1,635	19,489 2,317 7,694 1,617	19,415 2,217 7,685 1,659	19,474 2, 112 7, 741 1, 618	19,641 2, 107 7, 720 1, 616	20,025 2, 149 7, 860 1, 556	20,506 2, 208 7, 926 1, 602	20,675 2, 189 8, 071 1, 598	21,594 2, 376 8, 363 1, 648	r 2, 475 r 8, 505 r 1, 702	2, 5 31 8, 855 1, 727	
Nondurable goods industries, total Qdo Food and kindred productsdo Tobseco productsdo Textile mill productsdo Paper and allied productsdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber and plastics productsdo By stage of fabrication:	2, 369 4, 044 2, 875 7, 018 2, 300	41, 429 10, 584 2, 460 4, 589 3, 267 7, 268 2, 626 2, 627	40,790 10,432 2,446 4,521 3,170 7,208 2,548 2,574	41,429 10,584 2,460 4,589 3,267 7,268 2,626 2,627	42,029 10,638 2,569 4,707 3,325 7,263 2,731 2,702	42,906 10,791 2,589 4,675 3,403 7,563 2,868 2,742	43,486 11,035 2,588 4,733 3,484 7,655 3,002 2,742	44,330 11,164 2,561 4,769 3,656 7,836 3,312 2,759	45, 221 11,057 2, 555 4, 789 3, 778 8, 140 3, 555 2, 875	46, 175 11, 094 2, 577 4, 863 3, 843 8, 462 3, 711 2, 941	47,445 11,428 2,606 5,006 3,987 8,789 3,676 3,020	48,723 11,738 2,709 5,074 4,189 9,011 3,820 3,039	49,791 11,812 2,726 5,131 4,350 9,444 3,924 3,141	r 2,772 r 5,037 r 4,521 r 9,896 r 3,869 r 3,187	12, 070 2, 813 4, 995 4, 693 10, 288 3, 923 3, 245	
By stage of fabrication: Materials and supplies	5, 968 17, 668		15,704 6,442 18,644		16,335 6,568 19,126	16,751 6,754 19,401				•	19,111 7,503 20,831		7,748 21,817	r 7, 823 r 22, 286	20, 375 7, 900 23, 061 Invento	

r Revised. ¹ Based on data not seasonally adjusted. ² Advance estimate; total mfrs. shipments for Nov. 1974 do not reflect revisions for selected components. ♂As a result of corrections in the aircraft, missiles, and parts industry data for this component have been revised by the Bureau of the Census back to 1988. Revised data prior to May 1973 appear in

two Census Bureau publications, "Change Sheets" to Mfrs'. Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1967-73 (Series: M3-1.5), issued June and July 1974. Q Includes data for items not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973	19	73		•				19	74					
in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	GEN	IERAI	BUS	SINES	SS IN	DICA	TOR	S—Co	ntinı	ıed						
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued																
Inventories, end of year or month—Continued Book value (seasonally adjusted)—Continued By market category: Home goods and apparelmil. \$ Consumer staplesdo	11, 852 14, 373	13, 231 16, 024	13, 065 15, 808	13,231 16,024	13, 405 16, 131	13,503 16,456	13,695 16,753	13, 578 16, 923	13, 675 16, 973	13,910 17,147	14, 260 17, 602	14, 628 18, 098	14, 839	r 14, 929 r 18, 598	14, 884 18, 959	
Equip. and defense prod., excl. autodoAutomotive equipmentdoConstruction materials and suppliesdoOther materials and suppliesdo	27, 251 6, 081 8, 931 39, 231	31, 140 7, 305 10, 220 42, 950	30, 582 7, 038 10, 019 41, 923	31,140 7,305 10,220 42,950	31, 572 7, 399 10,287 43,776	32,238 7,307 10,441 44,886	32,721 7,378 10,669 45,284	33, 142 7, 287 11, 055 46, 453	33, 728 7, 392 11, 354 47, 814	34,237 7,676 11,685 48,886	34, 801 7, 739 12, 055 50, 274	35, 717 7, 549 12, 453 51, 282	36, 234 8, 171 12, 754 52, 597	r 36, 919 r 8, 247 r 12, 762 r 53, 607	37, 394 8, 155 12, 897 54, 737	
Household durables do	5, 562 30, 771 25, 684 5, 087	6, 263 35, 103 29, 488 5, 615	6, 112 34, 541 29, 033 5, 508	6, 263 35,103 29,488 5, 615	6, 352 35,553 29,874 5, 679	6,537 36,205 30,368 5,837	6, 682 36,752 30,786 5, 966	6, 629 37, 263 31, 285 5, 978	6, 721 38, 010 31, 891 6, 119	6, 827 38,567 32,366 6, 201	6, 967 39, 154 32, 851 6, 303	7, 217 40, 189 33, 758 6, 431	7, 368 40, 675 34, 298 6, 377	77,514 741,368 734,905 76,463	7, 554 41, 950 35, 469 6, 481	
New orders, net (not seas. adl.), total ddo Durable goods industries, total ddo Nondurable goods industries, total do	755, 061 411, 291 343, 770	886, 029 493, 171 392, 858	78, 052 42, 980 35, 072	72, 686 39, 105 33,581	74, 948 40, 566 34,382	81, 480 44, 158 37,322	83, 377 44, 736 38,641	83, 152 44, 904 38, 248	84, 865 46, 504 38, 361	88,834 49, 061 39,773	81, 628 43, 928 37, 700	87, 306 46, 332 40, 974	89, 802 47, 429 42, 373	787, 914 45, 418 742, 496	83,716 r 42,299 41,124	1 36,30
New orders, net (seas. adj.), total ofdo By industry group: Durable goods industries, total 9 ofdo Primary metalsdo Blast furnaces, steel millsdo	2755,061 411, 291 60, 143 29, 813 21, 670	2886,029 493, 171 78, 642 39, 913 27, 436	78, 601 43, 475 6, 730 3, 109 2, 582	76, 292 41, 027 6, 597 3, 014 2, 557	78, 139 41, 515 5, 956 2, 037 2, 899	79, 127 42, 267 6, 624 2,863 2,729	79, 547 41, 974 6, 930 3, 037 2, 764	82, 059 44, 124 7, 510 3, 303 2, 994	85, 264 46, 730 9, 002 4, 653 3, 142	85,176 46,848 9,293 4,922 3,115	87, 517 47, 709 8, 724 4, 655 2, 780	90, 393 49, 463 10, 010 5, 777 2, 918	87, 147 46, 402 8, 611 4, 414 2, 960	45, 084 8, 378 44, 366 72, 691	84, 631 7 43,084 7 7, 863 4, 025 2, 664	1 6, 42
Fabricated metal products	48, 075 63, 779 57, 171 102, 268 22, 506	57, 881 80, 432 67, 473 118, 572 24, 499	4, 997 7, 313 5, 788 10, 733 2, 053	5, 237 7, 308 5, 399 8, 699 1, 788	5, 144 7, 087 6, 269 9, 345 2, 242	5,410 7,427 6,180 8,822 2,317	5, 165 8, 018 5, 751 7, 998 1, 881	5, 557 7, 734 6, 204 8, 758 1, 795	5, 694 8, 087 6, 548 9, 095 2, 064	5, 923 8, 021 5, 920 9, 329 1, 896	6, 119 8, 612 5, 615 10, 729 1, 758	5, 784 8, 232 5, 547 11, 766 3, 509	5, 871 8, 120 5, 149 10, 623 2, 729	7 5, 555 7 8, 001 7 5, 192 10, 012 7 2, 280	5, 226 7, 602 5, 026 7 9, 677 2, 543	1 8, 31
Nondurable goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders⊕do Industries without unfilled orders¶do	343, 770 89, 291 254, 479	392, 858 99, 484 293, 374	35, 126 8, 687 26, 439	35,265 8,601 26,664	36,624 9,033 27,591	36,860 8,902 27,958	37,573 8,908 28,665	37, 935 9, 263 28, 672	38, 534 9, 362 29, 172	38,328 9,219 29,109	39, 808 9, 447 30, 361	40, 930 9, 592 31, 338	40,745 9,437 31,308	741, 285 79, 335 731, 950	41, 244 9, 246 31, 998	
By market category: Home goods and apparel	2 71, 896 2 146,254 2 101,209 2 80,395 2 64,323 22 90,984	2 80, 983 2 166, 960 2 121,984 2 93, 479 2 76, 200 2 346, 423	7, 274 14, 911 11, 413 8, 018 6, 558 30,427	6, 858 14, 749 10, 702 6, 887 6, 897 30, 199	7, 135 15,283 11, 286 6, 882 6, 539 31,014	7,062 15,159 11,078 6,429 6,779 32,620	7, 488 15,215 10, 974 6, 394 6, 577 32,899	7, 539 15, 027 11, 530 6, 969 6, 998 33, 996	7, 928 15, 147 11, 926 7, 221 7, 087 35, 955	7, 480 14,902 11,863 7, 299 7, 054 36,578	7, 120 15, 620 12, 126 8, 297 7, 077 37, 277	7, 250 16, 101 13, 066 8, 507 6, 960 38, 509	7, 263 16, 085 12, 025 8, 230 6, 952 36, 592	77, 534 716, 641 711, 425 78, 058 76, 625 736, 086	7, 336 16, 813 11, 523 7, 109 6, 374 35, 476	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	² 31, 645 ² 121,352 ² 101, 842 ² 19, 510	2 36, 761 2144,072 2 123, 723 2 20, 349	3, 358 13, 284 11, 160 2, 124	3, 015 12, 393 10, 943 1, 450	3, 168 13, 186 11, 003 2, 183	3, 153 13, 479 11, 415 2, 064	3, 375 12, 762 11, 300 1, 462	3, 336 13, 452 11, 925 1, 527	3, 574 13, 883 11, 804 2, 079	3, 247 13, 763 12, 011 1, 752	3, 184 14, 177 12, 800 1, 377	3, 133 15, 034 11, 805 3, 229	3, 128 13, 510 11, 832 1, 678	3, 294 12, 784 11, 383 1, 401	r 3, 057 r 12,974 r 10,623 r 2, 351	1 2, 94 1 11,42 1 10,25 1 1, 16
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (unadjusted). total♂mil. \$do Durable goods industries, total♂do Nondur. goods ind. with unfilled orders⊕do	84, 197 80, 228 3, 969	113, 452 108, 715 4, 737	111,401 106,722 4,679	113,452 108,715 4,737	117,149 112,191 4,958	120,559 115,522 5,037	122,546 117,429 5,117	124,875 119,632 5, 243	127,350 122,137 5, 213	129,656 124,536 5,120	133,800 128,786 5,014	137,762 132,837 4, 925	138,614 133,935 4,679	r136,636 132, 191 r 4, 445	135, 127 *130,701 4, 155	1128,54
Unfilled orders, end of year or month (seasonally adjusted), total of mil. \$ By industry group: Durable goods industries, total \$\varphi^{\sigma}\$. do. Primary metals. Blast furnaces, steel mills. do.	84, 948 80, 914 7, 964 5, 008		108,297 14,934 10,051	109,862 14,844 9,884		113,584 13,773 8,401	119,955 114,927 13,645 8,019	122,961 117,817 14, 106 8, 114	127,114 122,016 15,688 9,302	126, 082 17, 316 10,624	134,623 129,667 17,964 11,178	12, 535	19, 6 3 6 12, 501	134, 224 18, 993 r11, 887	r132,656	1120.05
Nonferrous metals	1,861 10,926 14,917 15,748 25,035 16,938 4,034	2, 787 15, 122 22, 002 19, 718 30, 355 18, 397 4, 832	2, 816 14,614 21,321 19,706 30,076 18,456 4,718	2,787 15,122 22,002 19,718 30,355 18,397 4,832	3, 106 15,486 22,438 20,459 31, 047 18, 626 5, 061	3, 058 16,073 23,156 21,018 31,607 18,941 5,015	3, 136 16,401 24,207 21,140 31, 430 18, 848 5, 028	3, 298 17, 079 25, 057 21, 617 31, 490 18, 555 5, 144	3, 586 17, 560 26, 137 22, 218 31, 730 18, 603 5, 098	3, 725 18,411 26,882 22,453 32,082 18,349 5,047	3, 515 19, 244 28, 261 22, 497 32, 764 18, 220 4, 956	3, 541 19, 669 29, 169 22, 489 34, 421 19, 875 4, 951	3, 694 20, 264 29, 933 21, 993 34, 721 20, 422 4, 772	7 3, 561 7 20, 292 7 30, 142 7 21, 640 34, 234 7 20, 623 7 4, 514	3, 545 20, 225 29, 976 21, 269 7 34,201 21, 005 4, 207	1 34,28
By market category: 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:	2, 432 43, 293 10, 270 28, 953	2,881 55,295 14,165 42,353	2, 978 54, 327 13,581 42,129	2, 881 55, 295 14, 165 42, 353	2, 949 56, 663 14,512 42,321	2,852 57,631 14,917 43,199	2, 906 58, 342 15,164 43,543	2, 961 59, 663 15, 726 44, 611	3,004 61,328 16,182 46,600	2, 970 62,630 16,699 48,830	2, 958 64, 179 17, 282 50, 204	2, 878 66, 747 17, 650 51, 981	18, 101 51, 9 3 2	7 2, 667 7 67, 170 7 18, 054 7 50, 847	2, 548 66, 748 18, 078 49, 768	
Household durables do. Capital goods industries do. Nondefense do. Defense do.	1, 933 49, 093 30, 023 19, 070	2, 254 61, 580 40, 840 20, 740	2, 379 60, 659 39, 862 20, 797	2, 254 61, 580 40, 840 20, 740	2, 289 63, 048 41, 676 21, 372	2, 208 64, 661 42, 834 21, 827	2, 249 65, 406 43, 728 21, 678	2, 300 66, 716 45, 094 21, 622	2, 371 68, 402 46, 295 22, 107	2, 337 69, 535 47, 274 22, 261	2, 328 71, 607 49, 399 22, 208	2, 261 74, 439 50, 498 23, 941	2, 100 75, 302 51, 323 23, 979	2, 052 75, 128 51, 413 23, 715	r 1, 922 r 75, 3 52 r 50,822 r 24,5 3 0	1 1, 849 1 74,73 1 50,489 1 24,259
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS© New incorporations (50 States and Dist. Col.): Unadjustednumber Seasonally adjusted†dodo	316, 601	329,546	24, 268 26, 718	23, 145 24, 627	28,617 26,209	25, 33 8 27,142	28,270 26,578	30, 948 29, 406	30, 297 28, 012	26, 012 25, 877	29, 168 28, 036	24, 992 26, 139	23, 895 26, 143	25, 615 25, 303	22,109 25,434	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL							·				ŕ					
Fallures, total number Commercial service do. Construction do. Manufacturing and mining do. Retail trade do. Wholesale trade do.	9, 566 1, 252 1, 375 1, 576 4, 398 965	9, 345 1, 182 1, 419 1, 463 4, 341 940	739 102 107 116 331 83	693 86 114 119 301 73	795 99 126 135 361 74	797 99 153 131 333 81	971 143 161 149 412 106	802 97 140 112 386 67	925 123 169 147 397 89	789 90 152 112 365 70	782 103 142 124 328 85	709 94 117 119 318 61	839 140 164 141 325 69	993 128 223 156 389 97		
Liabilities (current), total thous. \$. Commercial service. do. Construction. do. Manufacturing and mining. do. Retail trade. do. Wholesale trade. do. Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted)	2,000,244 231,813 193,530 766,991 558,270 249,640	2,298,606 244,958 309,075 797,490 672,831 274,252	22,378 16,444 44,707	245, 618 29, 759 24, 807 65, 696 113, 393 11, 963	337, 284 69, 548 47, 237 88, 618 106, 240 25, 641	213, 133 20, 508 47, 085 96, 031 27, 687 21, 822	204, 587 19, 652 36, 391 60, 849 65, 383 22, 312	209, 758 65, 332 20, 134 39, 928 38, 726 45, 638	375, 693 18, 349 28, 437 67, 789 233, 803 27, 315	215, 504 14, 169 42, 814 45, 826 87, 269 25, 426	153,403 20, 950 30, 412 27, 312 47, 816 26, 913	12, 060 17, 826 78, 931 109, 839	217, 014 18, 787 29, 914 75, 331 75, 481 17, 501	306, 827 31, 140 87, 360 93, 160 81, 075 14, 092		

r Revised. p Preliminary. Advance estimate; totals for mfrs. new and unfilled orders for Nov. 1974 do not reflect revisions for selected components. Based on unadjusted data. See corresponding note on p. 8-6. Includes data for items not shown separately the fincludes textile mill products, leather and products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing industries, unfilled orders for other nondurable goods are zero.

[¶] For these industries (food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, apparel and other textile products, petroleum and coal products, chemicals and allied products, and rubber and plastics products) sales are considered equal to new orders. ○ Compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. (fallures data for 43 States and Dist. of Col.). † Revised back to Mar. 1971 to reflect new seas. factors; revisions prior to Feb. 1973 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	197	73						19	74				-	
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
			C	OMM	ODIT	Y PR	ICES				-			-		<u>'</u>
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS																
Prices received, all farm products1910-14=100 Crops \(\text{Crops} \) \(\text{do} \)	320 260	438 370	461 410	470 441	504 470	513 497	492 489	466 463	445 455	419 450	444 461	461 483	451 477	470	462	449
Commercial vegetables do Cotton do do Cotton do do Cotton do Cotto	328 245	379 274	338 335 330	343 403	352 429	407 439	357 452	369 494	429 412	414 407	410 388	371 381	370 375	516 392 436	506 431 416	477 378 369
Feed grains and haydodo Food grainsdo	183 192	283 378	518	351 570	376 620	400 649	391 596	351 486	365 440	369 446	406 493	468 481	467 490	490 545	485 552	468 526
Fruitdo Tobaccodo	273 685	332 718	339 738	324 768	339 762	332 764	339 764	334 765	347 765	3 96 765	350 749	377 854	370 893	391 903	348 900	321 926
Livestock and products Qdododo	371 366	496 428	506 511	495 519	534 523	527 524	495 525	469 521	437 503	393 464	429 445	443 450	427 466	430 484	423 496	425 492
Meat animalsdo Poultry and eggsdodo	494 137	666 232	637 242	606 250	680 255	668 252	615 228	577 205	534 178	471 166	548 180	567 193	51 3 218	508 221	486 227	488 233
Prices paid: All commodities and servicesdo	371	430	452	458	469	475	480	489	492	495	501	518	528	5 3 0	537	540
Family living itemsdo Production itemsdo	401 350	444 420	470 439	472 448	480 461	492 46 3	500 466	504 479	513 477	514 482	518 489	527 512	535 522	5 3 7 525	552 52 6	556 529
All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index)1910-14=100_	432	496	519	525	538	545	549	562	564	568	573	590	599	603	610	613
Parity ratio §dodo	74	88	89	90	94	94	90	83	79	74	77	78	75	78	76	73
CONSUMER PRICES (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)																
Not Seasonally Adjusted	125, 3	133. 1	137.6	138. 5	139. 7	141, 5	143.1	143. 9	145, 5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.0	1.5.
All items \(\text{1967} = 100 \) Special group indexes: All items less shelter \(\text{do} \)	122.9	131.1	135. 6	136. 5	137. 8	139.8	141.5	142.3	144.0	145. 4	146. 4	149. 9	150. 0	151. 2	154. 3 152. 5	155. 4 153. 5
All items less food¶do All items less medical care¶do	125. 8 124. 9	130.7 132.9	134. 0 137. 5	134. 8 138. 4	135. 6 139. 7	136. 8 141. 5	138. 4 143. 1	139. 6 143. 9	141. 3 145. 4	142. 9 146. 8	144. 4 147. 9	146. 1 149. 7	147. 8 151. 5	149. 1 152. 8	150. 4 154. 2	151. 3 155. 3
Commodities¶do Nondurablesdo	120. 9 121. 7	129. 9 132. 8	134. 7 138. 9	135. 7 140. 3	137. 0 142. 1	139.3 145.2	141.0 147.2	141.8 147.8	143. 4 149. 3	144.8 150.4	145. 6 150. 9	147. 6 153. 0	149. 4 154. 8	150. 7 155. 8	152.0 157.2	153. 0 158. 3
Nondurables less fooddo Durables¶do	119. 8 118. 9	124.8 121.9	128. 5 123. 3	130. 0 123. 2	131. 3 123. 3	133. 5 123. 4	136. 1 124. 3	137. 7 125. 6	139.5 127.5	141. 0 129. 7	141. 8 131. 5	143. 7 133. 2	145. 3 134. 8	146. 1 136. 8	147. 2 138. 0	147. 7 138. 8
Commodities less food¶do Ser vicesdo	119. 4 133. 3	123.5 139.1	126. 3 143. 0	127. 1 143. 8	127. 9 144. 8	129. 2 145. 8	131. 1 147. 0	132.6 147.9	134. 5 149. 4	136. 2 150. 9	137. 5 152. 5	139.3 154.2	140. 9 155. 9	142. 2 157. 3	143. 3 158. 6	143. 9 160. 0
Services less rent	135. 9 123. 5	141.8 141.4	146. 1 150. 0	146. 9 151. 3	148. 0 153. 7	149. 1 157. 6	150. 4 159. 1	151. 4 158. 6	153. 1 159. 7	154. 7 160. 3	156. 6 160. 5	158, 4 162, 8	160. 3 165. 0	161.9 166.1	163. 3 167. 8	164. 8 169. 7
Meats, poultry, and fishdodo	128. 0 117. 1	160. 4 127. 9	167. 4 141. 2	165. 8 144. 9	169. 2 146. 3	174. 2 149. 3	171.6 151.5	164. 4 153. 7	158. 6 154. 6	155. 1 153. 8	154. 6 151. 6	162.1 150.7	166. 3 151. 1	163. 7 151. 7	164. 0 152. 7	163. 5 155. 3
Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do	125. 0 129. 2	142. 5 135. 0	143. 7 139. 4	145. 3 140. 6	149. 7 142. 2	155. 9 143. 4	162. 5 144. 9	163. 0 146. 0	177.7 147.6	183. 1 149. 2	178. 7 150. 9	168, 2 152, 8	162. 9 154. 9	162. 4 156. 7	164.3 158.3	161. 3 159. 9
Shelter Qdodo	134.5 119.2	140.7 124.3	145. 6 126. 3	146. 4 126. 9	147. 4 127. 3	148. 3 128. 0	149. 4 128. 4	150. 2 128. 8	151. 3 129. 3	152. 8 129. 8	154. 4 130. 3	156.1 130.9	158. 1 131. 4	159.9 132.2	161. 2 132. 8	163. 0 133. 5
Homeownershipdo Fuel and utilities ?do	140. 1 120. 1	146. 7 126. 9	152. 6 132. 1	153. 6 135. 9	154. 8 140. 8	155. 8 143. 5	157. 2 144. 9	158. 2 146. 9	159. 4 148. 6	161. 2 149. 4	163. 2 150. 9	165. 4 152. 6	167. 9 154. 0	170. 1 155, 2	171.7	174.0
Fuel oil and coaldo	118.5 120.5	136. 0 126. 4	155. 6 129. 8	172. 8 131. 0	194. 6 134. 3	202. 0 137. 3	201. 5 140. 0	206. 5 141. 9	211. 0 143. 9	214. 2 144. 5	218. 5 146. 2	220.9 148.5	222. 7 150. 2	225. 5 151. 5	157. 1 229. 2 154. 0	158. 4 228. 8 156. 7
Gas and electricitydodo	121. 0 122. 3	124. 9 126. 8	127. 5 130. 5	128. 0 130. 5	129. 0 128. 8	130. 1 130. 4	132. 6 132. 2	134. 0 133. 6	137. 0 135. 0	139. 2 135. 7	141. 4 135. 3	143.9 138.1	146. 6 139. 9	149. 0 141. 1	151.0	152.3
Transportation do do Private do do	119.9 117.5	123.8 121.5	125. 8 123. 8	126. 7 124. 6	128. 1 126. 2	129. 3 127. 5	132. 0 130. 4	133. 7 132. 4	136. 3 135. 3	138. 8 137. 7	140. 6 139. 7	141.3 140.5	142. 2 141. 4	142. 9 142. 3	142.4 143.4 142.7	141. 9 143. 5 142, 5
New cars do do Used cars do	111. 0 110. 5	111, 1 117, 6	112. 2 116. 1	112. 0 112. 6	112. 9 107. 0	112. 7 103. 0	112. 8 102. 2	113. 3 107. 0	114.6 114.4	116. 4 122. 2	118. 0 127. 9	118.1 132.0	118. 4 135. 9	123. 7 139. 4	124. 5 141. 6	124. 9 138. 4
Publicdo Health and recreation Qdo	143. 4 126. 1	144.8 130.2	144. 6 132. 6	146, 5 133, 0	146, 0 133, 7	146. 2 134. 5	146. 6 135. 4	146. 3 136. 3	146. 3 137. 7	148. 6 139. 4	148. 6 141. 0	148.7 142.6	148. 8 144. 0	148. 8 145. 2	149. 5 146. 3	152. 0 147. 5
Personal care do	132. 5 119. 8	137. 7 125. 2	140. 9 128. 1	141. 4 129. 2	142. 2 129. 8	143. 4 130. 8	144. 8 131. 8	145. 6 133. 1	147. 2 134. 9	149. 4 136. 5	151. 4 137. 8	153.7 139.3	155. 2 141. 2	156. 3 143. 0	157. 5 144. 2	159. 0 145. 3
Reading and recreationdododo	122.8	125. 9	127. 5	127. 6	128.3	128.9	129. 5	130. 4	13 2. 0	133. 5	134. 6	135.2	137. 0	137.8	138.8	139.8
Food do Go			151. 2 151. 6	151.9 152.4	154. 5 155. 2	157. 9 159. 3	158. 8 160. 0	158. 1 158. 9	159. 5 160. 2	160, 0 160, 4	159. 4 159. 0	161.7 161.7	164. 7 165. 0	166. 9 167. 7	169. 2 170. 0	170. 4 171. 3
Fuels and utilitiesdo Fuel oil and coaldo	1		132. 2 156. 2	136. 0 173. 3	140. 7 193. 6	142. 9 200. 4	144. 2 199. 3	146. 3 205. 3	148. 3 210. 8	149. 7 214. 8	151. 2 220. 5	152, 9 221, 8	154. 6 223. 6	156.0 226.6	157. 3 230. 1	158. 6 229. 5
Apparel and upkeepdo			129. 1	129. 5	129.8	131. 2	132. 5	133. 6	134.5	135. 6	136. 5	139.6	139. 6	140. 0	140.9	140.8
Transportation¶do Private¶do			125. 8 123. 7	126. 6 124. 5	127. 8 126. 2	129. 7 128. 0	132. 5 131. 1	133. 8 132. 5	135. 9 134. 9	138. 1 136. 9	140. 0 139. 0	141. 2 140. 4	143. 3 142. 5	142, 9 142, 2	143. 4 142. 6	143. 4 142. 4
New cars			111. 6 134. 7	111. 0 135. 7	111. 2 137. 6	111. 4 139. 7	112. 0 141. 1	112.8 141.8	114. 4 143. 3	116.8 144.5	119. 0 145. 2	119.7 147.5	122. 2 149. 3	123.6 150.7	123. 9 152. 0	123.8 153.0
Commodities less food¶do	i		125. 9	126.7	128. 3	129.7	131.5	132.7	134. 2	135.8	137.6	139.6	141.0	141.8	142.9	143. 5
WHOLESALE PRICES																
(U.S. Department of Labor Indexes) Not Seasonally Adjusted															:	
Spot market prices, basic commodities: 22 Commodities	1 120.0	1 173.8	192, 1	204. 3	213.3	232. 0	233.0	230.8	221.6	224.4	236.9	240.8	230.5	231.5	227.8	213.1
9 Foodstuffsdo 13 Raw industrialsdo	1 115. 0 1 123. 0	1 175. 2 1 173. 1	191. 5 192. 4	197. 7 208. 9	209. 4 215. 9	231. 9 232. 0	226. 8 237. 2	220. 1 238. 4	215. 1 226. 2	219. 7 227. 5	250. 0 228. 2	266, 9 224, 2	255, 2 214, 7	276. 9 204. 4	282. 0 196. 4	264. 4 183. 4
All commoditiesdo	119.1	134.7	13 9. 2	141.8	146. 6	149.5	151. 4	152.7	155.0	155.7	161.7	167. 4	167. 2	170. 2	171.9	171. 5
Crude materials for further processing do Intermediate materials, supplies etc.	127. 6 118. 7	173.9 131.6	182.7 135.4	186. 4 138. 5	201.3 142.0	205.6 144.6	200.6 149.1	192.7 152.8	186.5 157.6	178. 5 160. 9	194. 5 166. 3	203. 5 174. 0	196.8 173.8	200. 3 176. 8	198. 2 178. 6	193. 9 178. 4
Consumer finished goods do	117. 2 116. 6	127.9 129.2	132, 0 133, 8	133.6 135.5	137.4 139.9	140.1 143.2	141.0 143.8	142.1 144.7	143.8 146.0	144. 0 145. 4	148. 1 149. 9	150.6 152.1	152. 1 153. 2	155. 2 156. 0	157. 7 158. 6	158. 0 158. 7
By durability of product:	119. 5	123.5	125.7	126.7	128.3	129.3	130.9	132. 4	135.9	138. 7	141.5	145. 2	148.0	151.9	154.1	155. 3
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do	121. 1 117. 6	127. 9 139. 9	131. 1 145. 4	132.7 148.6	134.8 155.5	136.5 159.3	139.8 160.1	143.4 159.7	147. 3 160. 8	150. 0 160. 1	153. 5 168. 0	156. 4 175. 6	158. 0 174. 1	159. 8 178. 1	160.7 180.4	160. 8 179. 5
Durable manufactures do	117. 9 121. 1	129. 2 127. 4	132.8 130.1	135.1 131.6	138.6 133.8	140.9 135.0	143.6 137.9	146.0 141.1	149.3 145.6	151. 5 148. 4	156. 4 151. 7	161.8 154.8	162. 4 156. 6	165. 2 158. 6	166. 2 159. 6	166. 9 160. 3
Nondurable manufactures do Computed by BEA. Sincludes data for item	114.7	131.0	135.5		143.4	146.8	149.4	150. 9	153. 1	154. 5	161.1	168.8	168.2 ed to refl	171.8	172.9	173. 4

[‡]Effective June 1974 SURVEY, indexes have been restated to reflect new seasonal factors; data for periods prior to April 1973 on the new basis will be shown later. ¶Effective with the December 1974 SURVEY, indexes have been revised back to April 1974 to reflect the correction in the used car component. The revised indexes are the official ones.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	197	/3						19)74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		CO	ммо	DITY	PRI	CES-	-Cont	tinue	i		•					
WHOLESALE PRICES♂-Continued (U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)-Continued																
All commodities—Continued Farm prod., processed foods and feeds_1967=100	122, 4	159, 1	164. 4	168. 0	177.8	180. 6	176. 2	169. 6	167. 4	161.7	172. 7	183. 4	179.1	185. 1	189. 0	186. 5
Farm products ? do Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo Grains do Live poultry do Livestock do	125. 0 127. 6 102. 9 104. 0 142. 5	176. 3 168. 1 183. 6 179. 5 190. 4	184. 0 168. 2 220. 8 154. 4 180. 0	187. 2 171. 6 248. 7 144. 5 171. 0	202. 6 184. 5 270. 8 143. 2 197. 3	205. 6 214. 5 278. 1 179. 8 195. 1	197. 0 210. 6 263. 0 166. 1 181. 1	186. 2 226. 9 213. 0 146. 0 169. 0	180. 8 236. 8 210. 4 146. 9 159. 1	168. 6 204. 4 224. 3 132. 8 137. 8	180. 8 186. 9 247. 1 148. 1 173. 6	189. 2 162. 6 277. 7 149. 8 184. 6	182.7 163.2 259.3 173.4 168.6	187. 5 166. 2 291. 2 157. 0 164. 9	187. 8 186. 9 283. 5 178. 8 156. 4	183. 7 163. 7 276. 0 167. 3 159. 5
Foods and feeds, processed Q	120. 8 118. 0 114. 7 118. 6 119. 7 130. 0	148. 1 121. 7 134. 4 131. 1 129. 6 167. 5	151. 9 123. 8 156. 2 139. 9 136. 3 165. 0	155. 7 124. 4 160. 1 142. 3 137. 8 164. 9	162. 1 125. 6 166. 3 145. 1 139. 3 177. 8	164. 7 126. 0 169. 5 147. 6 140. 7 179. 7	163. 0 129. 3 172. 3 151. 2 141. 2 165. 5	159. 1 132. 3 167. 1 154. 1 142. 8 157. 6	158. 9 134. 5 167. 1 146. 9 145. 2 153. 4	157. 4 138. 4 166. 0 142. 9 148. 3 141. 8	167. 6 143. 6 168. 9 141. 7 157. 7 167. 2	179. 7 146. 2 169. 3 142. 4 162. 7 169. 7	176. 8 147. 8 169. 7 144. 8 165. 6 165. 5	183. 5 152. 6 176. 2 146. 4 170. 0 163. 0	189. 7 154. 2 179. 7 146. 8 171. 1 166. 5	188, 2 158, 2 181, 9 146, 7 170, 1 160, 6
Industrial commoditiesdo	117.9	125.9	130. 1	132. 2	135.3	138. 2	142. 4	146.6	150. 5	153.6	157.8	161.6	162.9	164.8	165.8	166. 1
Chemicals and allied products ♀ do. Agric. chemicals and chem. prod. do. Chemicals, industrial do. Drugs and pharmaceuticals do. Fats and oils, inedible do. Prepared paint do.	104. 2 91. 7 101. 2 103. 0 115. 8 118. 0	110. 0 96. 6 103. 4 104. 3 228. 3 122. 2	113. 5 104. 9 105. 4 104. 9 241. 8 128. 1	115. 6 106. 1 105. 9 105. 1 286. 0 128. 6	118. 2 112. 3 108. 1 105. 3 298. 0 130. 1	120, 2 113, 1 110, 2 105, 7 335, 7 130, 1	127. 3 118. 1 122. 0 106. 2 372. 4 132. 5	132. 3 118. 2 130. 9 107. 6 385. 4 135. 4	137. 0 118. 3 138. 2 109. 1 359. 3 136. 0	142. 8 120. 2 146. 9 111. 3 361. 3 146. 5	148. 4 131. 0 155. 5 112. 7 347. 3 149. 7	158. 5 142. 0 167. 8 115. 3 380. 2 152. 3	161.7 145.3 174.4 117.0 325.3 154.8	168. 5 170. 4 181. 9 119. 1 328. 3 157. 6	172. 9 181. 1 190. 1 7 121. 0 301. 3 161. 8	174.0 182.2 194.8 121.8 264.3 161.8
Fuels and related prod., and power ? ¶dododo. Electric power ¶dodo. Gas fuels ¶dodo	118. 6 193. 8 121. 5 114. 1 108. 9	134. 3 218. 1 129. 3 126. 7 128. 7	144, 1 239, 0 133, 5 133, 1 140, 3	151. 5 240. 7 135. 9 137. 6 151. 7	162. 5 249. 3 137. 5 137. 1 166. 4	177. 4 252. 9 142. 2 146. 4 187. 8	189. 0 259. 3 148. 9 148. 6 206. 3	197. 9 303. 7 153. 4 149. 0 215. 8	204. 3 307. 7 159. 7 150. 0 224. 4	210. 5 321. 5 164. 7 151. 4 232. 2	221. 7 344. 0 167. 6 187. 4 239. 4	226. 0 357. 7 170. 6 189. 9 243. 9	225. 0 371. 8 173. 8 166. 6 243. 0	228. 5 394. 3 178. 3 167. 2 244. 3	227. 4 398. 0 179. 7 175. 5 238. 2	229. 0 428. 4 180. 3 177. 2 238. 5
Furniture and household durables ?do Appliances, household do Furniture, household do Home electronic equipment do	111. 4 107. 6 117. 3 92. 7	115. 2 108. 5 123. 0 91. 9	117. 2 109. 5 126. 6 91.5	117. 5 109. 8 127. 1 91. 1	119.0 111.3 128.9 91.3	120, 2 111, 6 129, 8 91, 4	121. 3 112. 5 130. 3 92. 2	122. 9 113. 2 132. 8 92. 2	124. 5 114. 0 134. 9 92. 5	126. 1 115. 4 135. 5 93. 1	128. 2 116. 7 136. 7 93. 6	129. 8 118. 3 137. 9 93. 6	132. 8 120. 9 139. 9 94. 1	135. 5 125. 1 142. 8 94. 1	136. 9 126. 9 144. 5 94. 5	137. 7 128. 7 144. 6 94. 7
Hides, skins, and leather products \$\begin{array}{c} do. & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	131. 3 124. 5 213. 7 140. 3 144. 3 159. 4	143. 1 130. 5 253. 9 160. 1 177. 2 205. 2	143.0 131.9 239.8 160.4 184.7 211.1	141. 9 132. 5 227. 3 156. 1 186. 1 214. 8	142. 6 134. 0 220. 9 155. 7 183. 7 213. 3	143. 4 134. 9 222. 0 155. 1 184. 1 212. 6	143. 4 135. 9 201. 7 156. 7 191. 3 221. 4	145. 4 138. 1 211. 2 158. 4 200. 2 230. 9	146. 3 138. 7 218. 6 159. 3 198. 0 227. 3	146. 0 139. 5 207. 2 156. 6 192. 2 220. 2	146. 6 139. 8 215. 5 155. 3 188. 6 214. 2	146. 2 140. 7 204. 3 154. 4 183. 7 206. 7	148. 1 144. 1 194. 9 155. 3 180. 4 199. 6	145. 2 144. 3 161. 2 151. 5 169. 4 183. 6	144. 5 144. 8 156. 5 147. 4 165. 8 178. 1	143. 2 144. 8 136. 7 145. 3 165. 4 177. 2
Machinery and equipment ?	117. 9 122. 3 125. 7 110. 4 120. 2	121. 7 125. 9 130. 7 112. 4 125. 5	123.8 128.9 132.7 113.3 128.0	124. 6 129. 4 134. 1 114. 0 128. 9	126. 0 130. 9 135. 6 115. 1 131. 2	127. 0 131. 2 137. 0 115. 7 132. 1	129. 0 132. 6 138. 6 116. 9 134. 3	130. 8 133. 4 140. 1 118. 5 136. 6	134. 1 137. 8 145. 1 120. 6 140. 9	137. 2 141. 1 148. 9 123. 4 144. 6	140. 3 143. 9 151. 4 126. 3 149. 3	144. 3 147. 9 161. 3 128. 5 152. 7	146. 8 152. 0 163. 4 130. 4 156. 1	150. 0 155. 0 167. 0 132. 4 159. 9	152. 7 159. 7 169. 0 135. 4 161. 9	154. 0 160. 3 170. 0 136. 5 163. 0
Metals and metal products 9 do Heating equipment do Iron and steel do. Nonferrous metals do	123. 5 118. 2 128. 4 116. 9	132. 8 120. 4 136. 2 135. 0	138.5 121.1 141.6 144.9	141. 8 121. 6 142. 4 155. 6	145. 0 122. 9 144. 7 161. 1	148. 0 123. 7 148. 9 165. 0	154. 7 124. 4 157. 7 176. 3	161. 2 127. 5 164. 9 186. 5	168. 7 130. 0 169. 1 200. 4	174. 0 132. 7 177. 9 200. 5	180. 3 137. 1 190. 4 198. 4	185. 6 140. 0 195. 7 200. 4	187. 1 141. 4 198. 1 197. 0	186. 9 145. 0 199. 0 190. 8	186.7 147.0 199.7 187.2	184. 6 148. 0 196. 7 181. 8
Nonmetallic mineral products Qdo Clay prod., structural, excl. refractories	126. 1	130. 2	131.5	132. 6 124. 8	138. 7 127. 2	142.1	144. 2	146.7	150.7	152. 3 134. 2	156. 4 135. 2	157.6	159.8	162. 2	163. 4 141. 2	164.3
Concrete products do Gypsum products do. Pulp, paper, and allied products do. Paper do. Rubber and plastics products do. Tires and tubes do.	117. 3 125. 6 114. 7 113. 4 116. 3 109. 3 109. 2	123. 3 131. 7 120. 9 122. 1 121. 4 112. 4 111. 4	124.6 134.1 122.0 127.6 124.7 114.8 116.3	124. 8 134. 5 123. 3 128. 7 125. 2 116. 5 116. 3	127. 2 139. 8 127. 9 131. 8 126. 8 117. 7 118. 0	128. 3 142. 3 130. 0 132. 9 127. 7 119. 8 121. 2	130. 8 144. 7 129. 6 137. 2 132. 6 123. 8 128. 8	131. 5 145. 3 132. 7 144. 4 140. 1 129. 4 129. 6	132. 7 147. 7 133. 3 146. 6 141. 9 133. 7 129. 9	134. 2 149. 9 137. 6 147. 5 143. 0 135. 6 131. 0	155. 2 138. 8 153. 3 149. 9 139. 5 136. 9	137. 3 156. 4 142. 9 162. 9 160. 3 143. 4 138. 2	139. 2 157. 1 145. 7 164. 2 162. 1 145. 6 140. 3	141. 2 159. 5 144. 6 166. 0 165. 4 147. 5 141. 3	141. 2 160. 4 143. 8 166. 9 166. 4 148. 5 142. 7	143. 2 161. 8 144. 3 167. 2 167. 5 149. 4 143. 4
Textile products and apparel Q	113. 6 114. 8 121. 8 108. 0 109. 2 99. 4	123.8 119.0 143.6 121.8 113.3 128.2	130.0 121.9 161.2 128.6 119.1 128.9	131. 4 122. 2 165. 2 129. 7 126. 4 128. 7	133. 8 123. 7 171. 5 130. 7 133. 0 128. 6	135. 2 124. 6 173. 0 132. 8 133. 5 129. 7	136. 1 125. 2 173. 7 133. 6 135. 2 127. 9	137. 5 127. 0 175. 1 135. 2 136. 7 121. 1	139. 1 128. 0 174. 9 138. 1 143. 6 121. 1	141. 7 129. 7 181. 8 140. 7 145. 6 119. 6	142. 1 130. 5 184. 7 140. 3 147. 1 119. 2	142. 3 132. 4 180. 9 138. 9 147. 4 117. 7	142. 1 133. 0 179. 3 137. 7 148. 5 116. 5	140. 5 133. 1 173. 4 135. 1 149. 2 112. 3	139. 8 133. 6 170. 8 134. 2 149. 0 107. 3	138. 4 133. 7 165. 7 132. 3 148. 4 107. 3
Transportation equipment ♀Dec. 1968 = 100 Motor vehicles and equip1967 = 100	113. 7 118. 0	115, 1 119, 2	116.1 120.1	117. 3 121. 4	118. 6 122. 9	118. 9 12 3 . 1	119. 1 12 3 . 2	119. 4 123. 3	121. 4 1 24. 9	122. 8 126. 1	125. 1 128. 5	126. 7 130. 1	127.7 130.6	134. 2 138. 1	135. 1 138. 9	137. 0 140. 7
Seasonally Adjusted																
By stage of processing: Crude materials for further processingdo Intermediate materials, supplies, etcdo Finished goods:			189. 7 136. 1	190, 8 139, 1 136, 0	203. 1 142. 4	202. 8 144. 6	197. 4 148. 7	191. 7 152. 5	183. 9 157. 0	174. 5 160. 6	190. 5 166. 0	202. 9 173. 7	198. 4 173. 8	204. 0 177. 3	205. 8 179. 5	198. 5 179. 1
Consumer finished goods			134.9 156.0 121.8 117.1 124.9 125.8	157. 4 123. 0 117. 5 126. 6 126. 6	139. 6 162. 1 125. 5 119. 1 130. 2 128. 0	142.5 166.0 128.1 119.7 133.9 128.9	143. 5 163. 8 130. 9 120. 7 137. 8 130. 6	145. 0 163. 6 133. 4 121. 8 141. 2 132. 3	145. 9 162. 6 135. 7 123. 6 144. 2 135. 8	145. 1 156. 5 138. 5 125. 0 147. 4 138. 7	141. 0 162. 2 141. 0 126. 8 150. 4 141. 6	151. 8 167. 4 142. 8 127. 6 153. 0 145. 5	153. 0 166. 9 144. 5 129. 6 154. 0 148. 6	157. 1 174. 0 147. 0 133. 6 156. 0 152. 2	159. 9 180. 1 147. 6 133. 9 156. 8 154. 3	159. 3 177. 9 148. 2 134. 9 156. 9 155. 1
By durability of product: Total manufactures			133. 6 130. 6 191. 3 154. 2	135.6 132.0 190.6 157.0	138. 7 133. 8 203. 2 162. 1	140. 6 134. 9 202. 6 163. 4	143. 2 137. 5 193. 5 161. 9	145. 7 140. 4 186. 6 159. 7	148. 9 145. 2 178. 7 158. 6	151. 2 148. 1 164. 3 156. 8	155. 9 151. 5 177. 1 165. 4	161. 5 155. 0 189. 0 179. 0	162. 7 157. 1 183. 8 176. 4	165. 9 159. 2 192. 7 186. 1	167. 2 160. 2 195. 2 192. 6	167. 6 160. 8 187. 1 189. 7
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR																
As measured by— Wholesale prices 1967=\$1.00 Consumer prices do	\$0.840 .799	\$0.744 .752	\$0.718 .727	\$0.705 .722	\$0.682 .716	\$0,669 . 707	\$0.661 . 699	\$0.655 .695	\$0.645 .687	\$0. 642 . 681	\$0. 618 . 676	\$0. 597 . 667	\$0.598 .659	\$0.588 .654	\$0. 582 . 648	\$0.583 .643

