## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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## the BUSINESS SITUATION

REVVISED (45-day) estimates show that real GNP increased at an annual rate of $31 / 2$ percent in the first quarter of 1986. Preliminary (15-day) estimates had shown a 3 -percent increase. The increase in the GNP fixed-weighted price index, $21 / 2$ percent at an annual rate, was revised little (table 1). ${ }^{1}$
The $\$ 41 / 2$ billion upward revision in real GNP was more than accounted for by revisions in business inventory investment and in government purchases of goods and services; these revisions were partly offset by a sizable downward revision in net exports. The revision in net exports reflected the use of new seasonal adjustment factors as well as the revised and additional source data usually incorporated in the 45 -day estimates. New seasonal factors for other GNP components will be introduced at the time of the annual revision of the national income and product accounts in July. For net exports, new seasonals were introduced earlier for consistency with the revised U.S. international transactions accounts to be released in June. The new seasonals used to estimate the first-quarter change for merchandise trade for the 45-day estimates are preliminary and subject to revision when the 75 -day estimates are released next month

The 45 -day estimates include a preliminary estimate of corporate profits for the quarter that fills out the "income side" of the national income and product account. (First-quarter developments in corporate profits are described in the following section of the "Business Situation.") Currentaollar national income-a measure of

1. Quarterly estimates in the national income and product accounts are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, and quarterly changes in them are differences between these rates. Quarter-to-quarter percent changes are compounded to annual rates. Real, or constant-dollar, estimates are expressed in 1982 dol ars

Table 1.-Revisions in Selected Component Series of the NIPA's, First Quarter of 1986

|  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  | Percent change from preceding quarter at annual rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15-day estimate | 45-day estimate | Revision |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 15-day estimate | 45-day estimate |
| GNP <br> Personal consumption expenditures $\qquad$ <br> Nonresidential fixed investment <br> Residential investment <br> Change in business inventories <br> Net exports. <br> Government purchases | Billions of current dollars |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,116.7 | 4,121.3 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
|  | 2,670.6 | 2,669.1 | -1.5 | 5.5 | 5.3. |
|  | 479.6 | 480.3 | $\begin{array}{r}.7 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | -10.1 | -9.5 |
|  | 198.7 297 | 197.8 37.4 | $-.97$ | 13.5 | 11.5 |
|  | -95.1 | -99.8 | -4.7 | - |  |
|  | 833.1 | 836.6 | 3.5 | -10.8 | $-9.3$ |
| National income. $\qquad$ Compensation of employees $\qquad$ Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. Other $\qquad$$\qquad$ |  | 3,315.6 |  |  | 5.7 |
|  | 2,462.4 | 2,462.8 | . 4 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
|  |  | 314.2 |  |  | 15.5 |
|  | 539.1 | 538.7 | -. 4 | $-1$ | -. 4 |
|  | Billions of constant (1982) dollars |  |  |  |  |
| GNP <br> Personal consumption expenditures <br> Nonresidential fixed investment <br> Residential investment <br> Change in business inventories $\qquad$ <br> Net exports. <br> Government purchases | 3,619.2 | 3,623.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
|  | 2,354.8 | 2,354.3 | $-.5$ | 4.3 | 4.2 |
|  | 469.1 | 469.8 | 7 | -13.6 | $-13.0$ |
|  | 179.6 | 177.8 | -1.8. | 9.7 | 5.3 |
|  | 26.0 | 33.0 | 7.0 |  |  |
|  | $-126.0$ | -130.3 718.8 | -4.3 3.2 | $-15.1$ | -13.6 |
|  | Index numbers, $1982=100$ |  |  |  |  |
| GNP implicit price deflator <br> GNP fixed-weighted price index | 113.7 | 113.7 | 0 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
|  | 114.4 | 114.4 | 0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |

Note.-For the first quarter of 1986, the following revised or additional major source data were incorporated: For personal, consumption expenditures, revised retail sales for February and March; for nonresidential fixed investment, manufacturers shipments of equipment for February (revised) and March, construction put in place for February (revised) and March, and partial February (revised) and March; for change in business inventories, book values for manufacturing and trade for February (revised) February (revised and March; for net exports of goods and services, revised statistical month merchandise trade for February and statistical month exports for March; for government purchases of goods and services, Federal unified budget outlays for March, and State and local construction put in place for February (revised) and March; for wages and salaries, revised employment, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours for February and March; for corporate profits, domestic book profits for the quarter, for GNP prices, the Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Index for March, unit-value indexes for exports and imports for March, export and import price indexes for March, and residential housing prices for the quarter.