The corresponding note on p. S-8. Quality Includes data for items not shown separately. The ginning June 1974 Survey, data are restated to reflect changes in pricing by BLS. Because of delay in obtaining data the prices lag the current index as follows: electric power, one month (i.e., July index reflects June prices); gas fuels, except LPG, two months (July

index reflects May prices); refined petroleum products (gasoline, distillates, residual), one month (July index reflects June prices). The restated indexes are comparable with those for earlier periods.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73				1		19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		CON	STRU	CTIO	N AN	ND R	EAL	ESTA	TE	•					·	···
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE;																
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil. \$	124,077	1 3 5, 456	11,786	10,689	9, 452	9, 347	10,005	11, 454	12,086	12,364	12,403	12,408	r 12, 128	7 12, 1 3 8	11, 438	
Private, total Q	93, 893 54, 288 44, 879	102, 894 57, 623 47,841	8, 920 4, 700 3, 850	8, 244 4, 246 3, 465	7, 130 3, 595 2, 949	6, 764 3, 273 2, 670	7, 312 3, 530 2, 839	8, 032 3, 983 3, 083	8, 572 4, 312 3, 315	8, 852 4, 499 3, 524	8,830 4,480 3,581	8,717 4,373 3,488	r 8, 525 r 4, 198 r 3, 285	7 8, 498 7 3, 868 7 3, 044	8, 048 3, 520 2, 767	
Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total 9	24, 036 4, 676 13, 462 3, 302	27, 584 6, 243 15, 453 3, 967	2, 500 604 1, 394 390	2, 388 635 1, 278	2, 151 508 1, 181 271	2, 170 552 1, 167 281	2, 314 569 1, 246	2, 440 586 1, 336	2, 535 648 1, 384	2,592 674 1,407	2,545 645 1,397	2,524 666 1,361 386	2,590 661 1,425 3 62	r 2,758 r 734 r 1,498	2, 664 761 1, 3 92	
Public, total 9do	30, 184	32,562	2,866	2,445	2, 332	2, 583	2, 693	3,122	3, 514	3, 512	3, 573	3, 691	r 3, 603	r 3, 640	3, 390	
Buildings (excluding military) \(\text{Q} \) Housing and redevelopment do Industrial do Military facilities do Highways and streets do	11, 500 875 534 1, 087 10, 429	12, 994 941 605 1, 170 10, 559	1, 149 97 52 96 926	1, 065 72 57 97 734	1,007 58 58 99 641	1, 155 73 54 93 700	1, 128 68 68 100 705	1, 304 93 70 107 897	1, 447 77 71 98 1, 088	1, 309 79 71 104 1, 144	1, 293 97 52 95 1, 299	1, 359 100 53 96 1, 280	1,319 110 53 105 1,355	67 96		
New construction (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), totalbil. \$			135.7	1 33 . 2	13 2. 9	136. 6	1 35. 9	138.3	140.5	138.6	1 3 8. 0	134. 0	r 132.9	r 134 . 9	131.3	
Private, total Qdodo			102.3	100.1	98.0	99.1	99. 4	99. 3	100. 2	100.1	98. 1	95.8	r 94. 6	r 94. 2	92.5	
Residential (including farm) do. New housing units do. Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utilities, total 9 bil. \$			54. 5 44. 2 28. 9	52. 4 42. 1 29. 1	49. 7 39. 8 28. 7	49. 0 38. 9 30. 7	49. 1 39. 1 30. 5	49. 4 39. 3	49. 6 39. 7 29. 9	49. 2 39. 5	48. 5 38. 9 29. 0	47. 2 37. 5 28. 4	r 45. 9 r 35. 5	43. 3 7 33. 7	40. 9 31. 7	
IndustrialdoCommercialdoPublic utilities: Telephone and telegraphdo			7. 1 16. 1 4. 4	7. 3 15. 9 4. 0	6.8 15.8 4.4	7. 9 16. 6 4. 1	7. 5 16. 7 4. 3	6. 9 16. 3	7. 6 16. 4 4. 4	8. 0 16. 4 4. 1	7. 2 16. 0 4. 5	7. 6 15. 1 4. 3	7.7 15.7 4.3	r 8. 3 r 16. 3	8.8 16.3	
Public, total 9do			33. 4	33.1	34. 8	37. 5	36. 4	39.0	40. 3	38. 5	40.0	38. 2	7 38.3	r 40.8	38.8	
Buildings (excluding military) Q			7 13. 3 1. 0 . 7 1. 1	13. 1 . 7 . 7 1. 1	13. 1 . 7 . 7 1. 3	14.8 1.1 .8 1.4	14.6 .8 .9	15. 5 1. 1 . 8 1. 5	16.8 1.0 .8 1.2	15. 4 . 9 . 7 1. 2	15.8 1.2 7.7 1.1	15. 2 1. 3 . 6 1. 0	r 14.6 r 1.5 .7 1.2	15.3 1.4 .8 1.1	.8	
Highways and streetsdo			11.0	11.2	12.0	12.5	11.0	12. 2	12. 3	11.5	12.5	12.0	13. 3	14. 2		
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS														!		
Construction contracts in 50 States (F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill): Valuation, totalmil. \$	91,062	r 99, 674	r 7, 715	6, 133	5, 954	6,610	7,911	8, 929	10, 158	8, 480	9, 295	8, 416	8, 3 59	7,227	6,179	
Index (mo. data seas. adj.)1967=100_	1 165	1 181	194	161	155	187	181	167	188	166	177	170	187	148	154	
Public ownership mil. \$ Private ownership do By type of bullding: Nonresidential do	24,009 67,016 27,055	7 26, 667 7 72, 847 7 30, 980	7 2, 116 7 5, 598 7 2, 557	1, 855 4, 277 2, 210	2, 135 3, 819 2, 307	2, 212 4, 398 2, 260	2, 481 5, 430 2, 752	2, 336 6, 593 2, 842	3,082 7,076 3,120	2, 968 5, 512 2, 989	3, 242 6, 053 3, 698	3, 311 5, 105 2, 110	3, 273 5, 086 3, 320	2,720 4,508 2,710	2, 391 3, 788	
Residential do. Non-building construction do. Non-building construction do. No construction planning (Engineering News-Record) ⊙ do	27, 055 45, 020 18, 986 68, 001	7 45, 860 7 22, 747 86, 743	7 3, 218 7 1, 939 10, 669	2, 341 1, 581 10, 618	2, 231 1, 415 10, 692	2, 678 1, 672 7, 3 21	3, 374 1, 785 9, 472	3, 924 2, 163 8, 698	3, 862 3, 176 7, 609	3, 546 1, 945 7, 646	3, 350 2, 247 6, 505	3, 060 3, 246 6, 432	2,503 2,536 7,059	2,457 2,061 8,918	2, 618 1, 931 1,630 10, 336	6, 4
HOUSING STARTS AND PERMITS:	·	Ţ	,								·	Í	.,			'
New housing units started: Unadjusted: Total (private and public)thous. Inside SMSA'sdo. Privately owneddo. One-family structuresdo.	2, 378.5 1, 732.7 2, 356.6 1, 309.2	2,057. 5 1,501.7 2,045. 3 1, 132. 0	134. 6 92. 3 133. 3 70. 5	90. 6 69. 1 90. 4 46. 8	86. 2 63. 9 84. 5 43. 3	109. 6 78. 7 109. 4 57. 6	127. 2 92. 6 124. 8 76. 9	160. 9 114. 6 159. 5 102. 2	149. 9 106. 4 149. 0 96. 3	149. 5 101. 9 147. 6 99. 3	127, 2 81, 8 126, 6 90, 7	114. 0 79. 3 111. 1 79. 8	99. 6 7 63. 0 98. 3 73. 4	r 97. 2 r 61. 8 r 96. 7 r 69. 5	74.9 47.7 74.4 r 57.5	54. 54. 40.
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates: Total privately owneddo One-family structuresdo	*	,	1,675 9 3 8	1, 403 767	1, 464 793	1, 922 1, 056	1,499 962	1,6 3 0 996	1, 471 931	1, 596 1, 014	1, 338 958	1, 134 812	1, 150 844	, 1, 109 , 777	990 r 788	8 6
New private housing units authorized by building permits (14,000 permit-issuing places): Monthly data are seas. adj. at annual rates: Totalthous	2, 2 3 0	1,820	1, 361	1, 285	1, 282	1, 3 25	1,410	1, 296	1, 120	1, 106	1, 017	900	823	782	r 730	8
One-family structuresdodo	1, 033	882	674	641	637	716	761	727	671	674	632	618	577	533	7 511	4
Unadjusted do do Seasonally adjusted at annual rates do	575. 9	566. 9	39. 0 490	27. 9 456	28. 8 469	30. 0 449	36. 9 475	42. 1 435	41. 1 451	39. 4 441	34.7 380	34 . 2 3 70	30. 1 316	23. 7 248	17. 1 218	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	100	150	150	150	101	104	100	100	1971	* 170	. 17-	. 100	- 1=0	- 100	100	
ept. of Commerce composite	139	152	157	159	161	164	166	168	171	r 173	r 175	r 1 7 7	r 179	r 180	180	
A verage, 30 cities 1913=100 Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do	1, 369 1, 563 1, 436 1, 285 1, 286	1,515 1,749 1,590 1,469 1,434	1,542 1,732 1,653 1,508 1,457	1,544 1,773 1,651 1,504 1,461	1, 543 1, 770 1, 649 1, 503 1, 461	1, 557 1, 800 1, 660 1, 515 1, 477	1, 586 1, 835 1, 707 1, 540 1, 501	1,590 1,838 1,710 1,540 1,516	1,599 1,824 1,686 1,536 1,514	1,606 1,828 1,695 1,534 1,531	1, 621 1, 855 1, 715 1, 533 1, 522	1, 626 1, 850 1, 712 1, 529 1, 597	1, 645 1, 836 1, 757 1, 585 1, 587	1, 648 1, 814 1, 751 1, 578 1, 584		
oeckh indexes: Average, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, office buildings 1967=100 Commercial and factory buildings	145. 4 144. 8 145. 8	154. 0 154. 4 159. 2	157. 8 157. 7 164. 4		158, 9 159, 3 165, 7		162. 5 163. 0 167. 4				170. 2 174. 3 175. 0		175. 3 179. 6 177. 1		174.4 182.4 177.9	

Revised. Preliminary. Computed from cumulative valuation total. † Data for new construction have been revised back to 1958; those for housing starts and, permits, back to 1959. The revised data are available from the Bureau of the Census, Washingon, D.C. 20233.

[⊙] Data for Nov. 1973 and Jan., May, Aug., and Oct. 1974 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ♀ Includes data for items not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973		73		1				197	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	CONS	TRUC	CTION	N AN	D RE	AL E	STAT	`E—C	ontin	ued						
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Con.						1										
Engineering News-Record: Building	155. 2 163. 0	168. 4 176. 5	171.0 180.1	171. 4 180. 5	171. 0 180. 6	170. 8 180. 6	171. 0 182. 9	174. 2 182. 6	174. 2 182. 6	177. 5 185. 6	182.2 189.5	183. 6 193. 2	7 183. 1 194. 5	184. 5 195. 5	183.4 195.0	tr 183. tr 195.
Federal Highway Adm.—Highway construction: Composite (avg. for year or qtr.)1967=100	138. 2	152. 4		167.8			187. 4			201. 4		 	209. 7			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS Output index:																
Composite, unadjusted 9	189.7	194.1	179. 1 187. 0	160. 4 183. 5	163.0 172.9	161.5 184.0	191. 6 198. 5	205. 3 200. 7	206. 8 190. 0	189. 9 176. 3	183. 5 190. 7	191.1 174.7				
Iron and steel products, unadjusteddo Lumber and wood products, unadjdo Portland cement, unadjusteddo	175. 0 193. 9 219. 4	193, 1 194, 6 235, 4	185. 2 185. 7 230. 6	168. 8 166. 1 158. 5	172. 8 177. 2 132. 6	162. 2 175. 6 147. 3	201. 6 195. 0 189. 4	203. 0 208. 6 229. 7	203. 7 200. 2 257. 4	188. 6 177. 7 258. 4	173. 6 172. 3 256. 0	184. 6 182. 8 270. 5	- -		 .	
REAL ESTATE¶													i			
Mortgage applications for new home construction: FHA net applicationsthous. units Seasonally adjusted annual ratesdo Requests for VA appraisalsdo Seasonally adjusted annual ratesdo	209. 2	83. 2 161. 9	5. 2 56 10. 7 134	2. 1 30 7. 3 124	3.3 46 8.9 124	4.8 62 11.5 163	4. 2 71 12. 6 144	9.3 71 14.9 150	8. 3 89 14. 3 157	7. 9 91 15. 8 185	8. 8 106 15. 1 180	7. 5 83 16. 8 184	8. 2 94 13. 5 167	11. 1 127 16. 3 187	7.9 105 13.0 158	8
fome mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountmil. \$ Vet. Adm.: Face amount\$do	8, 067, 06	4, 473. 30 7, 467. 53	357. 15 720. 58	224. 72 470. 36	315.12 648.20	259. 96 517. 3 7	252, 99 533, 48	303.86 416.26	334, 10 716, 12	305, 50 906, 77	366. 47 634. 10	335. 88 834, 91	340, 28 704, 78	392. 74 712. 42	352.57 727.35	557.8
federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions, end of periodmil. \$	7, 979	15, 147	14, 866	15, 147	15, 188	14, 904	14, 995	16,020	16, 803	17, 642	18, 582	19,653	20,772	21,409	21,502	
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated total	51, 369	49, 412	2, 3 75	2,525	2, 343	2, 693	3,64 2	4, 482	4, 909	4, 244	3, 810	3,588	2,676	2, 3 99	1,946	
By purpose of loan: Home constructiondo Home purchasedo	8, 548	7 8, 423 7 28, 219	7 5 3 9 7 1, 411	r 534 r 1, 423	7 451 7 1, 368	r 547	7740 72,050	r 945 r 2, 547	r 1,007 r 2,952	* 838 * 2,615	r 691 r 2, 451	7 612 7 2, 3 87	7 488 7 1,705	7 456 7 1, 498	r 381 r 1, 195	
All other purposesdo	16, 227	τ 12, 770	r 425	r 568	r 524	r 612	r 852	12,027	12, 389	7 791 11, 358	7 668	11, 541	11, 980	r 445	7 370	
Foreclosuresnumber Fire losses (on bldgs., contents, etc.)mil. \$	132, 335 2, 304	135, 820 2, 639	11,017 211	10,668	11,705 263	10, 419 236	11,412 278	235	273	297	256	264	254	274	262	
	<u> </u>	1	']	l DOM	ESTIC	TR	ADE	i 	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
ADVERTISING	1	<u> </u>	1		1	[
McCann-Erickson national advertising index, seasonally adjusted: Combined index	219 262 341	233 291 372	238 303 379	256 317 455	² 138 ² 138 ² 144	134 140 143	138 145 151	138 160 147	141 159 147	141 153 144	140 150 147					
Magazines do do Newspapers do	186 153	188 154	197 149	193 163	² 133 ² 137	120 133	114 145	113 128	118 138	118 152	121 143					
Magazine advertising (general and nati. farm maga- zines): Cost, totalmil. \$_	1, 210, 6	1, 309, 2	140. 1	115.7	80. 1	98. 0	112.1	125. 9	127.1	110.5	85.7	84.1	125. 9	141.8	157. 0	
Apparel and accessories do Automotive, Incl. accessories do Building materials do Drugs and tolletries do	44. 2 102. 1 21. 0	46. 1 118. 9 25. 5 140. 5	5. 1 12. 5 1. 7 12. 8	3. 6 7. 3 1. 0 12. 3	2.3 5.3 .9 8.5	2. 8 8. 6 1. 4 10. 9	4.9 11.1 2.0 11.5	6. 5 9. 8 3. 4 12. 5	4. 0 9. 7 3. 1 14. 1	2. 2 8. 1 2. 6 13. 0	2. 0 7. 6 1. 4 9. 9	3.9 5.1 1.1 10.2	7. 0 7. 5 2. 7 11. 7	6. 3 12. 5 2. 8 13. 5	5, 1 12, 3 1, 9 14, 5	
Foods, soft drinks, confectionerydo Beer, wine, liquorsdo	113. 6 81. 0	95.7	9.7 11.0	7. 9 14. 8	4. 1 3. 7	8. 4 5. 1	7. 1 6. 8	8. 0 9. 6	6. 8 8. 4	8. 2 8. 6	6. 6 6. 5	5.7 4.6	6. 4 7. 9	9. 8 10. 5	İ	
Household equip., supplies, furnishingsdoindustrial materialisdosoaps, cleansers, etcdosomking materialisdododododododo	72.9 29.4 20.5 94.6 486.2	86. 9 77. 3 36. 6 18. 6 110. 1 552. 9	9. 2 3. 5 2. 1 11. 2 61. 3	5. 3 3. 2 .9 12. 0 47. 6	2. 2 2. 1 1. 5 9. 7 39. 7	3. 4 2. 2 1. 3 10. 2 43. 6	6.5 2.6 1.1 10.9 47.5	8. 8 2. 8 2. 2 11. 5 50. 9	10. 9 3. 6 1. 4 10. 9 54. 3	7. 0 3. 6 1. 2 11. 5 44. 5	3.9 2.4 1.2 10.8 33.5	3.6 2.9 1.3 10.7 34.9	7. 9 3. 1 1. 5 12. 2 57. 9	10. 1 3. 0 1. 6 12. 5 59. 2	10. 2 3. 9 2. 0 12. 7	
Newspaper advertising expenditures (64 cities): ⊕ Totalmil. \$	3, 496. 5	3, 786. 1	34 9. 1	3 22. 3	282, 9	277.5	336.7	314. 9	337. 3	338.8	281, 1	296. 8	3 19. 5	33 5. 0	33 0. 8	
Automotive do Classified do Financial do General do Retail do	98. 0 881. 2 114. 5 478. 0	99. 8 1, 024. 2 138. 9 479. 2 2, 044. 1	8. 6 80. 7 10. 3 45. 8 203. 8	5. 0 68. 1 9. 6 36. 3 203. 3	8. 0 75. 7 13. 1 36. 8 149. 3	7. 6 74. 9 8. 0 37. 6 149. 4	11.0 89.8 10.4 45.9 179.6	10. 3 84. 3 12. 0 43. 4 164. 9	9. 3 87. 4 9. 5 46. 5 184. 6	8. 9 93. 4 12. 1 46. 2 178. 2	7. 6 83. 9 11. 6 30. 4 147. 7	7. 7 88. 1 6. 4 29. 5 165. 0	9.8 83.6 9.4 44.8 171.9	9. 3 78. 2 13. 1 46. 9 187. 5	79. 3 9. 4	
WHOLESALE TRADE†	000 015	204.000	90.000	90.000	20.000	90.000	DP 400	95.050	90.00=	90.000	20 55.	20 402	27 000	*30.000	97.000	
Merchant wholesalers sales (unadj.), total_mil. \$do	138, 458	364,803 168, 074 196, 729	33,863 15,020 18,843	32,808 13,944 18,864	33,663 14,744 18,919	32,662 14,157 18,505	37,492 16,696 20,796	37,953 17,799 20,154	38,895 18,224 20,671	36,920 17, 491 19, 429	38,554 17,851 20,703	39,406 18,029 21,377	17,569	7 39, 932 7 18, 288 7 21, 644	37, 852 16, 234 21, 618	
Merchant wholesalers inventories, book value, end of year or month (unadj.), totalmll. \$. Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	19, 277	21,648	38,008 21, 318 16, 690	38,558 21,648 16,910	39,673 21,839 17,834	40,136 22, 296 17, 840	41,038 23, 134 17, 904	40,678 23, 563 17, 115	41,048 24, 188 16, 860	41,922 24,711 17,211	42, 711 25, 135 17, 576	42,785 25,292 17,493	25, 888	745, 598 726, 448 719, 150	46, 344 26, 937 19, 407	

r Revised. 1 Index as of Jan. 1, 1975: Building, 183.8; construction, 195.8. 2 Beginning Jan. 1974 data reflect new reference base, 1967=100. Comparable data for Jan. 1973 are as follows (1967=100): Combined index, 133; network television, 130; spot TV, 156; magazines, 116; newspapers, 128. 9 Includes data for items not shown separately. Data include guaranteed direct loans sold. \$\frac{1}{1}\text{Home mortgage}\$ rates (conventional 1st mortgages) are under money and interest rates on p. S-18.

Source: Media Records, Inc. 64-City Newspaper Advertising Trend Chart.

1 Series revised back to Jan. 1964 to reflect kind of business classifications of establishments selected for a new sample in terms of the 1967 Census of Business; revisions for earlier periods appear on p. 44 ff. of the December 1974 issue of the Survey.

nless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73					 	19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
		D	OME	STIC	TRA	DE	Conti	nued							·	<u> </u>
RETAIL TRADE																
ll retail stores: Estimated sales (unad].), totalmil. \$	448, 3 79	503, 317	44, 552	49, 824	37, 923	36, 668	42,709	44,200	47,033	45,609	46,034	48, 444	43,800	r 46,758	r 46,371	1 52,3
Durable goods stores \$\qquad do\\ Automotive groupdo\\ Passenger car, other auto, dealersdo\\ Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo\	149, 659 88, 612 81, 521 7, 091	170, 275 100, 661 92, 768 7, 895	14, 104 8, 083 7, 342 741	13, 409 6, 378 5, 619 759	11, 477 6, 470 5, 917 553	11, 293 6, 391 5, 867 524	13,603 7,798 7,158 640	14,445 8,272 7,556 716	15,457 8, 787 8, 030 757	15, 150 8, 649 7, 902 747	15,477 8, 980 £, 214 766	15, 614 8, 969 8, 221 748	13, 858 7, 591 6, 909 682	r 14,501 r 7, 978 r 7, 250 r 728	r 13,167 r 6, 981 6, 247 734	1 13,43 1 6, 15
Furniture and appliance group \(\) dodo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household appliance, TV, radiodo	21, 315 12, 550 7, 029	24, 030 14, 290 7, 904	2, 159 1, 293 699	2, 552 1, 370 935	1, 928 1, 123 654	1, 803 1, 076 588	2,077 1,267 642	2, 034 1, 251 626	2, 175 1, 362 649	2,122 1,314 648	2, 178 1, 333 691	2,244 1,367 699	2, 116 1, 258 664	r 2, 175 r 1, 331 r 647	7 2, 200 1, 335 660	1 2, 64
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, bldg. materials dealers.do Hardware storesdo	20, 064 15, 973 4, 091	22,766 18,049 4,717	1,912 1,497 415	1,771 1,283 488	1, 453 1, 150 303	1, 496 1, 178 318	1,781 1,410 371	2,008 1,589 419	2, 210 1, 720 490	2,193 1,699 494	2, 266 1, 796 470	2, 209 1, 765 444	2,057 1,628 429	r 2, 161 r 1, 699 r 462	1, 931 1, 457 474	
Nondurable goods stores Q	298, 720 21, 993 5, 198 8, 386 3, 774	333, 042 24, 062 5, 609 9, 119 4, 229	30, 448 2, 214 523 842 361	36, 415 3, 386 896 1, 243 476	26, 446 1, 700 409 636 292	25, 375 1, 518 344 589 253	29,106 1,848 399 703 323	29,755 2, 130 465 781 397	31,576 2,044 481 784 331	30,459 1, 978 461 749 322	30,557 1,879 415 747 301	32, 830 2, 125 466 796 358	29, 942 1, 997 429 784 341	r 32,257 r 2,096 r 461 r 844 r 325	r 33,204 r 2,175 496 856 327	1 3, 2
Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Food groupdo Grocery storesdo Gasoline service stationsdo	14, 523 33, 891 95, 020 88, 340 31, 044	15, 474 37, 925 105, 731 98, 392 34, 432	1, 286 3, 204 9, 207 8, 596 2, 996	1,741 3,272 9,932 9,214 2,908	1, 267 2, 995 9, 145 8, 528 2, 793	1, 255 2, 854 8, 750 8, 142 2, 692	1,329 3,238 9,734 9,072 3,088	1, 363 3, 288 9, 348 8, 670 3, 181	1, 393 3, 606 10,217 9, 510 3, 408	1,364 3,702 9,942 9,227 3,537	1, 364 3, 734 10,085 9, 359 3, 695	1,429 3,942 11,014 10,250 3,738	1,330 3,583 9,841 9,116 3,426	r 1, 399 r 3, 685 r 10,304 r 9, 562 r 3, 546	r 1,392 r 3,594 r 10,770 r 10,076 r 3,359	1 3, 60 1 10,7 1 10,0
General merchandise group with non- stores?mil. \$mil. \$	74, 903	8 3, 3 01	8, 543	11,618	5, 511	5, 315	6,735	7, 166	7, 439	7,070	6, 893	7,625	7,034	7,711	r 8,706	1 12,2
teneral merchandise group without nor- stores 9	68, 936 46, 560 4, 722 7, 498 9, 215	77, 036 52, 292 5, 384 8, 212 9, 602	7, 886 5, 297 714 790 823	11, 063 7, 734 574 1, 326 1, 160	5, 037 3, 369 341 519 740	4, 817 3, 167 381 517 697	6, 174 4, 132 479 637 775	6, 615 4, 476 476 711 778	6, 870 4, 677 450 727 837	6, 563 4, 490 390 689 831	6, 376 4, 281 439 664 893	7,059 4,749 494 759 919	6, 460 4, 386 473 662 818	77,059 74,726 609 7727 7867	7 8, 045 7 5, 401 705 805 926	1 8, 0
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), totaldo			42,976	42, 116	42, 93 2	43, 134	43,872	44,283	44,894	44,593	46,356	47,056	46, 177	r 45,803	r 44,490	1 44,8
Durable goods stores Q			14, 090 8, 183 7, 492 691	13, 270 7, 400 6, 681 719	13, 525 7, 474 6, 786 688	13, 327 7, 236 6, 548 688	13,660 7,403 6,721 682	13,941 7,644 6,964 680	14,289 7,854 7,157 697	14,049 7,830 7,145 685	14,963 8,563 7,845 718	15, 381 9, 043 8, 355 688	14,419 8,193 7,477 716	r 13,645 r 7,514 r 6,814 r 700	7 13,052 6, 935 6, 260 675	
Furniture and appliance group Qdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household appliance, TV, radiodo			2,046 1,204 672	1, 975 1, 165 668	2,058 1,211 672	2, 032 1, 231 679	2, 191 1, 316 703	2, 163 1, 290 699	2, 215 1, 342 687	2, 137 1, 302 647	2, 237 1, 346 716	2, 212 1, 3 25 691	2, 198 1, 33 5 676	r 2,111 r 1,282 r 638	2, 105 1, 259 645	
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, bldg, materials dealers&do Hardware storesdo			1, 890 1, 484 406	1, 835 1, 450 385	1, 858 1, 447 411	1,961 1,518 443	2,028 1,572 456	2,012 1,591 421	2,040 1,606 434	1, 996 1, 572 424	2,028 1,598 430	1, 924 1, 509 415	1, 958 1, 514 444	r 1, 957 r 1, 517 r 440	1, 924 1, 469 455	1
Nondurable goods stores Q			28,886 2,006 463 761 339	28,846 2,051 480 776 346	29, 407 2, 053 456 785 357	29, 807 2, 074 476 781 354	30,212 2,149 501 800 361	30,342 2,010 482 742 337	30,605 2,075 482 794 333	30,544 2, 069 458 793 338	31,393 2,148 484 840 350	31,675 2,129 507 810 332	31,758 2,122 495 824 318	r 32,158 r 2,087 r 477 r 817 r 321	7 31,438 1,966 441 768 308	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do			1, 322 3, 331 9, 135 8, 511 2, 966	1, 297 3, 387 9, 264 8, 603 2, 902	1, 323 3, 331 9, 551 8, 874 2, 952	1, 370 3, 326 9, 634 8, 957 3, 059	1,376 3,318 9,594 8,912 3,154	1, 408 3, 429 9, 689 9, 003 3, 236	1, 389 3, 402 9, 795 9, 109 3, 312	1, 402 3, 441 9, 782 9, 082 3, 421	1, 421 3, 473 10,090 9, 387 3, 453	1, 408 3, 498 10, 261 9, 553 3, 480	1,415 3,530 10,363 9,626 3,503	r 3, 623	1, 416 3, 717 10, 519 9, 802 3, 356	
General merchandise group with non- stores Q			7, 213	7,002	7, 234	7, 237	7,543	7, 438	7, 558	7, 454	7, 541	7,527	7,578	7,533	7, 370	
General merchandise group without non- stores \$\frac{\phi}{s}. \qquad \text{mil.} \\$. Department stores \qquad do Mall order houses (dept. store mdse.)do Variety stores \qquad do Liquor stores \qquad do			6, 661 4, 485 473 726 793	6, 464 4, 445 403 690 839	6, 666 4, 456 470 738 820	6, 677 4, 486 485 707 824	6,992 4,701 498 753 829	6, 863 4, 663 494 716 842	7, 004 4, 763 487 733 832	6, 905 4, 663 492 728 831	6, 986 4, 710 513 740 864	6, 959 4, 740 492 746 887	7,006 4,737 514 745 888	r 6, 960 r 4, 712 513 r 753 r 891	6, 826 4, 604 499 721 887	
Estimated inventories, end of year or month: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Book value (unadjusted), total \$\frac{1}{2}\$	54, 918 25, 268 11, 826 4, 336 3, 647	63, 018 28, 914 14, 503 4, 623 4, 128	66, 210 29, 029 14, 091 4, 839 4, 064	63, 018 28, 914 14, 503 4, 623 4, 128	63, 234 29, 265 14, 819 4, 599 4, 255	64, 815 30, 078 15, 333 4, 627 4, 410	67, 002 30, 736 15, 435 4, 748 4, 553	67, 759 30, 991 15, 419 4, 855 4, 619	68, 277 31, 084 15, 359 4, 915 4, 598	68, 622 31, 308 15, 449 4, 937 4, 665	68, 636 30, 508 14, 728 4, 988 4, 527	67, 874 28, 952 13, 030 5, 065 4, 528	70, 608 30, 028 14, 023 5, 145 4, 498	74, 903 32, 121 15, 769 5, 273 4, 349	33,845	
Nondurable goods stores Q do— Apparel group do— Food group do—	29, 650 4, 614 5, 858	34, 104 5, 098 6, 885	37, 181 5, 757 6, 921	34, 104 5, 098 6, 885	33, 969 4, 859 6, 783	34, 737 4, 980 6, 870	36, 266 5, 264 7, 201	36, 768 5, 233 7, 138	37, 193 5, 221 7, 236	37, 314 5, 130 7, 204	38, 128 5, 184 7, 391	38, 922 5, 424 7, 295	40, 580 5, 701 7, 414	42,782 5,912 7,737	43, 612 5, 956 8, 097	
General merchandise group with non- storesmil. \$- Department storesdo	12,115 7,265	14, 146 8, 247	16, 078 9, 3 55	14, 146 8, 247	14, 463 8, 450	14, 863 8, 685	15, 684 9, 261	16, 182 9, 614	16, 54 3 9, 779	16,762 9,794	17, 168 9, 873	17, 645 10, 200	18, 492 10, 768	19, 786 11, 725		
Book value (seas. adj.), total †	12,306 4,407	64, 832 29, 646 14, 921 4, 689 4, 260	63,923 29,405 14,709 4,671 4,160	64,832 29,646 14,921 4,689 4,260	65, 362 29, 731 14, 981 4, 746 4, 333	65, 669 29, 786 14, 892 4, 731 4, 397	66, 195 29, 733 14, 515 4, 767 4, 451	66,355 29,638 14,318 4,797 4,467	67,078 29,708 14,254 4,857 4,434	67,943 30,002 14,265 4,927 4,578	68,873 30,069 14,219 5,018 4,504	69,877 30,806 14,785 5,101 4,578	71, 147 31, 354 15, 264 5, 140 4, 594	73, 908 33, 390 17, 097 5, 174 4, 437	34, 376 18, 107	
Nondurable goods stores	4,826 5,789	35, 186 5, 338 6, 797 15, 131	34, 518 5, 224 6, 648 14, 506	35, 186 5, 338 6, 797 15, 131	35, 631 5, 276 6, 893 15, 566	35, 883 5, 220 7, 003 15, 612	36, 462 5, 285 7, 208 15, 844	36, 717 5, 238 7, 138 16, 183	37, 370 5, 317 7, 243 16, 601	37, 941 5, 316 7, 248 17, 025	38, 804 5, 333 7, 451 17, 455	39, 071 5, 339 7, 406 17, 655	39,793 5,394 7,466 17,924	40, 518 5, 478 7, 602 18, 223	5, 404 7, 774	

r Revised. ¹ Advance estimate. ♀ Includes data not shown separately. ♂ Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores. § Except department stores mail order. ‡ Series revised beginning Jan. 1972 to reflect

benchmark data from the 1972 and 1973 Annual Retail Trade Reports and new seas, factors; revisions for Jan.-Dec. 1972 appear on p. 7 of the Mar. 1974 SURVEY; those for Jan.-Sept. 1973 appear on p. 44 ff. of the Dec. 1974 SURVEY.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973 »	19	973				·		19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	•	De	OMES	STIC	TRAI)E—(Contir	ıued	·	· · · · · ·	<u> </u>			·		
RETAIL TRADE—Continued																
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadj.), total \(\text{\$\cdots} \) mil. \\$	137, 650	154, 546	14,653	18,305	11,656	11, 245	13, 414	13,648	14, 393	13,715	13, 546	14,896	13,499	r 14, 597	15, 7 3 6	
Apparel group Q	6, 055 782 2, 194 1, 694 5, 246 2, 887 1, 902	6, 569 749 2, 393 1, 908 5, 857 3, 193 2, 085	591 77 213 156 494 265 176	912 119 336 224 751 254 235	413 47 146 123 469 231 190	366 40 133 106 461 220 162	486 55 179 138 514 258 180	589 68 206 178 522 259 179	519 64 196 141 529 277 190	517 65 194 139 523 273 183	451 46 174 119 515 287 197	561 57 210 155 549 324 213	531 52 197 156 498 276 199	7 545 62 7 207 142 7 532 7 268 7 195	573 72 215 145 530 253 200	
General merchandise group with non- stores \(^2\) mill. \(^3\). General merchandise group without non- stores \(^3\). mill. \(^3\).	58, 113 55, 100	65, 569 62, 471	6,749 6,422	9, 335 9, 068	4, 254 4, 035	4, 135 3, 878	5, 3 12	5, 672 5, 401	5, 882 5, 599	5,579 5,329	5, 434 5, 192	6, 051 5, 772	5, 557 5, 275	7 6, 132 7 5, 789	6, 908 6, 579	
Dept. stores, excl. mail order salesdo Variety storesdo	41, 053 5, 933	46, 380 6, 627	4,678 652	6,823 1,086	2, 993 409	2, 813 411	3, 686 512	3,988 574	4, 171 583	4, 009 556	3, 837 531	4, 259 60 3	3, 914 531	r 4, 215 r 587	4, 803 655	
Grocery stores do	49, 206 2, 094	55, 165 2, 210	4, 933 193	5, 196 202	4,835 142	4, 652 137	5, 242 170	4,880 197	5, 355 203	5, 096 203	5, 1 3 9 198	5, 683 192	5, 034 177	7 5, 351 7 187	5, 763 180	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total ?do	i .		13,332	13,222	13,716	13,762	14,036	14,008	14, 091	13,984	14, 263	14, 374	14,524	14, 579	14, 302	
Apparel group \$ do\\ Men's and boys' wear stores\\ Women's apparel, accessory stores\\ Shoe stores\\ do\\ Drug and proprietary stores\\ do\\ Eating and drinking places\\ do\\ Eating and do			530 65 190 145 503 289	535 61 187 154 500 257	555 56 211 164 519 256	552 64 198 156 534 259	549 68 202 151 543 255	543 66 197 151 553 261	524 62 196 143 522 257	540 62 206 146 540 250	537 60 206 141 536 257	561 67 212 146 539 292	548 62 204 141 538 275	7 531 59 7 201 145 7 547 7 283	502 59 187 131 539 265	
General merchandise group with non- stores of merchandise group without non- stores mil. \$			5, 674 5, 405 3, 998 600	5, 511 5, 265 3, 942 545	5, 678 5, 391 3, 969 588	5, 726 5, 425 3, 996 570	5, 935 5, 668 4, 170 600	5, 925 5, 635 4, 185 576	6, 021 5, 749 4, 260 597	5,867 5,594 4,120 585	5, 955 5, 692 4, 207 597	5, 969 5, 684 4, 204 600	6,014 5,740 4,227 597	7 5, 999 7 5, 721 7 4, 202 7 608	5, 869 5, 598 4, 137 580	
Grocery storesdo	.		4,743	4,829	5,073	5, 057	5,065	5,041	5, 071	5, 111	5, 249	5, 257 178	5, 472	7 5, 483	5, 452	
Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo All retail stores, accts. receivable, end of yr. or mo.: Total (unadjusted)	25, 068	27, 031 8, 513 18, 518 10, 445	25, 743 8, 437 17, 306 10, 337	27, 031 8, 513 18, 518 10, 445	25, 994 8, 138 17, 856 10, 012	25, 709 8, 073 17, 636 9, 958	25,637 8,212 17,425 10,147	26, 179 8, 430 17, 749 10, 628	26, 775 8, 794 17, 981 11, 012	26, 730 8, 881 17, 849 10, 943	26,596 8,917 17,679 10,766	26,920 9,013 17,907 10,800	27,099 8,995 18,114 10.804	r 177 r 27, 406 r 8, 917 r 18, 489 r 11, 029	27, 588 8, 690 18, 898 10, 804	
Installment accounts	23, 518 7, 940	16, 586 25, 368 8, 344 17, 024 9, 991 15, 377	15, 406 25, 440 8, 336 17, 104 10, 183 15, 257	25, 368 8, 344 17, 024 9, 991 15, 377	15, 982 25, 534 8, 351 17, 183 10, 223 15, 311	15, 751 26, 015 8, 417 17, 598 10, 405 15, 610	26,071 8,535 17,536 10,468 15,603	26, 529 8, 658 17, 871 10, 779 15, 750	15, 763 26, 832 8, 842 17, 990 10, 784 16, 048	15, 787 26, 819 8, 721 18, 098 10, 720 16, 099	15,830 27,223 8,878 18,345 10,894 16,329	16,120 27,484 8,893 18,591 10,944 16,540	16,295 27,339 8,738 18,601 10,772 16,567	7 16, 377 7 27, 458 7 8, 641 7 18, 817 7 10, 840 7 16, 618	27,362 8,616 18,746 10,639 16,723	
	LABO	OR FO	RCE,	EMI	PLOY	MEN'	Γ, AN	ND E	ARNI	NGS	1		<u>, </u>	<u>'</u>		.!
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES	1]								<u> </u>					
Total, incl. armed forces overseas‡mil	1 208.84	1 210.40	210.97	211.09	211.21	211.33	211. 43	211. 55	211.66	211.78	211. 91	212.06	212. 22	212.38	212.53	212.67
Labor force, persons 16 years of age and over_thous_Civilian labor forcedo_Employed, totaldo. Agriculturedo. Nonagricultural industriesdo. Unemployeddododo	88, 991 86, 542 81, 702 3, 472 78, 230 4, 840	91, 040 88, 714 84, 409 3, 452 80, 957 4, 304	92, 168 89, 884 85, 828 3, 419 82, 409 4, 056	91, 983 89, 701 85, 643 3, 202 82, 441 4, 058	91, 354 89, 096 84, 088 3, 197 80, 891 5, 008	91, 692 89, 434 84, 294 3, 283 81, 011 5, 140	91, 884 89, 633 84, 878 3, 334 81, 544 4, 755	91, 736 89, 493 85, 192 3, 437 81, 756 4, 301	92, 158 89, 929 85, 785 3, 604 82, 181 4, 144	94, 758 92, 546 87, 167 3, 895 83, 272 5, 380	95, 496 93, 276 88, 015 4, 024 83, 991 5, 260	94, 679 92, 459 87, 575 3, 851 83, 724 4, 885	93, 661 91, 444 86, 242 3, 563 82, 679 5, 202	91, 891 86, 847 3, 536 83, 312	93, 822 91, 609 85, 924 3, 224 82, 700 5, 685	93, 538 91, 327 85, 220 2, 959 82, 261 6, 106
Civilian labor force			89,903 85,649 3,561 82,088	90,033 85,669 3,643 82,026	90,543 85,811 3,794 82,017	90, 556 85, 803 3, 852 81, 951	90, 496 85, 863 3, 699 82, 164	90, 313 85, 775 3, 511 82, 264	90, 679 85, 971 3, 457 82, 514	90, 919 86, 165 3, 293 82, 872	91, 167 86, 312 3, 405 82, 907	91, 061 86, 187 3, 443 82, 744	91,850 86,538 3,511 83,027	92, 024 86, 511 3, 476 83, 035	91, 701 85, 726 3, 370 82, 356	91, 711 85, 176 3, 349 81, 827
Unemployed do. Long-term, 15 weeks and over do. Rates (unemployed in each group as percent of total in the group): All civillan workers	1, 158	812	4,254 820	4,364 740	4,732 768	4,753 830	4, 633 815	4, 538 857	4,708 877	4,754 939	4, 855 928	4, 874 949	5,312 1,000		5, 975 1, 128	6, 533 1, 305
Women, 20 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16–19 years	4. 0 5. 4 16. 2	4.9 3.2 4.8 14.5	4.7 3.0 4.7 14.5	4.8 3.0 5.0 14.4	5. 2 3. 4 5. 2 15. 6	5. 2 3. 5 5. 1 15. 3	5, 1 3, 4 5, 0 15, 0	5. 0 3. 6 4. 9 13. 8	5, 2 3, 4 5, 1 15, 8	5. 2 3. 5 5. 1 15. 6	5. 3 3. 5 5. 2 16. 2	5. 4 3. 8 5. 2 15. 3	5. 8 3. 9 5. 7 16. 7	4. 3 5. 6 16. 9	6. 5 4. 6 6. 6 17. 3	5. 7. 5 18. 3
White Negro and other races Married men, wife present	1 10 0	4.3 8.9 2.3	4. 2 8. 9 2. 1	4. 4 8. 6 2. 2	4. 7 9. 4 2. 3	4. 7 9. 2 2. 4	4. 6 9. 4 2. 4	4.5 8.7 2.5	4.7 9.5 2.2	4.8 8.8 2.6	4.8 9.4 2.6	4. 8 9. 2 2. 6	5. 3 9. 8 2. 8		5.8 11.7 3.3	6. 4 12. 8 3. 7
Occupation: White-collar workersBlue-collar workersIndustry of last job (nonagricultural):	3. 4 6. 5	2.9 5.3	2.8 5.4	3. 1 5. 2	3. 2 6. 0	3. 2 6. 1	2. 8 6. 1	2.8 6.4	3. 2 5. 7	3. 1 6. 2	3. 3 6. 1	3. 1 6. 5	3.5 6.8	3.3 7.3	3.7 8.2	4. 1 9. 4
Private was and salary workers. Construction Manufacturing. Durable goods.	10.3	4.8 8.8 4.3 3.9	4. 8 9. 1 4. 3 3. 6	5. 0 8. 2 4. 3 3. 9	5. 3 9. 1 5. 1 5. 0	5. 4 7. 9 5. 3 5. 1	5. 1 8. 4 5. 2 5. 0	5. 3 10. 3 5. 0 5. 0	5. 2 9. 6 4. 7 4. 5	5. 4 10. 2 5. 2 4. 8	5. 4 10. 6 5. 1 4. 4	5. 5 11. 1 5. 4 4. 8	6. 0 12. 4 5. 8 5. 1	12. 2 6. 2	6. 8 13. 9 7. 3 6. 7	7.7 15.0 8.6 8.3

r Revised. p Preliminary. As of July 1.

§ Includes data not shown separately. § Except department stores mail order.
‡ Revisions back to 1970 appear in P-25, No. 521, "Population Estimates and Projections"
(May 1974), Bureau of the Census.

σ Beginning in the Feb. 1974 SURVEY, data reflect new seasonal factors; comparable monthly data back to 1967 appear in EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS (Feb. 1974), USDL, BLS. Seasonally adjusted data through 1966 as shown in the 1973 Business Statistics are comparable.

1973 1972 1973 1974 Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. May Annual Nov. Apr. June July Sept. Aug. Oct. Nov. Dec. P LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued EMPLOYMENT ‡ Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural estab.:
Total, not adjusted for seasonal variation...thous
Private sector (excl. government)......do... 73, 711 60, 371 76, 833 63, 091 78,627 64,513 78,680 64,504 76,837 62,781 77,011 62,741 77, 362 63, 016 77,994 63,628 79,287 64,965 78, **3**22 64, 629 78,561 64,946 79,097 64,930 78,545 64,152 Seasonally Adjusted! Total employees, nonagricultural payrolls‡..do...
Private sector (excl. government).....do...
Nonmanufacturing industries.....do.
Goods-producing......do...
Mining......do...
Contract construction.....do... 78,357 64, 170 44, 019 24, 885 668 78,421 64, 220 44, 036 24, 847 669 78,479 64, 237 44, 068 24, 764 675 73, 711 60, 371 41, 280 23, 544 76,833 63,091 43,038 24,720 77, 915 63, 994 43, 680 25, 061 77,924 63,961 43,638 25,090 77,925 63,938 43,685 25,009 78,053 63,986 43,831 24,943 78,089 63,986 43,870 24,880 78, 226 64, 069 43, 922 24, 899 78,661 64,335 44,223 24,753 78,865 64,334 44,352 24,585 7 692 78,844 64,401 44,289 24,733 78,400 63,834 44,188 24,194 77, 726 63, 127 43, 986 23, 609 638 652 4, 115 648 4, 099 3,831 4,028 4,098 4, 127 4, 102 4, 087 4,066 3,994 3,920 3, 965 3, 939 , 3, 911 **3**, 852 3,802 19, 141 11, 290 184 575 488 20,054 11,814 184 20, **314** 12, 021 177 20,323 12,036 180 20,253 11,968 181 655 20,155 11,883 180 20,116 11,862 181 657 20,147 11,913 181 20,151 11,908 179 20,184 11,959 180 20,112 11,906 183 r 19,982 r 11,841 184 610 19,646 11,626 - 182 - 585 19,090 11,006 183 20,169 20,112 11, 899 183 637 11, 959 182 647 531 696 1, 332 1, 513 2, 197 2, 057 1, 814 535 455 628 7 585 7 500 7 667 7 1, 339 7 1, 455 2, 230 7 1, 941 7 1, 775 7 526 7 426 544 704 1,348 1,508 2,175 533 694 1,339 1,504 2,217 529 686 1, 349 1, 496 2, 228 503 539 691 1, 321 1, 494 2, 086 2, 017 1, 891 499 451 545 541 540 702 1, 329 1, 495 2, 181 2, 056 1, 739 526 456 541 699 1, 328 1, 495 2, 183 2, 054 1, 788 529 455 540 699 1, 326 1, 495 2, 184 2, 050 1, 791 529 457 538 546 701 1, 357 1, 514 2, 160 2, 067 1, 883 517 454 488 650 1, 283 1, 407 2, 189 1, 870 1, 712 521 411 706 1, 357 1, 514 2, 169 2, 076 702 1, 339 1, 498 2, 169 692 1, 334 1, 504 2, 203 678 1, 353 1, 479 2, 239 1, 890 1, 847 1, 772 459 434 7 2, 239 7 2, 000 7 1, 807 532 7 441 2, 072 1, 804 521 456 2, 163 2, 064 1, 754 525 455 2, 203 2, 052 1, 813 536 457 2, 217 2, 004 1, 803 534 451 2, 228 2, 016 1, 809 534 448 2,076 1,863 519 454 Nondurable goods. do
Food and kindred products. do
Tobacco manufactures. do
Textile mill products. do
Apparel and other textile products. do
Paper and allied products. do
Printing and publishing. do
Chemicals and allied products. do
Rubber and products. do
Rubber and plastics products, nec. do
Leather and leather products. do 8, 084 1, 739 8, 287 1, 739 80 1, 035 1, 386 709 8, 272 1, 739 81 1, 030 8, 254 1, 744 80 1, 024 1, 359 714 8, 234 1, 732 80 1, 023 1, 356 714 7 8,020 7 1,766 7 75 8, 293 1, 737 80 1, 036 1, 395 710 8, 285 1, 738 81 1, 036 8, 243 1, 732 79 1, 019 8, 225 1, 712 79 1, 019 8, 210 1, 702 79 8, 206 1, 724 75 7,851 1,690 79 926 1,237 677 1,100 1,042 194 634 272 8, 240 1, 721 8, 213 1, 713 1,030 1, 011 1, 341 710 1, 115 1, 069 r 954 1, 290 r 690 1,004 1,336 711 1, 008 1, 357 712 1, 354 712 1, 114 1, 061 1, 402 703 1, 105 1, 036 1.374 1, 383 713 1,373 714 1,362 714 ⁷ 1, **3**20 701 r 690 r 1, 102 r 1, 064 r 196 r 665 r 278 1,084 1,008 194 1,114 1,052 196 1, 111 1, 051 1, 111 1, 054 1, 111 1, 053 1, 113 1, 056 1, 113 1, 073 * 1, 112 194 195 r 690 690 690 696 53, 110 4, 717 16, 871 4, 232 12, 639 4, 142 13, 313 14, 067 2, 696 53,574 4,698 17,031 4,261 12,770 4,156 13,488 14,201 2,715 11,486 53,908 4,701 17,140 4,272 12,868 4,168 13,573 14,326 2,740 11,586 7 54,280 7 4,699 17,160 7 4,287 7 12,873 7 4,185 7 13,705 7 14,531 2,748 7 11,783 50, 167 4, 517 15, 975 52,834 4,688 16,826 53,209 4,708 16,914 53,327 4,704 16,945 53,472 4,701 16,994 53,715 4,693 17,107 52,916 4,710 16,851 54,111 54, 206 r 4, 693 r 17,042 54, 117 52,854 4,679 17, 166 4, 275 12, 891 4, 176 13, 647 14, 443 2, 747 11, 696 4, 680 16, 906 4, 279 12, 627 4, 178 13, 754 14, 599 4, 646 16, 665 4,692 16,904 16, 826 4, 205 12, 621 4, 121 13, 236 13, 963 2, 680 11, 283 16, 851 4, 227 12, 624 4, 132 13, 236 13, 987 2, 680 11, 307 16, 914 4, 237 12, 677 4, 145 13, 339 14, 103 2, 699 11, 404 16, 945 4, 251 12, 694 4, 154 13, 367 14, 157 2, 705 11, 452 16, 994 4, 258 12, 736 4, 161 13, 429 14, 187 2, 711 11, 476 17, 107 4, 261 12, 846 4, 157 13, 516 14, 242 2, 735 11, 507 r 17,042 r 4, 287 r 12,755 r 4, 179 r 13,726 r 14,566 r 2,746 16,005 4,118 12,547 4,075 12,986 13,742 2,663 16, 904 4, 205 12, 699 4, 116 13, 221 13, 921 2, 673 11, 248 3. 943 3, 943 12, 032 3, 943 12, 392 13, 340 2, 684 2,744 11,855 11,079 11, 371 11,820 Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagric. payrolls, not seas. adjusted...thous_Manufacturing.....do... 52, 280 14, 752 53,533 15,075 53,516 14,984 51,786 14,691 51,740 14,598 51,979 14,582 52,563 14,629 53,026 14,665 53,750 14,903 53,373 14,605 53,672 14,826 53, 674 14, 913 r 53,562 r 14,702 r 5**3,11**9 r 14,358 52, 458 13, 789 Seasonally Adjusted‡ 52, 280 18, 560 483 3, 325 14, 752 r 52,607 r 17,894 r 529 r 3,138 r 14,227 r 8,384 85 r 490 r 407 r 530 53,019 18,809 493 3,379 14,937 52,929 18,828 496 3,390 14,942 8,831 88 52, 907 18, 593 503 3, 371 14, 719 8, 645 87 53, 059 18, 529 509 3, 259 14, 761 53,050 18,436 512 3,188 14,736 8,702 53, 109 18, 427 512 3, 240 14, 675 8, 640 53, 171 18, 409 517 3, 221 14, 671 8, 651 49, 990 17, 593 470 3, 166 52,931 18,660 502 52,958 18,598 506 53,037 18,575 508 52, 916 18, 745 500 3, 369 14, 876 8, 765 88 561 448 1, 160 1, 477 1, 428 1, 272 53,091 18,268 7 525 51, 882 17, 344 503 3, 091 13, 750 8, 065 86 482 394 513 1, 016 3, 328 14, 739 8, 682 3,394 14,764 8,669 87 562 445 564 1,073 1,148 1,469 1,417 1,222 326 356 r 3, 195 r 14,548 r 8, 593 8,673 8,005 8,693 8, 819 85 8,005 91 536 416 526 988 1,067 1,254 1,245 83 553 443 555 1,067 1,151 1,486 1,398 1,286 334 358 84 549 438 557 1,063 1,160 1,476 1,400 1,284 333 358 84 541 437 557 1, 069 1, 152 1, 490 1, 353 1, 269 333 355 550 445 553 1,062 1,151 554 449 561 1, 095 1, 166 1, 468 87 563 444 564 1,063 1,145 1,476 1,408 1,210 561 449 567 7 514 421 7 541 1,084 564 444 560 1,061 1,146 1,476 1,405 1,263 330 357 532 433 548 1, 082 1, 144 1, 500 1, 368 1, 277 331 350 561 444 561 1,059 1,145 1,475 1,399 1,264 330 359 1,094 1,166 1,474 1,430 1,324 322 356 r 1,070 r 1,102 r 1,496 r 1,300 r 1,249 r 325 r 330 1, 084 1, 128 1, 508 1, 354 1, 285 7 329 7 343 1,061 1, 459 1, 218 1, 199 320 317 1, 425 1, 341 320 355 323 359 328 357 Nondurable goods. do
Food and kindred products. do
Tobacco manufactures. do
Tobacco manufactures. do
Apparel and other textile products. do
Apparel and other textile products. do
Paper and allied products. do
Printing and publishing. do
Chemicals and allied products. do
Rubber and plastics products. do
Rubber and plastics products, nec. do
Leather and leather products. do 6, 118 1, 183 67 908 1, 208 550 671 611 125 6, 020 1, 180 61 876 1, 152 547 669 5, 685 1, 149 68 5, 952 1, 175 62 873 6, 080 1, 166 65 905 6, 111 1, 187 66 908 6, 111 1, 188 67 907 6,095 1,188 67 902 6, 074 1, 194 66 896 6,051 1,182 66 894 6,057 1,184 65 892 6, 035 1, 170 64 7 5, 843 7 1, 161 7 62 7 828 6,047 1,165 65 891 1,170 550 673 617 124 6, 034 1, 157 65 881 1, 173 551 673 620 124 5, 955 1, 174 64 r 850 64 883 1, 157 548 673 624 123 68 801 1, 060 515 656 596 122 487 231 1, 199 531 661 584 121 1,200 549 672 611 1, 189 553 674 612 124 1, 175 553 669 614 1, 176 552 669 612 1, 218 545 1, 199 553 1, 136 7 1, 110 7 528 552 667 612 123 669 603 122 7 667 7 658 7 617 7 125 7 517 7 237 625 124 124 542 123 535 124 r 542 535 544 543 5**3**9 2**4**7 533 536 247 545 247 543 247 548 245 259 251 249 249 237 Service-producing do...
Transportation, comm., elec., gas, etc. do...
Wholesale and retail trade do...
Wholesale trade do...
Retail trade do... 33, 720 4, 019 14, 790 3, 442 11, 348 3, 170 11, 741 34, 271 4, 082 14, 950 3, 538 11, 412 3, 195 12, 044 34, 462 4, 066 15, 045 3, 555 11, 490 3, 200 12, 151 34,682 4,058 15,173 3,565 11,608 3,196 12,255 34,530 4,056 15,087 3,559 34,762 4,034 15,205 3,568 r 34,823 r 4,055 r 15,193 r 3,574 7 34,713 7 4,050 7 15,084 7 3,570 32, 397 34,210 34,101 34, 171 34,314 34,360 34,614 34,538 4, 031 14, 904 3, 557 11, 347 4,060 15,000 3,513 11,487 3,188 11,962 4,076 14,932 3,531 11,401 3,186 11,977 4,073 14,980 3,542 11,438 3,194 12,067 4, 071 15, 012 3, 550 11, 462 3, 198 12, 079 4, 055 15, 151 3, 559 3, 916 14, 188 4,049 14,891

3,512 11,379 3,188 11,973

Retail trade do...
Finance, insurance, and real estate do...
Services do...

3 299

10,889 3,092 11,201

Jan. 1968, are subject to revision. The $\mathbf{Dec.}$ 1974 issue of $\mathbf{EmpLoyMent}$ and $\mathbf{Earnings}$ (USDL, \mathbf{BLS}) contains summary tables providing monthly data back to 1968 for many of the series shown in this volume.

3, 559 11, 592 3, 193 12, 215

11, 637 r 11,619 3, 203 3, 207 12, 320 r 12,368 11,637

7 3, 200 7 12,379

3, 559 11, 528 3, 199 12, 188

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. Effective with the Dec. 1974 SURVEY, all establishment (payroll) employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover reflect the periodic adjustment of these data to more recent benchmarks (Mar. 1973) and to revised seasonal factors. Previously published data, back to

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973	1	973	ļ	1	1			19	74			<u>-</u>	··	
in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. p
LABO	OR FO	RCE,	EMP	LOY	MENT	Γ , AN	D EAI	RNIN	GS—	Conti	nued					
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK			1										!			
Seasonally Adjusted			•													
Avg. weekly hours per worker on private nonagric. payrolls: \$\foats \text{ Seasonally adjusted} \tag{0} hours_ Not seasonally adjusteddo	37. 1	37. 1	36. 9 36. 9	37. 0 37. 1	36. 7 36. 3	36. 8 36. 5	36. 7 36. 5	36. 6 36. 3	36. 7 36. 6	36. 7 37. 0	36. 7 37. 1	36. 7 37. 1	36. 7 36. 8	36. 6 36. 6	36. 2 36. 2	3 6. 4
Miningdodododododo	42. 5 36. 9 40. 6	42. 5 37. 0	42. 9 37. 9	43. 2 37. 2	42. 9 36. 4 39. 9	43. 3 37. 6 40. 1	43. 1 36. 7 40. 2	43. 0 36. 3 39. 1	43. 3 36. 7	43. 3 36. 9	43. 0 36. 9	42. 9 36. 4	43. 4 36. 5	7 43. 4 37. 2	7 38. 4 37. 2	43. 7 37. 8
Manufacturing: Not seasonally adjusteddo Seasonally adjusteddo Overtime hoursdo	3.5	40. 7 3. 8	40. 8 40. 6 3. 8	41. 1 40. 6 3. 7	40. 4 3. 5	40. 4 3. 5	40. 3 3. 6	39. 3 2. 8	40. 3 40. 3 3. 4	40. 4 40. 1 3. 4	40. 0 40. 2 3. 4	40. 1 40. 2 3. 4	40. 3 40. 0 3. 3	40. 1 40. 1 3. 2	39.7 39.5 r 2.8	39. 9 39. 4 2. 7
Durable goodsdodo	41. 3 3. 6	41.5 4.1	41. 3 4. 0	41. 4 3. 9	41.0 3.6	40. 9 3. 6	40.9 3.7	39.7 2.9	40. 9 3. 5	40. 8 3. 4	40.7 3.5	40. 9 3. 6	40.8 3.5	40. 7 3. 4	40.3	40.3
Ordnance and accessoriesdo	42.0 41.0	41. 8 40. 7	41. 6 40. 3	41. 9 40. 9	41. 5 40. 5	41. 4 40. 7 39. 6	42. 2 40. 3	41. 2 40. 1	42. 3 40. 3	42. 0 40. 3	41. 7 39. 9	41. 3 39. 9	41. 5 39. 2	7 41. 4 38. 9	r 42.0 r 38.5	41.8 38.1 37.8
Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary metal industriesdo	40. 5 41. 9 41. 6	39. 9 42. 1 42. 4	39. 6 42. 1 43. 4	39.7 42.1 42.2	39.7 41.7 41.8	41. 8 41. 5	39.5 41.6 41.6	38.8 41.3 41.3	39. 4 41. 5 41. 6	39.5 41.5 41.7	39. 4 41. 4 41. 6	38. 9 41. 3 41. 8	38.8 41.3 42.1	7 38.6 41.4 7 42.2	7 37.8 7 41.2 41.8	41. 0 41. 7
Primary metal industries do Fabricated metal products do Machinery, except electrical do Electrical equipment and supplies do	41. 2 42. 0 40. 5	41. 6 42. 6 40, 4	41. 5 42. 3	41. 5 42. 9 40. 1	41. 3 42. 5 39. 9	41. 2 42. 4 39. 9	41, 3 42, 4 40, 0	39.5 40.7 38.9	41. 0 42. 3 39. 9	41. 0 42. 4 40. 1	40. 8 42. 2 39. 9	41. 0 42. 7 39. 6	41. 2 42. 7 39. 8	41.0 r 42.4 r 39.7	7 40.3 42.3 7 39.3	40. 4 42. 3 39. 3
Transportation equipmentdodododo	41.8 40.6	41. 9 40. 8	40. 2 41. 2 40. 9	41.0 41.1	40. 3 40. 7	40. 3 40. 8	40. 4 40. 5	38.8 39.4	40. 5 40. 2	39.7 40.5	40. 1 40. 1	40. 7 40. 4	40. 2 40. 1	r 40.6 r 39.9	39.6 r 40.0	39.9 39.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing inddo Nondurable goodsdo	39. 3 39. 7	38. 9 39. 6	38. 9 39. 6	38.8 39.7	38.6 39.5	38. 7 39. 5	38. 8 39. 4	37. 6 38. 6	38. 8 39. 4	39. 0 39. 3	38.9 39.2	38. 7 39. 2	38. 6 39. 0	7 38. 4 39. 0	r 37. 9	38.0
Overtime hoursdo Food and kindred productsdo	3. 3 40. 4 37. 5	3. 4 40. 4	3. 4 40. 6	3. 3 40. 7 38. 7	3. 4 40. 7 39. 2	3. 2 40. 7 38. 8	3. 2 40. 5	2. 8 39. 8 38. 5	3. 2 40. 5 38. 8	3. 3 40. 6 37. 3	3. 2 40. 5 37. 0	3. 1 40. 4 37. 6	3. 0 40. 3	2.9 r 40.3 r 37.0	2. 5 39. 8 37. 5	2. 4 40. 1 36. 3
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile mill productsdo Apparel and other textile productsdo	41. 4 36. 0	38. 5 40. 9 35, 8	40. 2 40. 6 35. 6	40. 8 35. 9	40. 6 35. 3	40. 6 35. 6	37.8 40.3 35.4	39. 1 34. 5	40. 3 35. 6	40. 2 34. 7	40. 2 35. 3	39. 5 35. 3	38. 5 39. 2 35. 3	38. 3 35. 4	37. 6 r 34. 3	36. 9 34. 0
Paper and allied productsdo Printing and publishingdo	42.8 37.9	42. 7 37. 9	42.7 37.8	42.8 37.8	42.9 37.8	42. 5 37. 7	42. 5 37. 6	41. 7 37. 1	42. 4 37. 7	42. 4 37. 6	42. 2 37. 5	42.1 37.8	41. 9 37. 6	7 41. 7 37. 7	41. 2 r 37. 4	41. 37. 3
Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum and coal productsdo	41. 8 42. 3 41. 2	42. 0 42. 3 41. 1	42. 0 43. 0 41. 1	41. 9 42. 5 40. 9	41. 8 42. 6 40. 8	41.9 42.7 40.8	41.8 42.8 40.7	41.8 42.6 39.1	41. 8 42. 4 40. 4	41. 8 42. 6 40. 6	41. 8 42. 2 40. 4	41. 8 41. 9 40. 7	41. 5 42. 2 40. 5	41.4 r 42.6 r 40.8	7 41.1 7 42.0 7 39.7	40.8 41.9 39.5
Rubber and plastics products, necdo Leather and leather productsdo	38. 3	37.9	37. 9	37.7	3 7. 5	37.8	3 8. 1	3 7. 1	37.6	3 7. 6	37.0	37. 2	36. 7	r 37.0	⁷ 36. 7	35.8
Trans., comm., elec., gas, etcdo Wholesale and retail tradedo Wholesale tradedo	40. 5 35. 1 39. 9	40, 7 34, 7 39, 5	40.7 34.5 39.4	40. 5 34. 5 39. 2	40.7 34.3 39.1	40. 5 34. 4 39. 0	40. 4 34. 4 38. 9	40. 8 34. 4 39. 0	40. 6 34. 3 39. 0	40. 3 34. 2 39. 0	40.7 34.1 39.0	40. 5 34. 1 38. 7	40. 4 34. 1 38. 9	40. 4 33. 9 r 38. 7	40. 2 33. 8 38. 6	33. 9 38. 6
Retail tradedo Finance, insurance, and real estatedo	33. 7 37. 1 34. 1	33. 3 36. 9 34. 0	33. 1 36. 8 34. 0	33. 0 37. 0 33. 9	32. 9 36. 8 34. 0	32. 9 36. 8 34. 0	32. 9 36. 7 34. 0	33. 0 36. 7 34. 0	32. 9 36. 7 34. 0	32. 7 36. 8 34. 2	32. 6 36. 7 34. 0	32. 6 36. 8 34. 1	32. 5 36. 9 34. 1	32. 4 36. 7 7 33. 9	32. 4 36. 7 7 34. 0	32. 3 36. 8 33. 9
MAN-HOURS	04.1	04, 0	34.0	33. 9	34.0	34.0	34.0	04.0	34.0	04.2	34.0	34. 1	34. 1	7 33. 9	. 34.0	00. 1
Seasonally Adjusted																
Man-hours of wage and salary workers, nonagric. establishments, for I week in the month, season-	r 144, 25	r 149. 64	r 151.4 3	r 151.65	r 151.11	, 151. 3 4	r 151.39	r 150.59	r 151.97	r 151.86	r 151.66	• 152.0 3	152.43	r 152.80	r 150.48	149, 38
ally adjusted at annual rate ‡ bil. man-hours. Total private sector	117, 06 1, 38	122, 06 1, 41	123.76 1.45	123. 47 1. 46	122. 96 1. 47	123. 18 1. 49	122.86 1.48	122. 3 2 1. 4 9	123. 27 1. 50	123. 28 1. 51	123.08 1.51	123. 20 1. 51	123. 22 1. 54	r 122.87 1, 56	r 121.31 r 1.39	120.08 1.5
Contract construction do Manufacturing do Transportation, comm., elec., gas do	7. 34 40. 00 9. 51	7. 74 42. 10 9. 82	8. 10 42. 57 9. 93	7. 98 42. 67 9. 88	7. 76 42. 27 9. 97	8. 07 42. 02 9. 93	7.83 41.90 9.89	7. 72 41. 18 9. 98	7.76 41.98 9.92	7.66 41.97 9.84	7. 52 41. 86 9. 93	7.50 41.83 9.90	7. 48 41. 73 9. 83	77.56 741.41 79.87	77.45 740.33 79.81	7. 47 39. 23 9. 83
Wholesale and retail tradedo Finance, insurance, and real estatedo	29. 24 7. 60	30, 18 7, 82	30. 47 7. 88	30, 23 7, 93	30, 19 7, 91	30. 20 7. 93	30. 26 7. 91	30.40 7.93	30.42 7.94	30. 36 7. 95	30. 42 7. 93	30, 41 7, 98	30. 43 8. 01	7 30.32 7 7.99	30.09 77.98	29.80 8.00 24.24
Services. do	21. 99 27. 19	22, 98 27, 58	23. 37 27. 67	23. 32 28. 18	23, 40 28, 15	23. 54 28. 16	23. 58 28. 53	23. 63 28. 27	23. 74 28. 70	23. 99 28. 58	23, 90 28, 59	24. 07 28. 83	24. 20 29. 22	r 24. 16 r 29. 92	* 24. 27 * 29. 16	29. 30
Indexes of man-hours (aggregate weekly):1¶ Private nonagric. payrolls, total1967=100 Goods-producingdo	108. 2	112, 9	114, 4 107, 6	113. 9 107. 4	113. 5 106. 0	113. 7 106. 1	113. 3 105, 1	112. 7 102. 9	113. 6 105. 0	113. 5 104. 6	113. 3 104. 0	113. 4 103. 8	113. 4 103. 7	7 113.0 103.0	7 111. 3 7 99. 5	109. 8 96. 9
Miningdo	99. 8 114. 4	102. 6 120. 5	105. 8 125. 5	107. 2 123. 6	107. 3 120. 2	108. 8 125. 1	108. 5 121. 2	108.9 119.1	110. 1 119. 7	110. 3 117. 8	110. 2 115. 3	109. 9 115. 6	112. 3 115. 2 101. 3	r 114.0 r 116.5	⁷ 101. 6 ⁷ 114. 4	110. 0 114. 5
Untract construction do Manufacturing do Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Service-producing do Transportation, comm., elec., gas do Wholesale and retail trade do Retail t	97. 6 96. 0 100, 1	103, 4 104, 5 102, 0	104. 6 105. 9 102. 6	104. 6 105. 9 102. 7	103. 4 104. 2 102. 3	102. 6 103. 0 102. 1	102. 2 102. 7 101. 4	99. 8 100. 4 99. 0	102, 2 103, 0 101, 1	102. 1 103. 2 100. 5	101. 8 102. 8 100. 3	101. 6 102. 5 100. 2	101.3 102.5 99.5	r 100.3 r 101.7 r 98.2	r 96.8 r 98.2 r 94.8	93. 3 94. 4 91. 7
Service-producing do Transportation, comm., elec., gas do Wholesele and retail trade	105, 4 112, 6	108. 7 116, 0	119. 1 109. 9	118. 5 109. 0 115. 9	118.7 110.3	118. 9 109. 9 116. 0	119, 0 109, 4 116, 1	119. 4 110. 4 116. 7	119. 6 109. 8 116. 7	119.7 108.7 116.5	119. 8 109. 7	120. 0 109. 3 116. 7	120. 2 108. 4 116. 8	7 119, 9 7 108, 9 7 116, 3	7 119. 6 7 108. 3 115. 4	118.8 108.3 113.8
Wholesale trade do Retail trade do do Carte do	109. 8 113. 6	113.5 117.0	117. 2 115. 5 117. 8	114.9 116.3	115.9 115.2 116.2	115, 2 116, 3	115. 0 116. 6	115 6	115. 7 117. 1 123. 5	115. 8 116. 8	116.7 115.8 117.1	115. 2 117. 2 123. 7	115. 8 117. 2	^r 115. 4 116. 6	7 115.0 115.6	114. 6 113. 5
Retail tradedo Finance, insurance, and real estatedo Servicesdo	120, 5 117, 3	123. 0 122. 7	12 3 , 4 124, 9	124, 1 124, 6	123. 3 125. 0	123. 7 125. 7	123. 3 126. 0	117. 2 123. 4 126. 1	123. 5 126. 8	123. 8 128. 0	123. 2 127. 5	123. 7 128. 3	124. 3 129. 0	123. 8 r 128. 7	r 123. 5 r 129. 2	123.7 129.
HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS Average hourly earnings per worker:: ¶																
Not seasonally adjusted: Private nonsyric, payrolls dollars	3. 67	3.92	4.03	4. 03	4. 05	4.07	4.09	4. 10	4. 17	4. 21	4. 22	4. 26	4. 35	r 4.37	7 4. 36	4. 3: 5. 4:
Mining do Contract construction do Manufacturing do	4. 41 6. 03 3. 81	4.72 6.38 4.07	4, 88 6, 51 4, 17	4. 94 6. 51 4. 22	5. 00 6. 52 4. 22	5, 01 6, 54 4, 22	5. 01 6. 53 4. 24	5, 11 6, 56 4, 25	5. 14 6. 60 4. 33	5, 18 6, 65 4, 38	5. 22 6. 68 4. 42	5. 27 6. 86 4. 44	5. 37 7. 01 4. 53	5. 3 7 6. 99 4. 56	r 5. 27 r 6. 93 r 4. 58	6. 99 4. 64
Manufacturing do. Excluding overtime do. Durable goods do.	3. 66 4. 06	3.89 4.33	3, 98 4, 43	4.03 4.50	4. 05 4. 48	4. 05 4. 48	4. 07 4. 51	4. 11 4. 51	4. 16 4. 61	4. 20 4. 66	4. 24 4. 68	4. 26 4. 72	4. 33 4. 82	4. 38 4. 86	4. 42 4. 88 4. 70	4. 49 4. 98 4. 7
Durable goods	3. 89 4. 08 3. 36	4. 13 4. 35 3. 62	4. 22 4. 58 3. 69	4. 29 4. 59 3. 72	4. 30 4. 58 3. 71	4. 30 4. 59 3. 76	4. 32 4. 59 3. 78	4. 37 4. 61 3. 80	4. 42 4. 68 3. 85	4. 46 4. 68 3. 95	4. 49 4. 70 3. 96	4. 52 4. 73 4. 01	4. 61 4. 82 4. 03	4. 66 7 4. 83 4. 01	4.90 r 4.03	4. 9° 3. 9°
Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries do	3. 06 3. 94 4. 67	3. 26 4. 21 5. 04	3. 34 4. 32 5. 24	3. 36 4. 32 5. 25	3. 36 4. 30 5. 25	3. 39 4. 33 5. 28	3. 41 4. 36 5. 32	3, 42 4, 41 5, 40	3. 47 4. 48 5. 55	3, 50 4, 53 5, 61	3. 49 4. 55	3.53 4.60 5.72	3. 59 4. 65 5. 80	3, 59 7 4, 66 5, 81	7 3.58 7 4.65 5.89	3. 6: 4. 6: 5. 9:
Fabricated metal productsdo Machinery except electrical	4.00 4.28	4. 26 4. 56	4. 37 4. 65	4. 40 4. 76	4. 40 4. 74	4. 40	4. 45 4. 79	4. 41 4. 73	4. 53 4. 85	4. 57 4. 89	5. 65 4. 59 4. 89	4. 66 4. 95	4. 75 5. 05	4. 77 5. 09	4.76 5.12	4. 8- 5. 20
Electrical equipment and supplies do Transportation equipment do Instruments and related products do	3. 68 4. 73 3. 73	3. 88 5. 06 3. 90	3. 95 5. 15 3. 97	4.00 5.31 4.06	4, 00 5, 27 4, 05	3. 99 5. 23 4. 07	4. 01 5. 26 4. 08	4. 01 5. 24 4. 07	4. 09 5. 36 4. 12	4, 15 5, 41 4, 14	4. 17 5. 43 4. 20	4. 16 5. 47 4. 23	4. 25 5. 63 4. 27	4.30 r 5.76 r 4.29	7 4. 31 7 5. 71 7 4. 32	4. 3 5. 7 4. 3
	3. 11	3. 27	3. 32	3.36	3.40	1 1,01	3.42	3. 42	3. 47	7.14	3. 49	3.52	3. 56	r 3. 54	3.58	

Revised. P Preliminary. See note "t", p. S-14. Production and nonsupervisory workers.

1972 1973 1974 Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Feb. Annual Nov. Dec. Jan. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued

Excluding overtime do Food and kindred products do Tobacco manufactures do Textile mill products do	3. 47 3. 33 3. 33 3. 39 3. 47 2. 74 2. 62 3. 94 4. 48 4. 21 3. 60 2. 71 4. 64 4. 64	3. 68 3. 53 3. 82 3. 87 2. 78 2. 78 4. 68 4. 48 5. 21	3. 78 3. 62 3. 90 3. 77 3. 06 2. 87 4. 30	3. 80 3. 64 3. 96 3. 83 3. 07	3. 82 3. 67 3. 99	3. 82 3. 68	3. 84	3. 86	3. 91	3. 97						
Not seasonally adjusted—Continued Private nonagric. payrolls—Continued Manufacturing—Continued Nondurable goods	3. 33 3. 59 3. 47 2. 74 2. 62 3. 94 4. 48 4. 21 4. 93 3. 60 2. 71 4. 64	3. 53 3. 82 3. 76 2. 95 2. 78 4. 19 4. 68 4. 48	3. 62 3. 90 3. 77 3. 06 2. 87	3. 64 3. 96 3. 83	3. 67 3. 99	3. 68		3. 86	3 91	2 07						
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile mill productsdo	3. 33 3. 59 3. 47 2. 74 2. 62 3. 94 4. 48 4. 21 4. 93 3. 60 2. 71 4. 64	3. 53 3. 82 3. 76 2. 95 2. 78 4. 19 4. 68 4. 48	3. 62 3. 90 3. 77 3. 06 2. 87	3. 64 3. 96 3. 83	3. 67 3. 99	3. 68		3.86	3 91	2 07				ł	1	
Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber and plastics products, nec. do Leather and leather products do Transportation, comm., elec., gas do Wholesale and retail trade do Wholesale trade do Retail trade do Finance, insurance, and real estate do	3. 88 2. 70 3. 42 3. 23	3. 80 2. 81 5. 03 3. 20 4. 12 2. 87 3. 57 3. 46	4. 76 4. 59 5. 27 3. 89 2. 87 5. 18 3. 28 4. 22 2. 94 3. 63 3. 56	2. 84 4. 31 4. 78 4. 61 5. 26 3. 90 2. 88 5. 20 3. 28 4. 27 2. 94 3. 68 3. 59	3. 89 3. 07 2. 85 4. 33 4. 79 4. 65 5. 40 3. 92 2. 90 5. 23 3. 34 4. 29 2. 99 3. 70 3. 61	4. 01 3. 86 3. 06 2. 86 4. 31 4. 65 5. 42 2. 93 5. 26 3. 35 4. 31 2. 99 3. 71 3. 64	3. 69 4. 03 3. 97 2. 88 4. 34 4. 67 5. 42 2. 94 5. 25 3. 37 3. 01 3. 71 3. 66	3. 74 4. 01 3. 05 2. 89 4. 37 4. 72 5. 55 3. 86 3. 38 4. 37 4. 72 5. 52 3. 38 4. 37 4. 72 5. 56 3. 86 3. 38 4. 37 5. 28 5. 28	3. 76 4. 12 4. 27 3. 12 2. 96 4. 491 4. 74 5. 47 3. 93 5. 29 4. 42 3. 08 3. 75 3. 72	3. 97 4. 14 4. 28 3. 24 4. 47 4. 95 4. 47 5. 57 3. 99 5. 57 3. 47 4. 47 4. 47 3. 81 3. 74	4. 02 3. 86 4. 18 4. 37 3. 25 4. 53 4. 97 4. 66 4. 06 3. 48 4. 49 3. 48 4. 41 3. 80 3. 72	4. 04 3. 88 4. 17 4. 13 3. 25 4. 58 5. 01 4. 91 5. 72 4. 09 3. 04 5. 42 3. 50 4. 51 3. 25 4. 3 5.	4. 08 3. 92 4. 11 3. 28 3. 10 4. 63 5. 06 4. 12 3. 07 5. 61 3. 56 4. 62 3. 91 3. 83	4. 10 3. 95 7 4. 24 7 4. 12 3. 26 3. 11 4. 65 5. 00 7 5. 80 7 4. 14 3. 57 4. 62 3. 18 7 3. 90 7 3. 83	r 4. 13 r 4. 00 r 4. 27 r 3. 28 r 4. 68 r 5. 10 r 5. 84 4. 15 3. 99 r 5. 67 r 3. 57 4. 68 r 5. 10 r 5. 67 r 5. 84 r 5. 10 r 7. 8. 86 r 7. 86 r 7	4. 17 4. 05 4. 33 4. 25 3. 27 3. 11 4. 73 5. 14 4. 19 3. 08 5. 70 3. 58 4. 71 3. 95 3. 90
Mining do do Contract construction do Manufacturing do Transportation, comm., elec., gas do Wholesale and retail trade do Finance, insurance, and real estate do Contract do C	3. 67 4. 41 6. 03 3. 81 4. 64 3. 01 3. 42 3. 23	3. 92 4. 72 6. 38 4. 07 5. 03 3. 20 3. 57 3. 46	4. 03 4. 86 6. 46 4. 17 5. 17 3. 29 3. 64 3. 56	4. 04 4. 91 6. 48 4. 19 5. 20 3. 30 3. 68 3. 58	4. 05 4. 94 6. 48 4. 19 5. 22 3. 32 3. 68 3. 60	4. 08 5. 00 6. 52 4. 22 5. 26 3. 34 3. 68 3. 63	4. 10 5. 03 6. 57 4. 24 5. 28 3. 36 3. 70 3. 65	4. 11 5. 08 6. 60 4. 25 5. 29 3. 37 3. 71 3. 68	4. 17 5. 14 6. 62 4. 33 5. 31 3. 44 3. 74 3. 72	4. 21 5. 20 6. 74 4. 38 5. 37 3. 47 3. 83 3. 76	4. 23 5. 26 6. 75 4. 43 5. 39 3. 49 3. 80 3. 74	4. 27 5. 32 6. 89 4. 48 5. 41 3. 52 3. 84 3. 76	4. 32 5. 36 6. 94 4. 53 5. 56 3. 55 3. 92 3. 80	7 4, 35 7 5, 40 6, 90 4, 57 7 5, 64 3, 57 7 3, 91 7 3, 82	r 4.36 r 5.25 r 6.88 r 4.58 r 5.66 r 3.58 3.93 r 3.86	4. 39 5. 45 6. 96 4. 61 5. 70 3. 61 3. 95 3. 89
1967 dollars∆	37. 8 10. 0 37. 2 46. 2 35. 4 43. 4 34. 7 32. 1 40. 5	146. 6 110. 1 147. 5 154. 5 143. 6 155. 5 143. 0 138. 4 150. 1	150. 3 109. 2 151. 6 156. 5 147. 2 160. 0 146. 9 141. 3 154. 2	151. 1 109. 1 153. 1 156. 9 147. 9 160. 6 147. 5 142. 8 155. 5	151. 7 108. 4 154. 3 156. 0 148. 7 161. 4 148. 5 142. 8 156. 4	152. 7 107. 7 156. 1 158. 0 149. 6 162. 5 149. 1 143. 1 157. 5	153. 6 107. 3 157. 4 159. 1 150. 6 163. 3 150. 2 143. 9 158. 4	154, 3 107, 2 158, 8 159, 7 151, 7 163, 5 150, 6 144, 4 159, 3	156. 1 107. 3 160. 5 160. 4 153. 5 164. 1 153. 3 145. 5 161. 6	158. 2 107. 8 162. 6 162. 9 155. 5 166. 0 155. 1 148. 8 163. 5	158. 7 107. 4 163. 8 163. 5 156. 6 166. 9 155. 8 148. 0 162. 3	160. 2 107. 0 165. 7 166. 8 158. 0 167. 1 157. 2 149. 8 163. 4	162. 1 106. 8 167. 3 167. 9 159. 6 171. 8 158. 7 152. 9 164. 4	r 163. 3 r 106. 7 r 167. 8 r 167. 2 161. 5 r 174. 1 r 159. 7 r 152. 8 r 165. 4	164. 0 r 106. 2 r 166. 8 r 166. 8 r 162. 4 r 174. 9 r 160. 0 r 153. 3 r 166. 7	165. 1 106. 2 171. 9 168. 5 163. 2 175. 8 160. 5 154. 3 168. 2
Skilled labor do 9 Farm, without board or rm., 1st of mo do	. 642 . 146 1. 84 . 923	7. 07 9. 59 2. 00 5. 427	7. 25 9. 80	7. 27 9. 84 5. 500	7. 29 9. 89 2. 17	7. 31 9. 89	7. 31 9. 90	7. 3 1 9. 91 2. 21	7. 31 9. 91	7. 41 10. 05 5.711	7. 56 10. 25 2. 25	7. 73 10. 39	7. 80 10. 40	7.85 10.50 2.22	7, 89 10, 55	7. 90 10. 58 b 2. 39
1967 dollars, seasonally adjusted△	6. 16 8. 67 1. 09 6. 64	145. 43 109. 26 127. 41 95. 73	148.71 108.02 129.94 94.39	149. 48 107. 93 130. 53 94. 32	148.64 106.19 129.89 92.80	150.14 105.97 131.04 92.49	150. 47 105. 08 131. 30 91. 70	150.43 104.53 131.27 91.22	153. 04 105. 23 133. 28 91. 64	154. 51 105. 30 134. 41 91. 60	155, 24 105, 07 134, 98 91, 36	156. 71 104. 65 136. 11 90. 90	158. 54 104. 51 137. 52 90. 65	⁷ 104.06	7 157. 83 7 102. 23 7 136. 98 7 88. 73	159. 80 102. 83 138. 50 89. 12
Mining	6. 16 7. 43 2. 51 4. 69 7. 68 7. 76 7. 92 5. 65 4. 81 90. 99 26. 88 10. 14	200. 60 236. 06 165. 65 179. 70 145. 73 204. 72 111. 04 162. 74 95. 57 131. 73	148.71 209.84 242.82 170.14 183.85 150.44 211.34 112.50 166.27 96.43 133.58 120.33	149.51 215.88 237.62 173.44 189.00 152.00 210.60 113.82 169.09 97.90 136.16 121.70	147.02 212.50 226.90 168.38 181.44 149.36 210.77 112.89 166.88 96.58 135.79 121.66	148.56 214.43 236.75 169.22 182.34 149.74 211.45 113.57 166.80 96.88 136.53 123.03	149. 29 212. 93 238. 35 170. 45 184. 46 150. 53 210. 00 114. 58 168. 00 97. 52 136. 16 123. 71	148.83 217.69 235.50 166.18 178.60 148.22 213.31 115.26 169.51 98.43 136.52 124.38	152, 62 222, 56 242, 22 174, 50 189, 01 153, 66 214, 25 116, 96 171, 94 100, 10 137, 25 125, 36	155. 77 226. 37 250. 04 176. 95 191. 53 156. 42 216. 80 119. 72 174. 78 102. 61 140. 21 128. 28	156. 56 225. 50 253. 17 176. 80 189. 67 157. 99 221. 94 121. 80 176. 01 104. 81 139. 84 128. 71	158. 05 227. 14 257. 94 178. 04 191. 63 159. 18 221. 14 122. 15 176. 22 104. 83 140. 96 129. 06	233. 60 262. 88 182. 56 197. 62 160. 34 227. 77 121. 40 179. 72 103. 02 143. 89	7 159, 94 7 235, 21 264, 92 182, 86 198, 29 159, 90 7 228, 83 120, 31 7 178, 79 102, 40 7 143, 13 7 129, 45	7 157, 83 7 202, 90 7 253, 64 7 181, 83 197, 64 7 159, 01 7 228, 50 7 119, 95 179, 88 102, 08 143, 86 7 130, 47	159. 87 242. 66 259. 33 185. 14 202. 46 160. 13 230. 28 122. 08 183. 69 103. 34 145. 36 132. 21
HELP-WANTED ADVERTISING						:		;								
Seasonally adjusted index †1967=100 LABOR TURNOVER;	101	122	120	114	111	108	111	116	115	116	119	115	103	94	86	
Manufacturing establishments: Unadjusted for seasonal variation: Accession rate, total mo. rate per 100 employees. New hires			3.8 3.1 4.2 2.2 1.1 4.8 3.9 4.6 2.7	2.6 2.0 3.9 1.6 1.5 4.4 3.6 4.7 1.1	4. 2 3. 2 4. 9 2. 2 1. 7 4. 3 3. 5 5. 6 1. 5	3.7 2.7 4.0 1.9 1.2 4.5 3.4 4.8 4.8	4.0 3.0 4.4 2.3 1.1 4.5 3.5 4.8 2.6 1.2	4. 4 3. 3 4. 2 2. 4 . 9 4. 6 3. 5 4. 6 1. 1	5. 1 3. 9 4. 4 2. 6 . 8 4. 7 3. 5 4. 6 1. 1	5. 4 4. 3 4. 2 2. 5 . 8 4. 4 3. 3 4. 5 2. 6 1. 1	4. 8 3. 7 4. 9 2. 5 1. 4 4. 4 4. 5 1. 0	5. 5 4. 2 6. 2 4. 0 1. 1 4. 3 3. 3 4. 6 2. 5 1. 2	4.9 3.9 5.5 3.2 1.2 4.1 3.1 4.5 1.3	73.8 2.9 75.1 72.2 71.8 73.6 72.6 4.9 72.0	p 2. 5 p 1. 8 p 5. 2 p 1. 5 p 2. 8 p 3. 2 p 2. 3 p 5. 9 p 1. 9 p 2. 6	
WORK STOPPAGES Industrial disputes:			•													
Number of stoppages: Beginning in month or yearnumber In effect during monthdo Workers involved in stoppages:	5,010 1,714 27,066	5, 3 53 2, 251 27, 948	350 671 230 351 3,026	209 475 91 182 2,135	310 480 132 244 1,305	350 560 102 134 1,142	480 710 163 237 1,973	550 840 211 331 3, 542	740 1,060 391 638 6,267	4640 1,050 474 4790 7,345	730 1, 130 364 769 7, 881	540 1,070 225 516 5,926	440 800 151 284 2,770	350 650 87 195 2,918		

Revised. P Preliminary.

1 See corresponding note, p. S-14.

¶ Production and nonsupervisory workers.

①The Indexes exclude effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries, and the manufacturing index also excludes effects of fluctuations in Digitized for FRASER.

[§] For line-haul roads only. \(\triangle \tria

Table of the week stated in Politocian below, that is the IPST collision of ERISMENS STATISTICS Annual Nov. Dec. Jul. Feb. Mat. Apr. May June Tably Ang. 60pt. Oct. Nov. Dec. Table	January 1919		1			T											<u>>−1</u>
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE UNIMPLOYMENT INSURANCE UNIVERSITY UNI	through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973		1	<u></u>	T	1	<u> </u>	ŀ	1	· ·	<u> </u>	l	ı	i	1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (Insurphispers and insures pregnant surgers on pregnant surger		<u> </u>		<u> </u>					<u> </u>	ł	<u> </u>	l ,		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Transport programs: A programs, a programs, a programs, a programs, a programs, and a programs of the programs	LABO	R FO	RCE,	EMP	LOYN	MENT	r, AN	D EA	RNIN	IGS-	Conti	inued					
Justing Lange La							-						[
State programs:	Insured unemployment, all programs, average	2, 186	₽ 1, 783	1, 667	2, 092	2, 740	2, 824	2, 751	2,565	2,278	2 161	2, 290	2 153	2.081	2, 252	2, 826	
Person of overend complements: A	State programs: Initial claimsdodo	13, 580	» 12,820	1, 159	1, 619	2, 114	1, 436	1, 215	1, 170	1,084	1,078	1.594		1,171	1,608		.
Peterdal mphalyses, insured unemployment, 5.4.1.0 5.00. 58-5 75 75.0 5.00. 58-5 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	Percent of covered employment: A			2. 4	3.1	4.1	4.2	1	l .		1		ł	1	1		1
Principles *	Seasonally adjusted	1, 467 4, 471. 0	» 1, 371	1, 138	1, 363	2,062	2, 230	2, 266	3.3	1,732	3.3 1,573	3.3 1,625	3. 2 1, 617	3. 4 1, 455	3.7 1,520	4.2	.
Veterate program (ICX). Financial companyment, ang weekly do. 10	average weeklythous	36	»3 8	47	47	47	43	40	36	33	34	40	39	38	40	42	
Reneficiaries, average weekly	Veterans' program (UCX):			28 54		33 67	26 66	26 65	28 61	28	29		32 67	33		1	İ
Applications. Property and the property of the page outstanding, and of period: BANKING BANKING BANKING BANKING BANKING Deen market paper outstanding, and of period: BANKING THE ARCHIVER STANDAM STA	Beneficiaries, average weeklydo Benefits paidmil. \$	103	≥ 60	50	53	67 20, 2	65	65	60	58	59	61	67	65	63		
Benefits paid	Railroad program: Applicationsthous Insured unemployment, avg weeklydo		93 12	10	9	14	12	10				7			4 8	5 13	
BANKING Poen market people containeding, end of period: Banker's corpared and financial co, paper, total. do. 2, 17, 17, 18, 17, 18, 17, 18, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	Benefits paidmil. \$		30.6	1.9	<u>!</u>	2.7	1					1.2				1.6	
Den marker paper outstanding, end of period:						FINA	NCE		 		,					,	
Banker's acceptances. Banker's acceptances. S. 1966 19, 1075 10, 605 10, 50																	
Refresitural loans and discounts outstanding of agendes apprevised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banks.	Bankers' acceptances mil. \$ Commercial and financial co. paper, total do	34, 721	41,073	42, 945	41.073	45, 491	47, 164	44,690	44, 737	46, 171	44, 846	45, 561	r 47.967	49, 087	16, 882		
Agricultural Josens and discounts outstanding of agendes apprevised by the Fram Credit Adm.: Farm mortgage Joans: Fram mortgage Joans: Federal Read banks. ———————————————————————————————————	Financial companiesdo Dealer placeddo Directly placed do	27, 753 5, 655 22, 008	5, 487	5, 811	32, 691 5, 487 27, 204	6, 367	7, 201	6, 571	6, 288	5, 699	4,970	4,655	5, 308	5, 333			
Total, end of period mill. \$\$. 18, 293 23, 860 23, 505 22, 860 22, 906 22, 906 22, 907 21, 908 22, 906 22, 908		6, 968	8, 382	9, 157	8, 382	9, 771	10, 794	9, 250	9, 697		9, 968						
Federal land banks.	Total, end of periodmil. \$	18, 293	21, 840	21, 505	21, 840	22, 506	22, 919	23, 171	2 3 , 641	24, 041	24,606	25, 364	25,754	26, 161	26, 796	26, 897	
Jank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U.S. Government accounts, annual rates, seasonally adjusted: 10,040.8 18,641.3 18,817.7 19,813.7 20,160.9 20,062.3 20,564.7 20,457.8 20,890.6 21,478.3 22,017.5 22,348.8 22,026.6 17,041.232 SMSA.8 5 (Co.) 10,040.8	Federal land banks do	9, 107 2, 298		10, 926 2, 662		11, 245 3, 123			11,878 2,891	12, 142 2, 694	12,400 2,733				13, 418 3, 598		
annual rates, seasonally adjusted: New York SMSA's () 0,005.7 g, 104.7 g, 30,890.7 g, 30,602.3 g, 30,6	Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except	6, 889	8, 193	7,917	8, 193				8,872	9, 205	9,473	9, 672	9,788		9,779	9, 681	
Total 232 SMSA's (except N.Y.)	annual mater accomplished directed.			10 040 5	18 641 3	18 817 7	19 813 7	20 166 0	30 063 3	20 564 7	r90 457 9	ron 200 A	ens 470 9	22 017 5	r00 348 8	99 000 6	
oner teading SMSA's 1	Total 232 SMSA's (except N.Y.) do	i	1	10 611 6	8, 097. 7 10.543.6	8, 081. 0 10.736.8	8,896.2 10.917.5	8, 914. 4 11. 252.5									
Assets, total ?	o other leading SMSA'sdo			4, 519. 8	4, 462. 8	4, 517. 1	4, 582. 1	4.718.0	4,747.6 6,676.7	4, 820. 8 6,773.8	4, 768. 0 76,623.6	4, 892. 1 r6,867.1	5, 173. 0 7,064.5	5, 092. 1 6, 954. 7	5, 084. 7 r6,993.0	5, 166. 8 7, 220. 8	
Time loans	'ederal Reserve banks, condition, end of period: Assets, total \$\to\$mil. \$	97, 675	106, 464	103,656	106,464	104,665	104,409	105,463	109,282	111,075	110,906	110,269	111,915	111,208	, 110, 6 3 2	»112, 908	⊅113 ,
Liabilities, total Q	Reserve bank credit outstanding, total ? _ do Time loansdo	77, 291 1, 981	1. 258	1.915	1.258	961	720	85,194 1,820	86,360 1,747	3, 298	89,423 3, 210	88,034 3,589	91,070 4,320	89,930 2,920	r 87, 037	89, 884 1, 227	91, 9
Deposits, total	U.S. Government securitiesdo Gold certificate accountdo	69, 906 10, 303	78, 516 11, 460	77, 129 11, 460	78,516 11,460	78, 240 11, 460	78, 237 11, 460	79, 483 11, 460	80, 007 11, 460	81,395 11,460	80, 484 11, 460	78, 103 11, 460	81, 131 11, 460	81,035	79 , 3 51	80, 998	80, 5 11, 6
Reserve banks of Federal Reserve System averages of daily figures: Reserves held, total	1	1 '				l '	1	'				'	']	»112, 908	l
all member banks of Federal Reserve System, averages of daily figures: Reserves held, total	Member-bank reserve balancesdo Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo	28, 667 25, 647 59, 914	27, 060	31, 145 28, 108 63, 292	27,060	28,241	27,989	29,8 3 8	32,822 28,795 64, 971	31,012	30,086	32,697 27,376 67,131	30, 247	29,266	⁷ 29, 895	29,634	30, 6 25, 8 72, 2
Reserves held, total	AVERSON Of daily floures			·					,	, , ,	,	,	.,			, 0, 20,	
Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks do 1, 1, 049 1, 298 1, 399 1, 298 1, 044 1, 186 1, 362 1, 714 2, 580 3, 000 3, 308 3, 351 3, 287 7, 739 7, 298 7, 298 2 3, 008 2, 957 7, 1, 793 7, 1, 298 7, 298 2, 3, 008 1, 2, 298 2, 3, 008 2, 2, 957 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	Reserves held, total mil. \$ Required do	1 31, 353 1 31, 134	1 34, 806	r 34, 543	34,806	36,419	35,053	34,790	35,929 35,771	36, 519 36, 325	36 ,259	37,161	36, 851	37,076 36,885	7 36, 796 7 36, 705	236 , 578	P36, 6
Large commercial banks reporting to Federal Reserve System, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.: Deposits: Demand, total 9 Individuals, partnerships, and corp. do. 7, 221 7, 352 7, 164 25, 286 22, 412 25, 286 22, 466 25, 286 22, 467 38, 297 38, 403 101, 400 102, 020 96, 753 98, 403 101, 649 100, 293 101, 460 101, 052 100, 075 110, 0897 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0897 110, 0897 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 0898 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 089 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 180, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 480 110, 48	Borrowings from Federal Reserve banksdo Free reservesdo	1 1,049 1 -830	1 1, 298	1,399	1, 298	1,044	1, 186	1, 352	1,714	2,580	3,000	3,308 -2,982	3, 351	3, 287	1.793	p 1. 287	p 3.
Demand, adjusted \$\sigma^2\$————————————————————————————————————	parge commercial banks reporting to Federal Reserve System, Wed. nearest end of yr. or mo.:								ļ					-			
State and local governments. do. 7,221 7,352 6,173 7,352 6,238 6,014 6,064 7,167 6,042 6,409 6,273 5,586 6,164 6,106 6,046 7 U.S. Government. do. 6,469 7,164 2,138 7,164 5,690 3,241 3,714 7,347 3,591 5,501 1,831 1,732 3,195 1,155 1,852 1 1,55 1,55 1,852 1 1,55 1,55 1,852 1 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55	Deposits: Demand, adjusted omil. \$		112, 531	100, 178	112,531	99, 349	98, 204	101,440	102,020	96,753	98, 403	101,649	100, 293	101,460	101, 052	100, 675	110, 1
Time, total Q do leading to the lead	Demand, total Qdododododododo	169,768 121,308	184, 565 128, 207	156, 083 112, 459	184,565 128,207	109.056	109,235	113,210	114,478	112,819	114,623	161,787 115,110	15 3 , 287 111, 840	115,075	115 026	118, 647	129, 7
Time, total Q do leading to the lead	U.S. Government. do Domestic commercial banks	7,221 6,469 22,412	7,164	6, 173	7,352 7,164	5,690	6,014 3,241 22,787	6,064 3,714	7, 167 7, 347	6, 042 3, 591	6,409 5,501	6, 273 1, 831	5, 586 1, 732	6, 164 3, 195	6, 106 1, 155	6,046 1,852	7, 1 1, 5
Savingsdo 58,572 72,334 95,405 94,014 95,405 98,902 99,038 102,519 106.216 111,056 122,45 115,729 118,853 119,328 118,126 117,605 122,	Time, total Qdo				-												228, 1
	Savingsdo	58, 572 72, 33 4		56, 278 94, 014		56,802 98,902	57, 144 99, 038	58,485 102,519	57, 830 106, 216	57, 844 111, 056	58, 115 112, 245	57, 615 115.729	57, 079 118, 853	57, 220 119, 3 28	57, 408 118, 126	57, 809 117, 605	57, 4 122, 2
	Loans (adjusted), total	226,042	270,659	260,217	270,659	264,503	267,013	278,044	284,231	283, 945	292,695		298, 54 3	299. 709	1 1		303, 7
For purchasing or carrying securities do 12,535 9,439 9,182 9,439 8,129 9,185 8,202 8,426 7,935 7,679 9,219 8,794 7,340 7,341 17,418 7, To nonbank financial institutions do 20,524 28,075 25,321 28,075 26,325 26,272 28,175 29,741 29,724 31,420 31,881 31,808 32,318 31,408 31,758 35,	To nonbank financial institutions	12, 535	9,439 28,075	9, 182 25, 321	9, 43 9 28, 075	8, 129 26, 325	9.185	8,202	8, 426 29,741	7, 935	7,679	9, 219	8,794	128, 787 7, 340 32, 318	128, 525 7, 411 31, 408	7, 418 31, 758	131, 0 7, 6 35, 1
Other loans do 72,063 89,208 80,233 89,208 83,076 83,661 86,125 87,059 85,400 88,048 88,325 87,597 88,015 85,741 87,274 91,	Other loansdodo	45, 992 72, 063	55, 181	54, 548	55, 181	55,627	55, 659 83, 661	56,147	56,797	57,512	58,317	58, 908	59,428	59,758	59, 965 85, 741	60, 026 87, 274	60, 0
U.S. Government securities, totaldo	U.S. Government securities, totaldo	85, 146 29, 133	86, 982 25, 460	82,850 24,257	86, 982 25, 460	87,086 25,691	86,884 25,357	25,339	85, 017 22, 960	83,752 21,850	20,872	20, 915	82, 898 21, 130	19,766	20, 522	21,951	86, 5 23, 9
Other segurities 22,552 19,932 19,832 19,832 20,492 20,174 20,270 19,730 19,123 18,868 18,802 18,542 18,348 19,197 19,	Other securitiesdo	56, 013	61,522	19,823 58,593	61,522	I 61, 3 95 ∣	61, 527	61,891	62, 057	61,902	62,753	62, 3 72	18, 802 61, 768	62, 155	61, 585	61,760	