## Looking Ahead . . .

- U.S. International Transactions and Investment Position. Revised estimates of U.S. international transactions will be presented in the June Survey. The revisions cover 1982-85 and incorporate new source data and seasonal factors. The same issue will present preliminary estimates for yearend 1985 of U.S. assets abroad and foreign assets in the United States, the sources of change in the position, and changes by area.
- Annual Revisions of the National Income and Product Accounts. Revised estimates will be presented in the July Survey. The revisions cover the period beginning with the first quarter of 1983 and incorporate new source data and seasonal factors.
- Regional Multipliers. A handbook for use with multipliers from the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) will soon be available. It explains how to use the multipliers to estimate the impact of public and private projects on any region composed of one or more counties. The handbook also contains multipliers by industry for output, earnings, and employment for all 50 States. Order information will appear in the Survey.

Table 2.-Relation of National Income and GNP


Nore.-Most dollar levels are found in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables, table 1.9.
net production at factor cost-increased $\$ 451 / 2$ billion, or $51 / 2$ percent, in the first quarter, about the same percentage increase as in the fourth. In contrast, current-dollar GNP-a measure of gross production at market prices-increased $\$ 62$ billion, or $6 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, in the first quarter, considerably more than in the fourth. The differences in the movements of these two measures can largely be traced to developments in nonfactor cost items, particularly indirect business taxes and the current surplus of government enterprises less subsidies (table 2).

Indirect business taxes increased $\$ 81 / 2$ billion in the first quarter, following a $\$ 3$ billion increase in the fourth. In Federal taxes, a major U.S. petroleum corporation paid a substantial fine- $\$ 81 / 2$ billion (annual rate)in the first quarter for past violations of Federal oil price regulations. Also, windfall profit taxes declined $\$ 3$ billion after little change, reflecting the sharp drop in oil prices. In State and local taxes, sales taxes resumed an uptrend after a pause in the fourth quarter.

The current surplus of government enterprises less subsidies increased $\$ 5$ billion, following a $\$ 9$ billion drop in the fourth quarter. Changes in both the current surplus and subsidies were largely attributable to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The current surplus of the CCC-the difference between revenues and operating expenses, plus an adjustment for
the difference between CCC transaction prices and market prices-increased $\$ 3$ billion in the first quarter, following a $\$ 4$ billion decline in the fourth. Subsidies paid by the CCCdirect payments to farmers-declined $\$ 11 / 2$ billion, following a $\$ 6$ billion increase.
Addition of the above two items, along with business transfer payments, to national income yields charges against net national product. (It should be noted that several of the developments in the two items have counterentries in components of national income: The fine for violations of price regulations reduces corporate profits, and windfall profit taxes and farm subsidies affect corporate profits and proprietors' income. Thus, these developments do not affect charges against net national product.) Charges against net national product-a measure of net production at market prices-increased $\$ 591 / 2$ billion, or $61 / 2$ percent, in the first quarter, considerably more than in the fourth. Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment, which increased $\$ 31 / 2$ billion after a $\$ 61 / 2$ increase, is then added to charges against net national product to yield an "income side" measure of gross production at market prices, that is, charges against GNP.

Charges against GNP and GNP differ by the statistical discrepancy that arises because the income and product sides of the account are estimated independently. The discrepan-
cy declined slightly in the past two quarters to $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in the first quarter.