r Revised. P Preliminary. ¹ Average for Dec. § Insured unemployment (all programs) data include claims filed under extended duration provisions of regular State laws; amounts paid under these programs are excluded from State benefits paid data. △Insured unemployment as % of average covered employment in a 12-month period. ♀ Includes data not shown separately. ♂For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes demand deposits other than domestic commercial bank and U.S. Government, less cash items in

process of collection; for loans, 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). O'Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's. ¶ Includes Boxon, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	197	73						19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
			F	INAN	CE—(Conti	nued			<u> </u>		.,				
BANKING— Continued				<u>'</u>				1							···	
Commercial bank credit (last Wed. of mo., except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates), seas. adj↑ Total loans and investments⊙ bil. \$. Loans⊙ do. U.S. Government securities do. Other securities do.	556, 4 377, 8 61, 9 116, 7	630.3 447.3 52.8 130.2	628. 4 445. 5 55. 0 127. 9	630. 3 447. 3 52. 8 130. 2	638. 9 452. 9 54. 5 131. 5	647. 4 458. 3 56. 4 132. 7	657. 5 468. 2 56. 4 133. 9	666. 9 476. 3 57. 1 133. 5	673. 4 481. 4 57. 2 134. 8	4677.5 484.5 56.4 4136.6	686. 6 494. 3 55. 8 136. 5	⁵ 692. 0 ⁵ 500.2 55. 3 136. 5	687. 0 498. 2 52. 2 136. 6	687. 1 499. 5 49. 7 137. 9	688. 3 500. 7 49. 3 138. 3	681. 2 494. 1 48. 8 138. 3
Money and interest rates: \$ Bank rates on short-term business loans: In 35 centerspercent per annum. New York Citydo 7 other northeast centersdo	1 5. 82 1 5. 57 1 6. 07	1 8, 30 1 8, 06 1 8, 65	10. 08 9. 90 10, 51			9, 91 9, 68 10, 28			11. 15 11. 08 11. 65			12, 40 12, 38 13, 17			11.64 11.35 12.22	
8 north central centers do 7 southeast centers do 8 southwest centers do 4 west coast centers do do	1 5. 74 1 6. 07 1 6. 02 1 5. 80	1 8. 29 1 8. 34 1 8. 30 1 8. 26	10. 02 9. 96 10. 08 10. 04			9. 98 9. 80 9. 93 9. 78			11. 09 10. 88 10. 82 11. 19			12.36 11.85 11.95 12.15			11.66 11.52 11.56 11.48	
Discount rate (N.Y.F.R. Bank), end of year or monthpercent	4. 50	7.50	7. 50	7. 50	7.50	7. 50	7. 50	8. 00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.75
Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo	1 6.00	1 7. 16	8. 18	8. 34	8.42	8. 52	8.58	8.58	8.68	8.68	8.77	8.92	9. 02	9. 18	9. 22	
Home mortgage rates (conventional 1st mort- gages): New home purchase (U.S. avg.)percent_ Existing home purchase (U.S. avg.)do	1 7. 45 1 7. 38	1 3 7. 95 1 3 8. 01	8.39 8.58	8.49 8.61	8. 52 8. 64	8. 62 8. 70	8. 64 8. 63	8. 67 8. 60	8.74 8.67	8.85 8.84	8. 96 9. 00	9. 09 9. 13	9, 19 9, 33	9. 17 9. 51	r 9. 27 r 9. 58	p 9. 31
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 ratedo	2 4. 47 2 4. 69 2 4. 52 2 5. 16	2 8. 08 2 8. 15 2 7. 40 2 8. 25	8.73 8.94 7.94 10.00	8. 94 9. 08 8. 16 10. 00	8.72 8.66 7.92 9.95	7. 83 7. 83 7. 40 9. 39	8. 43 8. 42 7. 76 9. 08	9. 61 9. 79 8. 43 10. 23	10. 68 10. 62 8. 94 11. 48	10.79 10.96 9.00 11.78	11. 88 11. 72 9. 00 12. 22	12. 08 11. 65 9. 31 12. 25	11. 06 11. 23 9. 41 12. 25	9. 34 9. 36 9. 03 11. 80	9. 03 8. 81 8. 50 10. 81	9. 19 8. 98 8. 50 10, 50
Yield on U.S. Government securities (taxable): 3-month bills (rate on new issue) percent. 3-5 year issuesdo	² 4. 071 ² 5. 85	37.041 36.92	7. 866 6. 96	7. 364 6. 80	7. 755 6. 94	7. 060 6. 77	7. 986 7. 33	8. 229 7. 99	8. 430 8. 24	8. 145 8. 14	7.752 8.39	8. 744 8. 64	8. 363 8. 3 8	7. 244 7. 98	7. 585 7. 65	7. 179 7. 25
CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term)											i					
Total outstanding, end of year or monthmil. \$	157, 564	180, 846	176, 969	180, 486	178, 686	177, 522	177, 572	179, 495	181,680	183, 425	184. 805	187, 369	187, 906	188, 023	188, 084	
Installment credit, totaldodo	127, 332	147, 437	145,400	ł	146, 575	145, 927	145, 768		148, 852		1	154, 472	155, 139	155, 328	155, 166	
Automobile paper do Other consumer goods paper do Repair and modernization loans do Personal loans do	44, 129 40, 080 6, 201 36, 922	51, 130 47, 530 7, 352 41, 425	51, 371 45, 592 7, 321 41, 116	51, 130 47, 530 7, 352 41, 425	50,617 47,303 7,303 41,352	50,386 46,781 7,343 41,417	50,310 46,536 7,430 41,492	50,606 47,017 7,573 41,851	51,076 47,588 7,786 42,402	51, 641 48, 099 7, 930 42, 945	52, 082 48, 592 8, 068 43, 400	52, 772 49, 322 8, 214 44, 164	52, 848 49, 664 8, 252 44, 375	52, 736 49, 986 8, 287 44, 319	52, 325 50, 401 8, 260 44, 180	
By type of holder: Financial institutions, total do Commercial banks do Finance companies do	111, 382 59, 783 32, 088	129, 305 69, 495 37, 243	128, 553 69, 161 36, 887	129, 305 69, 495 37, 243	128, 870 69, 429 37, 140	128, 807 69, 246 37, 148	128, 799 69, 232 37, 005	129, 988 69, 944 37, 291	131, 675 70, 721 37, 751	133, 404 71, 615 38, 159	134, 831 72, 384 38, 479	136, 922 73, 302 38, 943	137, 461 73, 455 38, 921	137, 477 73, 372 38, 901	136, 897 72, 896 38, 803	
Credit unionsdodododo	16, 913 2, 598	19,609 2,958	19, 517 2, 988	19,609 2,958	19, 429 2, 872	19, 430 2, 983	19,550 3,012	19,704 3,049	20, 053 3, 150	20, 501 3, 129	20, 825 3, 143	21, 402 3, 275	21, 792 3, 293	21, 898 3, 311	21, 975 3, 220	
Retail outlets, totaldo Automobile dealersdo	15, 950 261	18, 132 299	16, 847 302	18, 132 299	17, 705 296	17, 120 293	16, 969 292	17, 059 29 3	17, 177 294	17, 211 296	17, 311 297	17,550 299	17, 678 298	17,851 296	18, 272 292	
Noninstallment credit, total do Single-payment loans, total do Commercial banks. do Other financial institutions do	10,857	33, 049 13, 241 11, 753 1, 488	31, 569 13, 161 11, 669 1, 492	33, 049 13, 241 11, 753 1, 488	32, 111 13, 117 11, 652 1, 465	31, 595 13, 159 11, 663 1, 496	31, 804 13, 188 11, 686 1, 502	32, 448 13, 315 11, 806 1, 509	32, 828 13, 331 11, 806 1, 525	32,810 13,311 11,802 1,509	32, 663 13, 192 11, 694 1, 498	32, 897 13, 202 11, 680 1, 522	32, 767 13, 131 11, 641 1, 490	32, 695 13, 003 11, 515 1, 488	32, 918 12, 950 14, 464 1, 486	
Charge accounts, total do Retail outlets do Credit cards do Service credit do	7, 055 1, 947	9,829 7,783 2,046 9,979	8, 785 6, 761 2, 024 9, 623	9, 829 7, 783 2, 046 9, 979	8, 875 6, 894 1, 981 10, 119	8, 018 6, 136 1, 882 10, 418	7, 939 6, 097 1, 842 10, 677	8, 434 6, 556 1, 878 10, 699	8,947 6,948 1,999 10,550	9, 106 7, 002 2, 104 10, 393	9, 140 6, 936 2, 204 10, 331	9, 265 6, 983 2, 282 10, 430	9, 153 6, 876 2, 277 10, 483	9, 183 7, 027 2, 156 10, 509	2, 144	
Installment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted:																
Extended, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer goods paper do All other do	40, 194 55, 599	165, 083 46, 453 66, 859 51, 771	14, 098 3, 693 5, 980 4, 425	14,117 2,872 6,826 4,419	12, 375 2, 934 5, 471 3, 970	11, 227 2, 945 4, 525 3, 757	13, 246 3, 546 5, 479 4, 221	14,856 3,944 6,141 4,771	15,605 4,200 6,319 5,086	14, 641 4, 027 5, 888 4, 726	15, 486 4, 200 6, 232 5, 054	15, 209 4, 137 6, 145 4, 927	13, 294 3, 569 5, 647 4, 070	13,837 3,544 6,013 4,280	12, 431 2, 903 5, 763 3, 765	
Repaid, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer goods paper do All other do do All other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	34, 729	144, 978 39, 452 59, 409 46, 117	12, 308 3, 414 5, 020 3, 874	12,080 3,113 4,888 4,079	13, 237 3, 447 5, 698 4, 092	11, 875 3, 176 5, 047 3, 652	13, 405 3, 622 5, 724 4, 059	13, 577 3, 648 5, 660 4, 269	13,800 3,730 5,748 4,322	12,878 3,462 5,377 4,039	13, 959 3, 759 5, 739 4, 461	12, 879 3, 447 5, 415 4, 017	12, 627 3, 493 5, 305 3, 829	13, 648 3, 656 5, 691 4, 301	12, 593 3, 314 5, 348 3, 931	
Seasonally adjusted: Extended, total	1	l .	3, 819	12,677 3,315 5,254 4,108	13,714 3,492 5,662 4,560	13, 541 3, 389 5, 647 4, 505	13, 823 3, 484 5, 933 4, 406	14, 179 3, 545 6, 034 4, 600	14,669 3,769 6,156 4,744	14, 387 3, 731 6, 043 4, 613	14, 635 3, 812 6, 164 4, 659	14, 394 3, 887 5, 993 4, 514	14, 089 3, 835 5, 935 4, 319	13, 626 3, 369 5, 948 4, 309	12, 609 3, 062 5, 700 3, 847	
Repaid, total doAutomobile paperdoOther consumer goods paper doIl otherdodo			12, 549 3, 471	12, 267 3, 338 5, 001 3, 928	12,797 3,433 5,193 4,171	12,870 3,394 5,340 4,136	13, 206 3, 544 5, 596 4, 066	13, 026 3, 498 5, 483 4, 045	13, 407 3, 601 5, 607 4, 199	13, 301 3, 577 5, 615 4, 109	13, 310 3, 563 5, 610 4, 137	3, 443 5, 444	13, 412 3, 604 5, 700 4, 108	13, 224 3, 470 5, 499 4, 255	13, 009 3, 423 5, 561 4, 025	

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary.

1 Average for year. * Daily average. * Beginning Jan. 1973, data reflect changes in sample and weighting. * Beginning June 30, 1974, data revised to include one large mutual savings bank that merged with a nonmember commercial bank. Total loans and investments were increased by about \$600 million of which \$500 million were in loans and \$100 million in "other securities."

* Beginning Aug. 28, 1974, loans sold outright to banks' affiliates reflect

a new definition of the group of affiliates included, and a somewhat different group of reporting banks; total loans were \$500 million less than they would have been on the old basis. O Adjusted to exclude interbank loans. § For bond yields, see p. S-21. †Beginning Jan. 1959, monthly data have been revised to reflect new seasonal factors and adjustment to benchmarks for the latest call date (June 30, 1973). Revisions are in the Nov. 1973 Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	973	ļ 			·····		19	974					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	J-1-1-2		F	INAN	CE—	Conti	nued				·	-		<u>-</u>	· 	·
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE																
Budget receipts and outlays: Receipts (net)	231, 876	1 232,225 1 246,526 114,301	20, 209 22, 099 -1, 891	21, 987 19, 686 2, 302	23, 476 23, 671 -195	20, 226 21, 030 -804	16, 818 22, 905 -6, 086	29, 657 22, 273 7, 384	19, 243 23, 981 -4, 739	r 31,259 r 24,172 r 7,087	20, 938 24, 411 -3, 472	23, 620 25, 408 -1, 787	28, 377 24, 712 3, 666	19, 633 26, 460 -6, 827		
Budget financing, totaldo Borrowing from the publicdo Reduction in cash balancesdo	1 23, 227 1 19, 442 1 3, 785	1 14,301 1 19,275 1 -4,974	1, 891 2, 202 -311	-2, 3 02 3 , 128 -5, 43 0	195 -773 968	804 -162 966	6, 086 4, 309 1, 777	-7, 3 84 -2, 502 -4, 882	4, 739 8 4, 731	-7,087 -3,877 -3,210	3,472 1,644 1,828	1,787 2,283 496	-3,666 569 $-4,235$	6, 827 721 6, 206		
Gross amount of debt outstandingdodododo	1437, 329 1323, 770	1 468,426 1 343,045	474, 973 345, 9 3 0	480, 660 349, 058	478,957 348,285	481, 443 348, 12 3	485, 649 3 52, 4 3 2	483, 090 349, 931	485, 8 34 34 9, 9 3 9	486, 247 346, 053	487,239 347,706	493, 622 349, 980	493, 130 350, 549	491, 646 351, 270		
Budget receipts by source and outlays by agency: Receipts (net), total	1 208, 649 1 94, 737 1 32, 166 1 53, 914	1 232,225 1 103,246 1 36,153	20, 209 710, 006 652 6, 724	21, 987 9, 134 6, 096 4, 149	23,476 14,327 1,562 5,232	20, 226 8, 601 819 8, 400	16, 818 3, 219 5, 549 5, 721	29, 657 14, 764 5, 463 6, 896	19, 243 5, 641 1, 100 10, 036	r 31,259 r 14,231 r 9,033 r 5,386	20, 938 10, 806 1, 485 5, 781	23, 620 10, 485 828 9, 544	28, 377 13, 947 5, 647 6, 120	19, 633 10, 590 1, 206 5, 142		
Otherdo	1 27, 832	1 28, 286 1 246,526	2,827	2,608	2, 356	2, 406	2, 330 22, 905	2, 5 34 22, 2 73	2, 466	r 2,611	2,867	2, 763	2,675	2, 696 26, 460		
Outlays, total?	1 10, 943 1 75, 150 1 71, 779	1 10, 028	1, 161 6, 647 7, 463	137 6, 123 7, 383	23, 671 1, 209 6, 690	547 6, 285 7, 862	682 6, 662 8, 164	534 6,703 8,416	23, 981 792 7, 170	7 484 7 7, 095	384 6,313 8,688	25, 408 346 7, 062	24, 712 616 6, 745	763 7,246 9,040		
mil. \$ Treasury Department	1 22, 124 3, 422 1 10, 710	1 30, 959 1 3, 311 1 11, 968	2, 566 246 1, 191	2, 370 221 1, 141	7, 996 4, 061 251 1, 202	2, 522 231 1, 086	2, 640 252 1, 191	4, 171 293 1, 163	8, 665 2, 663 278 1, 177	7 8, 871 7 2, 539 7 447 7 1, 014	4, 267 216 1, 256	8, 808 2, 552 247 1, 234	8,846 2,907 267 1,145	4, 177 281 1, 217		
Receipts and expenditures (national income and product accounts basis), qtrly. totals seas. adj. at annual rates: Federal Government receipts, totalbil.\$	227. 2	258. 5		268. 3			278.1			288. 6			302. 8			
Personal tax and nontax receiptsdo Corporate profit tax accrualsdo Indirect business tax and nontax accruals, do Contributions for social insurancedo.	108. 2 36. 6 20. 0 62. 5	43. 7 21. 2		121. 6 43. 5 21. 3 81. 8			124.1 45.9 21.5 86.7			129. 4 49. 2 21. 9 88. 1			134. 8 55. 4 22. 5 90. 0			p 22.
Federal Government expenditures, totaldo	244.7	264. 2		270.6	 	}	281.0			291.6			304. 7			p317.
Purchases of goods and servicesdo National defensedo	104. 9 74. 8	106. 6 74. 4		108. 4 75. 3			111.5 75.8			114.3 76.6			117. 2 78. 4			
Transfer paymentsdo Grants-in-aid to State and local govtsdo Net Interest paiddo Subsidies less current surplus of government	82. 8 37. 4 13. 5 6. 6	95. 5 40. 5 16. 3 5. 3			 		106. 5 42. 9 17. 9			113. 6 43. 2 18. 7			120, 8 43, 4 19, 1			p 19.
enterprisesbil. \$ Less: Wage accruals less disbursementsdo	.5	.0		4.8			2.2			1.3			2. 7 -1. 5			
Surplus or deficit (-)dodo	-17.5	-5.6		-2.3			-2.8			-3.0	1		-1.9			
LIFE INSURANCE																
Institute of Life Insurance: Assets, total, all U.S. life insurance cos. bil. \$. Government securities. do. Corporate securities. do. Mortgage loans, total. do. Nonfarm. do.	239.73 11. 37 112. 98 76. 95 71. 27	117. 73	7 251. 18 7 11. 57 7 118. 10 7 80. 37 7 74. 43	252.07 11.38 117.73 81.18 75.19	253, 53 11, 46 119, 08 81, 49 75, 53	254, 74 11, 54 119, 72 81, 74 75, 79	255. 85 11. 77 119. 94 81. 97 75. 99	256, 58 11, 59 120, 47 82, 47 76, 44	257. 52 11. 61 120. 64 82. 75 76. 68	258. 40 11. 62 120. 53 83. 23 77. 12	11.68 120.40	258. 95 11. 72 119. 14 84. 12 77. 90			262. 74 11. 82 120. 18 85. 53 79. 24	
Real estate	7. 30 18. 00 1. 98 11. 15	7, 77 20, 08 2, 25 11, 69	r 7.77 r 20.04 r 1.34 r 11.99	7. 77 20. 08 2. 25 11. 69	7.82 20.24 1.90 11.54	7.82 20.38 1.82 11.72	7.83 20.54 1.81 12.00	7. 78 20. 83 1. 50 11. 93	7. 84 21. 07 1. 53 12. 08	7.88 21.32 1.51 12.32	7. 92 21. 58 1. 52 12. 3 9	8.00 21.89 1.48 12.60	8. 06 22. 20 1. 59 12. 86	8. 09 22. 50 1. 54 12. 64	8. 14 22. 71 1. 52 12. 84	
Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated totalmil. \$. Ordinary (incl. mass-marketed ord.)do. Groupdodo Industriaido	208,730 145,479 55,857 7,394	232,016 162,119 63,000 6,897	20,293 14,177 5,578 538	26,822 15,114 11,100 608	17,799 12,623 4,650 526	18, 679 13, 447 4, 638 594	22, 245 15, 520 6, 093 632	20,840 16,033 4,217 590	21, 824 16, 120 5, 057 647	21, 207 15, 206 5, 461 540	20, 914 14, 982 5, 444 488	² 49, 491 15, 146 ² 33, 829 516	21, 579 14, 519 6, 542 519	22, 623 16, 237 5, 793 593	22, 483 15, 073 6, 876 534	
MONETARY STATISTICS																
Gold and sliver: Gold: Monetary stock, U.S. (end of period) mil. \$ Net release from earmark\$ do Exports thous. \$ Imports do	-1,715 63.053	11,567 -1,538 145,965 356,150	11, 567 18 15, 970 30, 411	11, 567 36 37, 234 23, 236	11, 567 24 20, 223 19, 767	11, 567 5 9, 191 58, 959	11,567 2 7,185 41,412	11, 567 11 19, 331 23, 264	11, 567 5 6, 793 32, 381	11, 567 7 7, 467 33, 978	11, 567 50 29, 211 24, 247	11, 567 47 68, 424 32, 816	11, 567 25 25, 853 36, 500	11, 567 17 14,759 35,839	11, 567 10 8, 568 28, 542	
Production: ¶ South Africamil. \$ Canadado	1, 109, 8	1,073.6 75.0	97. 2 6.3	88. 8 6. 7	91.2 6.1	88.8 6.1	84. 3 6. 3	93. 3 6. 3	85. 3 6. 1	86. 1 5. 9	87. 4 5. 3	86. 6 5. 0	89.1 5.4	87.4	84.9	
Stiver:	59, 35 7 1, 685	27,637 268,639 2.558 43,566	1,593 66,379 2,860 3,803	1,093 32,156 3.137 4,345	1,114 13,527 3,637 3,125	2, 424 20, 459 5. 359	10, 422 67, 433 5. 326 4, 936	2, 886 58, 521 5. 036 4, 967	13, 165 39, 103 5, 432 5, 874	14, 403 47, 343 4. 896 4, 459	5,831 69,085 4.415 3,490	8,714 30,481 4.431 3,645	1,570 31,260 4.049 4,096	5, 268 37, 861 4, 830 3, 540	43, 846 4. 694	4. 39

r Revised. P Preliminary. 1 Data shown in 1972 and 1973 annual columns are for fiscal years ending June 30 of the respective years; they include revisions not distributed to months. 2 Includes \$28,500 mil. SGLI. 2 Includes data for items not shown sepa-

rately. $\$ Or increase in earmarked gold (-). $\$ Valued at \$33 per fine ounce from Jan . 1972-Sept. 1973, at \$42.22 thereafter.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	073				·		197	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 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									
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued																
Currency in circulation (end of period)bil. \$	66. 5	72.5	70.3	72. 5	69.9	70. 5	71. 2	72. 2	73 . 2	73.8	74. 4	74.9	74.9	75. 9	77.8	
Money supply and related data (avg. of daily fig.): Unadjusted for seasonal variation: Total money supply	248. 9 54. 6 190. 9 293. 4 7. 2	263. 8 59. 3 204. 4 345. 3 7. 1	270. 9 61. 5 209. 5 359. 0 4. 3	279. 1 62. 7 216. 4 362. 2 6. 3	277. 8 61. 6 216. 2 369. 4 8. 1	270. 2 61. 9 208. 3 374. 3 6. 6	272. 5 62. 7 209. 8 379. 1 6. 4	278. 2 63. 5 214. 7 387. 1 6. 0	272. 9 64. 1 208. 7 393. 9 7. 6	277. 9 64. 8 213. 1 397. 9 6. 1	279. 7 65. 3 214. 4 402. 0 5. 4	277. 3 65. 7 211. 6 408. 3 4. 0	279. 0 65. 8 213. 2 410. 2 5. 4	281. 2 66. 4 214. 8 413. 5 3. 6	7 67.7 7 217.0	p 291.5 p 68.9 p 222.6 p 417.8 p 4.6
Adjusted for seasonal variation: Total money supply do Currency outside banks do Demand deposits do Time deposits adjusted¶ do			269. 4 61. 0 208. 4 360. 8	271. 5 7 61. 6 209. 9 364. 5	270. 9 62. 0 208. 9 3 71. 0	273. 1 62. 7 210. 4 375. 9	275. 2 63. 3 211. 9 378. 3	7 276. 6 63. 9 212. 8 386. 7	277. 6 64. 3 213. 2 392. 5	279. 7 64. 6 215. 0 398. 4	380. 2 64. 8 215. 4 402. 8	280. 5 65. 4 215. 1 405. 3	280. 8 65. 8 215. 0 407. 6	281. 7 r 66. 4 r 215. 3 412. 3	7 67.3	p 283. 6 p 67. 7 p 215. 9 p 420. 4
Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Govt., annual rates, seas, adjusted: Total (233 SMSA's) Oratio of debits to deposits_ New York SMSA			113. 2 274. 9 77. 1 118. 6 61. 2	110.2 269.8 75.8 115.0 60.6	111.5 270.3 77.3 116.2 62.2	118. 0 294. 2 79. 3 119. 9 r 63. 7	r 118.3 292.5 80.3 120.8 64.7	115. 4 274. 6 80. 2 119. 7 65. 0	117. 1 275. 3 r 81. 1 122. 3 65. 4	116. 9 279. 9 79. 8 120. 0 7 64. 3	119. 8 282. 1 82. 8 123. 5 67. 0	123. 4 286. 4 86. 3 132. 0 68. 8	125. 1 310. 5 83. 7 127. 5 66. 9	7 127. 0 7 316. 8 84. 1 127. 3 67. 5	131, 8 324, 6 87, 6 131, 7 70, 6	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QTRLY.)																
Manufacturing corps. (Fed. Trade Comm.): Net profit after taxes, all industries	36, 467 3, 021 659	48,234 3,723 831		² 13,144 ² 1,064 ² 186			13, 492 903 239			16, 250 1, 012 297			15, 532 1, 203 177			
mil. \$ Paper and allied productsdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	1, 012 941 4, 499	1, 427 5, 670		² 364 ² 1, 419			452 1,722			621 2, 103			635 1, 918			
Petroleum and coal products do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Primary nonferrous metal do. Primary iron and steel do. Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport, equip.) mil. \$.	5, 151 1, 060 687 1, 022 1, 569	7, 759 1, 266 1, 343 1, 695 2, 207		23 2, 715 2 315 2 438 2 490 2 570			3, 391 165 537 514 573			3, 428 403 673 869 861			4, 147 429 535 1, 023			
Machinery (except electrical)do Elec. machinery, equip., and suppliesdo	3,481 2,999	4, 936 3, 883	 				1, 271 894			1,505 932			1, 259 832	 		
Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.)	780 3, 639 5, 944	933 4, 122 7, 054		² 231 ² 801 ² 2, 181			289 479 2,063			409 684 2, 454			287 169 2, 128			
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdo	16, 110	17,734		2 5, 219			4, 501			4, 891			4,782			
SECURITIES ISSUED																
Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, total mil. \$.	95, 408 82, 337 26, 291 9, 548 3, 340	100,592 89,435 21,669 7,657 3,375	12,553 11,247 2,257 664 627	6, 635 5, 866 2, 469 7 560 7 208	2, 908 280 152	3, 686 2, 104 318 268	3, 312 2, 457 361 398	3, 102 2, 265 446 356	3, 166 	3, 068 	3, 366 7 2, 689 327 7 226	r 2, 610 r 2, 317 220 107	r 1, 767	4, 668 3, 640 656 196		
By type of issuer: Corporate, total 0	39, 888 6, 593 1, 860 11, 314	32, 044 4, 875 1, 061 10, 270	3, 563 476 34 1, 080	3, 238 504 157 888	3,392 896 139 1,441	2,687 389 181 829	3, 144 577 59 1, 300	2, 952 1, 122 139 1, 131	3, 166 875 70 912	2, 968 464 142 1, 147	3, 142 1, 017 92 602	7 2, 610 7 594 7 48 7 1, 053	1, 617 189 39 679	4, 493 661 15 2, 077		
Transportationdo Communicationdo Financial and real estatedo	1, 938 4, 835 10, 981	1, 126 4, 902 7 8, 102	245 796 814	232 377 807	127 146 523	6 397 871	76 330 748	6 284 144	44 657 278	21 353 528	59 29 3 8 3 0	7 14 364 7 488	55 342 263	301 471 862		
Noncorporate, total Q	54,610 17,080 23,070	67, 184 19, 057 22, 760	8, 990 4, 521 2, 224	3,397 148 1,966												
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-termdo Short-termdo	22, 941 25, 222	22, 953 24, 667	2, 224 1, 785	2, 183 2, 507	2, 288 1, 8 6 0	1, 970 2, 117	2, 091 1, 786	2, 3 22 2, 1 55	2, 177 2, 797	1, 942 3, 804	1, 381 2, 059	1, 056 1, 497	1,626 3,526	2, 3 18 2, 3 65	r 2, 246 r 2, 540	1, 3 09 2, 518
SECURITY MARKETS]]			
Stock Market Customer Financing]			
Margin credit at brokers and banks, end of month, total	1 9, 045 1 8, 180 1 865 1 1, 528	1 6, 382 1 5, 251 1 1, 131	6, 774 5, 671 1, 003	6, 382 5, 251 1, 131	6, 343 5, 323 1, 020	6, 462 5, 423 1, 039	6, 527 5, 519 1, 008	6, 567 5, 558 1, 009	6, 381 5, 361 1, 020	6,345 5,260 1,085	5, 996 4, 925 1, 071	5, 649 4, 672 977	4, 173			
Free credit balances at brokers: Margin accountsdo Cash accountsdo	1 414 1 1,957	1 454 1 1, 700	464 1, 685	454 1, 700	445 1,666	420 1,604	425 1,583	415 1,440	395 1,420	395 1,360	402 1,391	427 1, 382	437 1, 354			

cash accounts.

do. | 11,957 | 11,700 | 1,685 | 1,700 | 1

r Revised. Preliminary. Lend of year. Beginning fourth quarter 1973, because of changes in method of consolidation (to minimize the effect of foreign operations of multinational enterprises), data are not comparable with those for earlier periods. The effect of the change can be assessed by comparing the data as originally published for the fourth quarter 1973 (June 1974 Survey) with the revised data shown here. Prior to fourth quarter 1973, for petroleum refining only; data are not comparable with those for earlier periods. Deffective February 1974 Survey, data revised to reflect. Annual review of seasonal factors; regular benchmark adjustment; effect of changes in check collection procedures (Regulation J); and adjustments to include new figures from internationally oriented bank-

ing institutions. Monthly revisions back to 1971 are in the Feb. 1974 Federal Reserve Bulletin.

4 Beginning Jan. 1974, does not include noncorporate bonds and notes formerly included.

\$\frac{1}{4}\text{t all commercial banks.}

\$\times \text{Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's.}

\$\times \text{Total SMSA's include some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's.}

\$\times \text{Total County Francisco-Oakland} \text{ and Los Angeles-Long Beach.}

\$\times \text{ Includes data not shown separately.}

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73						19	74				-	
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 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		1.7.	,						·
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Bonds																
Prices: Standard & Poor's Corporation: High grade corporate: Composite — dol. per \$100 bond_ Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do	65. 9 84. 4	63. 6 85. 4	62. 1 85. 6	62. 9 86. 1	62. 3 85. 2	62. 0 85. 3	61. 3 83. 5	60. 0 80. 2	59.7 77.3	59. 5 73. 2	58. 5 71. 9	57. 6 71.6	56. 2 71. 0	55, 8 72, 6	56. 3 72. 6	56. 68.
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable¶do	68. 71	62.80	62.71	62. 3 7	60.66	60.83	58. 70	57. 01	56.81	57. 11	55. 97	54.95	55. 13	55.69	57.80	58.9
Sales: Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC): All registered exchanges: Market valuemil. \$ Face valuedo	9, 515. 67 10,077.35	8, 297, 99 9, 420, 76	628. 28 708. 70	529. 31 666. 43	594. 86 673. 60	509. 02 602. 90	610. 31 727.18	554. 59 662. 3 2	562. 00 682. 12	501.82 610,61	471. 31 632. 60	411. 65 548. 26	444. 80 646. 77	670. 29 878. 54	601. 54 742. 60	
New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedododo	8, 717. 24 9, 168. 52	7, 865. 3 8 8, 7 36. 82	597. 92 672. 62	497. 33 621. 38	567. 26 6 3 5. 50	468. 34 561. 97	580.93 688.09	532.65 632.56	536. 18 645. 94	485. 02 584. 12	450. 30 597. 55	398. 24 526. 09	428. 3 9 620. 4 7	651. 20 845. 57	584.71 715.25	
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of some stopped sales, face value, total	5, 444. 12	4, 424. 67	344. 40	349. 19	366. 42	287. 9 3	301. 99	3 1 3 . 10	336.83	296, 22	350. 49	307. 80	316. 34	416. 54	369.31	3 89. 1
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent. By rating: Aaadodo	7. 63 7. 21	7.80 7.44	8. 02 7. 67	8. 05 7. 68	8. 15 7. 83	8. 17 7. 85	8, 27 8, 01	8. 51 8. 25	8, 68 8, 37	8. 85 8. 47	9. 10 8. 72	9. 3 6 9. 00	9. 67 9. 24	9. 80 9. 27	9. 60 8. 89	9. 5 8. 8
Aa	7. 48 7. 66 8. 15	77.66 77.84 8.24	7. 90 8. 07 8. 42	7. 92 8. 11 8. 48	7, 97 8, 22 8, 58	7. 97 8. 26 8. 59	8. 08 8. 34 8. 65	8. 28 8. 61 8. 88	8. 42 8. 85 9. 10	8. 55 9. 05 9. 34	8. 76 9. 35 9. 55	9. 05 9. 61 9. 77	9. 35 9. 90 10. 12	9. 40 10. 10 10. 41	9. 13 9. 87 10. 50	9. 0 9. 7 10. 5
By group: Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo Railroadsdo	7.35 7.74 7.98	7. 60 7. 83 8. 12	7. 81 8. 11 8. 28	7. 84 8. 17 8. 28	7. 97 8. 27 8. 34	8. 01 8. 33 8. 27	8. 12 8. 44 8. 34	8. 39 8. 68 8. 51	8. 55 8. 86 8. 73	8. 69 9. 08 8. 89	8. 95 9. 35 9. 08	9. 16 9. 70 9. 30	9. 44 10. 11 9. 46	9. 53 10. 31 9. 64	9. 27 10. 12 9. 58	9, 2 10, 0 9, 5
Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 bonds)do Standard & Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do	5. 25 5. 27	5. 22 5. 18	5. 15 5. 17	5. 18 5. 12	5. 20 5. 20	5. 26 5. 19	5. 57 5. 36	5. 91 5. 67	6. 08 5. 96	6, 33 6, 08	6. 70 6. 54	6, 91 6, 58	6. 68 6. 65	6. 65 6. 46	6. 71 6. 47	7. 6 6. 9
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	5, 63	6. 30	6. 31	6. 35	6. 56	6, 54	6. 81	7.04	7.07	7.03	7. 18	7. 33	7. 30	7.22	6. 93	6.7
Stocks Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate, composite	•					i										
dollars dollars	8. 92 9. 61 4. 87 3. 73 7. 32 10. 99	9. 58 10. 46 5. 01 4. 03 7. 53 12. 13	10. 16 11. 22 5. 03 4. 09 7. 55 11. 90	10. 19 11. 23 5. 04 4. 19 7. 66 12. 91	10.34 11.44 5.08 4.19 7.82 12.91	10. 37 11. 49 5. 09 4. 04 7. 83 13. 10	10. 41 11. 52 5. 12 4. 08 8. 13 13. 18	10. 43 11. 68 4. 56 4. 08 8. 13 13. 18	10. 41 11. 64 4. 57 4. 09 8. 13 13. 22	10. 51 11. 80 4. 57 4. 11 8. 13 13. 22	10. 72 12. 05 4. 82 4. 34 8. 13 13. 22	10. 93 12. 15 4. 82 4. 40 8. 13 13. 22	10. 93 12. 15 4. 82 4. 40 8. 13 13. 22	11. 01 12. 27 4. 83 4. 47 8. 13 13. 50	10. 72 11. 82 4. 83 4. 47 8. 14 13. 51	10, 7 11, 8 4, 8 4, 5 8, 3 13, 5
Price per share, end of mo., compositedoIndustrialsdoPublic utilitiesdoRailroadsdo	290, 65 362, 44 80, 20 91, 00	285. 44 356. 26 71. 21 79. 72	258. 72 320. 11 60. 95 83. 86	263. 71 323. 48 60. 87 95. 43	259. 96 318. 98 63. 23 89. 14	259.70 316.22 63.72 91.77	253. 37 310. 44 61. 31 86. 16	243. 14 300. 31 50. 33 80. 69	235. 56 293. 23 47. 49 73. 58	232, 79 291, 23 43, 43 74, 71	214. 84 267. 87 44. 90 74. 85	196. 82 243. 55 39. 93 68. 49	173. 29 210. 45 39. 01 62. 50	200, 62 243, 12 42, 91 76, 17	188. 45 226. 96 41. 67 74. 09	185. 6 222. 7 41. 1 73. 7
Yields, composite percent Industrials do Public utilities do Rallroads do N.Y. banks do Property and casualty insurance cos do	3. 07 2. 65 6. 07 4. 10 3. 35 2. 92	3.05	3. 93 3. 51 8. 25 4. 88 3. 02 3. 38	3. 86 3. 47 8. 28 4. 39 2. 91 3. 70	3. 98 3. 59 8. 03 4. 70 3. 20 3. 80	3. 99 3. 63 7. 99 4. 40 3. 10 3. 93	4. 11 3. 71 8. 35 4. 74 3. 30 4. 21	4. 29 3. 89 9. 06 5. 06 3. 39 4. 40	4. 42 3. 97 9. 62 5. 56 3. 76 5. 13	4. 51 4. 05 10. 52 5. 50 4. 31 5. 44	4. 99 4. 50 10. 74 5. 80 4. 45 6. 42	5. 55 4. 99 12. 07 6. 42 5. 01 7. 33	6. 31 5. 77 12. 36 7. 04 5. 47 7. 35	5, 49 5, 05 11, 26 5, 87 4, 39 5, 63	5. 69 5. 21 11. 59 6. 03 4. 46 5. 47	5.7 5.3 11.7 6.2 4.8 5.3
Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and RR., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.): Industrials dollars. Public utilities do Railroads do do	20, 28 7, 73 6, 71	26. 01 7. 55 7. 60		29. 18 7. 55 7. 60			7 24. 78 7. 15 7 7. 88			7 31. 20 7. 22 7 9. 12			r 29. 29 p 7. 53 r 10. 82			
Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 10 high-grade (Standard & Poor's Corp.)percent_	6.89	7. 23	7.40	7.76	7. 60	7.47	7. 56	7. 83	8.11	8. 25	8. 40	8.61	8. 9 3	8.78	8.60	8.7
Prices: Dow-Jones averages (65 stocks) Industrial (30 stocks) Public utility (15 stocks) Transportation (20 stocks)	112.83	286, 73 923, 88 103, 39 180, 55	272.02 878.98 93.18 175.93	259. 84 824. 08 87. 42 177. 96	273, 50 857, 24 93, 16 191, 05	266, 86 831, 34 93, 16 186, 15	277. 49 874. 00 92. 79 193. 83	264, 53 847, 79 85, 48 181, 13	251. 83 829. 84 76. 03 167. 57	251. 00 831. 43 71. 81 169. 77	236. 19 783. 00 68. 47 158. 36	223. 13 729. 30 66. 23 151. 68	199. 29 651. 28 60. 80 134. 60	202, 89 638, 62 66, 58 143, 43	206. 86 642. 10 68. 54 149. 92	194. 8 596. 5 67. 0 141. 1
Standard & Poor's Corporation: o' Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (500 stocks) 1941-43=10	109. 20	107. 43	102.03	94.78	96, 11	93. 45	97. 44	92.46	89.67	89.79	82. 82	76. 03	68. 12	69. 44	71.74	67.0
Industrial, total (425 stocks) Qdo Capital goods (116 stocks)do Consumers' goods (184 stocks)do Public utility (55 stocks)do Railroad (20 stocks)do	121.79 119.39 113.90 56.89 44.11	120, 44 118, 57 107, 13 53, 47 37, 76	114.64 115.48 96.97 48.30 39.74	106. 16 107. 44 86. 57 45. 73 41. 48	107. 18 108. 06 87. 63 48. 60 44. 37	104. 13 104. 31 86. 85 48. 13 41. 85	108. 98 109. 22 92. 24 47. 90 42. 80	103. 66 104. 19 87. 73 44. 03 40. 26	101. 17 100. 69 87. 34 39. 35 37. 04	101. 62 100. 10 90. 07 37. 46 37. 31	93. 54 93. 64 80. 34 35. 37 35. 63	85. 51 86. 99 70. 14 34. 00 35. 06	76. 54 76. 03 63. 51 30. 93 31. 55	77.57 77.49 62.79 33.80 33.70	80. 17 79. 35 65. 84 34. 45 35. 95	74. 8 74. 0 62. 8 32. 8 34. 8
Banks: New York City (9 stocks)do Outside New York City (16 stocks)do	57.37 105.81	64. 60 104. 35	69.63 107.01	65. 33 101. 09	65. 38 108. 04	62. 93 107. 14	67. 63 110. 38	63. 93 103. 39	59. 92 93. 23	56. 70 86. 06	49. 12 72. 43	46. 27 65. 97	42. 00 58. 99	44. 15 65. 48	47. 51 70, 52	44. 4 65. 0
Property-liability insurance (16 stocks)_do	132.58	118.93	117.72	111.89	114.65	106. 34		96. 25	•	•	•	64.31	•	66. 22	77.71	81.0

assumed 3 percent 20-year bond. $\,\,\,\odot$ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more. $\,\,$ V Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972 1973	19	73						19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Annual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.