## Corporate Profits

Profits from current productionprofits before tax with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj)-increased $\$ 11$ billion in the first quarter of 1986 , following a $\$ 6$ billion decline in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Domestic profits of nonfinancial corporations increased $\$ 7$ billion in the first quarter, following a decline of $\$ 111 / 2$ billion in the fourth, reflecting increases both in real gross corporate product and in profits per unit of product. The increase in unit profits resulted from a larger increase in unit price than in unit cost.

Domestic profits of financial corporations increased $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the fourth quarter, following an increase of $\$ 1$ billion, and profits from the rest of the world increased $\$ 11 / 2$ billion, following an increase of $\$ 41 / 2$ billion.

Profits before tax.-Profits before tax (PBT) declined $\$ 16$ billion in the first quarter, following an increase of $\$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion in the fourth. The contrast between the increase in profits from current production and the decline in PBT is due to the CCAdj, which declined $\$ 1 / 2$ billion, and to the IVA, which increased $\$ 271 / 2$ billion. Both of these adjustments are reflected in the current production measure but not in PBT.

The CCAdj is the difference between depreciation based largely on tax accounting, on the one hand, and economic depreciation as defined by BEA, on the other. The IVA removes the capital-gains-like element from profits when inventory prices increase; likewise, it removes the cap-ital-loss-like element when inventory prices decline. In the first quarter, inventory prices declined substantially, following increases in the fourth quarter. For example, the Producex Price Index, a major source for ester. mating the IVA, declined $51 / 2$ percent (annual rate) in the first quarter, following a 5-percent increase in the fourth. As a result of the drop in inventory prices, the IVA swung to $\$ 171 / 2$ billion from negative $\$ 10$ billion.

Table 3.-Government Sector Receipts and Expenditures: Change from Preceding Quarter

|  | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | 1 |
| Government sector |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts. | 55.6 | -27.2 | 44.6 | 20.1 | 12.7 |
| Expenditures ....... | 28.2 27.4 | 25.2 -52.4 | 37.2 7.4 | - ${ }_{-23.6}$ | -92.5 |
|  | 27.4 |  | 7.4 | -23.5 | 22.2 |
| Federal Government |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts......................................................................... 47.6 |  | -34.9 | 35.8 | 12.8 | -. 6 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts <br> Corporate profits tax accruals. <br> Indirect business tax and nontax accruals <br> Contributions for social insurance | $\begin{array}{r}36.1 \\ -3.3 \\ -.7 \\ \hline 15.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -42.6-4.94.7 | 34.13.9-4.8 | $\begin{array}{r}12.8 \\ \hline-.4 \\ -1.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -6.1-7.2-7.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5.1 7.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditures..................................................................................... | 17.6 | 11.6 | 28.0 | 38.3 | -17.0 |
|  | 1.5.2 .0-.6 | 3.4 <br> 6.5 <br> .5 | ${ }_{13.9}^{27.1}$ | 19.92.2 | -26.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{-3.5}$ | 13.2 | 17.5 | -23.9 -22.8 |
| Transfer payments................................................................. | ${ }_{165}^{12.2}$ | ${ }_{13}^{2.6}$ | 6.846 |  | 3.791 |
|  |  |  |  | 1.3 |  |
| To persons............ |  |  |  |  | -9.1 |
|  | -4.3 | 1.8 | ${ }_{3.1}^{2.2}$ | 1.3 <br> 5.9 | 9.0 |
|  | -1.6 1.7 | 1.8 | -3.0 |  |  |
|  | 1.43.43 | -1.0 | -4.9 | 9.95.85.8 | --1.9 |
|  |  | 3.2 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}3.8 \\ .5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $-2.3$ | $-4.1$ | 3.3 |
|  | -. 4 | -1.2 | 1.0 |  | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - )............................................................. | 30.0 | -46.5 | 7.8 | -25.5 | 16.4 |
| State and local governments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts... | 6.4 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 7.3 | 13.3 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. <br> Corporate profits tax accruals. <br> Indirect business tax and nontax accruals <br> Contributions for social insurance. | $\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ -6.6 \\ 4.6 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.3 \\ -.2 \\ \hline 3.7 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 4.8 \\ & .9 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.5 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.4 \\ .9 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | 1.6$\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ -1.5 \\ 3.1 \\ 1.0 \\ 9.0\end{array}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal grants-in-aid |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditures.................... | 7.9 | 15.5 | 12.2 | 5.3 | 7.5 |
| Purchases of goods and services <br> Of which: Structures. |  | 14.2661.8 | 10.6 | 4.8-3.8-2.8 | 6.3 1.1 |
|  | $-.2$ |  | 3.92.0 |  | 1.7 |
| Transfer payments to persons....... |  | .8.4.4 |  | -2.0 |  |
| Net interest paid........................... | $\stackrel{.}{6}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}2.1 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -. 4 | -. 2 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises Subsidies | -. 1 | $-.1$ | -. 2 | -. 9 | $0{ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  | $0_{0}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.......................... | 0.1 | $0^{2}$ |  | 1.0 | $\bigcirc{ }^{-1}$ |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements <br> Surplus or deficit (-) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -2.6 | -6.0 | -. 4 | 2.0 | 5.8 |
| Social insurance funds <br> Other. $\qquad$ | -3.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.3 \\ -7.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.2 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $1.2$ | 1.24.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note.-Dollar levels are found in the National Income and Product Accounts Tables, tables 3.2 and 3.3.

Profits with IVA but without CCAdj.-The measure of profits available by industry increased $\$ 111 / 2$ billion, following a decline of $\$ 91 / 2$ billion. A $\$ 7$ billion increase in the profits of nonfinancial corporations was more than accounted for by trade and communications; manufacturing profits declined.

In both wholesale and retail trade, profits increased with increasing con-stant-dollar sales. In communications, profits increased very sharply, following a record decline of $\$ 2$ billion; on average over the two quarters, profits were in line with profits over the preceding year and a half.

In manufacturing, profits declined for the second quarter in a row. The decline was more than accounted for by a huge drop in petroleum profits, although profits of nonelectric machinery manufacturers also declined substantially. Most ( $\$ 81 / 2$ billion at an
annual rate) of the drop in petroleum profits reflected a fine paid to the U.S. Department of Energy by a major corporation in accordance with a Federal court ruling that had found that the corporation overcharged customers for crude oil during 1975-80 in violation of Federal oil price regulations. Profits of petroleum manufacturers were also depressed in the first quarter by the sharp drop in crude oil prices because corporations in this industry also are heavily engaged in the extraction of domestic crude. In nonpetroleum manufacturing, a decline in profits in nonelectric machinery (which includes computer manufacturing) and a very large increase in profits of printing and publishing reflected changes in constant-dollar sales by the industries. In chemicals, profits rebounded after a record $\$ 3$ billion decline; the industry benefited from the drop in crude oil prices,
which lowered the cost of petrochemical feedstocks.
More than half of the $\$ 21 / 2$ billion increase in profits of financial corporations was accounted for by reduced losses of insurance carriers, probably due to an upturn in property-casualty rates. Federal Reserve profits also increased as an increase in holdings of Federal debt instruments more than offset a decline in interest rates.

## Government Sector

The fiscal position of the government sector in the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) improved in the first quarter of 1986 , as the combined deficit of the Federal Government and of State and local governments declined $\$ 22$ billion (table 3). The improvement occurred at both levels of government, but was largely due to a decline in the Federal deficit.

The Federal sector.-The Federal Government deficit declined $\$ 161 / 2$ billion in the first quarter to $\$ 2101 / 2$ billion, as expenditures declined more than receipts. (Concurrent declines in Federal receipts and expenditures have occurred only once before in the past 30 years-in the third quarter of 1970.)