FINANCE—Continued

SECURITY MARKETS-Continued																ļ
Stocks—Continued	i		l													
Prices—Continued New York Stock Exchange common stock indexes: Composite. .12/31/65=50. Industrial. do. Transportation. do. Utility. do. Finance. do.	60. 29 65. 73 50. 17 38. 48 78. 35	57, 42 63, 08 37, 74 37, 69 70, 12	54.59 60.15 36.31 34.73 67.85	50. 39 55, 12 34. 69 33. 47 62. 49	51. 39 55. 77 36. 85 35. 28 64. 80	50. 01 54. 02 36. 26 35. 27 62. 81	52. 15 56. 80 38. 39 35. 22 64. 47	49. 21 53. 95 35. 87 32. 59 58. 72	47. 35 52. 53 33. 62 30. 25 52. 85	47. 14 52. 63 33. 76 29. 20 51. 20	43. 27 48. 35 31. 01 27. 50 44. 23	39. 86 44. 19 29. 41 26. 72 40. 11	35. 69 39. 29 25. 86 24. 94 36. 42	36. 62 39. 81 27. 26 26. 76 39. 28	37. 98 41. 24 28. 40 27. 60 41. 89	35, 41 38, 32 26, 02 26, 18 39, 27
Sales: Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): Market valuemil. \$ Shares soldmillions	204, 026 6299	177,878 5,723	17, 501 560	14, 072 524	14, 411 524	9, 657 35 9	12, 649 450	9, 340 343	10, 090 392	8,895 33 6	8,874 367	8, 971 362	7, 981 388	10, 0 34 465	9, 445 448	
On New York Stock Exchange: Market value	159, 700 4, 496	146, 451 4, 337	14, 528 435	11,860 407	12,038 401	7,953 273	10, 580 352	7,695 266	8, 43 9 311	7, 471 264	7,477 291	7, 597 290	6, 754 3 08	8, 510 377	7, 9 73 366	
Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock sales (sales effected)millions_	4, 138	4, 053	400	3 85	363	257	310	254	275	245	274	280	280	377	287	315
Shares listed, N.Y. Stock Exchange, end of period: Market value, all listed sharesbil. \$bil. \$millions		721. 01 20, 967	709. 54 20, 694	721. 01 20, 967	719, 81 21, 056	718. 89 21, 110	701. 18 21, 163	669. 91 21, 224	645. 56 21, 33 7	628. 48 21, 397	582. 96 21, 440	545. 45 21, 471		549. 68 21, 584	524. 52 21, 605	511.06 21,737

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

VALUE OF EXPORTS																
Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports, total omil. \$	49,758.5	71, 338. 8	7,136.1	6,965.1	6, 87 3 . 6	7, 340. 1	8, 547. 3	8, 418. 0	8, 488. 1	8 , 3 84. 4	7, 695. 7	7,998.9	7, 672. 8	8, 994. 1	9, 3 97. 5	8, 743. 5
Excl. Dept. of Defense shipmentsdo Seasonally adjusteddo	49,199.0	70, 823. 2	7,099.6 6,878.8	6,921.1 6,948.9	6,831.6 7,111.0	7, 298. 2 7, 605. 5	8, 519. 6 7, 673. 9	8, 381. 4 8, 234. 0	8, 427. 0 7, 629. 7	8, 3 27. 5 8, 3 56. 7	7, 655. 9 8, 307. 2	7,929.7 8,370.0	7, 611. 7 8, 2 3 6. 2	8, 926. 2 8, 664. 5	9, 343 . 3 9, 061 . 5	8, 702. 8 8, 729. 0
By geographic regions: Africa	11.297.2	2, 306. 9 18, 425. 4 1, 743. 9 23, 157. 1	247. 2 1, 915. 1 248. 5 2, 237. 3	212.6	239. 7 1, 813. 7 183. 1 2, 210. 5	186. 1	284. 9 2, 345. 5 233. 6 2, 774. 0	226, 4	286. 6 2, 063. 4 198. 4 2, 672. 4	205.5	313. 2 2, 080. 7 183. 3 2, 266. 8	309. 1 c2,207. 9 301.0 2,266.1	269. 0 2, 131. 4 227. 5 2, 074. 6	360. 2 2, 172. 0 279. 0 •2, 596. 3	343. 5 2, 431. 7 231. 5 2, 925. 6	
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado South Americado	73,609.3	75,070.7	1, 343. 0 7 510. 4 7 536. 3	1, 377. 7 7 478. 1 7 509. 2	1, 396. 8 r 544. 5 r 485. 2	1, 405. 9 	1, 666. 7 r 628. 7 r 613. 7	1, 705. 9 r 676. 1 r 604. 9	1,789.1 r 682.9 r 691.6	1, 732. 4 r 656. 7 r 733. 9	1, 477. 9 r 669. 0 r 655. 2	1,537.4 r 691. 1 r 664. 4	r 647. 8	2, 030. 8 768. 9 705. 2	1, 849. 6 742. 8 731. 7	
By leading countries: Africa: Egyptdodo	76. 1 602. 5	225. 4 746. 4	13. 7 71. 3	15. 5 67. 0	40.7 61.9	32. 0 80. 0	45. 4 92. 1	43. 3 100. 6	35. 8 85. 5	28. 6 109. 9	32. 1 98. 4	25, 8 109, 0	15. 0 107. 6	34. 5 107. 7	55. 4 104. 2	
Asia; Australia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado Indiadodo. Pakistando. Malaysiado.	856. 5 350. 1 183. 0 128. 0	1, 449. 1 524. 9 238. 9 161. 6	217. 4 47. 5 28. 8 17. 1	183. 8 34. 5 31. 6 20. 3	133. 0 20. 6 30. 4 23. 4	151. 1 16. 2 25. 3 24. 9	198. 1 34. 1 59. 3 29. 6	187. 5 40. 8 50. 8 26. 7	174. 0 39. 6 20. 7 30. 7	164. 0 51. 1 39. 0 31. 4	146. 8 107. 5 24. 2 35. 9	243. 8 102. 6 34. 4 40. 5	187. 9 74. 1 24. 8 39. 0	228. 2 99. 4 44. 6 35. 8	184. 3 77. 2 18. 9 30. 1	
Indonesia do Philippines do Japan do	307. 6 365. 5 4, 962. 9	442. 1 495. 5 8, 311. 8	42. 5 55. 5 794. 8	54. 0 55. 1 771. 9	43. 7 47. 0 796. 3	33. 2 51. 2 964. 6	44.3 69.6 939.1	43. 6 58. 7 944. 7	33. 8 69. 4 887. 8	41. 7 77. 0 765. 1	34. 5 81. 7 771. 7	49. 5 54. 0 850. 0	48. 3 64. 1 892. 5	41. 7 64. 7 881. 9	69. 0 57. 2 1, 093. 7	
Europe: do France. do East Germany do West Germany do	1,608. 9 17. 5 2,807. 5	2, 263. 1 28. 0 3, 755. 9	198. 4 5. 3 379. 6	217. 4 2. 7 389. 1	211. 9 5. 2 367. 7	225. 1 . 3 428. 6	293. 3 . 4 484. 0	234. 9 3. 6 448. 6	257. 2 3. 6 407. 7	245. 6 . 6 442. 6	214. 8 . 4 363. 5	217. 4 . 8 364. 6	260. 9 . 3 329. 3	245. 5 3. 7 435. 8	270. 3 1. 7 507. 7	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	1,434, 2 542, 2 2,658, 2	2, 118. 8 1, 189. 8 3, 563. 5	213. 3 64. 4 377. 4	190. 6 77. 0 340 . 2	196. 9 55. 7 345. 6	224. 5 55. 8 327. 5	285. 1 53. 8 410. 7	247. 7 38. 8 343. 8	278. 3 56. 7 434. 6	207. 8 55. 7 375. 8	230. 6 39. 7 341. 8	205. 6 27. 2 369. 2	154. 4 32. 2 335. 4	215. 8 45. 2 437. 0	260. 5 46. 9 481. 7	
North and South America: Canadado	12,415.2	15, 072. 8	1, 34 2. 9	1, 377. 7	1, 396. 5	1, 405. 8	1, 666. 6	1,704.0	1,788.3	1, 73 1. 8	1, 477. 8	1,537.2	1, 658. 7	2 , 03 0. 0	1, 849. 4	
Latin American Republics, total Q	317.3 1,982.2	8,921.4 451.3 1,916.0 248.5 436.6 2,937.4 1,032.5	933. 7 53. 4 210. 5 50. 6 40. 4 277. 9 101. 3	896. 2 31. 0 234. 8 29. 4 43. 6 281. 1 91. 2	927. 1 31. 5 214. 6 20. 4 40. 2 320. 8 97. 1	912.7 35.0 175.2 21.8 51.3 322.2 100.2	1, 129. 5 43. 1 245. 4 38. 1 49. 5 365. 4 140. 6	1, 175. 9 35. 1 246. 8 26. 6 65. 9 428. 9 135. 8	1, 265. 0 50. 6 290. 5 28. 5 49. 9 429. 9 144. 5	1, 285. 1 42. 9 316. 3 40. 9 56. 4 395. 6 176. 6	1, 222. 3 40. 7 285. 1 42. 0 59. 7 398. 7 125. 0	1,242.8 60.9 286.9 17.4 59.4 425.2 134.2	1, 205. 4 50. 9 262. 5 40. 9 62. 2 389. 2 146. 2	1, 346. 6 55. 5 249. 1 40. 9 54. 0 482. 2 169. 6	1, 359, 8 69, 8 234, 5 56, 4 60, 3 455, 2 188, 9	
Exports of U.S. merchandise, total do. Excluding military grant-aid. do. Agricultural products, total. do. Nonagricultural products, total. do.	48,399.3 9,406.9	70,246.0 69,730.4 17,662.5 52,548.3	7,044.9 7,008.3 2,082.0 4,955.9	6,837.4	6, 729. 5 6, 750. 4 1, 839. 2 4, 953. 2	7, 206. 9	8, 406. 2 2, 106. 3	8, 292. 4 8, 255. 9 2, 014. 1 6, 278. 4	8, 295. 9	1,704.9	7, 593. 5 7, 553. 6 1, 631. 9 5, 961. 7	7,870.8 7,801.6 1,452.3 6,418.4	7, 568. 5 7, 507. 3 1, 379. 9 6, 188. 6	8, 780. 0 1, 711. 9	9, 278. 5 9, 224. 3 2, 352. 5 6, 926. 0	
By commodity groups and principal commodities: Food and live animals Q	5,660.6 251.9 3,501.1	11,930.2 444. 2 8, 495. 1	1,383.9 41.7 989.7	1,290.8 43. 9 935. 6	1, 198. 1 35. 6 879. 1	1, 156. 8 30. 8 820. 3	1, 257. 3 35. 0 917. 0	1, 181. 8 30. 2 877. 5	1, 083. 4 26. 5 805. 7	1, 074. 6 26. 5 776. 0	1, 081. 5 32. 7 816. 1	1,020.7 32.6 743.1	1, 000. 1 31. 3 738. 4	1, 170. 6 39. 3 824. 2	1, 444. 1 33. 0 1, 103. 9	1, 324. 8
Beverages and tobaccodo	908, 3	1,008.1	128.7	94. 3	90.8	87. 2	79.1	94.9	111.3	106.9	90. 0	97.6	83.7	124.1	141.1	140. 7
Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels ? do Cotton, raw, excl. linters and waste do Soybeans, exc. canned or prepared do	503.3 1,508.1	8, 380. 2 929. 0 2, 757. 4 1, 080. 8	897. 0 56. 6 419. 8 79. 7	851. 5 128. 9 334. 9 79. 5	854. 0 123. 3 298. 0 99. 4	992. 6 145. 1 378. 7 109. 0	1, 113. 8 201. 0 404. 9 97. 0	163. 3 401. 0	275.1	912. 2 124. 9 221. 9 162. 6	768. 4 112. 7 171. 4 121. 2	777. 8 69. 7 151. 3 151. 1	647. 3 34. 2 171. 3 116. 3	787. 3 34. 7 257. 4 119. 1	80. 3 504. 8	924. 2

r Revised.
The description of the geographic regions, or commodity groups and principal commodities, because of revisions to the totals not reflected in the component items; these revisions will be shown later in blennial editions of Business Statistics. Also, beginning

1973, the totals reflect relatively small amounts of trade with unidentified countries, not shown separately. $\$ Includes data not shown separately. $\$ Corrected.

inless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73	 			γ	1	1	974					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nuai	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
FO	REIG	N TRA	DE (OF T	HE U	NITE	D ST	TATES	S—Co	ntin	ıed		<u> </u>	<u>!</u>		
VALUE OF EXPORTS—Continued																
xports of U.S. merchandise—Continued By commodity groups and principal commodi-							}							ļ		
ties—Continued Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. 9 mil. \$ Coal and related products do Petroleum and products do	1, 552. 5 1, 019. 1 444. 5	1,670.5 1,052.0 518.0	156, 2 105, 3 43, 1	175. 0 105. 7 59. 6	144, 2 67, 5 59, 2	178.6 116.4 46.4	161. 6 90. 0 60. 5	222.7 145.3 65.5	281. 0 194. 7 72. 8	309. 3 227. 5 67. 8	305. 7 216. 4 78. 4	338. 7 252. 8 75. 8	332. 2 257. 6 60. 1	449. 4 364. 3 72. 5	464. 4 385. 1 66. 1	25
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, waxesdo	508.0	684.0	61.4	77.6	73.7	96.5	100.9	124. 2	131.7	1 3 8, 2	164. 3	110.6	86.9	112, 2	118.5	16
Chemicalsdo	4,132.8	5,749.4	566. 6	544.7	604.6	650.2	734. 8	774.7	711.9	775. 9	798. 5	812.0	729.1	728.7	729.4	7
Manufactured goods Q	4,904.1 778.8 825.9 566.8	7,161.6 1, 224.7 1, 300.8 950.3	731, 3 141, 0 130, 4 109, 7	705, 4 134, 5 155, 5 99, 0	756. 3 140. 1 155. 2 100. 0	795.5 145.0 155.4 98.1	934. 3 167. 2 186. 1 114. 2	952. 0 171. 2 193. 1 135. 0	1,036.3 165. 4 239. 9 141. 3	983, 3 161, 0 233, 2 114, 2	936. 1 139. 6 258. 1 97. 9	999. 1 152. 4 237. 5 101. 5	885. 2 144. 3 196. 7 88. 5	1, 017. 9 149. 2 232. 7 105. 9	935. 7 135. 2 198. 2 104. 7	9
Machinery and transport equipment, total mil. \$	21, 53 2. 7	27,869.2	2,567.8	2,645.9	2, 515. 5	2,734.3	3, 376, 3	3, 185, 7	3,268.6	3, 267. 2	2, 809. 9	3, 019. 6	2 120 5	3, 768. 3	3, 652. 4	3.4
Machinery, total 9do	13,236.1	17,129.7	1, 554, 6	1, 572. 6	1, 640. 4	1, 626.3	2, 009. 0	1, 929. 0	2,009.6	1, 953. 9	1, 903. 7	2, 066. 6	1, 956. 4	2, 272, 4	2, 238. 4	
Agricultural do do Metalworking do Construction, excav. and mining do	749. 6 410. 0 1,598.9	987. 1 488. 9 2. 094. 6	76. 0 43. 5 188. 4	77. 4 57. 5 181. 5	85. 6 41. 5 168. 9	84.6 32.7 193.9	114. 1 42. 0 252. 8	120. 3 50. 5 238. 3	129. 4 60. 0 260. 9	114.3 53.9 265.0	124.7 52.9 256.9	117. 5 53. 1 288. 1	109.9	130. 1 67. 4 296. 4	132. 9 60. 6 315. 6	
Electrical do do Transport equipment, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 697. 8 8, 296. 6	5,032.3 10,738.3	466. 1 1,013.2	460. 9 1,071. 3	521. 5 875. 1	489.5 1, 107.9	594. 3 1, 367. 3	575.6 1,256.7	590. 8 1,259.0	593, 1 1, 313, 3	569. 1 906. 2	625. 7 953. 1	256. 5 597. 7 1, 183. 1	669. 4 1, 495. 9	635. 4 1, 413. 9	1,8
Motor vehicles and partsdo	4,799.4 3,189.6	5, 988. 7 3, 950. 7	489.7	544.7	546.3	572.0 382.9	666. 8 477. 9	671. 3 468. 1	674.7	627. 3	552.0	544. 1	684.9	849.8	791. 7	
Miscellaneous manufactured articlesdo Commodities not classifieddo	1,559.5	1,842.0	373.3 178.6	346. 1 150. 2	371. 3 184. 1	174.2	197.8	207. 8	500. 6 218. 5	474. 1 226. 7	417. 1 222. 0	461. 6 233. 1	439.9 224.6	473.3 216.0	468. 6 239. 6	
VALUE OF IMPORTS													224.0			
eneral imports, total &dodododo	55, 582. 8	69,475.7	6,845.4 6,684.3	5,974.2 6,291.3	6, 649. 6 6, 467. 2	6, 692.3 7, 392.4	7,823.2 7,845.2	8, 3 70. 8 8, 141 . 2	8,899.2 8,406.6	8, 556. 5 8, 612. 5	9, 003. 1 9, 035. 6	9, 166. 4 9, 501. 8	8, 441. 1 8, 519. 5	9, 186. 0 8, 635. 1	8, 975. 4 9, 174. 5	9, 3
By geographic regions:	1 505 2	2 250 5	145, 5	124, 0	124. 3	142.2	395. 9	563.7	623. 6	558, 9						
Asia	1,145.5	2, 350. 5 17, 774. 5 1, 553. 6 19, 680. 5	1, 566. 2 200. 9 1, 960. 8	1, 254. 1 1 3 9. 0	1, 476. 3 134. 3 1, 728. 0	1,425.9 96.7	1,768.9 149.9 2,098.5	2, 026. 2 109. 8 2, 227. 4		2, 418. 1 106. 8	741. 0 2, 787. 2 93. 1 2, 084. 6	138.0	625, 2 2, 549, 0 108, 4 1, 844, 6	153.7	580. 7 2, 443. 5 169. 8 2, 144. 3	
Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do	* 3 , 562. 5	17, 452. 4 r 5, 021. 6 r 4, 306. 7	1,546.3 r 509.0 r 481.2	1, 221. 2 7 477. 2 7 461. 5	1, 414. 0 7 581. 0 7 597. 1		1, 783. 9 7 881. 4 7 743. 3	1,796.0 r 812.6 r 834.0	2,094.4 r 813.4 r 719.4	1, 862. 3 7 838. 6 7 660. 5	1, 824. 6 7 797. 5 7 673. 8	1, 741. 5 7 855. 7 7 702. 2	1, 845. 7 7 736. 8 7 729. 9	2, 144. 0 733. 5 755. 4	2, 046 . 0 784. 8 805. 3	
By leading countries: Africa: Egypt	16. 9 324. 7	25. 9 373. 9	1. 6 34. 4	. 6 23, 5	1. 2 19. 3	2.6 32.2	. 5 43. 1	3. 8 35. 9	15. 0 42. 3	12. 2 76. 2	7.2 44.2	12. 1 68. 9	6. 9 62. 1	. 7 62. 4	4.9 57.9	
Asia; Australia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea do India do do Pakistan do do Malaysia do Indonesia do Philippines do Japan do	819. 9 426. 6 40. 2 301. 2 277. 8 490. 9 9,064.1	1, 087. 4 434. 9 38. 8 417. 1 442. 2 662. 9 9, 644. 8	146. 0 33. 5 3. 9 41. 9 28. 9 69. 7 895. 7	112. 1 36. 2 3. 8 33. 5 25. 3 50. 9 702. 5	109. 2 43. 2 5. 4 44. 4 33. 1 35. 0 836. 5	64.6 47.9 6.2 38.3 48.8 57.4 763.0	86. 1 41. 6 3. 6 57. 9 112. 8 66. 1 808. 2	75. 6 39. 1 5. 3 54. 7 159. 5 86. 8 951. 3	72. 4 48. 8 5. 4 60. 3 161. 9 94. 7 1,039.0	71. 9 49. 8 4. 5 53. 2 110. 5 88. 7	61. 7 51. 3 4. 7 71. 3 188. 9 152. 3	97. 7 50. 8 5. 8 73. 1 164. 7 127. 2 1, 174. 7	73. 3 60. 2 7. 0 86. 9 138. 6 81. 9	127. 6 51. 1 5. 8 78. 5 119. 5 102. 8 1, 205. 9		
Europe:	1,368.6 10.3 4,250.3 1,756.7 95.4 2,987.1	1,715.3 10.5 5,318.2 1,988.0 213.7 3,642.1	157. 9 1. 0 514. 0 189. 1 26. 6 372. 1	144. 5 . 6 382. 9 165. 2 28. 9 274. 1	135. 4 1. 0 498. 8 190. 8 25. 4 245. 0	128.7 .4 433.1 235.1 42.7 258.2	164. 2 1. 3 521. 5 248. 4 30. 8 368. 4	189. 8 . 9 617. 2 235. 5 33. 3 338. 4	190. 6 1. 2 594. 6 224. 0 30. 8 350. 7	203. 7 2. 7 588. 6 195. 3 24. 7 371. 0	211. 1 2. 0 502. 2 219. 4 33. 4 355. 8	226. 4 1. 1 557. 8 227. 1 23. 3 363. 6	187. 1 .7 448. 7 206. 7 20. 0 348. 0	218. 7 . 7 . 564. 1 . 195. 5 . 21. 6 . 347. 0	217. 0 . 9 547. 9 204. 3	
North and South America:	14,926.7	17 442 0	1, 546 . 2	1, 220. 0	1, 414, 0	1,396.6	1 782 8	1. 794. 9	2,094.3	1, 861. 4		1,741.0			2, 045, 8	
Latin American Republics, total Q	5,772.5 201. 4 941. 6 82. 9 283. 9 1,632.2 1, 297. 5	7, 600. 1 274. 1 1, 183. 0 101. 9 406. 9 2, 287. 0 1, 624. 8	710. 0 27. 7 113. 0 25. 6 43. 3 218. 8 128. 3	736. 2 34. 7 126. 2 12. 8 47. 1 209. 0 164. 4	921. 5 33. 8 148. 5 25. 0 43. 8 226. 0 273. 5	853.8 26.2 124.3 20.7 45.2 251.4 248.4	1, 220. 8 35. 3 131. 8 45. 7 53. 8 341. 7 370. 6	1, 243. 5 28. 5 140. 4 31. 2 52. 1 297. 0 458. 9	1,137.0 29.3 101.6 40.1 51.6 281.3 364.0	1, 062. 1 27. 1 94. 0 25. 0 58. 7 259. 9 331. 2	1, 089. 4 24. 7 100. 4 20. 3 41. 7 272. 3 367. 0	1	1, 075. 9 31. 1 156. 0 24. 9 36. 1 265. 2 361. 7	1, 118. 4 30. 0 135. 0 19. 9 31. 2 284. 4 419. 6	1, 192. 5 36. 4 160. 4 19. 9 34. 6	
ties: Agricultural products, total mil. \$ Nonagricultural products, total do	6,512.8 49,069.9	8, 450. 0 60, 671. 2	839, 3 5, 947, 9	772. 0 5, 005. 3	81 3. 4 5, 8 3 6. 2	806 .9 5, 885 .4	992. 4 6, 8 3 0. 7	910. 1 7, 460. 7	916. 9 7,982.3	858. 4 7, 698. 2	917. 4 8, 085. 6	863. 6 8, 302. 8	752. 6 7, 688. 5	738. 8 8, 447. 2	852. 0 8, 12 3 . 5	
Food and live animals?do Cocoa or cacao beansdo Coffeedo Meats and preparationsdo Sugardo	6, 370. 1 150. 9 1, 182. 1 1, 222. 8 831. 6	8,014.5 212.0 1,565.9 1,668.0 917.7	816. 4 14. 1 122. 9 185. 0 107. 6	742. 4 32. 7 123. 8 156. 8 86. 9	780. 8 36. 5 165. 3 167. 9 45. 9	743.4 25.7 153.0 133.0 105.0	910. 4 38. 1 194. 2 159. 3 124. 7	823. 4 29. 8 184. 0 127. 1 134. 3	822. 6 42. 1 148. 8 109. 7 154. 8	772. 4 35. 8 124. 0 102. 0 159. 4	774. 6 20. 1 120. 7 81. 4 233. 1	766. 4 16. 3 92. 6 100. 7 261. 7	650. 1 8. 3 66. 2 88. 7 213. 2	657. 8 12. 4 56. 1 81. 6 201. 2	791. 9 19. 0 85. 9 92. 6 288. 8	
Beverages and tobaccodo	1,009.4	1,220.9	131. 1	117. 0	100.3	86.2	104. 1	113.1	116.5	127.8	126. 5	112.7	111.6	113. 4	102.6	
Crude materials, inedible, exc. fuels ♀ do Metal ores do Paper base stocks do Textile fibers do Rubber do	3, 859. 8 1, 021. 6 509. 9 195. 8 196. 2	5,013.8 1, 290.7 676.9 235.6 344.5	486. 8 134. 8 79. 4 17. 4 38. 3	392. 1 114. 5 58. 8 14. 1 26. 3	413.6 102.5 79.1 19.0 35.2	387.9 85.3 78.5 18.5 41.7	488. 0 132. 4 84. 0 23. 7 53. 4	478. 6 115. 8 93. 5 23. 8 44. 7	556. 9 158. 0 96. 9 18. 2 59. 0	561. 6 185. 9 94. 5 21. 3 46. 0	532. 8 172. 3 89. 0 17. 8 57. 9	536. 3 161. 5 107. 8 24. 0 42. 1	496.7 156.0 93.9 16.5 47.8	504. 1 181. 8 116. 4 17. 0 24. 3	465. 3 183. 4 92. 1 15. 0 29. 1	
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etcdo Petroleum and productsdo	4.799.0	8,173.5 7, 548.5	911. 4 860. 6	1,064 2	1, 304. 9 1, 210. 7	1, 577.0	1, 819, 6	2, 292. 1 2, 211. 2	2,285.5 2,199.8	2, 086. 3 2, 003. 5	2, 407. 4 2, 327. 0	2, 498. 7 2, 399. 9	2, 115. 6 2, 026. 7	2, 268. 3	2, 201. 1 2, 088. 1	2,
Animal and vegetable oils and fatsdododo	179. 6 2, 014. 6	258. 6 2,46 3. 0	39. 3 220. 7	39. 6 223. 9	23. 6 200. 7	24.5 226.3	35. 3 262. 3	40. 3 310. 4	42. 2 333. 8	26. 6 330. 5	70. 3 350. 8	44. 3 380. 5	54. 2 386. 8	79. 6 427. 5	49. 9 3 95. 8	a
Manufactured goods ♀ do Iron and steel do Newsprint do Nonferrous metals do Textiles do	2,927.6 1,053.9	13,244.1 3,008.6 1,184.8 2,449.4 1,568.1	1,251.3 281.7 109.0 294.9 127.5	1,093.9 257. 3 97. 4 231. 3 115. 3	1, 094, 8 212, 0 123, 9 241, 4 126, 0	1, 081 .4 218 .0 117 .3 241 .7 121 .7	1, 312. 8 245. 9 119. 5 375. 0 132. 2	1, 290. 7 282. 6 123. 2 304. 4 126. 2	1,494.5 347.4 121.0 344.3 148.6	1, 514. 2 410. 2 121. 5 329. 3 144. 3	1, 529. 4 419. 9 116. 6 351. 7 140. 7	1,711.0 561.0 127.4 355.3 141.3	1, 575. 9 485. 3 124. 0 360. 3 138. 0	1, 886. 5 747. 0 137. 6 366. 9 145. 3	1,800.5 724.0 114.5 344.8 148.7	1,3

					1		<u>.</u>									
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973	<u> </u>	73	 			<u> </u>	I _	197		<u> </u>	1	i ——		
in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
FO	REIGN	V TRA	ADE (OF T	HE U	NITE	D ST	ATES	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
VALUE OF IMPORTS—Continued			}													
General imports—Continued By commodity groups and principal commodities—Continued													0.011 17	2 100 1		
Machinery and transport equipmentmil. \$_ Machinery, total \$\frac{0}{0}\$ do_ Metalworkingdo_ Electricaldo_	7, 420, 1 7, 786, 9 140, 4 3, 376, 7	21,076.1 9,909.2 187.9 4,471.1	2, 065. 2 1, 003. 1 20. 5 446. 5	1,520.2 710.7 19.6 322.7	1,943.9 882.5 19.2 419.1	1,770. 2 765. 1 17. 7 340. 2	1,984.3 912.4 19.6 403.6	2, 120. 1 994. 9 22. 0 444. 5	2, 303 . 8 1, 032. 5 23. 0 477. 6	2, 153. 6 1, 021. 3 22. 8 484. 7	2, 131. 2 1, 077. 1 25. 6 509. 4	1, 993. 4 1, 048. 6 30. 0 490. 9	2, 011. 7 1, 023. 7 26. 3 482. 8	2, 126. 5 1, 064. 8 29. 2 476. 8	2, 111. 5 1, 026. 7 29. 6 461. 4	2,06
Transport equipmentdo Automobiles and partsdo	9, 633. 2 7, 946. 1	11, 060, 4 9, 216, 1	1, 052. 2 884. 8	732. 5 611. 4	1, 061. 5 922. 0	1, 005. 1 882. 6	1, 071. 9 897. 9	1, 125. 2 929. 5	1, 271. 3 1, 086. 9	1, 13 2. 4 927. 7	1, 054, 2 849, 8	944. 8 734. 6	988. 0 789. 9	1, 061. 7 864. 2	1, 084. 8 904. 8	
Miscellaneous manufactured articlesdo	6, 910. 6	8,217.4	779. 0	624. 9	642. 3	640. 2	735.6	723.1	770. 2	800.4	885. 5	9 3 5. 5	837. 6	906.8	826.6	75
Commodities not classifieddo Indexes	1, 598. 0	1,794.0	144. 1	156. 0	144.6	155. 1	170.8	179. 0	173. 2	183. 0	194. 5	187.6	200. 9	215.5	230.3	21
Exports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid):								107.0	100.0	150 1	180 0	100.0		,,,,		
Unit value 1967 = 100 Quantity do Value do	117. 6 134. 3 158. 0	137. 5 165. 4 227. 5	149. 2 183. 7 274. 1	155. 3 172. 5 267. 9	158.7 166.6 264.3	162.7 173.5 282.2	166. 3 198. 0 329. 2	167. 3 193. 3 323. 3	166.9 194.7 324.8	172. 1 186. 8 321. 5	173.0 170.9 295.8	182.8 167.1 305.5	184. 2 159. 6 294. 0	186. 1 184. 7 343. 8	193.3 186.8 361.2	
Jeneral imports: Unit valuedodododo	126.1	149.6	165.0	172.7	181.7	192. 5	202.8	215. 6	218.5	223.6	228.9	235. 5	237.7	239.0	239.7	
Quantitydo Valuedo	163. 8 206. 6	171. 8 257. 1	183. 6 302. 9	149. 3 257. 8	163. 3 296. 8	155. 2 298. 7	172. 2 349. 1	173. 3 373. 6	181. 7 397. 1	170.8 381.8	175. 5 401. 8	173.7 409.1	158. 5 376. 7	171. 5 409. 9	167. 1 400. 5	
Shipping Weight and Value														,		
Waterborne trade: Exports (incl. reexports): Shipping weightthous. sh. tons	230, 176	274, 257	24, 756	22,762	19, 991	21, 762	20, 523	22, 862	23, 701	24,725						
Valuemil. \$ General imports:	25, 520	39, 642	4, 280	4,042	3,858	4, 139	4, 683	4,752	4, 708	4,574						
Shipping weight thous. sh. tons	350, 845 33, 617	441, 624 42, 742	42, 324 4, 230	33, 412 3, 720	32, 265 4, 294	28, 770 4, 296	30, 034 4, 978	36, 854 5, 578	39, 004 5, 889	38, 652 5, 765						
	TI	RANS	PORT	ATIO	N AN	ND CO	OMM	UNIC	ATIO	N						
TRANSPORTATION Alr Carriers (Scheduled Service)																
Certificated route carriers:		101.00	11 00	10.10	10.00	11 60	19 70	13.70	12 57	15. 12	15. 55	16.73	12.60	□ 12, 65	7 11 10	
Passenger-miles (revenue)btl_ Passenger-load factorspercent_ Ton-miles (revenue), totalsmil_	152. 41 53. 0 20, 746	161.96 52.1 22,242	11.99 55.5 1,736	13. 13 56. 9 1, 826	12, 99 55, 0 1, 766	11.69 55.6 1,636	13.78 57.4 1,921	57.5 1,882	13. 57 55. 0 1, 910	58. 6 2, 034	57. 1 2, 047	61.6 2,195	51.2	p 51.1	v 46. 3 v 1, 634	
Operating revenues 2 O mil. \$ Passenger revenues do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11, 163 9, 271	12,419 10,274		3, 091 2, 494			3, 274 2, 651			3, 781 3, 089			4, 041 3, 283			
Freight and express revenuesdo Mail revenuesdo	938 271	1,075 303		291 105			281 71			321 71			321 69			
Operating expenses⊙do Net income after taxes⊙do	10, 579 222	11,8 3 5 227		3, 015 14			3, 224 -4			3, 443 180			3, 664 206			
Domestic operations: Passenger-miles (revenue)	118.14 2,567	126.32 2,922	9.77 257	10, 58 231	10. 26 222	9. 45 221	11. 16 254	11. 08 243	10. 67 267	12.00 252	12. 07 237	13.18 256	9. 86 237 52	P 10.19	^p 9. 05 ^p 227 ^p 60	
Mail ton-milesdodo	686 8,652	687 9,694	58	74 2, 457	56	53	60 2, 610	57	58	2, 983	52	56	3, 115	p 60	2 60	
Operating expenses⊙do Net income after taxes⊙do	8, 158 196	9, 201 178		2, 353 35			2, 496 45			2, 650 178			2,802			
International operations:△ Passenger-miles (revenue) bil Express and freight ton-miles mil Mail ton-miles do	34. 27 1, 738 515	35.64 1,916 522	2. 22 175 47	2. 55 157 51	2.73 154 35	2. 24 158 35	2. 62 190 39	2, 62 174 38	2, 90 187 41	3. 12 176 40	3. 48 166 37	3.55 172 38	2. 82 174 35	v 2.46 v 191 v 39	7 2.13 186 44	
Operating revenues and the	2, 512	2,725		634 662			664 728	ļ		798 793			927 862			.
Operating expenses do Net income after taxes do	2, 420 26	2, 634 49		-21			-49			193			46			-
Local Transit Lines Passengers carried (revenue)mil	3 5, 271	r 5, 264	r 424	447	483	457	534	492	484	448	436	437	443	508	428	
Motor Carriers	0,2,1	0,201														
Carriers of property, large, class I:* Number of reporting carriers	94	94		94			94			94			94			.
Operating revenues, total mil. \$ Net income, after extraordinary and prior period	7,584	1		2,433			2,294			2, 413			2,409		-	-
charges and credits	258	236 189		67 50			47			89 45			49		-	-
Freight carried—volume indexes, class I and II intercity truck tonnage (ATA):		103					1			1			44			-
Common and contract carriers of property (qtrly,) 7 average same period, 1967=100.	1	142		132			138			142				.	.	_
Common carriers of general freight, seas. adj. 1967=100.	1		1	170. 1	²168. 4	2 167. 2	1	2 159. 1	2 157. 6	2 158. 5	2 154. 8	2 149. 8	² 153. 2	2 152. 1	144. 6	
Class I Railroads																
Financial operations, qtrly. (AAR): Operating revenues, total, excl. Amtrak⊕ 9 mil. \$ Freightdo	13, 440 12, 598			3, 913 3, 634			3, 939 3, 656			4,292 3,994			4, 3 92 4, 1 07			
Passenger, excl. Amtrakdo	_ 257	259		68			. 74		-	. 72		-	- 72			_
Tax accruals and rentsdo	_ 2,030	2, 366		641			671			750 286			762 308			-
Operating expenses \oplus do	10,580 2,030 830	2, 3 66 859		2,990 641 282 1 203											-1	- -:

r Revised. P Preliminary. 1 Before extraordinary and prior period items. 2 Comparison with year-ago data may be affected by the change in reporting actual tonnage carried instead of billed tonnage, per the ICC Uniform System of Accounts (1/1/74). 3 Annual total; monthly data not revised. 9 Includes data not shown separately. 9 Applies to passengers, baggage, cargo, and mail carried. 9 Passenger-miles as a percent of available seat-miles in revenue service reflects proportion of seating capacity actually sold and utilized. O Total revenues, expenses, and income for all groups of carriers also reflect nonscheduled

service. \triangle Effective July 1973, carrier group referred to as "International"; no change in comparability of data. "New series. Source: ICC (no comparable data prior to 1972). o' Indexes are comparable for the identical quarter of each year (and from year to year); see ². Θ Natl. Railroad Pass. Corp. (Amtrak), not included in AAR data above, operations for 1972, 1973, and 1st 6 months 1974 (mil. dol.): Operating revenues, 163; 202; 129; operating expenses, 286; 328; 215; net income, -148; -159; -118 (ICC).

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73			 .			19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Ann	ual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	AND	CON	MU I	NICA'	TION-	—Cor	ıtinu	ed					
TRANSPORTATION—Continued																
Class I Railroads—Continued															(
Ton-miles of freight (net), revenue and nonrevenuebil.	800. 8	878 4		2 442 5						2 454, 4						
Revenue ton-miles, qtrly. (AAR)do	776. 7 1. 616	7 851. 8 1. 620		7 219. 0 2 1. 632			r 216.3			4 1. /04			i	([
Passengers (revenue) carried 1 milemil	8, 560	9, 298		2 5, 065						² 5, 256		 			- -	
Travel Fotels and motor-hotels:														}		
Average sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupied	19. 64 63	20. 42 64	r 20.38	20. 36 46	20. 35 56	21.86 63	21.54 66	22. 48 68	22.87 69	22. 30 70	22. 27 67	21. 79 7 3	22. 08 66	22. 97 72	22. 26 62	
Restaurant sales indexsame mo. 1951=100_ oreign travel:	123	130	123	129	107	124	153	138	165	153	139	136	139	141	127	
U.S. citizens: Arrivals thous. Departures do	1 9, 068 1 8, 312	9, 211 8, 758	630 573	594 609	620 584	601 587	720 679	767 721	706 7 3 7	724 862	906 959	1,054 807	753 701			
Aliens: Arrivals do Departures do	5, 193 4, 310	5,750 4,905	416 381	473 414	475 387	399 310	469 366	461 373	433 401	476 426	624 510	694 589	585 483			
Passports issueddo	2,728	2,729	13 2	108	168	185	245	287	298	280	261	194	144	127	115 2, 381	1,6
Vational parks, visitsdodo	54, 087	55, 406	2, 256	1,493	1,307	1, 449	1,992	2,851	4, 146	r 6,777	r 9,8 3 2	10, 384	5,000	r 4, 419	2, 361	1,
elephone carriers (quarterly thru 1973):																İ
Operating revenues 9 mil. \$ Station revenues do do	23, 082 11, 264	26, 030 12, 430		6,807 3,250	2, 33 9 1, 121	2,288 $1,125$	2,363 1,134	2, 408 1, 147	2,446 1,155	2, 3 94 1, 155	2,445 $1,157$	2, 474 1, 169	2, 427	2,514		
Tolls, messagedodo	8, 985 14, 868	10, 371 16, 536		2,714 4,390	9 3 6 1, 485	869 1, 416	938 1,480	965 1,508	990 1,5 3 0	9 34 1,477	986 1,533	998 1,584	1,552	1, 633		
Net operating income (after taxes) do Phones in service, end of period mil	4, 034 117. 5	4,710		1, 223 123. 3	421 124, 0	428 124, 4	437 124. 8	448 125. 2	460 125. 5	458 126. 0	$\frac{463}{126.4}$	453 126. 5	127. 2	451 127. 5		
elegraph carriers (quarterly thru 1st. qtr. 1974):																
Domestic: Operating revenues mil. \$	431.8	454.8					116.2	40.3	41.2	41.3	41.2	42.0 33.7	39. 4 32. 3	41. 4 33. 2	39.3 31.7	
Operating expenses do Net operating revenues (before taxes) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	349. 8 55. 1	373. 0 53. 7		93. 9 14. 3			92. 8 15. 6	31. 2 6. 4	32. 4 6. 1	31.7 7.0	32. 1 6. 4	5.6	5, 2	6.3		
International: Operating revenuesdodo	226.0	261.6		70.6			72.6	24. 3 16. 7	25. 2 16. 5	23.5	25. 5 17. 6	24. 8 17. 1	24. 6 16. 5	26. 5 17. 3		
Operating expensesdo Net operating revenues (before taxes)do	163.7 49.4	182. 9 64. 7		49. 4 17. 2			49. 7 19. 2	6.3	7.1	16.6 5.7	6.5	6.3	6.6	7.8		
	-	CHE	MICA	LS AI	ND A	LLIE	D PR	ODU	CTS							
CHEMICALS														}		
Inorganic Chemicals			1		}	1						ŀ				
Production: Aluminum sulfate, commercial (17% Al ₂ O ₃);							1									
Chlorine gas (100% Cla)t thous, sh, tons.	0.072	1, 137 10, 303	96 882	86 894	92 878	90 815	90 877	102 880	106 897	88 866	107 904	109 893	88 865	105 915		
Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) t do Dhosphorus, elemental t do Dhosphorus, elemental t do Dhosphorus	2, 302 556	2, 388 525	204 45	191 44	205 47	193 42	192 47	190 38	202 38	205 45	203	210 43	r 199 44 255	199 44 304		-
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O).‡ thous. sh. tons. Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)‡do	4,310	3,838	328	300	271	265	283	335	918	255 888	305 918	295 915	r 879	1		
Sodium silicate, annydrousi do	1 9,586	10,679 727	913 67	924 60	903 57	831 60	906	903 68 123	71 135	63 106	67 109	61 113	7 60 7 118	69 115		-1
Sodium sulfate, anhydroust do Sodium trypolyphosphate (100% Na _b P ₃ O ₁₀)†		1,422	113 71	105 71	101 69	99 69	117 76		69	79	78	83	84	87		_
Titanium dioxide (composite and pure) tdo Sulfur, native (Frasch) and recovered:	718	914 772	67	68	65	63	71	73 72	74	71	66	68	64	İ		1
Production thous. lg. tons. Stocks (producers') end of period dodo	1 9, 240 3, 796	1 10, 021 3, 927	864 3,876	843 3, 927	805 3,897	773 3, 799	885 3,809	855 3,868	879 3, 764	893 3, 707	941 3, 769	916 3,788		919 3, 858		
Inorganic Fertilizer Materials	0,,,,,	0,021	,,,,,	0,02.	5,501											1
roduction: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous;			}		1					}						
thous, sh. tons		15, 466 6, 952	1, 299 573	1,323 613	1, 158 557	1, 191 573	1,476 675	1, 442 671	1, 374 651	1,319 604	1, 254 589	1, 330 584	r 1, 243	1,326 672		-
Ammonium sulfatet do Nitric acid (100% HNO) t	1,858 7,981	1,983 7,439	152 631	156 644	201 687	214 677	154 747	184 736	178 709	169 654	589 161 639	160 642	r 160 r 646	162 705		
Nitrogen solutions (100% N)† do	1,593 6,531	11,972	170 537	167 559	153 532	147 530	189 586	19 3 577	221 611	195 579	180 587	174 609	7 168 7 596	193 629		
Ammonium sulfate† do Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃)† do Nitrogen solutions (100% N)† do Phosphoric acid (100% P ₂ O ₆)† do Sulfuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄)† do Sulfuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄)† do Superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers	31, 184	31,723	2,663	2,748	2,607	2,478	2,628	2,688	2,857	2,669	2, 735	2, 654	r 2,661	2,826		-
Production thouseh tone	5 499	5,578	449	481	419	463	459	473	474	453	448	435	r 417	441		-
Potash, deliveries (K ₂ O)	- 433 4 013	332 5, 902	322 577	332 492	308 568	298 567	285 675	238 740	205 587	260 394	348 333	368 398	7 368 465	347 558	5 34 1, 529	1
Nitrogenous materials do	- 19,612 1 193	20, 128 1, 044	1,678 100	1, 698 87	1,896 126	1,774 75	1, 314 48	1, 731 54	1, 237 62	1,877 70	1,781 102	1,641	1,862	1,751	70	
Potash materialsdodo	_ 14, 953	14, 895 1, 579	1,233	1, 221 122	1, 334 184	1,308 120	1,030 100	1, 414 80	985 87	1, 520 93	1, 285 135	1, 248 117	1,288 154	1,335		
Imports:	1	1	1	l	31	21	27	50	48	18	20	16	23	34	1 10	

r Revised. P Preliminary.
1 Annual total; revisions not distributed to the monthly or quarterly data.
months ending in month shown.
Q Includes data not shown separately. ² For six

t Monthly revisions back to 1971 are available upon request.

3'In the footnote of the 1973 BUSINESS STATISTICS a distinction is made between "gross weight" and "sulfur content." However, because the difference is so minute, the Bureau of Mines no longer makes this distinction.

28 351

 $^{20}_{610}$

20 816

17 466

 $\begin{array}{c} {\bf 34} \\ {\bf 30} \\ {\bf 629} \\ {\bf 0} \end{array}$

Inless otherwise stated in footnotes below. data	1972	1973	197	73						197	14					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anr	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
	CHEN	1ICAL	S AN	D AL	LIED	PRO	DUC	TS—	Conti	nued			-			
CHEMICALS—Continued																
Industrial Gases‡ Production:																
Acetylene mil. cu. ft. Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid	1	8,278	669	602	626	631	628	638	646	615 129	571 127	594 131	* 613 * 131	663 134		
thous, sh. tons. Hydrogen (high and low purity) mil. cu. ft. Nitrogen (high and low purity) do Oxygen (high and low purity) do Organic Chemicals o	58,890 193,540	1,568 65,355 228,099 392,231	134 5,468 19,243 34,127	125 5,631 19,682 33,861	5, 719 20, 043 32, 684	103 5, 699 18,126 30,062	5, 956 20, 2 3 8 33, 3 82	5, 882 19, 148 32, 718	135 6, 004 20,071 33,144	5, 960 19,550 31,467	6, 233 19,819 31,810	5, 981 20, 182	7 5, 980 7 20, 30 5 7 3 2, 595			
roduction: Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) mil. lb. Creosote oil ⊕ mil. gal. Ethyl acetate (85%) mil. lb. Formaldehyde (37% HCHO) do. Glycerin, refined, all grades do. Methanol, synthetic mil. gal. Phthalic anhydride mil. lb. ALCOHOLt	1 114. 1 1 222. 0 1 5,651. 8 353. 0 1 974. 6	32. 2 1110. 6 1219. 1 16,173.6 359. 1 11,072.0 11,026.9	2. 8 8. 5 13. 1 516. 7 30. 2 95. 3 82. 3	2. 6 10. 2 15. 1 534. 7 30. 3 88. 1 95. 6	2. 6 8. 5 16. 4 515. 7 30. 8 78. 6 86. 5	2. 5 8. 9 16. 4 510. 3 28. 8 78. 5 78. 2	3. 1 10. 7 15. 9 538. 3 30. 8 83. 2 85. 1	3. 2 11. 3 15. 4 576. 7 32. 2 101. 9 87. 5	2.8 9.9 12.0 533.7 31.2 89.7 87.7	2. 8 10. 2 12. 3 539. 7 25. 4 82. 6 89. 7	2. 4 11. 3 13. 6 502. 3 23. 7 98. 0 87. 2	2. 6 11. 2 12. 1 463. 3 27. 8 76. 7 82. 9	2.6 11.8 13.7 477.9 26.1 81.2 89.1	2.8 9.8 13.6 456.3 30.5 66.5 80.4	2.7 9.7 12.5 410.7 31.3 71.5 70.1	
thyl alcohol and spirits: Productionmil. tax gal. Used for denaturationdo. Taxable withdrawalsdo	453. 0 82. 5	692, 0 470, 6 72, 9	62. 2 44. 4 6. 9	56. 4 36. 2 5. 6	49. 9 35. 4 6. 3	49. 9 38. 4 5. 6	45. 3 37. 4 6. 9	55. 5 41. 8 6. 5	52.8 44.4 6.0	40. 8 34. 9 6. 4	45.3 37.4 5.8	52. 4 38. 6 6. 1	59.5 34.1 5.9	61. 0 39. 0 7. 1		
Stocks, end of period	76. 9 245. 9 246. 6 2. 1	253. 4 253. 6 2. 5	84. 9 23. 8 23. 6 2. 8	100. 9 19. 5 19. 7 2. 5	79. 7 22. 6 23. 0 2. 8	95. 4 20. 8 20. 7 2. 9	87. 8 21. 5 21. 1 3. 2	85. 9 22. 7 23. 5 2. 4	90. 7 24. 6 24. 6 2. 4	82. 2 19. 5 19. 6 2. 4	81. 1 20. 3 20. 2 2. 4	86. 2 21. 0 20. 8 2. 6	82.4 19.9 20.1 2.5	74.8 21.9 22.2 2.3		
PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS																
roduction: Phenolic resins	1 7,656. 2 1 1,730. 9 1 4,890. 2	11,912.3 18,451.1 12,152.5 14,896.3 14,423.4	143. 0 710. 4 184. 6 370. 9 367. 9	145. 2 742. 5 194. 7 388. 3 377. 2	143. 4 719. 2 176. 6 390. 5 377. 5	153. 6 692. 4 178. 0 382. 1 374. 1	145. 9 730. 8 194. 3 441. 6 402. 1	159. 5 723. 3 187. 6 430. 1 400. 4	143. 5 727. 5 165. 8 453. 1 401. 4	140, 3 713, 3 191, 0 459, 9 395, 3	127. 7 741. 0 184. 6 427. 5 405. 1	125. 9 748. 7 201. 6 445. 4 401. 5	127. 4 738. 4 203. 1 446. 2 411. 8	7 125. 5 7 752. 9 7 211. 5 7 422. 1 7 407. 4	101. 6 726. 6 207. 1 335. 6 384. 8	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS																
xplosives (industrial), shipments, quarterly mil. lb. aints, varnish, and lacquer, factory shipments: Total shipments. mil. \$ Trade products do Industrial finishes do	3,009.2 1,659.3	2, 083. 7 3,152. 0 1,673.9 1,478.1	240. 0 114. 6 125. 4	527. 9 197. 8 91. 8 106. 0	243. 8 115. 0 128. 8	246. 3 121. 3 125. 0	489. 2 279. 5 139. 1 140. 4	315. 9 163. 8 152. 1	342. 3 180. 3 162. 0	538. 8 349. 5 185. 0 164. 5	345. 5 189. 7 155. 8	363, 8 192, 9 170, 9	559.1 344.6 176.0 168.6	7 338.8 7 173.1 7 165.6	342.3 170.2 172.1	
	<u> </u>	1	ELEC	TRIC	POW	VER A	AND	GAS							<u> </u>	
ELECTRIC POWER	1	1	1	ĺ]								
raduction (utility and industrial) total						140 410	152 510	145 005	150	150 404	102 242	100 950	160, 064	160 300		
mil. kwhr. Electric utilities, total	1	1	ŀ	1		1	l .				175, 057	174, 021	151, 963	151, 768		
By fuels do_ By waterpower do_	1,474,589	1,576,770 271,768	121, 734 19, 051	127, 047 26, 229	127, 917 24, 309	115, 556 26, 167	120, 656 27, 390	137, 586 110, 048 27, 538	124, 968 28, 108	121, 680 26, 4 3 9	149, 408 25, 650	150, 615 23, 406	130, 663	130, 806 20, 962		
Privately and municipally owned utildo Other producers (publicly owned)do	1,435,599 301,724	1,522,995 325,543	115, 947 24, 8 3 8	124, 023 29, 253	126, 442 25, 784	113, 947 27, 776	119, 281 28, 765	115, 248 22, 33 8	123, 181 29, 895	118, 911 29, 208	131, 375 43, 682	143, 351 30, 670	124, 032 27, 931	124, 908 26, 861		
Industrial establishments, total do By fuels do By waterpower do	106,067	98,540 94,978 3,562	8, 608 8, 322 286	8, 496 8, 186 310	8, 494 8, 173 321	7,690 7,394 296	8, 473 8, 154 319	8, 111 7, 792 319	8, 094 7, 764 330	8, 285 7, 985 300	8, 286 8, 008 277	8, 338 8, 073 264	8, 101 7, 849 252	8, 531 8, 284 247		
ales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)mil. kwhr.	1,577,714	1,703,203	138, 889	137, 882	143, 201	137, 340	136, 116	134, 088	133, 383	140, 785	148, 165	154, 740	152, 701	141, 745		
Commercial and industrial: Small light and powersdo Large light and powersdo	361, 859 639, 467	396, 903 687, 235	32, 180 58, 910	30, 822 56, 482	31, 271 55, 695	30, 295 55, 022	30, 049 55, 786	29, 819 56, 502	30, 534 57, 297	33, 373 58, 292	35, 819 58, 004	36, 998 60, 152	36, 644 60, 731	33, 271 59, 958		
								345	334	339	344	336	338	358 43, 212		
Railways and railroads do Residential or domestic do	4,440	4, 186 554, 171	346 42, 308	371 45, 198	375 50, 794	367 46, 797	356 45,080		40, 333	43, 958	49,042	52, 161	50,002	10,212		
Raliways and railroadsdo. Residential or domesticdo Street and highway lightingdo. Other public authoritiesdo Interdepartmentaldo	4, 440 511, 423 12, 193 43, 190	12,836 42,340	346 42,308 1,177 3,494 474	371 45, 198 1, 219 3, 325 464	375 50, 794 1, 234 3, 377 456	367 46, 797 1, 139 3, 277 444		42, 568 1, 067 3, 306 481		985 3,416 422	49, 042 997 3, 542 417	52, 161 1, 051 3, 606 436	1, 084 3, 458 444	1, 163 3, 342 441		
Residential or domestic	4, 440 511, 423 12, 193 43, 190 5, 142	554, 171 12, 836 42, 340 5, 532	42, 308 1, 177 3, 494 474	1, 219 3, 325 464	1, 234 3, 377 456	46, 797 1, 139 3, 277 444	45, 080 1, 119 3, 245 482	42,568 1,067 3,306 481	40, 333 1, 015 3, 367 503	985 3,416 422	997 3, 542 417	1, 051 3, 606 436	1, 084 3, 458 444	1, 163 3, 342		
Residential or domesticdo Street and highway lightingdo Other public authoritiesdo Interdepartmentaldo	4, 440 511, 423 12, 193 43, 190 5, 142	554, 171 12, 836 42, 340 5, 532	42, 308 1, 177 3, 494 474	1, 219 3, 325 464	1, 234 3, 377 456	46, 797 1, 139 3, 277 444	45, 080 1, 119 3, 245 482	42,568 1,067 3,306 481	40, 333 1, 015 3, 367 503	985 3,416 422	997 3, 542 417	1, 051 3, 606 436	1, 084 3, 458 444	1, 163 3, 342 441		
Residential or domestic	4,440 511,423 12,193 43,190 5,142 27,921.1 43,370 39,776 3,330 31,310	554, 171 12, 836 42, 340 5, 532 31, 662. 9 44, 205 40, 555 3, 388	42, 308 1, 177 3, 494 474 2, 644. 7	45, 198 1, 219 3, 325 464 2, 679. 3	50, 794 1, 234 3, 377 456 2, 829. 6	1, 139 3, 277 444 2, 817. 6	45, 080 1, 119 3, 245 482	42, 568 1, 067 3, 306 481 2,919.1	40, 333 1, 015 3, 367 503 3, 011. 6	985 3,416 422	997 3, 542 417	1, 051 3, 606 436 3,712.9	1, 084 3, 458 444	1, 163 3, 342 441 3, 484. 1		
Residential or domestic	. 4,440 - 511,423 - 12,193 - 43,190 - 5,142 - 27,921.1 - 43,370 - 39,776 - 3,330 - 216 - 49 - 17,082 - 5,144 - 2,279 - 8,777	31, 662. 9 44, 205 40, 553 31, 652. 9	42, 308 1, 177 3, 494 474 2, 644. 7	44,205 40,388 2,679.3	50, 794 1, 234 3, 377 456 2, 829. 6	46, 797 1, 139 3, 277 444 2, 817. 6	45, 080 1, 119 3, 245 482 2, 870. 4 44, 467 40, 760 3, 412 209	42, 568 1, 067 3, 306 481 2,919.1	40, 333 1, 015 3, 367 503 3, 011. 6	3, 264. 9 44, 014 40, 418 3, 343 211	3, 523. 4	1, 051 3, 606 436 3,712.9	1, 084 3, 458 444 3, 753. 8 44, 043 40, 480 3, 314 197	1, 163 3, 342 441 3, 484. 1		

a Data are not wholly comparable on a year to year pasts pecause of changes from one classification to another. So Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the

gallons"; it should read "thousands of gallons."