Receipts declined $\$ 1 / 2$ billion after a $\$ 13$ billion increase in the fourth quarter. This swing was due to several special factors that caused sizable declines in two receipt categories and sizable increases in the other two. Corporate profits tax accruals declined $\$ 7$ billion, and personal tax and nontax receipts declined $\$ 6$ billion. The decline in corporate taxes was due to a decline in the income on which they are accrued; profits before tax is the NIPA measure of profits that most closely approximates the tax base. The decline in personal taxes, in contrast, was due to legislative changes: The indexing provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 reduced income taxes $\$ 7^{1 / 2}$ billion. Contributions for social insurance increased $\$ 71 / 2$ billion, and indirect business tax and nontax accruals increased $\$ 5$ billion. The increase in contributions included over $\$ 6$ billion for increases in Social Security tax rates ( $\$ 4$ billion) and in the taxable wage base ( $\$ 21 / 2$ billion), effective January 1,1986 . The increase in indirect business taxes was the net result of
an $\$ 8$ billion increase in nontaxes and a $\$ 3$ billion decline in windfall profit taxes. The increase in nontaxes was due to a fine ( $\$ 81 / 2$ billion at an annual rate) paid by a major petroleum corporation as a result of a Su preme Court ruling on pricing and allocation violations under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. The decline in windfall profit taxes reflects the large declines that have occurred in oil prices.
Expenditures declined $\$ 17$ billion after a $\$ 381 / 2$ billion increase in the fourth quarter. This swing was largely accounted for by the effect of programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) on nondefense purchases of goods and services and on subsidies less the current surplus of government enterprises.
Nondefense purchases declined $\$ 24$ billion after an increase of $\$ 171 / 2$ billion in the fourth quarter. The purchases of agricultural commodities by the CCC accounted for almost all of the first-quarter decline and all of the fourth-quarter increase. In the fourth quarter, farmers placed record amounts of crops with the CCC under the commodity loan program; in the first quarter, they placed a much smaller, albeit still substantial amount. These large placements reflect the fact that prices for major crops continued to be low enough relative to the CCC loan rate to give farmers an incentive to place crops under loan-in effect, to sell them to the CCC.

Subsidies less current surplus-the other expenditure category affected by CCC programs-declined $\$ 5$ billion after a $\$ 10$ billion increase in the fourth quarter. The CCC deficit, which had increased $\$ 4$ billion in the fourth quarter, declined $\$ 3$ billion in the first. The remainder of the swing was accounted for by agricultural subsidies: They had increased $\$ 6$ billion in the fourth quarter-mainly for deficiency payments for the 1985 wheat crop-and declined $\$ 11 / 2$ billion in the first.

Although programs of the CCC largely accounted for the swing in expenditures, there were also swings from increase to decline in national defense purchases of goods and services and in transfer payments to foreigners. These were offset, however, by larger increases in two other expenditure categories.

National defense purchases declined $\$ 3$ billion after a $\$ 2$ billion increase in the fourth quarter. As was pointed out in the April "Business Situation," it is likely that the firstquarter decline reflected to some extent the reductions made to comply with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, better known as the Gramm-RudmanHollings Act. However, large quarter-to-quarter fluctuations typical of defense spending make it difficult to identify how much of the decline can be attributed to the act.

Transfer payments to foreigners declined $\$ 51 / 2$ billion after a $\$ 1 / 2$ billion increase in the fourth quarter. The fourth-quarter level of these transfer payments had been boosted by payment of the entire amount of the fiscal year 1986 economic support assistance ( $\$ 5$ billion at an annual rate) to Israel. In the first quarter, Israel returned 4.3 percent of the payment due to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.

Among other expenditures, transfer payments to persons and grants-in-aid to State and local governments increased $\$ 9$ billion each. The increase in transfer payments included a number of cost-of-living increases, the largest of which was a 3.1 -percent increase in Social Security benefits ( $\$ 5^{1 / 2}$ billion). The increase in grants-in-aid included a passthrough of the fine mentioned earlier to State and local governments to finance energy conservation programs and energy assistance to low-income persons. Net interest paid increased $\$ 2$ billion, compared with $\$ 6$ billion in the fourth quarter; the deceleration was largely due to lower interest rates.

Cyclically adjusted surplus or defi-cit.-When measured using cyclical adjustments based on middle-expansion trend GNP, the Federal fiscal position moved from a deficit of $\$ 229$ billion in the fourth quarter to a deficit of $\$ 217$ billion in the first (see table 2 on page 19). The cyclically adjusted deficit as a percentage of middle-expansion trend GNP decreased from 5.7 percent of GNP in the fourth quarter to 5.3 percent in the first.

The State and local sector.-The State and local government sector surplus increased $\$ 6$ billion in the first quarter to $\$ 641 / 2$ billion, as receipts increased more than expendi-
tures. An increase in the other funds surplus accounted for 80 percent of the total increase.

Receipts increased $\$ 131 / 2$ billion, compared with $\$ 71 / 2$ billion in the fourth quarter. The acceleration was more than accounted for by grants-inaid, reflecting the passthrough of the fine mentioned earlier. Personal tax and nontax receipts increased less than in the fourth quarter. Tax cuts in 1985 in several States-including Indiana, Michigan, and Oregon-had not always been fully reflected in 1985 withholding changes and, as a result, net final settlements in the first quarter were reduced about $\$ 1$ billion. In addition, 1986 tax cuts in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin reduced income taxes by about $\$ 1$ billion.
Expenditures increased $\$ 71 / 2$ billion, compared with $\$ 51 / 2$ billion in the fourth quarter. The acceleration was largely accounted for by purchases of goods and services; they increased $\$ 61 / 2$ billion in the first quarter, compared with $\$ 5$ billion in the fourth. The stronger pace of purchases was more than accounted for by purchases of structures. Recently, these purchases have been the dominant factor in the movement of total purchases. In 1985, changes ranged from an increase of $\$ 7$ billion in the second quarter to a decline of $\$ 4$ billion in the fourth. The fourth-quarter decline was largely accounted for by highway construction. In the first quarter, purchases of structures increased $\$ 1$ billion; although highway construction continued to decline, most other types increased. Among other types of purchases, a $\$ 2$ billion drop in purchases of nondurable goods was offset by increases in purchases of durable goods and of services. The decline in nondurable goods was more than accounted for by a drop in purchases of petroleum products, reflecting declining prices.

Second-quarter outlook.-Federal government receipts will rebound in the second quarter despite a continued decline in windfall profit taxe and the absence of the fine. The strength of an expected rebound in corporate profits tax accruals will determine how strongly receipts will increase.
Expenditures will probably be unchanged in the second quarter. Both
national defense and nondefense purchases will decline, in part due to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. CCC purchases will decline further; the extent will depend on various payment-inkind provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 (see the April Survey of Current Business for a discussion of the act). If extensive use of these provisions occurs in the second quarter, CCC purchases could swing from an expected position of small acquisition to one of rather large disposition. (The use of payments in kind will not affect total expenditures because they
are offset in agricultural subsidies.) Transfer payments to persons will increase but at a slower pace than in the first quarter. Grants-in-aid will decline; a $\$ 3^{1 / 2}$ billion increase due to a one-time payment from the resolution of a dispute over Outer Continental Shelf funds will be more than offset by a decline due to the fine passthrough and the effects of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Net interest paid and subsidies less current surplus will increase, the latter reflecting a very large April payment of CCC deficiency subsidies. The deficit
will decline somewhat-the extent largely dependent on the strength of receipts.
At the State and local level, receipts will decline due to the sharp drop in grants-in-aid mentioned above. Personal taxes will reflect additional tax cuts. Expenditures will probably increase at a pace similar to that in the first quarter. However, if highway construction rebounds and other construction records even modest growth, the increase could be larger. In either case, the other funds fiscal position will swing to deficit.