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973	19	973					- 	19	74		<u> </u>			
In the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nuel	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	FO	OD A	ND K	INDR	ED P	PROD	UCTS	; TO	BACC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES 9			l									1				
Beer: Productionmil. bbl	141.34 131.81	148. 60 138. 47	10.90 10.72	10.65 10.08	12. 19 10. 97	10.98 9.87	13. 05 11. 82	13. 09 11. 74	14.71 13.76	15, 04 13, 86	15. 73 14. 73	14. 61 13. 89	12.67 12.09	12.28 11.59		
Stocks, end of perioddodo	12. 44	12.76	12.93	12.76	13. 17	13.56	13. 92	14. 32	14.31	14. 47	14. 33	14, 04	13. 72	13. 53		
Production. mil. tax gal- Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	183, 79	183. 22	15. 72	15. 42	16.02	13. 83	14. 90	14. 62	16.92	15, 85	10.05	8.42	11.37	15.30		
	1 393.42 200. 44	1 404 .36 210. 04	41.07 21.14	47 .13 15, 90	29. 36 17. 76	27. 86 15. 34	34. 67 19. 66	34, 48 17, 43	33. 77 19. 61	34, 10 18, 50	32. 16 16. 63	31.32 17.06	18. 33	23.64		
Taxable withdrawalsmil. tax gal. Stocks, end of perioddo Importsmil. proof gal.	971. 71 100. 16	939.70 107.28	940. 43 13. 69	9 3 9. 70 11. 20	937, 26 7, 32	935. 98 7. 67	931. 30 9. 93	929. 00 10. 24	925, 96 8, 09	924. 01 9. 33	915. 98 9. 11	909, 90	898, 20 9, 3 2	888.75 11.53	10.06	
Whisky: Productionmil. tax gal	116.56	108.38	7. 93	7, 54	8, 63	8. 16	8.32	8. 82	9. 51	8.00	2.90	3.11	4.38	5.57		
Taxable withdrawalsdododododododododododododomil. proof gal	130. 10 924. 41	133, 63 893, 00 92, 30	14. 3 2 895, 00 11, 98	9, 59 893, 00 9, 66	10. 82 889. 61 6. 27	9. 43 888. 16 6. 42	13. 06 883. 30 8. 54	10. 87 880. 99 8. 81	11. 67 878. 43 6, 69	10. 94 875. 74 7. 77	10. 18 867. 28 7. 84	10, 45 862, 42 5, 74	11. 39 849. 66 7. 88	16.00 838.55	0 51	
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total	87. 69	92.30	11.90	9,00	0.21	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.03		1.0%	3.74	1.00	9.89	0.51	
Whiskydo	120. 30 62. 60	114.92 53.35	10.31 4.66	8, 51 3, 46	10. 26 4. 10	8. 46 3. 71	10. 58 5. 32	9, 75 4, 44	9.09 3.71	9. 62 4. 46	9. 52 4. 20	9. 27 4. 04	8.80 3.80	12.00 5.81		
Wines and distilling materials: Effervescent wines:			ŀ									ĺ		0.01		
Productionmil. wine galdodo	21. 13 20. 36	20.50 18.97	2. 35 2. 67	1. 56 2. 25	1, 86 1, 26	1.46 1.01	1.82 1.34	1.00 .95	1. 58 1. 34	1.32 1.53	1. 33 . 90	2, 35 1, 41	1.69 1.22	1.58 2.42		
Taxable withdrawals	8. 09 1. 98	8, 48 2, 02	9. 33 . 27	8, 48 . 24	8. 89 . 13	9.24	9. 68 . 14	9. 63 . 1 2	9, 80 , 12	9.47 .18	9.85 .12	10. 68 . 19	11.50 .16	10.13	. 16	
Still wines: Productiondodo	301.16	437.54	86. 32 24. 64	23, 69 22, 59	12. 98 24. 88	8.63	13. 84 26. 39	5. 41 22. 44	7. 08 23. 16	10.88	8. 61 19. 62	16.83 22.08	86. 10	167. 55		
Taxable withdrawalsdododododododododododododododo	269.58 350.88 45.07	273. 12 422. 37 53. 15	437. 96 4. 90	422.37 4.17	406. 51 3. 93	19.72 388.76 2.07	370. 21 3. 66	350. 83 4. 78	330. 02 4. 37	23. 90 306. 55 4. 41	293. 39 4. 67	280, 88 4, 59	20. 68 335. 17 4, 10	26. 81 463. 52 4. 16	4 27	
Distilling materials produced at wineriesdo	261. 10	378.68	35. 69	18. 78	3.94	4.80	2, 20	4. 96	7.80	4.85	4. 81	26.54	106.66	130, 20	1.21	
DAIRY PRODUCTS		0.0.00												100.20		
Butter, creamery:			 													
Production (factory) mil. lb Stocks, cold storage, end of period do Price, wholesale, 92-score (N.Y.) \$ per lb_	1,101.9 107.5	4 918. 6 46. 4	60. 3 54. 3	69. 5 46. 4	80. 6 51. 5	69. 0 50. 2	77.4 58.7	88. 1 80. 0	99. 8 97. 7	91.8 118.5	78. 4 130. 6	73. 3 122. 7	65. 4 105. 7	70. 8 83. 1	68.0 r 58.0	50.4
Cheese:		2.689	.770	233.7	.708	. 653	270.7	. 699 269. 1	. 621	.618	. 621	. 689	. 694	.706	. 705	. 673
Production (factory), total mil. lb. American, whole milk do do do do do do do do do do do do do	42,604.6 41,644.3	2,685.4 1,672.5	205. 4 123. 5	141. 0	240. 1 153. 1	232. 2 153. 6	181.0	177. 6	276. 7 185. 4	276, 2 184, 3	250. 8 164. 9	230. 5 143. 5	211. 1 123. 4	216. 6 125. 1	205. 6 114. 9	
Stocks, cold storage, end of perioddo American, whole milkdo	331. 4 269. 4	357. 8 290. 3	356, 0 290, 0	357. 8 290. 3	364. 2 297. 6	391.7 327.0	438. 0 362. 6	489. 9 412. 9	530. 0 452. 5	570.3 487.2	569.0 491.1	552. 9 479. 5	539. 0 463. 0	512.9 441.6	r 497. 3 r 425. 3	485. 4 412. 3
Importsdo	179. 4	3 232. 0	29. 2	29. 9	37.1	54.7	56.6	18. 9	17. 4	12.6	17. 6	15. 3	15.8	18.8	19.0	
cago)\$ per lb Condensed and evaporated milk:	.714	. 843	. 971	1.020	1.050	1.040	1.060	1.050	. 979	. 892	. 888	.898	. 945	. 965	. 962	.946
Production, case goods	41,183.3	1, 102.2	72.4	88. 3	81.6	77.7	92.4	90.6	100.0	102.6	101.0	83.8	65.1	55.8	61.1	
or year	74.7	69.2	75. 2	69. 2	54.5	57. 5	62. 2	76. 7	110.0	127.4	156. 5	167. 6	15 3 . 5	124.1	101.0	
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do	14. 4 40. 5	1.0 41.4	(⁶) 2. 5	(5) 3. 4	(5) 3. 2	3.9	.1 3.6	(5) 4.0	. 1 2. 4	. 3 5. 2	. 2 3. 4	. 1 2. 2	.1	.2	. 2 3. 2	
Fluid milk:			j									ĺ	3. 4	2.9		
Production on farmsdodododo	1119,904 160,931	115, 620 57, 563	8, 609 3, 870	9, 024 4, 219	9, 278 4, 719	8,711 4,540	9, 9 33 5, 299	10,091 5,566	10,791 6, 071	10,505 6,040	10,069 5,595	9,588 5,132	4,410		7 8, 640 4, 008	8,998
Dry milk:	• 6.07	7.14	8.66	8, 80	8.89	8. 92	8.94	8.85	8. 25	7.65	7. 57	7. 65	8.00	8.26	r 8. 44	» 8. 3 5
Production: Dry whole milkmil. lb	475.2	78.0	4.5	5.7	5.7	6. 1	6.5	10. 9	9.7	8.4	6. 5	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	
Nonfat dry milk (human food) do Stocks, manufacturers', end of period:	1, 223, 5	4 916. 9	44.0	58. 2	58.4	56.0	75. 3	95. 0	121. 2	129.0	117.1	97.4	64. 7	58.3	52.8	
Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk (human food)do	3. 4 37. 9	5.4 74.5	7. 0 63. 5	5.4 74.5	5. 9 58. 6	7. 5 53. 7	8. 2 58. 8	10. 0 87. 0	11. 0 141. 9	13. 0 183. 4	14. 3 190. 1	12. 6 184. 9	10.8 166.6	9.7 146.2	5. 4 127. 9	
Dry whole milk	38.3 164.1	49.7 10.4	4.3 .5	2.4	2. 0 . 5	2.6 .5	4.1 .4	5. 1 . 3	4.6 .7	4. 1 . 4	3.7 .3	5. 1 . 3	4.4	3. 2 . 3	3. 2 . 3	
Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per lb	. 331	. 464	. 522	. 531	. 540	. 578	. 623	. 670	. 621	. 574	, 571	. 572	. 3	. 577	.570	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS				01= 0												
Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)mil. bu_Barley:			251.5	217. 8	202. 0	181.7	198.4	184. 4	201.0	188.7	188. 2	164. 6	148.7	159.3	211.6	
Production (crop estimate) do Stocks (domestic), end of period do do do do do do do do do do do do d	423.5 361.8			321.6			215.8			7 119. 3			320.7		11 308	
On farms do Off farms do Exports, including malts do	246. 2 115. 6	208. 5 113. 1		208. 5 113. 1			122. 0 93. 8			7 55. 4 7 63. 9			194. 4 126. 3			
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, malting	60. 6 1. 23	94.6 2.02	9. 3 2. 52	7. 5 2. 51	8. 2 2. 71	6. 0 3. 17	3.9	5.8 2.85	8. 3 2. 77	2. 7 3. 09	2.5	3.0	2.5	1.5	6.3	4.40
No. 3, straightdo	1. 23	2.00	2. 49	2.51	2.69	2. 95	3. 45 3. 41	2.77	2.76	3.03	3.37 3.27	3. 63 3. 50	3. 88 3. 80	4. 33 4. 02	4.64 4.51	4.43 4.06
Corn: Production (crop estimate, grain only) mil. bu_	6 5, 573	6 5, 643								:::				10 4, 621		
Stocks (domestic), end of period, totaldo On farmsdo Off farmsdo	4, 831 3, 689 1, 141	4, 469 3, 353 1, 116		4, 469 3, 353 1, 116			2,858 2,008			1,442 1,061			7 481 7 287			
Exports, including meal and flourdo Prices, wholesale:	886. 2	1, 312.3	112.5	112.7	108.1	99.7	850 128. 0	117. 1	124.3	381 116. 5	97. 7	66. 4	⁷ 195 58. 2	64. 1	102. 3	
No. 3, yellow (Chicago)	1. 30	2. 19	2. 53	2, 67	2. 92	3. 10	3. 01	2.69	2.73	2.96	3.16	3. 67	3. 67	3.75	3 . 50	3, 54
Oats:	1. 26	2.12	2. 39	2.58	2.58	3. 02	2. 95	2.64	2. 61	2.80	3.27	3. 53	3.46	3. 69	3. 46	3.42
Production (crop estimate) mil. bu- Stocks (domestic), end of period, total do-	6 692 776	7 6 667 634		634			435			7 254			677		11 621	-
On farmsdo Off farmsdo	556 220	473 161		473 161			287 148			7 151 7 104			522 155			
Exports, including oatmealdo Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Chicago)	25. 2	54.3	5.6	4.8	.3	.8	. 5	3.8	9.0	8.0	1.9	1. 6	. 3	. 5	1.6	
\$ per bu	8.85						ا۔۔۔۔ا	1.33				ا ۔۔۔۔۔ا	اا			

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Includes Hawaii; no monthly data available for Hawaii.
2 Average for Jan., Feb., Apr.-July, Oct.-Dec. 3 Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the months. 4 Revised monthly data back to 1971 are available upon request. Less than 50 thousand pounds. 6 Crop estimate for the year. 7 Previous year's crop; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley and

oats; Oct. for corn). \$ Average for July-Sept., and Dec. \$ Average for April, May, and Dec. \$ Nov. 1 estimate for 1974 crop. \$ Condensed milk included with evaporated to avoid disclosing operations of individual firms. \$ Excludes pearl barley.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73						19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FOO	DD AN	ID KI	NDRI	ED PI	RODU	CTS;	ТОВ	ACCO)—Со	ntinu	ıed					
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.																
Rice: Production (crop estimate) mil. bags Q California mills:	1 85. 4	1 92.8													5 114	
Receipts, domestic, roughmil. lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	1,774 1,266	2, 151 1, 591	241 115	251 252	236 150	175 148	113 73	135 87	172 149	164 111	184 137	85 102	29 45	294 133	192 1 3 5	147 1 3 5
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of periodmil. lb	86	109	194	109	114	88	92	99	70	80	83	42	18	133	123	90
Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, from producersmil. lb_ Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	7, 472 5, 133	6, 021 4, 226	809 545	340 366	326 476	327 406	174 331	133 281	73 237	115 345	109 286	561 273	1,517 502	2, 177 614	895 525	
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of periodmil. lb	1,967	1,816	1,925	1,816	1, 565	1, 386	1, 187	993	824	570	361	455	978	1, 805	1,884	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, No. 2, medium grain (South- west Louisiana)\$ per lb	4, 447 . 098	3,583	402	405 . 300	368 . 300	265	. 300	404 .300	233	312 . 250	305 . 250	174 . 2 3 0	329 . 200	350 . 185	. 200	. 208
Rye: Production (crop estimate)	1 29, 2	r 1 26, 3													[‡] 19. 3	!
Stocks (domestic), end of perioddo Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)_\$ per bu_	54. 0 1. 07	21. 5 1. 82	2, 46	21.5 2.69	3.42	3. 43	17. 9 3. 13	2.38	2.12	² 11. 0 2. 66	3. 10	3. 04	20. 8 3. 11	3. 22	3. 21	3. 07
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. bu	1 1, 545 1 360	r 1 1,705													5 1, 793	
Spring wheatdo Winter wheatdo Distributiondo	1 1, 185 1, 695	r 1 432 r 1 1,273 2,176					386						484		\$ 402 \$ 1, 3 91	
Stocks (domestic), end of period, totaldo On farmsdo	1, 3 99 510	936 368		936 368			551 184			² 249 ² 91			1,546 664			
Off farmsdododododo	889	568 31, 403. 5	121.9	568 91. 6	85. 2	75. 2	366 66. 0	57.6	57. 2	2 158 58. 9	84. 6	93. 5	882 87. 6	93. 2	100. 5	
wheat onlydo	° 778. b	3 1, 372. 1	120.5	89.5	83. 1	72.8	6 3 , 9	55. 7	55. 0	56.9	82. 8	91.6	86.0	91.3	98.3	
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) \$ per bu No. 2, bd. and dk. hd. winter (Kans. City)_do	1. 86 1. 86	3.43 3.58	4.50 4.78	4. 98 5. 23	5.47 5.70	5.88 5.78	5, 50 5, 25	4.45 4.19	4. 29 3. 67	5. 02 4. 30	5. 42 4. 46	5.06 4.36	5. 14 4. 47	5. 64 4. 92	5. 64 4. 99	5. 3 8 4. 84
Weighted avg., selected markets, all grades \$ per bu	1.87	3.64	4. 91	5. 3 8	5.96	6. 27	5. 93	4.75	4. 59	5. 14	5. 48	5, 21	5. 62	5. 88	5. 84	5. 64
Wheat flour: Production:	050 441	040.005	00.057		01 000	00.141	00 500	10 400	10.005	10 610	10 795	20.080	20.927	r 22,817	20, 725	
Flour thous sacks (100 lb.). Offal thous. sh. tons. Grindings of wheat thous. bu	250, 441 4, 303 557, 801	249, 265 4, 303 555, 269	20, 657 359 46, 272	20, 972 356 46, 912	21, 993 383 48, 882	20, 141 350 45, 015	20, 760 364 46, 063	18,486 326 41,365	18, 925 332 42, 217	18,610 329 41,634	18,735 337 42,246	20, 269 367 45, 647	20,837 377 47,039	r 415 r 51,512	382 46, 723	
Stocks held by mills, end of period thous. sacks (100 lb.)dodo	4, 746 16, 549	5, 505 13, 456	612	5, 505 912	914	1,015	5, 297 9 04	832	957	3,748 858	784	797	3,885 699	816	929	
Prices, wholesale: Spring, standard patent (Minneapolis)														12,600	12, 938	12, 175
Winter, hard, 95% patent (Kans. City)do	6. 378 5. 867	8.734 8.454	10. 225 10. 113	11. 525 11. 075	12. 975 12. 913	13. 313 13. 150	12.700 12.488	10.188 9.738	9. 838 9. 188	10. 963 9. 688	12. 013 10. 725	11, 513 10, 150	11. 425 10. 3 25	11.363	11.775	11, 200
LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves:																
Slaughter (federally inspected): Calvesthous. animals Cattledo	2, 421 32, 267	1, 808 30, 521	170 2, 687	156 2,519	181 2,793	155 2,303	180 2,621	172 2,643	167 2, 793	137 2,621	164 2,821	202 2,876	212 2,787	279 3, 230	251 2, 929	
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Omaha)\$ per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do	35. 49 38. 89	43. 52	39.56	38.63	47. 28	45.72	41.98	40.81	39. 49	36. 62 33. 16	42. 81 34. 44	46. 14 33. 26	40. 64 29. 80	39. 21 29. 80	37. 45 27. 97	36. 46 28. 05
Calves, vealers (Natl. Stockyards, Ill.)do	46.88	49. 13 57. 19	47. 63 57. 50	44. 42 56. 50	48. 70 58. 50	45. 3 0 60. 50	43. 65 59. 00	42.49 58.50	37. 24 51. 00	45.00	41.80	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	3 6. 00
Hogs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. animals Prices:	78, 759	72, 264	6, 534	5, 859	6, 804	5, 584	6, 568	6, 867	7, 077	5, 894	5, 722	6,363	6,523	7,023	∘ 6, 402	
Wholesale, average, all grades (Sioux City) \$ per 100 lb Hog-corn price ratio (bu. of corn equal in value	26. 58	40. 10	3 9. 89	38. 37	3 9. 27	38. 39	34. 35	29 .95	25. 43	26. 51	34. 23	35. 58	34. 41	37.91	37.45	38.96
to 100 lb. live hog)	22. 3	21.3	18. 6	16.0	15. 5	14. 3	13. 1	12.7	10.7	9.1	11.9	10.7	10.2	10.8	11.1	11.7
Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. animals Price, wholesale, lambs, average (Omaha)	9,905	9, 234	747	612	749	612	772	782	670	581	713	777	842	851	612	
\$ per 100 lb MEATS	30. 13	36. 69	34.75	37.50	38. 38	40.38	37.50	39.75	47. 25	46. 25	41. 25	38.88	36. 12	35.88	37.50	38.50
Total meats: Production (carcass weight, leaf lard in), inspected												ļ				
slaughter : mil. lb. Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of	35, 632 670	1	3, 007 770	2,810	3, 157 864	2,576 864	3, 029 960	3, 086 1, 006	3, 227 1, 016	2,889	2,940	3,056 723	2, 992 693	3, 359 723	1	790
periodmil. lb Exports (meat and meat preparations)dodododododododododododododododo	614	759	62 184	70 156	58 171	51 137	60 168	56 142	51 126	54 124	68 102	64 141	58	1 77	64	
Beef and veal: Production, inspected slaughter 1do	20, 524		1,742	1, 651	1,823	1, 483	1,731	1,727	1,822	1,717	1, 805	1,817	1,725		1,803	
Stocks, cold storage, end of perioddo Exportsdo		459 81	403 10 139	459 9 118	476 9 128	460 8 93	499 7 117	485 5 99	479 4 89	457 3 94	417 3 71	389 2 118	359 3 98	3	3	406
Importsdo	1		. 648	. 670	. 767	. 770	. 688		. 666	. 637	.730	. 755	1			
Lamb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughtermil. lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of perioddo	515 16		39 15	33 15	40 12	34 12	43 14	42 14	35 17	28 16	34 16	37 15	42 14		31 14	14
Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter t	14, 594	13,537	1, 226	1,126	1, 293	1,060	1, 255	1,317	1,370	1,144	1,100	1,202	1, 226	1,326	1,214	
Revised. 1 Crop estimate for the year. 2 Pro							e month		verage for	or JanJ	uly and	SeptD	ec. 5]	Dec. 1 est	imate of	1974 crop

r Revised. ¹ Crop estimate for the year. ² Previous year's crop; new crop not reported until July (beginning of new crop year). ³ Annual total reflects revisions not distributed

to the months.
Quantification 4 Average for Jan.-July and Sept.-Dec.
Quantification 5 Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.
Quantification 5 Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.
Quantification 5 Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.
Quantification 5 Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.
Quantification 5 Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.
Quantification 6 Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.
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Quantification 6 Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.
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Quantificatio

	1972	1973	19	73	1974											
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FOC	OD AN	ND KI	<u> </u> NDR1	ED PI	l RODI	ICTS:	TOF	BACC	0—Ca	ontini	ued	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
MEATS—Continued]			 	1				1		1	1	1	<u> </u>		
Pork (excluding lard): Production, inspected slaughter	12,551 214 105 395	11,879 286 169 398	1, 074 277 8 36	992 286 5 30	1, 143 303 5 34	940 307 3 36	1, 101 351 4 40	1, 166 405 6 32	1, 200 412 6 30	992 354 9 23	958 291 8 25	1,044 254 13 19	1,073 249 15 28	1, 154 269 16 30	1,062 r 302 10 31	304
Fresh loins, 8-14 lb. average (New York)do POULTRY AND EGGS	. 645	.818	. 765	. 818	. 815	. 859	. 752	.720	.706	. 692	. 851	. 834	. 816	.810	. 770	.775
Poultry: Slaughter (commercial production)mil. lb Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of period, total mil. lb Turkeys	10,883 324 208	10,649 431 281	990 466 321	847 431 281	9 33 424 268	766 392 243	806 380 226	832 382 216	944 405 227	920 451 266	1,002 523 334	1,023 620 430	898 718 529	1, 015 742 554	800 r 552 r 371	453 274
Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers sper ib Eggs:	.134	.241	. 185	. 180	. 200	. 230	. 210	. 195	. 195	. 175	. 195	. 195	. 200	. 215	.235	.218
Production on farmsmil. cases © Stocks, cold storage, end of period: Shell	193. 2	184. 9 34	15. 1 67	15. 8 34	15. 7 23	14. 3	16. 0 59	15. 5 66	15. 8 86	15. 1 89	15. 2 95	15. 0 65	14. 4	14. 9 75	14.6	15. 2
Frozen	68	. 610	49 . 678	.728	. 750	36 . 695	39 . 621	. 542	. 445	. 446	. 505	. 575	66	65	60	. 688
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS					.,					•						
Cocoa (cacao) beans: Imports (incl. shells)thous. ig. tons_ Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)\$ per lb	282. 2 . 3 22	248. 0 . 636	11. 1 .770	27. 6 . 651	28. 9 . 648	21. 1 . 738	31.7 .830	21.9 1.085	28. 0 1. 168	23. 7 1. 015	12.8 1.070	10. 4 1. 070	4.8 1.018	8. 1 1. 193	11. 1 1. 115	.840
Coffee (green): Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of periodthous. bags \(\sigma^n \). Roastings (green weight)\(\frac{1}{2} \).	3, 663 20, 075	4, 146 19, 415		4, 146 5, 153			4, 940 5, 103			5, 108 4, 628			4, 153 3, 873			
Imports, total	20, 757 6, 152 2 . 544 1, 976	21, 799 4, 606 . 676 2, 141	1,624 420 .730 234	1, 652 282 . 720 180	2, 182 459 . 720 211	2, 022 272 . 710 220	2, 457 364 . 750 241	2, 264 567 .755 200	1,868 166 .765 193	1,529 29 .740 180	1, 499 77 . 720 172	1, 152 83 .630 251	821 43 . 600 7 309	740 61 . 640 309	1, 159 148 . 690 260	. 700
Fish: Stocks, cold storage, end of periodmil. lb	415	459	453	459	451	435	427	414	424	410	410	420	417	r 416	v 422	
lugar (United States): Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:		:		·												
Production thous, sh. tons Entries from off-shore, total Q do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do	4, 896 6, 700 1, 262	4, 931 6, 551 1, 217	1, 019 581 81	915 356 86	563 663 38	386 474 32	29 3 432 47	148 534 30	209 665 103	139 727 105	65 569 161	72 725 182	106 604 154	694 583 123	510 94	
Deliveries, total 9	11, 528 11, 415 2, 710	11, 538 11, 482 2, 583	890 888 1,902	919 918 2,608	959 957 2, 488	867 864 2, 509	924 921 2,493	901 899 2, 174	1, 040 1, 038 2, 034	990 988 1,949	1,060 1,058 1,613	1, 135 1, 132 1, 200	1,003 998 950	1, 045 1, 042 r 1, 202	→ 1,741	
Exports, raw and refinedsh. tons	778	3, 946	439	34 9	587	3, 969	6, 086	4, 168	9, 932	1, 407	1, 334	3, 123	5, 299	8,763	13, 672	
Imports: Raw sugar, total	5, 154 1, 246 76	5, 200 3 1, 566 29	550 82 6	461 52 (4)	244 0 (4)	500 94 0	554 140 (4)	509 161 (4)	512 180 0	505 114 (4)	600 199 0	59 3 207 (4)	437 53 (4)	360 81 0	479 68 0	
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale	. 091	. 103	.111	. 112	. 122	. 155	. 195	.195	. 228	. 270	. 275	. 315	. 335	. 370	. 580	. 430
Retail (incl. N.E. New Jersey) \$ per 5 lb_ Wholesale (excl. excise tax) \$ per lb_	. 704 . 12 3	. 775 . 133	, 840 ,150	. 860 . 128	. 868 . 143	. 896 . 161	1.024 ,200	1. 159 .200	1, 253 , 248	1.426 .285	1. 642 . 319	1.753 .338	1.901 .395	2. 170 . 408	2,520 .549	. 592
Pea, importsthous. lb.	151, 495	173, 314	16, 506	11,997	11,675	14, 974	16, 583	17, 177	18, 122	17, 489	21, 788	16, 43 2	13, 954	10, 460	7,735	
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS Baking or frying fats (incl. shortening):																
Production: mil. lb. Stocks, end of period⊕ do- lalad or cooking oils;	4, 062. 0 127. 3	3, 967. 9 114. 6	347. 4 111. 5	335. 2 114. 6	330. 0 104. 7	290. 1 118. 3	305. 6 146. 0	280. 9 156. 9	269. 2 130. 6	259. 8 133. 5	288. 8 122. 8	278. 6 123. 1	284, 1 111, 3	7 331.0 7 119.7	299.5 122.2	
Productiondododododo	3, 904. 8 85. 6	3, 927. 8 74. 1	348. 8 66. 3	329. 9 74. 1	381. 0 76. 5	343. 8 79. 5	372. 1 101. 1	337.3 88.6	348. 1 107. 5	338. 6 114. 6	349. 7 88. 7	325. 8 83. 5	294.6 78.1	r 364. 2 r 93. 4	327. 9 92. 1	
Productiondodododo	2, 361. 2 69. 3	2,357.0 61.2	217. 9 59. 3	214.8 61.2	248. 1 55. 3	205. 7 63. 0	213. 4 74. 4	194. 8 75. 2	202. 9 80. 3	174. 4 77. 8	192. 0 70. 8	163. 2 69. 0	182. 2 71. 8	7 229. 5 7 74. 1	203. 0 70. 4	i
large retailer; delivered)\$ per ib nimal and fish fats:	. 313	. 340	. 381	. 381	. 415	. 429	.455	. 455	. 462	. 462	. 470	. 567	. 574	. 628	. 613	. 617
Tallow, edible: Production (quantities rendered) †mil. lb. Consumption in end products;do. Stocks, end of period ¶do. Tallow and gress (except wool) inadible.	544. 8 633. 6 45. 3	474. 6 627. 8 40. 4	51. 5 49. 9 37. 6	43. 3 51. 3 40. 4	44. 0 50. 9 52. 8	37.0 51.5 33.7	46. 9 54. 3 37. 2	46. 1 51. 9 33. 9	49. 6 50. 2 32. 5	45, 7 47, 9 32, 5	47. 0 55. 5 36. 8	46. 1 51. 9 36. 6	46.9 58.1 31.9	7 59.1 7 67.5 7 29.8	31.4	
Production (quantities rendered) do- Consumption in end products do- Stocks, end of period do-	3, 330, 1 346, 1	5, 237. 1 3, 032. 2 355. 6 Nov.	-	464. 0 269. 1 355. 6	416. 5 234. 6 407. 7	343.5 202.3 407.9	398. 3 224. 5 389. 8	392. 8 222. 2 392. 9	410. 2 226. 0 363. 2	383. 6 206. 5 430. 1	402. 0 199. 3 456. 3	377.3 214.3 478.1		7 397.7 7 227.5 7 430.5		

*Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Average for Jan.—Sept., and Nov. 2 Average for Apr.—June and Aug.—Dec. 3 Reflects revisions not available by months. 4 Less than 500 sh. tons. 4 Effective June 1974, specification changed from less than carlot, 10-14 lbs. to carlot, 14-17 lbs.; prices are not comparable with those for earlier periods. ©Cases of 30 dozen. 5Bags of 132.276 lb. \$Monthly data reflect cumulative revisions for prior

periods. Includes data not shown separately: see also note "\$". Producers' and warehouse stocks. Factory and warehouse stocks. Beginning June 1974 SURVEY, prices are for cartoned, white, shell eggs to volume buyers, delivered to store door, Chicago metropolitan area, and are not comparable with those shown previously. Comparable data back to 1969 are available. Monthly revisions back to 1972 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972 1973		1973		1974											
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FO	OD AN	ND KI	NDRI	ED PI	RODU	CTS;	ТОВ	ACC)—Со	ntinu	ıed					
FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS—Continued																
Vegetable oils and related products:			}													ļ
Coconut oil: Production, refined! mil. lb	593. 0	602.3	35. 2	43.2	42.7	30. 2	48. 9	3 9. 6	32. 4	32.9	39.4	34. 2	47.5	r 56.9	43.0	
Consumption in end products too. Stocks, refined, end of period ¶\$tdo Importsdo	824. 9 229. 1 677. 0	896. 8 21. 1 716. 9	67. 2 21. 5 64. 8	63. 4 21. 1 74. 6	70. 1 28. 1 24. 3	60. 7 23. 9 25. 3	62. 7 28. 7 45. 0	62. 7 25. 7 48. 2	53. 8 22. 8 35. 3	51. 9 23. 6 26. 5	49. 0 28. 7 9 3. 2	48. 6 24. 8 24. 7	59. 6 25. 2 55. 0	7 67. 4 7 32. 7 78. 4	66. 4 29. 2 44. 8	
Corn oil: Production: Crudedodo	507. 2	529. 2	42.4	43. 1	45.1	41.8	45. 4	46.6	46.8	43 . 8	40.5	44.0	43.0	r 41. 2	41.2	
Production: Crude	464. 5 463. 7 76. 8	529. 5 523. 1 44. 9	45. 0 45. 1 43. 4	48. 5 42. 6 44. 9	51. 0 51. 5 42. 2	42. 8 38. 0 51. 5	39. 9 39. 9 60. 7	34. 2 34. 2 73. 1	40. 3 40. 2 82. 6	36. 6 35. 7 94. 0	35. 2 31. 0 88. 0	37. 1 32. 5 74. 3	44.7 38.7 67.8	7 46.7 7 48.9 7 52.3	45.8 41.8 52.8	
Cottonseed oil: Production: Crudedo	1, 355, 2	1,541.5	169. 8	149.0	176, 9	150, 2	160, 4	144. 1	140.0	105.9	90.1	78.0	66.9	r 122.8	136, 2	
RefineddoConsumption in end products;do	1,133.5 712.0	1, 330. 2 891. 4	117. 2 77. 6	123. 3 87. 0	134. 9 84. 3	118. 2 73. 4	125. 5 77. 1	129. 3 75. 8	117. 4 74. 6	90. 2 57. 6	83. 2 71. 9	88. 5 54. 2	63. 5 52. 5	7 81.8 7 58.3	112.8 63.2	
Stocks, crude and ref., end of period ¶do Exports (crude and refined)do	187. 4 475. 4	157. 9 545. 0	161. 6 24. 9	157. 9 38. 2	202, 4 28, 8	177. 9 79. 0	198. 8 52. 3	198. 9 56. 3	190. 4 94. 2	175. 1 63. 2	135. 2 49. 5	121. 4 34. 3	109. 8 24. 2	r 123. 2 24. 1	169. 1 33. 8	
Price, wholesale (N.Y.)\$ per lb_	. 159	8.157	. 220	. 300	. 320	. 365	. 345	. 380	. 400	. 395	. 420	. 490	. 415	.485	. 495	. 40
Soybean cake and meal: Productionthous. sh. tons	16, 993, 1	16, 22 3 . 5	1,638.5	1,651.3	1,699.6	1,606.9	1,728.8	1,590.8	1,636.4	1,576.3	1,655.5	1,603.3	1,244.4	71,418.1	1, 453. 7	
Stocks (at oil mills), end of perioddo	180. 5	245. 6	206. 3	245.6	211.5	243. 4	325. 9	318. 1	391. 9	480. 3	447. 2	504. 2	481.3	r 475.5	526.6	
Soybean oil: Production: Crudemil. lb		7,540.2	764.9	769.8	797.7	751.5	809. 0	750.8	777.8	756.7	788.3	759.0	592. 3	r 672.9	631.6	
Refinedt do Consumption in end productst do Consumption in end products do Consumption in end product do Consumption in	2 7.054.4	6,766.5 7,041.9	624.7 649.2	619. 7 606. 1	660. 3 668. 6	589. 5 588. 6	609. 0 634. 1	569. 8 572. 8	575. 8 576. 3	537. 4 558. 7	553. 3 587. 2	573.5 547.7	505. 4 524. 1	7 581.7 7 628.7	502. 0 551. 3	
Stocks, crude and ref. end of period ¶_dodododododododo	1, 148. 7	690.5 874.3	599. 9 31. 7	690. 5 108. 6	623. 3 122. 2	642. 4 120. 2	626. 0 98. 3	726. 3 146. 0	765. 1 96. 9	708. 6 215. 0 . 309	702.7 239.8	777. 2 84. 1	793. 5 83. 2	734.7 85.9	694.2	
Price, wholesale (refined; N.Y.)\$ per lb TOBACCO	. 131	8.206	. 219	. 302	. 287	. 374	. 304	. 278	. 312	. 309	. 3 96	. 496	. 397	.428	. 439	.3
/eaf:	11,749	11,743											<u></u> .		9 1, 971	
Production (crop estimate) mil. lb Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of period mil. lb	4,700	4,409		4,409			4, 215			3, 762			4, 129			
Exports, incl. scrap and stemsthous. lb_ Imports, incl. scrap and stemsdo	606, 176 240, 509	2 612,980 268, 585	81,897 23,216	56, 617 25, 434	53,510 10,532	47, 633 42, 384	39, 115 21, 805	52, 704 23, 013	57, 684 20, 421	62, 774 34, 506	45,156 23,860	47,572 19,46 3	39,990 29,623	64,063 27,122	72, 950 22, 445	
fanufactured: Consumption (withdrawals):																
Cigarettes (small): Tax-exemptmillions	49,007	58, 225	7,897	3,832	4,833	4, 407	5, 56 3	4, 380	5,777	5, 51 3	4,913	5,420	4, 511	5,300		
Taxabledodododo	5,896	588, 019 5, 553	52,420 479	39, 985 339	53, 261 418	48, 910 380	48, 003 405	46, 092 452	52,760 403	46, 158 3 79	43,780 399	50, 894 464	48, 114 443	55, 643 533		
Exports, cigarettesdo	34, 602	41, 543	4, 194	2,960	2,889	3,730	3, 637	3, 791	5,044	3, 761	4, 205	4,468	3,700	4, 247	3, 157	
		1	LEA'	THER	ANI	PRO	DUC	TS					,	 		1
HIDES AND SKINS Exports:							!							ļ		
Value, total 2thous. \$ Calf and kip skinsthous. skinsthous.	292, 023 2, 064	376, 999 1, 886	29, 3 59 154	27, 892 151	29, 025 144	31, 212 169	31,751 337	31, 642 184	31, 910 231	22, 521 189	29, 965 114	26, 699 101	24, 551 126	27, 871 136	25,475 140	
Cattle hidesthous. hides	17, 589	16, 867	1,412	1,391	1,423	1,500	1, 462	1,567	1,554	1, 123	1,615	1,529	1,423	1,619	1,708	
mports: Value, total Qthous. \$	65, 200	83, 900	5, 300	3,800	4,600	3,900	6, 800	6,500	8, 500	11,000	6,500	7,700	7,000	6, 100	5,800	1
Sheep and lamb skinsthous. pieces_ Goat and kid skinsdo	16, 852 3, 355	12,835 1,600	562 84	494 16	765 65	791 57	1,468 40	1,308 16	1,839 12	2, 375 74	1,2 3 2 11	1,728	1,449 72	1,077 24	1,167 96	
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. shipping point: Calfskins, packer, heavy, 914/15 lb	. 563	622	.610	. 610	.610		.610	.610	.850	. 850	.850	.750	. 600	. 550	. 450	.3
Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 296	343	.328	. 282	. 293		. 241	.263	. 263	. 233	. 258	. 253	. 245	. 173	. 175	.1
LEATHER Production:																
Call and whole kipthous. skins_ Cattle hide and side kipthous, hides and kips_	. 20,084	1, 262 17, 768	122 1,437	110 1,374	129 1, 445	136 1,398	147 1, 437	1, 433	1, 494	1,400	1,122	1, 405	1, 419	1,536		
Goat and kidthous. skins Sheep and lambdo	3, 522 20, 191	14, 504	1, 104	1,046	1, 115	1, 122	1,060	1, 227	1,286	1,252	1, 161	1, 240	1,081	1, 260		
Exports: Upper and lining leatherthous. sq. ft.	2 117, 556	2 120,104	6, 459	9, 563	9,984	10,163	10, 407	11, 917	16, 191	14, 674	12,800	11,699	14, 108	12, 831	11,032	
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. tannery:	4 157. 5	184.5	179.8	179.8	179.8	179.8	165. 4	165.4	165, 4	158. 2	158. 2	158, 2	156.8	148.1	139.5	130
Sole, bends, lightindex, 1967=100 Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades index, 1967=100	106.7	7 119.5	179.0	119.0	119.0	179.0	105.4	105.4	105.4	100.2	100.2	130.2	150.0	140.1	100.0	100
LEATHER MANUFACTURES	100.1	119.5														
shoes and slippers:	ļ				1										ļ	
Production, totalthous. pairs_ Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic	526,500	2 490,033	38,573	33,966	38, 380	39, 869	42, 015	36, 965	41,048	36, 832	29, 679	34,641	30, 795	33, 654		-
Slippersdo	417,604 98, 272	2 91, 166	28,345 9,107	27, 310 5, 756	31, 116 6, 359	32, 127 6, 965	33, 447 7, 731	28, 635 7, 499	31, 672 8, 507	28, 743 7, 319	23, 530 5, 513	25,728 8,163	22,966 7,114	23, 805 8, 941		
Athletic do Other footwear do	8,726	² 9, 656 ² 2, 575	914 207	737 163	780 152	629 148	686 151	686 145	692 177	605 165	522 114	606 143	579 136	751 157		
Exportsdo	2, 253	3, 599	370	312	246	321	412	299	290	401	349	273	314	362	410	
Prices, wholesale, f.o.b. factory:					1						ļ					
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, elk or side upper, Goodyear weltindex, 1967=100. Woman's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear	128.6	140.7	146.1	146. 1	147.4	147. 4	152. 1	15 3 .9	153.9	155. 2	155. 2	156.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	16
Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear weltindex, 1967=100 Women's pumps, low-medium qualitydo	125 7	134. 2 8 122. 1	135.5 121.1	135. 5 121. 1	136. 8 123. 8	136. 8 123. 8	138. 0 123. 8	140.5 126.7	143.0 126.7	143. 0 126. 7	143. 0 126. 7	144, 3 126, 7	150. 5 132. 3	150. 5 132. 3	150. 5 132. 3	150 132
vincu o pampo, iow-inequalit qualityq0	- 121.0	122.1	121.1	121.1	1 120.8	120.5	120.0	120.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	'20. '	102.3	102.0	102.0	10

r Revised. ¹ Crop estimate for the year. ² Annual total reflects revisions not distributed to the monthly data. ² Average for Jan.—June and Oct.—Dec. ³ Jan.—Aug. average. ⁶ Average for Jan.—June and Oct.—Dec. ⁷ Jan.—Apr. average. ⁸ Apr.—Dec. average. ⁹ Dec. 1 estimate of 1974 crop.

⁹ Includes data for items not shown separately. ¶ Factory and warehouse stocks. § Effective Oct. 1974 SURVEY, data are restated to exclude stocks of crude coconut oil and are not comparable with those shown for earlier periods. ‡ Monthly revisions back to 1972 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973	19	973						19	74				<u>, , , ,</u>	
in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
			LUN	1BER	ANI	PRO	DUC	TS							,	
LUMBER—ALL TYPES Q						1	1	1	1					1	}	
National Forest Products Association: Production, total	1 38,254 6, 813 31, 441	7 1 37,914 6, 579 7 31, 335	3, 057 571 2, 486	2,710 511 2,199	2,741 468 2,272	2, 945 518 2, 427	3, 191 534 2, 657	3, 457 570 2, 887	3, 302 561 2, 741	3, 006 560 2, 446	2,895 548 2,347	3, 024 601 2, 423	2,736 523 2,213	2, 691 540 2, 151		
Shipments, total	1 39,390 7, 231 32, 159	7 137,591 6,680 7 30,911	3, 008 593 2, 415	2,623 535 2,088	2, 647 496 2, 151	2, 850 529 2, 321	3, 219 521 2, 698	3,377 552 2,825	3, 310 537 2, 773	2,949 527 2,422	2,736 502 2,234	2, 888 546 2, 342	2, 584 481 2, 103	2,658 480 2,178		
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period, totaldo Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	4, 152 581 3, 571	7 4, 475 480 7 3, 995	4, 157 334 3, 824	4,413 480 3,933	4, 499 443 4, 056	4, 596 435 4, 161	4, 568 448 4, 120	4, 648 466 4, 182	4, 627 490 4, 137	4, 683 522 4, 161	4, 904 568 4, 336	5, 042 625 4, 417	5, 196 669 4, 527	5, 229 729 4, 500		
Exports, total sawmill productsdodo	1,390 9,428	1, 959 9, 537	141 780	129 640	163 634	145 547	186 700	188 721	206 815	135 765	115 653	143 541	100 569	139 530	98 414	
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:										1						
Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	9, 242 617	8, 936 679	742 616	663 679	631 701	626 692	790 727	737 688	692 598	659 581	531 553	604 465	502 389	577 393	537 352	
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks (gross), mill, end of perioddo	8, 983 9, 191 735	9, 074 8, 874 935	757 758 900	635 600 935	644 609 970	691 635 1,026	759 755 1,030	775 776 1,029	761 782 1,008	666 676 998	578 559 1,017	693 692 1, 018	623 578 1,063	595 573 1,085	541 578 1, 048	
Exports, total sawmill productsdo Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	405 111 294	637 176 462	37 11 26	42 14 28	60 19 41	46 12 34	76 12 63	73 22 51	182 15 167	113 13 100	41 9 32	49 26 24	31 5 26	60 12 47	19 4 15	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, construction, dried, 2" x 4", R. L. \$ per M bd. ft	144. 27	181.86	170. 43	170, 26	159. 25	163.06	181. 51	186.18	179. 0 3	167. 63	162. 47	152. 62	146. 22	135. 85	139.09	133. 2
Southern pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	¹ 8, 255 43 5	17,428 405	617 441	472 405	571 423	627 507	718 540	607 487	605 462	573 441	542 406	543 397	473 369	549 365		
Productiondo	1 8, 053 1 8, 241	17,578 17,458	618 588	557 508	599 55 3	573 54 3	670 685	681 660	671 630	619 594	589 557	567 552	505 501	577 55 3		
Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of periodmil. bd. ft	1,028	1,148	1, 099	1,148	1, 194	1, 224	1, 209	1,230	1, 271	1, 296	1,308	1, 323	1,327	1, 351		
Exports, total sawmill products	64, 456	94, 346	6, 365	5,973	7, 077	5, 675	6, 155	10, 575	7, 390	5, 686	4, 248	6, 346	7, 610	5, 199	2, 689	
Prices, wholesale, (indexes): Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L. 1967=100. Flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. 3"	154.7	198. 2	218. 8	215. 6	210. 6	207.4	207. 7	212.8	207. 8	195. 4	192. 4	180.7	174. 9	160. 6	158. 2	15 2.
1967=100 Western pine:	140. 8	186. 2	214.3	214.3	215. 4	215.4	220. 8	231 .8	231.8	232. 9	236. 2	236. 2	236. 2	2 3 6. 2	228.5	228.
Orders, newmil. bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of perioddo	10, 756 555	10, 456 556	748 568	699 556	7 739 7 648	r 793 r 697	* 832 * 659	r 876 r 614	r 849 r 507	r 745 r 483	r 775 r 497	r 689 r 449	r 671 r 408	776 460	550 424	
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	10, 3 95 10, 56 3	10, 564 10, 455	803 764	734 711	651 647	755 744	841 870	938 912	912 956	776 769	840 761	794 7 3 7	76 3 712	6 3 2 724	52.5 586	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of perioddo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, 1" x	1, 214	1, 323	1,300	1,323	1,327	1,338	1, 309	1,355	1, 291	1, 298	1, 377	1, 434	1, 485	1, 393	1, 332	
12", R. L. (6' and over)	130. 91	179, 62	155. 90	168, 99	193. 90	190. 23	204. 37	234.99	231. 32	200. 60	174. 3 5	138. 40	121. 26	100. 46	99, 66	120.0
Oak: Orders, newmil. bd. ftorders, unfilled, end of perioddo	268. 2 11. 6	178. 3 5. 1	13. 7 5. 5	9. 3 5. 1	14. 4 5. 1	8. 8 3. 9	10.5 3.4	9. 6 2. 6	8. 5 2. 2	9. 2 2. 5	9. 9 2. 6	9. 4 2. 8	7. 1 2. 5	7. 7 2. 3	6. 9 2. 2	
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks (gross), mill, end of perioddo	244. 8 261. 1 6. 6	188. 0 184. 6 8. 2	15. 4 13. 4 7. 7	13. 6 10. 8 8. 2	16. 2 14. 3 10. 1	13. 0 9. 5 12. 6	13.6 11.2 15.0	13. 0 9. 6 16. 7	12. 8 8. 8 20. 8	8. 9 8. 4 20. 7	8. 2 9. 3 19. 6	8. 2 8. 9 18. 9	7.7 7.2 19.4	8. 4 7. 8 20. 0	7. 0 7. 2 19. 8	
		M	ЕТАІ	S AN	D M	ANUI	FACT	URES								
IRON AND STEEL																
Exports:	2, 873 7, 383 15	1 4, 052 11, 256 15	388 600 1	473 675 2	455 859 3	448 884 2	503 703 13	533 698 31	627 826 18	633 922 3	647 572 6	488 819 3	346 562 6	387 630 7	296 593 4	47 62
Imports:	17, 681 373 653	15, 150 391 459	1,313 21 55	1, 092 20 31	827 24 13	830 20 10	892 22 15	971 15 22	1, 142 18 60	1, 292 18 13	1, 29 3	1,729 20 45	1, 279 26 45	2,100 24 28	1, 925 19 41	1,90
Iron and Steel Scrap				ŭ.	10	_~			••		Ĭ		20			
Production thous. sh. tons. Receipts. net do Consumption do Stocks, end of period do	1 51, 184 1 41,670 1 93,371 8,169	1 44, 711	4,732 3,783 8,542 7,266	4, 473 3, 515 8, 219 6, 990	4,724 3,544 8,516 6,730	4, 241 3, 327 7, 673 6, 606	4, 785 4, 052 8, 703 6, 782	4,588 4,344 8,522 7,200	4, 743 4, 370 8, 821 7, 491	4, 532 3, 893 8, 382 7, 565	4, 338 3, 719 7, 906 7, 741	3, 939 8, 294	r 4, 441 r 4, 341 r 8, 527 r 8, 129	p 4, 770 p 4, 356 p 9, 023 p 8, 224		
Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting: Composite (5 markets) \$ per lg. ton. Pittsburgh district do	34. 65 38. 00	55. 95	77. 53 80. 50	80. 48 77. 00	79.60 82.00	102. 20 101. 50	115. 40 117. 50	127.63	94. 22	107.67	124. 48	111.84	111. 3 9		104. 44	
Revised. Preliminary. Annual data; 1 Protals include data for types of lumber not sh	nonthly	revisions	are not		ole.	1971 d	ata are fo	r floorin		better.	F.G., 1"			ning Apı		

P Totals include data for types of lumber not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73					<u>-</u>	197	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	M	ETAL!	S ANI) MA	NUFA	CTU:	RES-	-Cont	inue	1						
IRON AND STEEL—Continued Ore																
Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts): Mine production	78, 287	1 87, 669 1 90, 863 43, 331	6, 321 7, 876 4, 705	5,977 6,448 3,080	5, 528 2, 979 3, 199	5, 075 2, 445 1, 780	5, 789 2, 532 2, 010	6, 099 5, 931 2, 766	8,800 9,672 4,536	8, 036 10, 619 5, 057	8,654 10,474 5,590	7, 286 8, 337 4,579	8, 516 8, 823 4, 230	8,646 9,005 4,912	4,611	
U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates: Receipts at iron and steel plantsdo Consumption at iron and steel plantsdo	112, 303 119, 937 2, 095	132, 905 137, 073 2, 747	12, 151 11, 491 215	10, 968 11, 848 121	5, 096 11, 676 94	4, 427 10, 479 36	5, 151 11, 267 38	7, 943 10, 991 152	14, 326 11, 338 229	14, 418 11, 130 242	14, 723 11, 221 388	13, 141 10, 687 168	12, 157 10, 340 21	13, 147 11, 005 335	11, 449 9, 766 265	
Stocks, total, end of period do	1 67, 352 1 14, 679 50, 061 2, 612	59, 447 10, 418 45, 990 3, 039	60,691 11,394 46,869 2,428	59,447 10,418 45,990 3,039	54, 889 12, 727 39, 241 2, 921	50, 915 15, 368 33, 189 2, 358	47, 132 18, 525 27, 073 1, 534	44, 229 18, 791 24, 047 1, 391	46, 410 17, 919 27, 035 1, 456	47, 530 15, 331 30, 349 1, 850	50,036 13,820 33,965 2,251	51, 479 12, 669 36, 417 2, 393	53, 567 12, 363 38, 264 2, 940	55, 714 12, 001 40, 406 3, 307	42, 089 3, 825	
Manganese (mn. content), general importsdo Pig Iron and Iron Products	949	916	41	51	56	41	81	27	57	76	61	50	94	92	103	
Pig iron: Production (excluding production of ferroalloys) thous. sh. tons. Consumption	1 88, 942 1 89, 140 1, 660 3 71.38	100, 837 100, 300 1, 203 75, 24	8, 402 8, 114 1, 207 75. 89	8, 609 8, 184 1, 203 75, 89	8, 563 8, 624 1, 162 75, 89	7,804 7,806 1,079 77.44	8, 386 8, 467 993 82, 81	8, 233 8, 299 977 96.00	8, 387 8, 435 950 96. 00	8, 185 8, 166 936 133. 80	8, 337 8, 294 981 133, 80	7, 872 7, 924 940 149, 88	7,713 7,808 7,918 149.88	8, 187 ^p 8,302 ^p 853 150. 63	7, 250 155. 75	169. 40
Castings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period thous. sh. tons. Shipments, total	1, 140 15, 328 8, 301	1,666 r 17,047 r 9,008	1, 592 - 1, 444 - 741	1, 666 r 1, 226 r 669	1, 748 1, 379 751	1, 750 1, 2 3 9 705	1,752 1,388 807	1,711 1,419 829	1,639 1,439 816	1, 695 1, 346 758	1, 691 1, 194 681	1,662 1,266 725	r 1, 616 r 1, 352 r 730	1, 453 1, 471 788		
thous. sh. tons. Shipments, total	96 961 579	147 1,031 r 616	130 84 7 49	147 71 42	142 84 51	144 75 47	147 81 50	147 75 46	144 84 53	159 76 46	167 66 43	175 75 47	168 76 46	153 85 50		
Steel (raw):	133, 241	1 150,799	12,586	12,722	12,726	11, 598	12,758	12, 442	12,752	12,185	12, 155	11, 837	11,849	12, 617	11, 615	10, 960
Production thous. sh. tons. Index. daily average 1967=100. Steel castings: Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period	104. 5	118.5	120.4	117.7	117.8	118.8	118.1	119.0	118.0	116.5	112. 5	109.6	113.3	116.8	111.1	101. 4
Shipments, total do do Steel Mill Products	317 1,596 1,308	929 r 1, 894 r 1, 566	899 180 1 3 9	929 174 137	996 174 142	1,057 167 136	1, 135 191 157	1,216 187 149	1, 240 190 157	1, 308 179 149	1, 384 141 113	1,449 157 132	r 1,581 r 173 r 149	1,537 196 168		
Steel products, net shipments: Total (all grades) thous. sh. tons. By product: Seuifinished products do Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling do Plates do Rails and accessories do	1 91, 805 4, 917 5, 656 7, 553 1, 601	1 111, 430 1 5, 749 7, 081 9, 678 1, 689	9, 445 510 618 851 148	8, 670 507 582 867 130	9, 779 504 630 908 153	8,714 470 552 841 153	10, 303 513 703 1, 034 166	9, 698 492 646 961 157	10, 047 532 664 968 167	9, 298 517 608 933 144	8,843 463 604 873 138	9, 084 430 606 953 115	8, 601 432 560 882 132	9, 374 402 611 919 170	8, 431 405 537 857 152	
Bars and tool steel, total do_ Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) do Reinforcing do Cold finished do	1	1 18, 176 1 10, 763 1 5, 135 1 2, 161		ŀ	1	ł	1,703 999 483 211	1,677 969 490 208	1, 694 993 475 215	1,582 926 454 191	1,490 886 415 180	1,507 899 416 183	1,484 881 412 182	1,645 1,007 421 208	1, 447 884 381 174	
Pipe and tubing	7, 609 2, 952 6, 135	9, 133 3, 245 7, 316	822 252 578	795 209 543	802 276 733	770 253 671	908 297 636	843 295 668	910 296 720	817 272 640	755 223 687	814 266 608	792 251 561	889 298 614	794 251 549	
Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), totaldo Sheets: Hot rolleddo	1 39, 862 14, 036 16, 123	49, 370 16, 886 20, 377	4, 120 1, 440 1, 683	3,625 1,300 1,459	4, 182 1, 503 1, 697	3, 550 1, 278 1, 416	4, 343 1, 525 1, 764	3, 959 1, 344 1, 629	4, 096 1, 458 1, 609	3, 786 1, 320 1, 515	3,612 1,259 1,492	3,785 1,325 1,567	3,506 1,196 1,444	3,828 1,286 1,607	3, 438 1, 175 1, 416	
By market (quarterly shipments): Service centers and distributors do Construction, incl. maintenance do Contractors' products do Automotive do	¹ 18, 598 9, 299 5, 055 18, 217	22, 705 11, 405 6, 459 23, 217		5, 961 2, 953 1, 628 5, 361			6, 145 3, 059 1, 709 4, 681			6, 206 3, 333 1, 685 4, 502			5,534 3,147 1,447 4,886	2 1, 946 2 1, 072 2 509 2 1, 836	2 1,769 2 916 2 435 2 1,691	
Rail transportation do Machinery, industrial equip., tools do Containers, packaging, ship. materials do Other do do	2,730 15,396 6,616 125,894	3, 228 6, 351 7, 811 1 30, 254		841 1, 609 1, 852 7, 802			903 1,741 2,230 8,323			876 1,704 2,175 8,562			787 1,502 1,990 7,236	² 309 ² 534 ² 693 ² 2,476	2 284 2 502 2 606 2 2, 228	
Steel mill products, inventories, end of period: Consumers' (manufacturers only) _mil. sh. tons. Receipts during period	8.8	11. 2 83. 6 81. 2	11. 0 7. 2 6. 9	11. 2 6. 2 6. 0	11.7 7.3 6.8	11.9 6.4 6.2	11.9 7.1 7.1	11. 8 6. 5 6. 6	11. 6 6. 9 7. 1	11.8 7.0 6.8	12. 2 6. 5 6. 1	12. 4 6. 7 6. 5	12, 6 6, 9 6, 7	12.5 r 7.3 r 7.4	13.0 7.0 6.5	
Service centers (warehouses)†do	6. 4	6. 6	6. 1	6.6	6.2	5.9	5. 9	6. 1	5. 9	5.9	5. 9	5.8	r 6. 1	6.4		
Producing mills: In process (ingots, semifinished, etc.)do Finished (sheets, plates, bars, pipe, etc.).do	ļ	9.7 7.4	9. 3 7. 0	9.7 7.4	9. 4 7. 2	9. 2 7. 0	8. 6 6. 2	8.3 5.9	8. 2 5. 4	8. 2 5. 1	8. 5 4. 9	8.2 4.8	8.2 4.8	8.2 4.7	7.6 5.1	

r Revised.

P Preliminary.

Annual data; monthly or quarterly revisions are not available.

P For month shown.

Average for 11 months.

reflect (beginning 1973) new sample panel for the Census "Wholesale Trade Report" and (beginning 1961), revised unit prices for converting value of merchant wholesalers' iron, steel, etc., inventories to tonnage equivalent. Revised end-of-month data for July 1972-Aug. 1973 appear in footnote in Nov. 1974 Survey; earlier revisions are to be published later.

[¶]Effective May 1973 Survey, prices are in terms of dollars per short ton.

 $[\]dagger Revised\ series.\ Beginning\ in\ the\ Nov.\ 1974\ Survey, steel\ mill\ inventories\ at\ service\ centers$

	1 1070	1 1050														
Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1972	1973	19		T	Esh	37		l	19			Sent		Non	D
in the 17/3 edition of DUSINESS STATISTICS	<u> </u>	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	MH	ETALS	AND	MA	NUFA	CTU	RES-	-Cont	inued	<u> </u>						
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS Aluminum:				1										}		
Production, primary (dom. and foreign ores) thous. sh. tons	4, 122 11, 045	4,530	379	399	404	376	419	410	422	405	416	411	401	417		
Recovery from scrap (aluminum content)do Imports (general):	1 1,045	1,060	86	79	84	79	85	98	97	110	85	90	93	103		
Metal and alloys, crude \triangle do Plates, sheets, etc. do	646. 4 80. 9	507.6 57.3	35. 1 3. 5	36. 5 3. 0	30. 5 3. 6	34.7 3.7	48. 6 3. 4	41. 1 3. 2	44. 1 4. 0	38. 2 3. 3	36. 6 3. 2	51. 0 3. 9	41. 5 3. 3	53. 1 3. 5	47. 4 5. 8	
Exports: Metal and alloys, crudedo Plates, sheets, bars, etcdo	108. 3 154. 0	229.6 215.1	47. 0 20. 8	22. 8 20. 4	22. 0 20. 9	20. 9 16. 0	30, 4 20, 0	22. 8 24. 0	17. 7 26. 4	13. 6 19. 7	15. 0 16. 5	14. 4 18. 6	12. 3 14. 7	16.7 19.7	9. 2 20. 0	
Price, primary ingot, 99.5% minimum\$ per lb	. 2645	. 2533	2625	. 2725	. 2900	. 2900	. 2924	.3150	. 3150	. 3340	. 3350	. 3594	. 3870	. 3900	. 3900	. 390
Aluminum products: Shipments:																
Ingot and mill prod. (net ship.)mil. lb Mill products, totaldo	11,877.6 9,246.2	p14, 438	1,209.6 907.2	905.6	1,295.2 986.7	1, 199. 0 895. 5	1,304.8 996. 5	1, 33 0.8 968. 9	1,226.1 980.0	1,197.2 910.0	1,067.4 857.5	1,086.1 874.9	7 989. 8 7 827. 8	1, 065. 7 830. 0		
Sheet and platedo Castingsdo	4,767.9 1,858.6	^p 5, 741 2, 026	482. 9 164. 6	489. 0 140. 7	537. 3 167. 9	480. 3 149. 0	540. 9 160. 8	518. 5 160. 6	525. 0 165. 9	494. 8 150. 3	456. 6 126. 9	472.6 143.2	r 447. 0 r 145. 7	443. 5 160. 6		
Inventories, total (ingot, mill prod., and scrap), end of periodmil. lb	4, 861	4, 366	4,375	4, 366	4, 276	4, 250	4, 182	4, 233	4, 291	4, 329	4, 428	4, 533	r 4, 559	4,736		
Copper: Production: Mine, recoverable copperthous. sh. tons	1,664.8	1,717.9	141.0	141.0	104 6	120.6	145. 2	140.7	151. 0	141.0	00.1	102. 2	r 1 3 2. 2	144.3	135. 1	
Refinery, primary do from domestic ores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,873.2 1,680.4	1 1,868. 5 1 1,698. 3	141, 8 150, 8 141, 6	141. 9 143. 7 129. 8	134. 6 147. 1 132. 4	130. 6 138. 3 121. 4	145.0 130.1	142. 7 149. 5 129. 2	150. 9 130. 3	141. 6 147. 5 130. 2	99. 1 99. 7 82. 0	75. 6 59. 5	121.3	165. 6 136. 5	148.6 127.2	
From foreign oresdo Secondary, recovered as refined, qtrlydo	192.8 385.0	170. 2 444. 0	9. 2	13.9 121.0	14.7	16. 9	14.9 129.0	20. 3 44. 0	20.6 50.0	17.3 46.0	17. 7 4 34. 0	16.1 a35.0	20.6 237.0	29.1 41.0	21. 4	
Imports (general): Refined, unrefined, scrap (copper cont.)do	423.6	425.6	57.4	36. 7	42. 7	47. 1	65. 9	44. 3	54.6	54. 7	42.0	43.8	60.3	56.6	51.4	
Refined \triangle do Exports: Refined and scrap \triangle do	189. 8 267. 7	199. 9 342. 0	30. 3 24. 7	21. 7 21. 7	23. 8 20. 4	25. 5 28. 4	33. 8 22. 6	19. 9 24.6	26. 2 40. 7	22. 9 27. 8	20. 5 22. 6	30. 9 26. 9	35. 2 18. 7	31. 5 21. 8	28.3	
Refineddo	182.7	189.4	13.6	11.9	8. 2	13. 1	9, 5	10.0	19.8	12. 4	6.9	7.0	6. 9	8.2	13.3	
Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.), qtrly_do Stocks, refined, end of perioddo Fabricators'do	2,230 271 114	2,411 157 108		607 157 108			609 145 87	^a 213 159 93	4 204 173 112	4 215 162 122	4 155 200 157	4155 190 135	4187 189 128	225 136		
Price, electrolytic (wirebars), dom., delivered \$ per lb	. 5124	r. 5948	. 6016	r. 66 21	. 6875	. 6858	, 6858	. 6858	. 8146	. 8624	.8660	. 8660	. 8366	. 7843	. 7625	.735
Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly total):	3,016	3, 317		004			004			831			005		į	
Brass mill productsmil. lb. Copper wire mill products (copper cont.)do Brass and bronze foundry productsdo	2, 647 767	3, 031 782		834 731 209			864 745 190			759 183			605 620 150		1	
Lead: Production:		!													}	
Mine, recoverable lead thous, sh. tons Recovered from scrap (lead cont.)	618.9 1 616.6	1 603. 0 636. 9	48.7 51.5	53. 1 48. 2	57. 6 50. 3	53. 2 54. 8	58.4 54.9	52. 8 50. 9	53. 8 53. 7	55. 3 46. 4	55.2 47.0	59. 2 49. 2	50, 2 54, 3	* 65. 3 58. 4	53. 2	
Imports (general), ore (lead cont.), metaldododo	344. 6 1,485. 3	280. 5	20. 5 128. 4	19. 6 117. 3	19. 4 130. 9	18. 1 121. 7	23. 1 125. 3	24. 9 121. 8	15. 3 136. 0	15. 0 119. 4	15. 0 109. 3	16. 5 136. 7	15. 4 136. 4	15. 4 148. 4	15. 3	
Stocks, end of period: Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process	,	,	120.1	11.70	20010	12211										
(lead content), ABMSthous. sh. tons Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial	168. 0	157. 5	156. 7	157. 5	160. 9	165. 6	168. 9	180.6	176.0	182.4	193. 5	180. 3	181.1		1	
(lead content) thous. sh. tons. Consumers' (lead content) o do Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all smelters	64. 5 1 118. 5	26. 1 124. 1	21. 8 121. 1	27. 1 117. 5	21.7 113.4	21. 8 120. 2	24. 7 133. 8	21. 6 138. 8	20.3 139.6	18. 0 146. 9	17.6 162.9	19.9 169.9	21.1 177.7	20. 1 170. 8		
(gross weight)thous. sh. tons Price, common grade, delivered\$ per lb	1 66.3 .1503	78. 6 . 1628	72. 2 . 1650	78. 6 . 1772	90. 8 . 1898	86. 2 . 1900	91.8 .1953	86.8 . 2149	84. 0 . 2150	88. 8 . 2290	90. 3 . 2450	111. 4 . 2450	108. 0 . 2450	107.8 . 2450	. 2450	. 245
Tin: Imports (for consumption):					}				1							
Ore (tin content)lg. tons Metal, unwrought, unalloyeddo Recovery from scrap, total (tin cont.)do	4, 216 52, 451 1 20, 180	4, 480 45, 845 1 20, 477	41 1,430	1,019 3,732	449 2, 637	55 1,797	508 3, 309	509 2, 43 5	596 2,791 1,612	1,128 2,752 1,603	533 3,752	4,040		152 2,964	3,739	
As metal dodododododododo.	1 2, 199	1 2, 012	1,570 145 5,950	1,410 135 5,785	1,600 165 6,650	1,550 160 5,900	1, 485 150 6, 160	1,723 160 6,430	145 6, 285	160 5,965	1, 415 170 4, 615	1,750 135 5,345	1, 260 140 5, 525	6,050		
Primary do	1 53, 501	1 58, 142 3, 407	4,535	4, 485	5,025	4, 625 423	4,995 1,012	4, 870 2, 955	5, 115 1, 234	4,660	3,730 256	4, 330 426	5, 525 4, 280 230	4,780 100	57	
Exports, incl. reexports (metal)†dododo	11,571 1.7747	9, 964 2, 2748	484 9, 345 2. 6244	1, 375 9, 964 3, 0099	1, 195 8, 935 2, 9814	8, 690 3. 5154	9,820 3.8943	9, 910 4. 4077	10, 660 4. 5688	9,825 4,6281	9,160 4,2661	10,500 4, 2299	9, 645 4. 1592	9, 840 3, 6533	3. 7096	
Zinc: Mine prod., recoverable zincthous. sh. tons	478.3	478.8	41.0	38.7	42.6	39. 3	41.9	40. 3	40.7	42.4	41. 2	41.0	r 39. 3	42.9	41, 4	
Imports (general): Ores (zinc content)do	254. 9 522. 6	199. 1 588. 7	11.8	13. 7	15.4	24.3	19.8	18.7	20.4	15. 2	12.8	23. 4	21.5	15.3	31.5	
Metal (slab, blocks)dodo		:	48. 2	47. 3	56. 2	49.4	52. 1	36.8	39.0	30.9	38.1	39. 9	42.6	67.6	40.4	
Ores do Scrap, all types do	1 118.3	1 129. 7 1 298. 3	14. 3 26. 0	13. 2 25. 4	12.1 25.8	12. 3 25. 2	13. 1 27. 0	14. 0 27. 2	14. 3 26. 0	12. 9 26. 2	12. 9 25. 6	13. 0 27. 0	13. 1 25. 2	12, 2 25, 0		
Slab zinc: \$ Production (primary smelter), from domestic			40.0	40.6		49.1	AF 7	40.0	15 1	A9 A	43.9	39.4	41 1	43.8		
and foreign oresthous. sh. tonsto	1 73. 7	87.5	48. 6 5. 9 118. 0	49. 6 5. 7 105. 5	44.7 5.7 118.0	43. 1 5. 7 109. 3	45.7 6.3 116.8	40. 9 6. 7 112. 9	45. 4 6. 1 120. 3	43. 4 4. 9 115. 8	5. 3 105. 0	5. 3 108. 6	41. 1 5. 1 111. 7	6. 1 108. 6		
Consumption, fabricators. do Exports do Stocks, end of period:	4.3	14.6	3.3	4.5	3.1	3. 6	1.9	4.5	1.2	.8	1. 0 19. 6	1, 1	.2	.2	30.9	
Producers', at smelter (ZI) Ododo	1 126.1	1 114. 3	29.7 101.8 . 2035	29. 3 104. 9 . 2736	29. 8 111. 5 . 3117	25. 1 109. 9 . 3190	22.9 122.9 .3264	18. 8 123. 1 . 3482	17.6 117.7 .3478	19. 1 134. 1 . 3495	148.8	18.1 159.6 .3762	20. 3 164. 2 . 3926	22. 3 176. 5 . 3 9 33		.
Price, Prime Western\$ per lb.	-, ,1110		notowoil				•		•		•	•	anes and	-		

r Revised. r Preliminary. ¹ Annual data; monthly revisions are not available. △ Effective Jan. 1974 includes items not covered for earlier periods: Aluminum—pipes, tubes, blanks, etc.; copper—imports of alloyed refined, and exports of ores, concentrates. blister, etc. § All data (except annual production figures) reflect GSA remeited zine and zine purchased for direct shipment.

³ Includes secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap.

† Effective with the Aug. 1974 SURVEY, data revised to omit exports of wrought tin and tin alloys.

O Producers' stocks elsewhere, end of Dec. 1974, 2,600 short tons.

* For month shown.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	1 1	973						1:	974					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	An	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	M	ETAL	S AN	D MA	NUF	ACTU	JRES	—Cor	tinue	ed						
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT			1										1			
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments 1967=100	75, 4	110.3	131.1	126. 3	116.2	148.9	136. 0	212.3	214, 5	142, 1	158.6	151.6	148.1	198.6		
Heating, combustion, atmosphere equipment, new orders (domestic), net, qtrly 9	79.3	128.6	<u> </u>	35. 0			32.3			49.9			34.8			
Electric processing heating equipdo Fuel-fired processing heating equipdo	12. 8 41. 3	19.9 75.8		4. 9 20. 8			6. 8 15. 5			6. 1 34. 0			6. 6 17. 6			
Material handling equipment (industrial): Orders (new), index, seas. adj ¶1967=100	128. 4	190. 3	219.0	225.0	196.5	197. 0	191.8	208.4	194. 2	183.0	214.0	202. 2	2 3 4. 1	168.5		
Industrial trucks (electric), shipments: Hand (motorized) number	15, 482	21, 387	1,682	1,669	1,535	1,536	2,032	1, 946	1,974	2,064	1,582	1,705	1,987	2, 190 2, 685		
Rider-type do Industrial trucks and tractors (internal combustion engines), shipments number	16, 902 40, 698	21, 917	1,919 4,325	2, 288 4, 903	1,763 4,490	1,554 4,017	2,316 5,604	2, 031 4, 594	2, 3 95 5, 122	2, 316 4, 540	1, 944 4, 001	1, 953 4, 722	2,067 4,357	2, 685 5, 3 68		
Industrial supplies, machinery and equipment:	40,000	52,014	4, 525	4, 903	4,490	4,017	5,004	4, 594	0,122	4, 540	4,001	4, 122	4,001	0,000		
New orders index, seas. adjusted1967-69=100 Industrial suppliers distribution:	116.3	149.7	164. 6	166. 7	171.3	171.0	172.0	178.5	179.3	181.7	187.8	190. 4	187.5	181.2	165. 7	
Sales index, seas. adjusted †	120.3	139.6	149. 9	142. 9	149, 9	148. 9	149.5	159.6	164.4	163.5	168.5	179.8	177.4	185. 2	r 185. 5	167. 2
Orders, new (net), total mil. \$	1, 008. 95 877, 25	1, 825, 45 1, 550, 40	160.80 138.45	179. 25 122. 55	169.55 144.95	174.05 149.25	254.25 215.55	243, 75 218, 10	233.80 205.85	198.65 168.60	190.80 163.30	130. 10 112. 60	144. 10 118. 20	127.75 99.55	№90.95 №74.55	59. 3 0 45. 10
Shipments, total do. Domestic do. Order backlog, end of period do.	714. 45 627. 15	1, 073. 75 935. 05	86. 35 75. 90	124, 50 112, 35	84. 10 72. 50	95. 85 86. 30	129,30 111,05	123.00 108.15	119.90 104.50	125, 75 111, 15	105.00 88.00	89. 3 5 75. 4 5	151. 35 127. 55	129.05 108.45	r 128. 90 r 110, 05	164. 25 138. 15
Order backlog, end of perioddo Metal forming type tools:	702.0	1, 453.7	1,399.0	1,453.7	1,539.2	1,617.4	1,742.4	1,863.2	1,977.1	2, 050. 0	2,135.8	2,176.6	2, 169. 4	2,168.1	2,130.2	2, 025. 2
Orders, new (net), total do do do	403. 05 368. 20	787.20 717.20	56. 95 49. 65	50.00 45.60	41. 80 39. 85	45. 75 38. 05	66. 80 56. 80	41.70 36.95	55.35 45.95	45. 55 37. 85	56.60 48.90	32. 55 25. 20	49.60 44.45	42, 65 33, 50	7-11.30 7-14.50	13.70
Shipments, total do Domestic do Order backlog, end of period do	304. 25 267. 20	427. 25 388. 05	41, 25 38, 20	44. 80 39. 35	38. 50 34. 85	37. 95 33. 05	47. 60 40. 80	42. 80 39. 05	52.70 44.75	61, 45 56, 65	47. 10 42. 40	40, 25 35, 10	45. 10 40. 30	62.80	51. 60 48. 35	49.05
Order backlog, end of perioddo Tractors used in construction:	260, 5	620. 6	615. 4	620. 6	623.9	631.7	650. 9	649.8	652, 5	636. 6	646. 1	638. 4	642. 9	622.8	559. 9	522.5
Tracklaying, totalunitsmil. \$	21, 225 1 546. 0	1 24, 872 1 690. 6		5,506 166.2			5, 782 187. 1			6, 378 210, 5	³ 1,662 ³ 61.0	3 1, 454 3 56. 8	r 3 2,006 r 3 71. 5	³ 2, 217 ³ 88. 8	³ 1,833 ³ 80.4	
Wheel (contractors' off-highway) units mil. \$	1 5, 056 1 198. 5	² 5, 845 ² 228. 6		² 1, 133 ² 45. 2			21,347			² 1, 654 ² 69. 6			\			
Tractor shovel loaders (integral units only), wheel and tracklaying typesunits	46, 052	53, 616		12,580			5 12,236			⁵ 13, 258 ⁵ 276. 2						
Tractors, wheel (excl. garden and contractors' off- highway types)	1801.7 196.988	951. 9 1 212,072		215. 3 50, 691			5 242.6 5 58, 740			{	3 16,12 3	-	3 22,066	3 24,291	317, 012	
mil. \$	1,141.0	1,322.8		348. 8			\$ 408.4			5 482.5	3 116.6	3 114. 1	3 176. 7	3 204. 6		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		10 100	4 743	4 000	4, 629	2 007	3,070	2,920	3, 143	3, 244	2,987	3,754	4, 524	4, 760	3,960	
Batteries (auto. replacement), shipmentsthous Motors and generators: New orders, index, qtrly1967=100	43, 220 99. 3	43, 468 129. 6	4, 741	4, 208 134. 9	4,029	3,607	\$ 179.3	2, 920	3, 143	3, 244	2, 901	3, 134	4,024	4, 700	3, 300	
Radio sets, production total market of thous	20, 086	50, 198	3 , 952	4 3, 860	3, 141	2, 976	4 3, 427	2, 435	3,321	4 4, 268	3, 276	4,003	4 5, 128	4,020	4, 058	8 3, 940
Television sets (incl. combination models), production, total market of thous.	13, 507	17, 367	1, 453	4 1, 494	1,024	1, 327	4 1, 655	1, 258	1,188	4 1,588	975	1, 201	4 1, 474	1, 263	1, 297	8 1,029
Household major appliances (electrical), factory shipments (domestic and export)* ? thous	31,094	r 35,046	2, 625	r 2, 343	2,585	2, 576	3, 175	3, 160	3, 218	2,954	2,739	2,479	2, 546	2,556	1,896	1,823
Air conditioners (room) do Dishwashers do Disposers (food waste) do	4, 508 3, 199	5, 346 3, 702	299. 8 327. 9	348. 5 r 279. 2	497. 6 253. 5	494. 7 242. 8	651. 9 310. 2	671. 6 303. 2	655.7 297.2	503. 6 294. 3	293. 7 245. 0	126, 2 294, 4	134. 8 297. 7	140. 4 302. 3	140.9 248.9	264. 7 225. 1
Rangesdo	2,771 3,232	7 2, 974 3, 430	247. 0 264. 3	r 231, 1 231, 2	209.8 242.3 441.2	200. 7 234. 6	264. 8 271. 6 552. 9	214.3 271.9 541.6	227.9 269.5 556.1	223. 1 274. 5 542. 7	208. 0 251. 8 612. 1	234.9 251.1 534.1	206. 0 231. 1 542. 8	207. 3 232. 9 524. 5	187. 4 190. 8 339. 9	
Refrigeratorsdo Freezers *do Washersdo	6, 315 1, 576 5, 107	6, 774 2, 415 5, 504	470. 8 216. 6 420. 8	423. 7 r 198. 5 r 316. 8	188. 5 407. 3	450. 3 195. 7 400. 8	268. 8 454. 6	263. 7 462. 9	283. 9 479. 0	270. 9 440. 2	312. 0 465. 5	227.6 474.6	304. 1 474. 7	339.1 454.9	302. 4 249. 6	
Dryers (incl. gas) do Vacuum cleaners do	3, 925 8, 337	4, 256 1 9, 124	362. 1 871. 8	288. 7 624. 5	319.3 674.1	295. 8 799. 5	307. 8 940. 3	315. 6 786. 0	319. 2 667. 5	306. 7 673.3	310. 0 588. 2	327.9 741.6	350. 8 830. 4	352. 8 726. 0	221. 8 589. 1	151. 9
GAS EQUIPMENT (RESIDENTIAL)	·	·						ļ		ļ						
Furnaces, gravity and forced-air, shipments. thousRanges, total, salesdo	2,066 2,661	1, 720 2, 481	124. 4 183. 4	114. 4 169. 7	136. 4 162. 9	116. 5 148. 9	130. 9 181. 5	130. 1 158. 8	119.5 181.9	125. 3 194. 5	115. 0 134. 8	110, 1 160, 4	r 139, 1 184, 9	149.8 + 165.7	111.0 136.3	92. 6 141. 9
Water heaters (storage), automatic, salesdo	3, 163	3, 080	228.7	209. 4	235. 8	214. 7	237. 8	264. 2	227. 9	239.7	222. 6	222. 4	156.0	7 190.8	178.5	175.6
		PETR	ROLE	UM,	COAI	, AN	D PR	ODU	CTS							
COAL		1	- j]							1	Ī				
Anthracite: Production t thous. sh. tons_ Exportsdo	7, 106	1 6, 725	575	7 515	495	440	510	540 80	565 105	485 43	425 48	595 59	495 3 7	615 78	585 104	600
Price, wholesale, chestnut, f.o.b. car at mine \$ per sh. ton	780 18. 228	717	21.070	21, 621	39 21. 621	12 22.785	40 22, 785	26. 031	26, 031	- 1	29.951	31. 421	34. 116	35, 464	41.711	41.711
Bituminous: Production t thous, sh. tons	595,386	591,735	49,825		53,470	49,010	51,455	53, 820	57, 135	47,635	47, 855	50,285	52, 460	58,705		3 8, 290
Revised. Preliminary. 1 Annual data; mo	nthly or	, .	revision	s not av	ail.	97.3; 9	4.9; 88.6; 197 9: 121	92.4; 99.5 0: 150.7:	2; 121.9; 1 136.2: 130	01.6; 108 0.0: 154.5	.7; 90.4; 151.0: 19	103.7; 110 73—159.4).4; 1972- ; 164.0; 1		13.8; 112).	.7; 113.0

February. Annual data; monthly or quarterly revisions not avail. Excludes figures for rubber-tired dozers. For month shown. Data cover 5 weeks; other periods, 4 weeks. Beginning 1st qtr. 1974, tractor shovel-loader class excludes shipments of tractor shovel-loader/backhoes (front engine mount); of this type, data for the tractor chassis only are now included in the wheel tractor class (1st qtr. 1974 data, 4,239 units valued at \$34.0 mil.). Series discontinued. The flective June 1973 Survey, index revised back to 1970.

Teffective June 1973 Survey, index revised back to 1970.

Revised monthly data for Jan. 1971-Apr. 1973 are as follows (1967=100): 1971—91.6;

^{97.3; 94.9; 88.6; 92.4; 99.2; 121.9; 101.5; 108.7; 30.4; 103.7; 105.4; 161.6; 127.2; 131.0; 150.7; 136.2; 130.0; 154.5; 151.0; 1973—159.4; 161.6; 176.2; 185.9.}The flective Jan. 1973, data reflect total market as follows: Sets produced in the United States, imports by U.S. manufacturers for sale under their brand name and, beginning 1973, sets imported directly for resale.

*New series. Source: Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers.
9 Includes data not shown separately.

‡ Monthly revisions back to 1972 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73			-			19	74				- 1	
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	PETR	OLEU	M, C	OAL,	AND	PRO	DUC	TS—(Conti	nued	·	' -		<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	
COAL—Continued															1	
Bituminous—Continued Industrial consumption and retail deliverles, total 9thous. sh. tons Electric power utilities	516,776 348,612 159,253 87,272	556, 013 386, 879 160, 818 93, 625	46, 703 31, 962 13, 798 7, 736	50, 130 33, 886 15, 228 8, 048	50, 415 34, 468 14, 637 7, 977	45, 122 30, 020 14, 002 7, 307	46, 402 31, 010 14, 549 7, 664	44, 065 29, 290 14, 245 7, 770	45, 712 31, 200 14, 084 7, 904	44, 631 31, 728 12, 507 7, 682	48, 547 35, 550 12, 610 7, 770	48, 753 35, 525 12, 679 7, 689	44, 506 30, 810 12, 927 7, 507	45, 776 31, 840 13, 118 7, 683		
Retall deliveries to other consumersdo	8,748	8, 200	932	1,009	1, 310	1,100	840	520	420	3 90	380	540	760	810		
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	115, 372 98, 450 16, 632 9, 032	99, 022 85, 512 13, 220 6, 875	104, 095 89, 734 13, 991 7, 171	99, 022 85, 512 13, 220 6, 875	96, 005 83, 366 12, 339 6, 269	93, 970 80, 910 12, 670 6, 090	97, 445 83, 250 13, 765 6, 255	103, 997 89, 900 13, 687 6, 662	107, 668 92, 320 14, 928 7, 508	108, 765 94, 460 13, 915 7, 395	106,491 90, 380 15,701 6, 506	105, 810 88, 800 16, 560 6, 720	109, 205 91, 560 17, 125 7, 115	116, 671 97, 423 18, 738 8, 348		
Retail dealersdodo	290	290	37 0	290	300	390	430	410	420	390	410	450	520	510		
Exportsdo Prices, wholesale: Screenings, indust. use, f.o.b. mine	55, 960	52,870	5, 214	4,889	2,813	4, 627	3, 179	4,944	6,032	6, 369	5, 307	5,088	4, 893	7,342	6,744	
\$ per sh. tondodo	10. 378 11. 367	11.816 3 11.659	13.010	13. 103	(5) (5)											
COKE Production:	<u> </u>															
Beehivethous. sh. tons_ Oven (byproduct)do Petroleum cokesdo	654 59, 853 23, 953	2 784 63, 496 26, 458	7 81 5, 218 2, 099	82 5, 426 2, 175	67 5, 422 2, 05 3	65 4, 974 1, 844	70 5, 252 1, 994	70 5, 242 2, 009	5, 3 69 2, 146	5,218 2,091	5, 251 2, 172	5, 219 2, 169	5, 056 2, 092	5, 214	64 4,427	
Stocks, end of period: 0ven-coke plants, total do	2, 941 2, 590 351 1, 563 1, 232	1, 184 1, 113 71 1, 995 1, 395	1, 313 1, 236 76 2, 017	1, 184 1, 113 71 1, 995 101	1, 125 1, 053 72 1, 928 70	1, 139 1, 070 69 1, 811	1, 163 1, 100 63 1, 653 149	1, 183 1, 130 53 1, 551 130	1, 238 1, 193 46 1, 491 135	1,243 1,205 37 1,380 179	1, 146 1, 116 30 1, 314 134	1, 197 1, 167 31 1, 271 109	1,321 1,293 28 1,306	1,298 1,269 29	1,064 1,033 31	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	1, 202	1,000	•••	101	10	31	149	130	100	119	104	103	112	33	10,	
Crude petroleum: Oil wells completednumber. Price at wells (Oklahoma)\$per bbl. Runs to stills Omil. bbl. Refinery operating ratio% of capacity.	2 11, 306 3, 45 4, 280. 9 88	9, 892 43.87 4, 537.3 91	822 (8) 371. 2 91	1, 087 376. 6 89	763 6 373. 2 6 84	901 326. 5 81	936 368. 7 82	947 371. 6 85	957 400. 4 89	1, 238 398. 8 91	1,008 414.1 91	1,210 409.1 90	1, 200 380. 0 86		1, 088	
All oils, supply, demand, and stocks: New supply, total +mil. bbl Production:	5, 839. 0	6, 262. 0	534. 2 274. 3	519. 1 280. 3	495. 8 276. 1	452. 1 256. 4	49 3 . 8 277. 4	499. 8 268. 6	530. 7 276. 0	507. 6	525. 1 271. 4	519.7 269.1	489. 4 258. 6	ĺ		i .
Crude petroleum; do Natural-gas plant liquids; do Imports: Crude and unfinished oilsdo	856.8	645.1	54. 0 108. 5	54. 5 94. 3	53. 6 77. 5	49. 5 66. 3	54. 7 81. 4	52.1	53. 6	263. 3 51. 7 121. 4	52. 6 130. 6	53. 4 125. 4	50.1	i		1
Refined productstdo		1,029.4	97.4	90.0	88.5	79.9	80.3	74.7	73. 4	71. 2	70.5	71.6	1	ł	1	1
Change in stocks, all oils (decrease, -)do Demand, total \(\therefore \)do	ŀ	49.3 6,381.7	-14, 2 559, 1	-14.9 547.3	-33. 2 541. 8	-27.9 492.1	5. 9 503. 4	29. 5 484. 9	47. 4 495. 0	30. 2 492. 4	27. 2 513. 2	520.6	484.9	i		ľ
Exports: Crude petroleum do Crede petroleum do do Refined products! do do Domestic product demand, total ♀ ⊕ do do Gasoline! do do Kerosene do do	('	83. 5 6, 297. 5 2, 452. 0 78. 9	0 6.1 553.0 206.0 9.2	6.9 540.3 194.1 7.4	. 5 5. 9 535. 4	. 3 5. 4 486. 4 171. 7 7. 9	0 6.1 497.4 192.7 5.5	(i) 7.3 477.6 195.0 3.9	. 2 7. 4 487. 3 210. 4 2. 2	(1) 7. 1 485. 3 209. 1 3. 4	7.8 505.3 217.1 3.9	7. 7 512. 9 220. 7 4. 4	479.8 19 3 .0			
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oil‡do Jet fueldo	1,066.1 925.6	1, 124. 3 1, 019. 9 383. 4	105. 3 93. 6 30. 4	114. 2 90. 2 32. 2	118. 4 94. 1 27. 8	107. 4 84. 3 24. 1	97. 5 78. 0 29. 6	85. 4 72. 9 28. 2	76. 1 69. 8 32. 6	71. 6 73. 6 28. 6	71. 4 75. 4 31. 9	71. 2 78. 7 32. 0	71. 3 73. 6 33. 3	\		
Lubricants do Asphalt do Liquefied gases‡ do	52. 8 163. 8 519. 8	59. 0 182. 6 528. 6	5. 0 15. 1 50. 8	4. 9 9. 3 49. 5	5. 2 6. 9 54. 8	4. 4 7. 6 44. 2	4. 9 9. 3 43. 2	4.7 12.1 39.0	5. 2 16. 9 35. 9	4. 1 18. 1 37. 1	5, 0 20, 1 36, 1	4, 5 20, 4 37, 2	4.9 19.2 40.2			
Stocks, end of period, totaldo Crude petroleumdo Unfinished oils, natural gasoline, etcdo Refined productsdo	959. 0 246. 4 100. 8 611. 7	1, 008. 3 242. 5 107. 0 658. 8	1,023.2 250.0 111.7 661.6	1, 008. 3 242. 5 107. 0 658. 8	975. 1 233. 0 105. 9 636. 1	947. 2 240. 7 103. 2 603. 2	953. 1 244. 7 115. 2 593. 3	982. 6 256. 4 117. 9 608. 3	1, 030. 0 269. 5 125. 3 635. 3	1,060.2 268.8 127.8 663.6	1, 087. 4 268. 7 125. 6 693. 2	1, 101. 0 264. 8 122. 2 713. 9	1, 113. 8 266. 7 118. 6 728. 5			
Refined petroleum products: Gasoline (incl. aviation): Production	2,320.0 .7 217.1	2, 401. 9 1. 7 213. 4	19 3 . 2 . 5 211. 4	190. 4 . 2 213. 4	184. 2 . 1 221. 3	168. 2 (¹) 223. 0	186. 5 . 2 223. 6	190.5 .1 226.8	197. 7 (1) 221. 9	201. 4 (1) 220. 5	212. 2 (1) 222. 2	213. 0 . 2 222. 1	(1)			
Prices (excl. aviation): Wholesale, regular*	. 245	109.9	118.5 .303	126. 1	136. 7 . 361	147. 0 . 381	161. 4 . 396	172.1	177. 3	188.5	196.6 .437	196. 1	197.4	196. 2	186. 7	
Production mil. bbl. Exports; do Stocks, end of period do Kerosene:	17.0 .2 4.3	16. 4 .2 3. 9	1.8 (¹) 4.0	1. 1 (1) 3. 9	1. 1 (1) 3. 8	1, 0 (1) 3, 9	1.0 (i) 3.2	1.1 (¹) 3.0	1. 5 (1) 3. 2	1. 4 (1) 3. 1	1.6 (1) 3.3	1.7 .1 3.1	1.9 (1) 3.6			
Production	1	80.1 21.0 128.0	6, 6 21, 2 139, 9	7. 1 21. 0 145. 9	5. 9 17. 5 154. 3	5. 6 15. 6 184. 8	4.7 15.0 198.7	3.6 14.9 209.4	3. 9 16. 6 217. 6	4. 0 17. 3 233. 2	3.7 17.2 241.7	4. 1 17. 1 250. 2	4. 1 17. 1 256. 8		į.	

of Includes small amounts of "other hydrocarbons and hydrogen refiner input," not shown separately.

↑ Monthly revisions for 1972 will be shown later.

⊕ Beginning March 1974 Survey, data are restated to account for processing gain and crude losses not previously included; comparable data for earlier periods will be shown later.

⊙ Effective with Jan. 1974 data, series known as "Gross input to crude oil distillation units"; see note 6 for this page. "See similar note, p. S-36.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	1	973	Ì					1	974					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.
	PETR	OLEU	JM, (COAL	, ANI	PRO	ODUC	TS—	Conti	nued						-
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued																
Refined petroleum products—Continued Distillate fuel oil: Production	963. 6 66. 4 1. 2 154. 3 111. 3 292. 5 637. 4 12. 1 55. 2 158. 8	1, 030. 2 138. 8 3. 2 196. 5 139. 7 354. 6 666. 7 9. 2 53. 5 190. 4	87. 7 14. 8 .1 200. 2 157. 3 31. 8 58. 2 .2 .2 52. 0 206. 0	97. 3 13. 5 .3 196. 5 171. 7 35. 9 55. 6 .3 .3 53. 5 281. 4	89. 3 13. 9 . 1 181. 2 194. 8 33. 2 53. 7 . 3 46. 5 319. 4	67. 2 8. 2 .1 149. 2 234. 1 28. 8 53. 8 45. 0 417. 2	69. 0 8. 3 . 2 128. 9 251. 8 28. 3 51. 9 47. 2 505. 9	75. 7 6. 5 (2) 125. 6 257. 9 29. 5 47. 6 51. 3 522. 0	83. 9 8. 4 (2) 141. 8 269. 2 30. 8 42. 0 . 4 . 54. 4 561. 8	83. 5 6. 9 (2) 160. 7 279. 7 30. 8 46. 5 -4 57. 9 497. 6	86. 6 6. 6 .1 182. 5 288. 9 32. 7 44. 4 .2 .59. 8 476. 2	83. 9 3. 5 (2) 198. 7 294. 8 33. 1 47. 4 .9 61. 0 533. 8	76. 6 4. 3 (2) 208. 3 298. 8 31. 0 42. 0 .5 60. 3 449. 4	297. 9	296. 0	
Jet fuel: Productionmil. bbl. Stocks, end of perioddo	310. 0 25. 5	313. 7 28. 5	25. 6 28. 5	25. 7 28. 5	24. 8 29. 7	21. 9 29. 6	25. 8 30. 0	26. 0 31. 7	26. 9 32. 3	24. 3 32. 2	24. 9 31. 7	25. 0 31. 0				
Lubricants: Production	65. 3 15. 0 13. 3	68.7 12.8 12.2	6.0 .9 12.1	6. 0 1. 1 12. 2	5. 9 1. 0 12. 0	5. 2 . 7 12. 3	6. 1 1. 0 12. 7	6. 0 1. 2 13. 0	6. 1 1. 2 12. 7	6. 1 1. 0 14. 0	6. 0 1. 3 13. 8	6. 0 1. 0 14. 4	5. 8 . 8 14. 7			
Asphalt: Productionmil. bbl Stocks, end of perioddo	155.3 21.6	167. 9 15. 0	14. 0 12. 1	11. 4 15. 0	8. 8 18. 0	9.7 20.1	11. 5 23. 2	13. 1 25. 4	14. 7 25. 8	16. 1 24. 5	17. 6 22. 7	17. 3 20. 2	15. 6 17. 3			
Liquefied gases (incl. ethane and ethylene):													1			
Production, total mil. bbl At gas processing plants (L.P.G.) do At refineries (L.R.G.) do Stocks (at plants and refineries) do	575. 1 444. 7 130. 4 85. 7	583. 9 447. 0 136. 8 98. 6	47. 2 37. 3 9. 9 104. 2	48. 8 38. 3 10. 5 98. 6	47. 7 37. 6 10. 1 90. 1	44. 5 35. 0 9. 4 88. 5	50. 5 40. 0 10. 6 92. 9	48. 1 37. 5 10. 6 99. 4	48. 6 38. 1 10. 5 109. 4	47. 2 36. 2 11. 0 116. 6	47. 9 36. 6 11. 3 124. 4	48. 2 37. 0 11. 2 130. 7	35. 5 10. 4			
		PULP	P. PAI	PER.	AND	PAPI	ER PI	RODU	CTS	!	!	!	!		_	

PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER																
Pulpwood: Recelpts	70, 273 71, 538 5, 165 11, 703 626	71,772 71,453 5,092 12,223 516	6,081 6,024 5,217 1,057 485	5, 876 5, 796 5, 092 977 516	6, 068 6, 307 4, 805 1, 069 537	6, 027 6, 023 4, 640 992 545	6, 840 6, 608 5, 087 1, 114 590	6, 622 6, 425 5, 365 1, 087 654	6, 648 6, 498 5, 478 1, 112 716	6, 780 6, 525 5, 840 1, 077 722	6, 556 6, 187 6, 129 1, 005 768	6, 750 6, 306 6, 565 1, 068 795	6, 428 6, 033 6, 975 r 958 r 821	6,594		
WOODPULP														}		
Production: Total, all gradesthous. sh. tons Dissolving and special alphado_ Sulfatedo_ Sulfitedo_	46, 767 1, 656 31, 826 2, 173	48, 238 1, 672 32, 460 2, 293	4, 104 143 2, 753 198	3,748 148 2,463 177	4, 100 144 2, 730 196	3,776 135 2,490 174	4, 253 171 2, 8 33 194	4, 177 142 2, 786 188	4, 256 164 2, 824 198	4, 117 158 2, 749 192	3, 931 128 2, 665 188	4, 116 144 2, 797 195	3, 867 148 2, 565 191			
Groundwooddo. Defibrated or exploded, screenings, etcdo. Soda and semichemicaldo	4, 639 2, 502 3, 971	4,678 3,130 4,003	404 269 33 6	386 259 316	405 298 327	382 305 290	411 307 337	380 320 360	403 309 358	392 296 330	337 267 347	356 254 370	340 282 343			
Stocks, end of period: Total, all mills	848 323 393 86	725 296 348 81	725 329 335 61	725 296 348 81	702 310 329 63	686 309 316 61	737 351 321 65	745 328 343 74	744 333 337 75	764 329 347 87	793 356 363 74	792 346 371 76	7 749 299 7 380 71			
Exports, all grades, total do Dissolving and special alpha do All other do	1 2, 253 793 1 1, 460	12,344 736 11,607	211 60 151	180 52 128	19 3 75 118	206 61 145	237 74 163	245 68 177	307 64 243	233 71 162	206 49 157	267 64 20 3	221 59 162	216 67 149	215 69 146	
Imports, all grades, total do Dissolving and special alpha do All other do	1 3, 728 224 1 3, 504	1 3, 993 177 1 3, 816	378 23 355	$\frac{287}{21}$ $\frac{266}{266}$	363 21 341	337 22 316	345 13 333	368 19 349	361 15 346	351 20 331	330 18 312	367 16 351	308 17 290	384 35 349	297 9 288	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS														ll .		
Paper and board: Production (Bu. of the Census): All grades, total, unadjusted_thous. sh. tons. Paper	59, 445 25, 426 28, 532 147 5, 341 109, 0 105, 5	61, 833 26, 486 29, 654 135 5, 559 112, 4 115, 1	5, 228 2, 237 2, 509 11 470 115. 3 119. 7	4,710 2,077 2,210 10 412 115.3 120.7	5, 258 2, 277 2, 547 12 421 116, 7 127, 0	4, 923 2, 125 2, 354 11 432 116, 7 131, 0	5, 421 2, 344 2, 577 14 486 123. 5 133. 9	5, 383 2, 289 2, 576 14 505 134. 2 145. 1	5, 507 2, 355 2, 641 14 498 134. 2 148. 0	5, 150 2, 196 2, 477 13 464 135, 6 148, 9	5, 017 2, 150 2, 409 12 446 146. 3 158. 0	166.4	7 4, 779 7 2, 101 7 2, 237 10 7 431 152. 8 165. 3	166. 3	159. 6 166. 4	159. 6 170. 3
Building paper and boarddo	106. 4	112.8	118.8	120.1		121.8	123.4	123.7	125.4	124.9	124.4		125.1			121.3

on spot quotations in trade journals, which over the past year have come to represent a decreasing portion of domestic transactions. Because of the time required to collect the new data there will be a one-month lag in pricing; e.g. the May 1974 index reflects changes in prices from Mar. to Apr. Except for gasoline (p. S-35), 1973 annuals are averages of Jan. and Feb. old indexes and Mar.-Dec. new; for gasoline, it is an average of Feb.-Dec. new indexes. Except for gasoline, comparable data prior to April 1973 are available upon request.

Revised.

Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.

Less than 50 thousand barrels.

New series. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has revised its pricing program and discontinued prices for the former specification. The index shown is developed from revenue and volume data collected directly from petroleum companies. The pricing formerly was based

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	1	973						19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 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.														1		
Selected types of paper (API): Groundwood paper, uncoated: Orders, new thous.sh. tons. Orders, unfilled, end of period do Shipments do	1, 405 164 1, 317	71, 485 7183 1, 447	r 95 r 185 124	7 112 7 183 124	7 117 7 167 119	7 107 7 171 110	r 138 r 182 121	7 131 7 188 123	r 123 r 195 126	r 128 r 194 128	r 133 r 209 119	125 196 130	7 115 7 205 7 110	132 211 121		.
Costed paper: Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of period do Shipments do	3,630 393 3,522	r 3, 729 r 410 3, 824	, 283 , 423 328	7 309 7 410 308	7 331 7 418 341	7 314 7 426 307	r 347 r 436 337	7 326 7 440 333	r 342 r 445 344	7 308 7 417 328	7 288 7 409 301	r 306 r 377 r 334	7 278 7 350 7 309	222 338 314		.
Uncoated free sheet papers:‡ Orders, newdo	6, 089 6, 023	6, 701 6, 854	7 526 578	7 539 535	7 608 619	7 548 553	7 589 624	7 567 617	7 552 612	r 556 580	7 571 584	r 538 r 602	7 555 7 564	517 614		
verting papers: Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of period do. Shipments do. Tissue paper, production do.	4, 039 241 3, 916 3, 977	3, 987 193 4, 019 3, 984	314 176 335 328	321 193 333 311	336 190 341 333	349 204 335 316	374 210 365 345	347 215 341 338	350 214 350 347	343 222 339 7 335	327 212 337 331	331 204 339 349	344 209 7 338 336	355 186 378 358		
Newsprint: Canada: Production	8, 820 8, 901 251	9, 140 9, 199 193	801 826 188	785 780 193	3 815 3 791 3 216	758 740 233	835 776 292	799 848 244	794 820 218	800 775 243	802 830 215	825 813 227	763 764 226	816 849 193	767 760 200	
United States: Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks at mills, end of period do	3, 422 3, 437 27	3, 431 3, 435 24	289 289 26	261 263 24	3 281 3 277 3 28	258 261 25	282 277 31	261 268 24	276 276 24	269 263 30	264 266 28	259 262 25	236 236 24	284 284 24	291 288 28	
Consumption by publishers. do Stocks at and in transit to publishers, end of periodthous. sh. tons.	7, 569 544	7, 658 603	652 606	623 603	* 569 * 657	5 3 9 718	619 707	598 727	638 720	594 706	536 756	559 777	579 744	618 763	597 774	
Importsdo_ Price, rolls, contract, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed or delivered\$ per sh. ton	7, 101 163. 20	7, 410 170. 44	656 179. 67	549 182. 34	682 184. 34	628 184. 34	623 195, 05	636 205, 13	622 205. 13	622 207. 13	579	615	589	637	537	
Paperboard (American Paper Institute): Orders, new (weekly avg.)thous. sh. tons. Orders, unfilled §do. Production, total (weekly avg.)do	513 1,446 549	518 1,603 568	579 1,723 590	518 1,603 574	58 3 1,75 3 579	563 1,741 587	622 1,789 597	594 1,775 587	596 1,741 599	587 1,589 587	550 1,621 526	539 1, 507 573	516 1, 444 524	547 1, 374 554	469 1, 174 522	
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipmentsmil. sq. ft. surf. area	¹ 211, 926	1228,052	19, 410	16,934	19,556	18, 238	19,518	19,474	19,664	17, 797	17,798	18, 666	17, 066	18, 432	15, 461	
Folding paper boxesthous. sh. tonsmil \$	2, 525. 0 1, 330. 0	2,614.0 1,460.0	227. 0 130. 2	225. 3 133. 0	226. 4 1 33 . 2	201. 8 123. 2	224. 8 138. 3	217. 9 137. 9	218. 7 143. 0	209. 5 139. 5	198. 7 r 134. 4	221. 0 154. 4	209. 2 148. 9	r 225. 8 r 162. 5	197. 7 135. 8	
		RUI	BER	AND	RUI	BER	PRO	DUC	ГS							
RUBBER																
Natural rubber: Consumptionthous. lg. tons Stocks, end of perioddo Imports, incl. latex and guayuledo	640. 60 116. 72 602. 16		57. 12 122. 47 56. 3 2	53, 96 122, 44 38, 32	64. 43 122. 04 53. 18	58. 43 118. 26 59. 09	63. 02 127. 44 63. 42	58. 75 128. 28 50. 15	59. 85 128. 93 65. 31	59. 35 130. 48 53. 24	50. 61 152. 91 73. 52	58. 98 152. 75 55. 03		35, 09	45, 16	
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (N.Y.)\$ per lb	. 181	. 351	. 395	. 540	. 538	5 3 8	. 488	. 428	. 438	. 420	. 343	. 348	. 320	.320	. 275	.31
Synthetic rubber: Production	2, 424. 68 2, 296. 12 495. 68	2, 585, 49 2, 400, 84 520, 99	212. 61 196. 86 494. 73	219. 37 188. 97 520. 99	222. 74 221. 03 500. 84	208. 70 201. 94 497. 00	227. 42 216.52 476. 72	222. 10 204. 81 466. 60	223. 60 200. 88 490. 64	210. 66 196. 22 492. 17	204. 22 174. 60 552. 13	209.43 203.46 568.81	206. 43 196. 82 558. 12			
Exports (Bu. of Census)do	257. 10	275.84	21.60	21, 10	22.40	20. 55	27.76	27.50	26. 01	21, 06	21.08	25. 78	21.05	18.00	19, 13	
Reclaimed rubber: Productiondo Consumptiondo Stocks, end of perioddo	194. 45 187. 58 19. 91	201, 02 163, 71 20, 96	11.31 11.17 21.66	14. 10 10, 80 20, 96	11. 27 13. 75 19. 81	14. 32 13. 15 17. 64	15, 38 14, 43 17, 19	10. 05 13. 06 15. 85	14. 23 13. 07 15. 55	14. 42 12. 24 15. 65	12. 12 10. 88 15. 46	13. 37 12. 04 16. 27	11. 50 10. 50 17. 45			
TIRES AND TUBES																
Pneumatic casings, automotive: Productionthous	229, 611	223, 418	18, 035	17, 343	20, 366	19, 349	20, 497	18, 334	18, 379	17, 830	14, 484	17, 454	17, 426			
Shipments, total	227,944 63,924 161,689 2,331	238, 916 69, 600 165, 216 4, 100	17,559 5,884 11,203 471	13, 950 3, 778 9, 762 409	17,055 4,846 11,657 551	15, 808 4, 432 10, 854 522	17. 222 4, 724 11, 962 536	19,639 5,245 13,832 563	18, 994 5, 452 12,575 967	20, 732 4, 916 14, 920 895	17, 800 4, 243 12, 985 572	17, 643 3, 765 13, 119 759	19, 285 5, 073 13, 288 924			
Stocks, end of perioddo Exports (Bu. of Census)do	60, 255 2, 127	50, 275 4, 393	46, 472 517	50, 275 488	53, 308 539	57,056 601	60, 55 3 568	59,020 684	58, 995 1, 042	56, 3 22 986	53, 469 632	53, 260 747	51, 645 828	1,038	916	
Inner tubes, automotive: Production	37, 962 41, 774 9, 391 766	38, 701 44, 710 8, 556 1, 290	3, 041 3, 395 8, 601 141	3, 008 3, 366 8, 556 129	3, 554 4, 210 8, 298 80	3, 441 3, 819 8, 517 138	3,875 3,890 8,897 158	3,570 3,887 8,978 227	3, 615 4, 057 9, 109 349	3, 561 4, 108 8, 907 500	2, 895 3, 679 8, 548 329	3, 312 3, 826 8, 159 391	3, 417 3, 899 8, 212 294	418	421	

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to months. 2 Publication of monthly rubber statistics was discontinued by the Census Bureau effective with the Dec. 1972 report (Series M30A). Data beginning Jan. 1973 are from the Rubber Manufacturers Association and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. 3 Beginning January 1 74, data reflect reduction in basis weight of newsprint from 32 to 30 lbs. for 500 sheets measuring 24" x 36"; data for January 1974 on 32-lb. basis (thous. short tons): Candaproduction, 840; shipments, 815; stocks, 222; United States—production, 289; shipments, 285; mill stocks, 29; consumption by publishers, 586, stocks at and in transit, 676. 4 Data for

Jan. 1973–July 1974 are undergoing revision; Aug. and Sept. are not comparable with the unrevised data for earlier periods.

‡ Represents the sum of uncoated book paper and writing and related papers (including thin paper) formerly shown separately; data for new orders no longer available for the individual items.

¬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.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data	1972	1973	19	73						19	74					
through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	nual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	:	STON	E, CL	AY,	AND	GLAS	SS PI	RODU	CTS							
PORTLAND CEMENT			}	<u> </u>												
Shipments, finished cementthous. bbl	1 433,149	1459,569	38, 612	26,500	22, 245	24,601	31,846	3 8, 6 22	43,133	43, 3 72	42,734	45, 229	41, 580	45, 457		
CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS				Ì												
Shipments: Brick, unglazed (common and face)																
mil. standard brick. Structural tile, except facingthous. sh. tons. Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrifieddo	8,402.2 100.5	8,674.1 94.2	674.8 8.7	508, 6 5, 7	511. 4 6. 5	452.1 5.5	570. 4 7. 5	646, 4 7, 8	679. 7 8. 6	618. 1 9. 1	659. 6 8. 7	610.6 7.8	7 540.4 9.6	593. 1 10. 4		
Facing tile (hollow), glazed and unglazed	1	1,647.0	133. 3	88.5	97.2	100.9	128. 4	128.9	147.3	131.6	139. 1	136.8	r 131. 3	142.6		
mil. brick equivalent Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and un- glazedmil. sq. ft	133.3	122.3	8.9	8.1	7.9	7.5	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.6	8.2	7.9 23.7	7. 9 22. 4	7.9 23.2		
Price index, brick (common), f.o.b. plant or N.Y. dock 1967=100	307. 9 122. 1	300. 6 130. 9	23.9 132.1	21. 3 132. 5	23. 0 134. 8	22. 1 136. 5	23. 6 139. 5	25.3 141.2	25.8 141.8	23.5 142,2	24. 1 142. 2	146.7	147.8	23. 2 149. 1	149. 1	151.0
GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS	122.1	100. 5	102.1	102. 0	104.0	100.5	199.0	141.2	141.0	142.2	192.2	140.7	111.0	110.1	110.1	101.0
Flat glass, mfrs.' shipmentsthous. \$	544,875	597,645		157,597			145,954			149,454			144, 081			
Sheet (window) glass, shipmentsdo	157, 187	152, 242		38, 647			40, 524			35,806			31,801			
Plate and other flat glass, shipmentsdo	387,688	445, 403		118,950			105, 430			113,648			112, 280			
Glass containers: Productionthous. gross_	1268,457	279,027	21,269	20,449	24, 430	20,804	25, 104	23, 369	23, 095	25 , 3 42	25, 036	25, 995	22, 831	25,670	21,682	
Shipments, domestic, totaldo Narrow-neck containers:	1265,981	274,295	21,818	20,883	2 3,7 22	22, 735	28, 607	22, 587	19, 843	22, 163	24, 575	27, 704	22, 117	21, 141	19 , 3 67	
Fooddo Beveragedo Beerdo	24, 333 71, 053	23,634 71,000	1,577 5,440	1,592 5,552	2, 020 5, 193	2, 112 4, 970	3, 141 5, 908	1,999 6,008	1, 617 5, 347	1, 901 5, 861	1, 975 6, 527	2, 704 6, 287	2, 3 61 5, 222	7 1,662 4,592	1,575 4,665	
Beerdo Liquor and winedo	1 55, 516 22, 425	61,659 22,729	4,703 2,105	4,548 1,911	5, 015 2, 339	4,878 2,074	6,346 2,568	5, 129 1, 588	5, 289 1, 450	5, 983 1, 800	6, 980 1, 606	6, 909 2, 060	5, 396 1, 560	7 5, 241 7 1, 958	4,558 1,773	
Wide-mouth containers:			, -	,	,	,		-,	, i		,				}	
Food (incl. packer's tumblers, felly glasses, and fruit jars) thous. gross_Dairy productsdo	58, 241	59, 129	4,874	4,446	5, 551	5, 039	6, 577	4, 924	3, 530	4, 098	4, 949	6, 574	4,776	5,050	4, 561	
Narrow-neck and Wide-mouth containers:	238	197	16	14	19	13	13	14	12	9	9	12	9	13	13	
Medicinal and toilet do Household and industrial do	29, 892 4, 283	31, 526 4, 421	2, 6 94 409	2, 510 310	3, 130 455	3, 190 459	3,583 471	2, 562 363	2, 294 304	2, 175 336	2, 222 307	2,752 406	2, 452 341	2, 249 376	1,903 319	
Stocks, end of perioddo	35, 842	35, 925	36,916	3 5,925	36, 229	34, 178	30, 322	29, 538	31, 712	35, 536	35, 231	33, 155	33, 695	7 37,951	39, 951	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS (QTRLY)			,	,	00,220		.,	.,								
Production: Crude gypsumthous. sh. tons	110 000	140 000		0.000						2 005			3,047			
Calcineddo	112,368 112,005	¹ 13,806 ¹ 12,592		3, 632 3, 167			3, 146 2, 944			3, 205 2, 833			2,757			
Imports, crude gypsumdo	7,718	7, 661		2, 105			1, 619			1,877			2,233			
Sales of gypsum products: Uncalcineddodo	4,719	5, 525		1,530			1, 281			1,532		ļ <u></u>	1,504			
Calcined: Industrial plastersdo	309	349		93			83			83			80			
Building plasters: Regular basecoatdoAll other (incl. Keene's cement)do	330	293		66	<u> </u>		59			58			54	<i>-</i>		
Board products, totalmil. sq. ftdo	513 14,372 451	484 15, 151		3,780			3, 482 101			108 3,336 54			3, 296 58			
Veneer basedodo	357 343	369 399 341		83 99 77			93			93 72			98 54			
Type X gypsum board do	10, 738 2, 279	11, 130 2, 700		2,757 719			2,517 655			2, 435 630			2, 433 611			
Predecorated wallboarddo	204	212		44			44			52			43			
			Т	EXT	ILE I	PROD	UCTS	3								
WOVEN FABRICS ;	T		Ī			1				<u> </u>]		1		
Woven fabrics (gray goods), weaving mills:												000	- 095	2 1 042		}
Production, total Q	15,616	11,751 5,416	920 404	830 370	² 1, 159 ² 518	960 431	968 433	² 1, 129 ² 508	946 427	926 418 502	2 873 2 386 2 480	860 388 466	7 837 379 7 452	2 1,043 2 480 2 555		
Stocks, total, end of period 2 σ do	5,336	6,214	509 728	453 718	² 628 741	522 778	528 796	² 611 827	512 889	957	1,017	1,071	1, 127	1,219		
Cotton do do Manmade fiber do do	408 567	285 428	296 429	285 428	295 442	321 452	330 462	341 482	377 508	398 555	439 574	458 609	472 651	516 698		
Orders, unfilled, total, end of period 2 ¶do	4.164	3,502	3,553	3,502	3,477	3, 457	3,422	3,340	3, 235	3,056	2,875	2,576	7 2, 386	2,150		
Cottondo Manmade fiberdo	2 111	1,559 1,905	1,527 1,986	1,559 1,905	1,491	1,524 1,900	1,545 1,846	1,510 1,801	1,426 1,783		1, 255 1, 600	1,063 1,496	1,021 r 1,351	887 1,250		
COTTON																
Cotton (excluding linters): Production:																
Ginningsthous running bales_ Crop estimate, 480-pound bales, net weight	3 13, 269	412,611	9, 197	11,601	12,373	12,611				.	145	544	827	4, 950	8, 295	
Consumption thous running bales	7 777	4 12, 974 7, 279	564	509	712	4 12, 974 592	587	2 679	563	546	² 582	515	489	r 2 575	439	5 11,709
Stocks in the United States, total, end of period thous, running bales	12 333	12, 595	13,421	12,595	10,822	9, 633	8, 226	6, 928	5, 680	4,709	3,743	15, 784	14,740	r 13,461	12, 522	
On farms and in transit do	12,319	12,586 2,788	13,411 5,015	12,586 2,788	10,813 1,521	9,620 1,432	8, 211 1, 156	6, 915 958	5,668	4, 695 579	3,732 200	15, 773 12, 552	14,728 11,787	7 13,451 8, 204	12,514 4,852	
Consuming establishments.	1,026	8, 761 1, 037	7,401 995	8, 761 1, 037	8, 145 1, 147	6, 964 1, 224	5, 642 1, 413	4, 459 1, 498	3, 405 1, 541	1,508	2, 101 1, 431	1, 919 1, 3 02	1,775 1,166	r 4, 259 r 988	6,678 984	
Foreign cotton, total do	. 14	9	•	1 9	9	1 13	15	13	12	14 z mills ei	11	11	12 d for oti	1 10	l 9 uda had	t sheeting

Revised. JAnnual total; revisions not allocated to the months or quarters. Data cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Crop for the year 1972. Crop for the year 1973. Jan. 1, 1975 estimate of 1974 crop. Monthly revisions (1970-72) appear in "Woven Fabrics: Production, Stocks, and Unfilled Orders," M22A—Supplement 3 (Aug. 1973), Bureau of the Census. Concludes data not shown separately.

or Stocks (owned by weaving mills and billed and held for others) exclude bedsheeting, toweling, and blanketing, and billed and held stocks of denims.

¶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.

△ Cumulative ginnings to end of month indicated.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973	19	73					·	197	74			·		
in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Anı	ıual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		TE	XTIL	E PR	ODU	CTS-	-Cont	inued	ì							
COTTON—Continued]											
Cotton (excluding linters)—Continued Exportsthous. running bales Importsthous. net-weight ① bales	3, 089 75	5, 495 33	257 3	592 1	545 3	598 3	778 11	638 6	561 3	496 3	426 5	261 6	125 0	120 1	272 1	
Price (farm), American uplandcents per lb Price, Strict Low Middling, Grade 41, staple 34 (1½0"), average 10 markets*cents per lb	1 27. 2 1 35. 6	1 44. 4 1 67.1	39. 5 3 66. 7	47. 6 76. 6	50. 7 78. 1	52. 0 68. 6	53. 4 62. 4	58. 4 63. 4	48.7 56.2	48. 0 55. 2	45. 8 55. 3	44. 9 3 50. 4	44.2 47.6	51. 5 44. 6	49. 3 40. 0	43. 7 36. 9
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	18. 3 10. 4 115. 9 . 445 67. 7	18. 0 9. 8 116. 2 . 447 63. 1	18. 1 9. 8 9. 2 . 460 4. 9	18. 0 9. 8 8. 2 . 409 4. 4	18. 1 9. 8 2 11. 4 . 455 2 6. 0	18. 1 9. 8 9. 4 . 468 5. 0	18. 3 9. 7 9. 3 . 467 5. 0	18.0 9.5 2 11.0 .439 2 5.8	17. 9 9. 4 9. 1 . 457 4. 8	17. 9 9. 3 8. 9 . 444 4. 6	17. 9 9. 2 ² 9. 3 . 371 ² 4. 9	17.9 9.2 8.3 .416 4.3	17. 8 9. 2 7. 8 . 391 4. 0	r 17.6 r 9.0 2 9.5 r, 378 r 2 4.8	17. 6 9. 0 6. 9 . 343 3. 5	
Cotton cloth: Cotton broadwoven goods over 12" in width: Production (qtrly.)mil. lin. yd	5, 616	5, 086		1, 226			1, 3 15			1,271			1, 104	,		
Orders, unfilled, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly productionNo. weeks' prod Inventories, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly productionNo. weeks' prod Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills), end of period	22. 7 4. 1	18. 4 2. 9 . 16	16. 4 2. 8	18. 4 2. 9	15.8 2.7	15. 6 2. 8	16. 0 2. 8	16. 5 3. 1	14. 3 3. 1	14. 4 3. 1	17. 7 4. 6	12, 0 3, 8 . 32	11.8	10.0 4.4 .44	9.9 5.3	
Exports, raw cotton equiv.thous. net-weight ① bales	409. 2	459.4	44.8	43. 3	44.1	43.6	52.9	51.0	51.5	51.2	44. 2	36.7	39.3	41.4	39.4	
Imports, raw cotton equiv	735. 5 7, 293. 6 653. 1 713. 2	8, 329. 4 635. 3 696. 7	58. 2	60, 2 2, 129, 6 158, 9 187, 4	53.6	58.6	2,079.7 145.4 181.2	51. 2	68. 1	54. 2 2, 154. 8 146. 5 182. 4	47.8	38.4	2,228.6 139.7 174.6	37.1	28.7	
Noncellulosic, except textile glass: Yarn and monofilamentsdo Staple, incl. towdo Textile glass fiberdo	2, 773. 3 2, 582. 4 571. 6	3, 339. 6 2, 969. 8 688. 0		856. 4 745. 4 181. 5			857. 2 725. 6 170. 3			903. 8 748. 1 174. 0			950. 2 783. 3 180. 8			
Exports: Yarns and monofilamentsthous. lb Staple, tow, and topsdo	117, 405 205, 485	⁵ 252,829 316,441	27, 213 25, 025	27, 232 28, 425	29, 907 34, 536	27, 351 25, 248	27, 509 32, 515	30,058 29,950	26, 588 34, 019	24, 230 39, 543	23, 483 34, 649	27, 185 30, 144	24, 546 22, 965	24,020 21,367	18, 268 15, 877	
Imports: Yarns and monofilamentsdo Staple, tow, and topsdo	249, 948 157, 857	171, 102 164, 251	6, 986 1 3, 266	4, 510 8, 861	6, 049 13, 358	4, 305 6, 439	4, 9 3 5 10, 254	5, 845 10, 9 3 7	5, 450 8, 760	8,677 11,361	9, 961 9, 164	13,837 12,485	17,377 10,227	14,688 9,710	9, 802 6, 479	
Stocks, producers', end of period: Filament yarn (rayon and acetate)mil. lb Staple, incl. tow (rayon)do Noncellulosic fiber, except textile glass: Yarn and monofilamentsdo Staple, incl. towdo Textile glass fiberdo	61. 6 61. 5 293. 7 298. 1 84. 0	46. 3 34. 0 232. 2 186. 5 72. 5		46. 3 34. 0 232. 2 186. 5			36. 4 25. 9 223. 5 188. 0			38. 1 18. 1 207. 3 185. 4			45. 4 39. 0 274. 0 259. 7 60. 3			
Prices, manmade fibers, f.o.b. producing plant: Staple: Polyester, 1.5 denler	. 62	4.61	. 61	72.5	e,	e1	68.8	21	. 61	63.8	. 61	01	.61	. 61	. 61	, 61
Yarn: Rayon (viscose), 150 denierdo Acrylic (spun), knitting, 2/20, 3-6Ddo	1. 03 1. 22	1.04 1.30	1. 05 1. 32	. 61 1. 05 1. 32	1.08 1.32	1.11 1.32	. 61 1. 11 1. 32	. 61 1. 15 1. 35	1, 15 1, 38	. 61 1. 15 1. 36	1. 19 1. 35	1, 19 1, 31	1, 25 1, 31	1. 25 1. 31	1. 27 1. 29	1. 27 1, 22
Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics: Production (qtrly.), total?mil. lin. ydFilament yarn (100%) fabrics?doChiefiy rayon and/or acetate fabricsdoChiefiy nylon fabricsdodoDun yarn (100%) fab., exc. blanketing?doRayon and/or acetate fabrics and blends	5,567. 3 1,723. 0 506. 2 377. 1 3,112. 4	6,108.7 1,895.0 473.1 365.8 3,526.8		1,547.8 500.6 115.6 86.3 879.6		1.02	1,632.9 529.7 122.5 92.6 917.7			1,612.2 514. 2 117. 0 90. 4 914. 9			71,410.7 7 471.9 101.2 82.8 774.0			
do Polyester blends with cottondo Filament and spun yarn fabrics (combinations and mixtures)mil. lin. yd	428. 2 2,239. 9 501. 9			99. 7 622. 8 118. 1			96. 3 646. 5 114. 6			85. 6 654. 7 97. 9			67. 6 555. 4 74. 6			
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES Wool consumption, mill (clean basis): Apparel class	142. 2 76. 4 96. 6 71. 8	109. 9 41. 4 58. 5 40. 5	6.8 1.9 2.0 1.4	6. 2 1. 3 1. 9 1. 3	² 7.8 ² 2.0 1.6 1.1	6. 3 2. 0 3. 0 1. 1	6. 4 1. 6 2. 5 1. 7	² 7. 2 ² 2. 4 2. 5 1. 6	6. 6 1. 8 3. 1 1. 8	6.5 1.3 3.2 2.2	² 5.5 ² 1. 2 2. 4 1. 4	6. 1 1. 3 2. 9 2. 0	7 5. 6 1. 1 1. 8 1. 0	r 2 6. 9 2 1. 4 1. 7 . 6	5. 4 1. 1 1. 0 . 5	
Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple: Graded territory, fine\$ per lb. Graded fleece, 3's blooddo Australian, 64s, warp and half-warpdo	1, 157 , 925 1, 3 21	2.500 1.594 3.035	2. 419 1. 475 2. 596	2.375 1.500 2.818	2. 360 1. 480 2. 725	2. 225 1. 388 2. 532	1. 975 1. 350 2. 400	1, 850 1, 362 2, 360	1.740 1.260 2.370	1.788 1.250 2.332	1. 665 1. 175 2. 111	1. 612 1. 125 1. 962	1.625 1.125 1.945	1. 565 1. 065 1. 769	1.413 .912 1.805	1. 308 . 842 1. 768
Wool broadwoven goods, exc. felts: Production (qtrly.)mil. lin. yd	101.8	101.1		19. 3			26.0			22.7			18. 4			
FLOOR COVERINGS Carpet and rugs:* Rugs, carpet, and carpeting, shipments, quarterly: Total woven, tufted, othermil. sq. yds	\$ 943. 0	1,025. 4		261.3	-			Cotton		, 260. 4			2 3 9. 7			

r Revised. Season average. For 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. As of Nov. 1, 1973, Little Rock, Ark., and as of Aug. 1, 1974, Atlanta, Ga., deleted from average. Price not directly comparable with earlier data. Annual total; revisions not distributed by months or quarters.

^{*}New series. Cotton market price (U.S. Department of Agriculture) available monthly back to 1947. Carpet and rug shipments (Bureau of the Census) quarterly data back to 1968 are available.

Q Includes data not shown separately.

(B Net-weight (480-lb.) bales.

nless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1972 and descriptive notes are as shown	1972	1973	-	1973	-	<u> </u>			 	1:	74	1			ı	
in the 1973 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	At	nnual	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
		TE	EXTII	E PI	RODU	CTS-	-Con	tinue	d							
APPAREL																
osiery, shipmentsthous. doz. pairs.en's apparel cuttings:	1	228, 269	18, 079	14,929	17,007	16,482	19,783	17, 358	17, 699	20, 988	18, 815	20, 638	17, 950	20,806	17, 699	
Suits†thous. units Coats (separate), dress and sport†do	1 21, 289	1 16, 637 1 21, 505	1,471 1,660	1, 142 1, 260	1,511 1,499	1, 384 1, 414	1,554 1,630	1, 451 1, 759	1,505 1,986	1,165 1,573	1, 105 1, 614		7 1, 376 7 1, 796	1, 764 2, 151		
Slacks (jeans-cut), casual* tthous. doz	1 166, 591 1 11, 869	¹ 12, 239	11,536	8, 877 1, 053	11, 992 1, 048	11,938 968	11,941	10,830	10,726	10,486	8, 404 918	10, 219 1, 235 2, 694	1,098	10, 075 1, 177 3, 256		
Shirts, dress, sport, exc. knit outerwear‡do	1 22,002	1 20, 180	2,956	2, 439	2,805	2,797	2,885	2, 634	2,842	2,646	2, 127	2,094	^r 2, 659	3, 230		
·	ī	11	RANS	PORT	ATIC)N E(QUIP	MENT	! <u>'</u>		<u> </u>		 I			T
AEROSPACE VEHICLES rders, new (net), qtrly. totalmil. \$	23, 842	27, 044		6,907			7,118			r 6, 592			9, 937			
U.S. Governmentdo Prime contractdo	14, 817 21, 274	15,804		4, 170 6, 202						, 2, 801 , 5, 982			6, 729 9, 171			l
ales (net), receipts, or billings, qtrly, total do U.S. Governmentdo	21, 499 13, 492	24,305		6, 476 3, 792]		6, 199 3, 490			7, 173 3, 897			6, 320			
acklog of orders, end of period 9	26, 922	29,661		29,661			30,580			r 29,998						
Alreraft (complete) and partsdodo	15, 322 13, 060	13, 544		16, 695 13, 544			17,331 13,879			r 16,234 r 13,086			14, 177			
Engines (aircraft) and partsdodo	2, 572 5, 272	, '		2,821 5,670			3, 102 5, 258			3, 281 7 4, 532			3, 659 6, 585	i		1
Other related operations (conversions, modifica- tions), products, services	2,990	2,897		2,897			3, 141			7 3, 520			3, 249	ł		1
ircraft (complete):			454.0				.50.5	FF0 0	107.0		210.0	005.0		240.0	510.0	ļ
8hipments do Airframe weight thous. Ib Exports, commercial mil. \$	3, 231. 8 47, 694 1, 608. 7	4,598.2 64,370 2,311.0	454. 2 5, 717 254. 5	516. 8 6, 855 256. 6	321.5 3,437 134.6	491. 6 6, 332 360. 8	472.7 6,310 381.7	559. 9 6, 907 300. 5	467. 0 6, 239 270. 4	559. 2 6, 821 385. 6	310. 2 4, 373 131. 5	225. 9 3, 471 146. 2	7 317.6 7 4,708 214,7	348.8 7 5, 518 306. 5	512. 9 6, 599 329. 0	
MOTOR VEHICLES	1,000.7	2,011.0	204.0	200.0	104.0	000.0	301.1	300.3	210. 4	360.0	101.0	110.2	217.	000.0	023.0	
actory sales (from plants in U.S.), totalthous	11, 270. 7	12, 637. 3	1, 1 3 9. 8	73 7. 9	855.8	781. 2	857.6	928.4	992. 3	909.5	777.6	606. 7	872.4	1, 100. 6	² 846. 6	2 5
Domestic do Passenger cars, total do	10, 646. 8 8, 823. 9 8, 352. 5	11, 865.7 9, 657.6	1, 062. 3 887. 8	691. 9 540. 0	787. 5 599. 9	708. 2 551. 9	773. 8 616. 0	840. 8 681. 1	910. 2 736. 9	834. 5 669. 6	731. 6 542. 1	565. 2 444. 1	803. 1 662. 2	1, 008. 2 832. 0	² 614. 6	2 3
Domestic do Trucks and buses, total do Domestic do	2, 446, 8	9,078.8	827. 1 252. 0 235. 1	507. 1 197. 8	552. 1 255. 9	501.5 229.3 206.7	557.1 241.7	617. 4 247. 3 223. 4	679. 0 255. 4 2 31 . 2	618. 2 239. 9	515, 2 2 3 5, 5 216, 4	415.8 162.6 149.4	608.8 210.2 194.2	762.6 268.6 245.6	² 2 3 2. 0	2 1
etal) sales, new passenger cars		2,786.8	235. 1	184.8	2 3 5, 5	200.7	216.8	223.4	281.2	216.3	210. 4	149.4	194.2	240.0		
Total, not seasonally adjustedthous Domestics △do	10,950 9,327	11, 457 9, 676	913 778	694 574	679 551	684 568	780 654	817 703	882 767	812 698	812 691	811 668	726 591	757 628	604 506	
Total, seasonally adjusted at annual rates mil	1,623	1,781	135 10. 1	120 9. 5	128 9. 3	116 9. 1	126 9. 2	114 9. 3	115 9. 4	114 9. 0	121 9. 7	143 11. 1	134 10. 1	129 7.8	98 6.8	
Domestics△do Imports△do			8. 4 1. 8	7. 7 1. 8	7. 7 1. 7	7. 6 1. 6	7. 7 1. 4	8. 0 1. 3	8. 2 1. 2	7.8 1.2	8.4 1.3	9. 5 1. 6	8. 4 1. 7	6. 3 1. 5	5. 5 1. 3	
etail inventories, new cars (domestics), end of period: \(\short \)														}	1	
Not seasonally adjusted thous. Seasonally adjusted do do	1,311 1,454	1,600 1,765	1,628 1,812	1,600 1,765	1,705 1,713	1,737 1,644	1,695 1,540	1,674 1,499	1,655 1,461	1,638 1,420	1,496 1,400	1, 294 1, 388	1, 385 1, 385	1, 595 1, 610	1,733 1,740	1
nventory-sales ratio, new cars (domestics) \(\triangle \) ratio	2.0	2.0	2, 6	2.7	2.7	2. 6	2. 4	2, 2	2. 1	2, 2	2. 0	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.8	
xports (Bureau of the Census):	}	[43. 18		42, 37	47.06	56. 10	64. 31	59. 78	51, 68	34. 71	27.42	53.71	59.40	55.48	
Passenger cars (new), assembledthousdodododo	410. 25 376. 23 120. 62	509. 19 452. 37 151. 65	34.80 11.22	52. 66 45. 71 12. 71	33. 00 13. 37	40.96 18.84	49. 20 23. 79	53.76 23.98	51.84 19.74	47.91 16.94	29. 91 19. 05	25. 46 11. 55	48. 21 15. 12	50. 57 20. 49	46. 04 16. 35	
nports (Bureau of the Census): Passenger cars (new), complete unitsdo	2, 485, 90	2, 437, 34	222. 18	148. 03	252. 03	245, 01	254.71	263.81	284.62	224. 08	209.84	169. 98	168. 26	172.49	159.79	
From Canada, totaldoTrucks and buses ¶do	842, 30	871.56 500.68	84.03 46.80	52.77 37.3 5	74. 28 51. 42	87. 65 48. 90	80. 08 43. 41	59. 3 5 44. 41	87. 05 59. 90	64. 05 58. 59	49. 37 66. 23	46. 12 49. 61	55. 48 62. 47	71. 19 63. 99	85. 22 112. 28	
ruck trailers and chassis, complete (excludes detachables), shipments \(\text{\text{}} \)	143,310	164,641	14,839	14, 201	15,240	15,273	16, 854	15, 564	15,905	16,339	14,856	r 17,538	16, 521	17, 216	14,822	
Vansdorailer bodies (detachable), sold separatelydorailer chassis (detachable), sold separatelydo	95, 879 20, 009	108,940 18,626	10,290 1,337	9, 434 1, 596	10, 130 1, 887	9, 508 1, 190	10, 978 2, 000 1, 040	10, 105 2, 574	10,278 1,850	10,901	10, 041	r 12,491	11, 112	11,981	10, 213 483	
	20, 250	12,790	977	912	1,027	460	1,040	818	934	994	1,010	1, 413	1, 187	1, 021	1, 232	
egistrations (new vehicles):⊙ Passenger carsthousthous	1410,488	1 411, 351	4 888. 6 4 119. 6	4 875. 6	4 643. 4 4 110. 8	3 584. 9	\$ 650. 6 3 114. 9	3 697. 9	3 730. 3	\$ 800.9 \$ 107.9	3 842. 6 3 123. 0	3 814.0 3 124.9	4 709.1	4 741. 0 4 130. 9	4 609. 5 4 101. 4	
Passenger cars thous Imports, incl. domestically sponsored do Trucks do	1 2,514	14 1, 720 14 3, 029	243. 4	4 248. 0		3 103. 4 3 178. 2		³ 226. 2	3 232. 3	3 260. 6	3 267. 1	³ 253. 9	4 124. 9 4 216. 8	4 196. 2	174.6	
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT																
eight cars (new), for domestic use—all railroads and private car lines (excludes rebuilt cars and						}										
cars for export); Shipmentsnumber Equipment manufacturersdo	147, 535	58, 252	5, 929	5, 246 4, 820	5, 862 5, 701	4,003	5, 3 55 5, 112	4,723 4,418	5, 570 5, 413	5, 711 5, 591	5, 240 4, 724	6, 557 6, 110	6, 080 5, 788	6,036 5,750	5, 264 4, 967	
New orders do Equipment manufacturers do Equipment manufacturers do	1 47, 915	54, 814 1105, 765 1102, 136	5, 606 9, 736 9, 436	4, 820 11, 797 11, 745	11, 246 8, 921	3, 876 6, 731 6, 231	10, 514 10, 345	13, 393 11, 412	7, 200 7, 200	6, 302 6, 102	11, 388 4, 388	6, 933 6, 933	5, 788 7, 692 7, 365	4, 951 4, 201	3, 079 2, 979	
Unfilled orders, end of perioddo Equipment manufacturersdo	21.244	67, 199 65, 380	60, 799 58, 606	67, 199 65, 380	72, 622 68, 689	75, 228 70, 922	79,725 75,493	88, 33 5 82, 427	89, 379 83, 628	89, 320 83, 489	93, 410 81, 095	93,786 81,918	95, 030 83, 127	93, 563 81, 196	90, 724 78, 554	
reight cars (revenue), class 1 railroads (AAR):	17,000	55, 560			'											
Number owned, end of period thous. Held for repairs, % of total owned	1, 411 5. 8	1, 395 6. 3	1,395 6.3	1,395 6.3	1, 398 6. 3	1,394 6.4	1, 3 94 6. 2	1, 395 6. 4	1,393 6.3	1, 392 6. 1	1, 387 6. 4	1, 382 6. 4	1, 379 6. 5	1,381	1, 374 6. 4	
Capacity (carrying), total, end of mo. mil. tons	98.08	98. 19	98. 19	98.19	98.61	98.44	98.65	98.79	98.73	98.81	98. 62	98. 26	98. 21	98.50	98.16	1

r Revised. ¹ Annual total includes revisions not distributed by months. ² Estimate of production, not factory sales. ³ Excludes 2 States. ⁴ Excludes 1 State. [‡] Annual figures ("Apparel 1973" MA-23A73, BuCensus) reflect major review of reports received from the Apparel Survey and the 1972 Census of Manufactures. Some 1,000 establishments were added and many changes in data and product classification were made. Therefore, the 1972 and 1973 totals are not directly comparable with figures for prior years; revised monthly data will be available later. ^{*}New series. Data cover all types of men's jeans, but exclude dungarees, overalls, and work pants.

[♀] Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
△Domestics include U.S.-type cars produced in the United States and Canada; imports cover foreign-type cars and captive imports, and exclude domestics produced in Canada.

¶Effective Sept. 1973 Surver, data include imports of separate chassis and bodies.
⊕Effective Feb. 1974 Surver, excludes shipments of dollies and converter gear.
⊙Courtesy of R. L. Polk & Co.; republication prohibited.
¶Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.

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menter indications monothy priors monothy priors promothy priors monothy p	SECTIONS oneral:	Earninga, weekly and hourly	National defense expenditures. 1,1 National income and product 1, National parks, visits. 2
subman indicators		Electric power 5, 9, 26	Navennine 02 a
Segmentation of continued and excellent and services and products. In proper year of the United States 2-5-5 (Continued and States 2-5-5) (Continued and States	usiness indicators	Electrical machinery and equipment 4, 6,	New York Stock Exchange, selected data 21, 2
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