## Data Files for Computer Price Indexes

The data files used in preparing the price indexes for computer processors, disk drives, printers, and displays that were presented in the January 1986 Survey of Current Bustness are now available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These data files were prepared by the IBM Corporation from publicly available sources and contain data on prices and characteristics of selected models of computing equipment sold during the period 197284. The data files are on two diskettes: One diskette covers processors, printers, and disk drives; the other covers displays. For information on cost and availability, write to the National Income and Wealth Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

## Errata:

## Employment and Employee Compensation in the 1977 Input-Output Accounts

The table below shows corrections to estimates of employment published in "Employment and Employee Compensation in the 1977 Input-Output Accounts" in the November 1985 Survey of Current Business.

| Table | Column title | Industry | As published | Corrected | Table | Column title | Industry | As published | Corrected |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Employment (All employees). | 11 | 3,835.7 | 3,804.1 | 3 | Redefinitions out. | Total | 1,700.9 | 2,641.3 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)..................................................... | 11.0201 | 199.6 | 168.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Employment (All employees). |  | 284.9 | 259.7 | 3 3 |  | $\stackrel{11}{51}$ | 84.3 8.1 | 115.9 33.3 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)...... | 51.0101 | 215.1 | 189.9 | 3 | Redefinitions out. | 65 | 36.0 | 80.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 3 | Redefinitions out... Redefinitions out. | 69 72 | 908.7 79.2 | $1,342.0$ 363.0 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees). <br> Employment (All employees). | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 61.0200 \end{aligned}$ | 420.5 51.7 | 465.2 96.4 | 3 <br> 3 | Redefinitions out.. Redefinitions out.. | 72 77 | 79.2 40.4 | 363.0 162.2 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees): |  | 2,681.3 | 2,636.6 | 3 | Redefinitions in. | Total | 1,700.9 | 2,641.3 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)................................. | 65.0400 | 172.8 | 128.1 | 3 |  |  | 97 | 54.4 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees). | 69 | 14,629.3 | 14,196.0 | 3 | Redefinitions in | 72 | 158.5 | 197.7 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees).. | 69.0100 | 4,554.0 | 4,511.0 | 3 | Redefinitions in | 73 | 296.0 | 374.4 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)................................ | 69.0200 | 10,075.3 | 9,685.0 | 3 | Redefinitions in.. | 74 | 424.9 | 837.2 |
|  | Employment (All employees) |  |  |  | 3 | Redefinitions in ................................................ | 75 | 144.1 | 509.9 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees).................................................... | 72.0100 | 948.1 | 1,703.5 | 3 | Employment after adjustments | 11 | 3,835.7 | 3,804.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 | Employment after adjustments | 51 | 2,84.9 | 259.7 |
| (") 1 | Employment (All employees). |  | 4,060.7 | 4,139.1 | 3 | Employment after adjustments | 61 | 420.5 | 465.2 |
| ${ }_{1}$ | Employment (All employees). | 73.0101 | 173.7 | 195.3 | 3 | Employment after adjustments | 65 | 2,681.3 | 2,636.6 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)............................... | 73.0104 | 385.3 | 410.5 | 3 | Employment after adjustments ..... | 69 | $14,629.3$ | 14,196.0 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)................................ | 73.0302 | 416.7 | 448.3 | 3 | Employment after adjustments ......................... | 72 | 2,234.2 | 1,989.6 |
| 1 | Employment (All employees).. |  | 4,384.5 | 4,796.8 | 3 | Employment after adjustments | 73 74 | 4,384.5 | $4,796.8$ $4,796.8$ |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)............................................ | 74.0000 | 4,384.5 | 4,796.8 | 3 3 | Employment after adjustments .................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 680.2 \\ 8,236.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,046.0 \\ & 8,115.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | Employment (All employees). |  | 680.2 | 1,046.0 |  | Employment after adjustments. |  |  |  |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)................................. | 75.0002 | 491.4 | 857.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)............................... |  | 8,236.8 | 8,115.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)............................... | 77.0402 | 791.8 | 730.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Employment (All employees)................................ | 77.0502 | 437.3 | 377.3 |  |  |  |  |  |

## National Income and Product Accounts Tables

Revised estimates in this issue: First quarter 1986.
The full set of National Income and Product Accounts estimates shown regularly in this part of the Survey are now available on diskette for $\$ 240$ per year ( 12 updates). For more information, write to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BE-54), U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

Table 1.1.-Gross National Product [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product...... | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 7 7 4 . 7} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 4 2 3 . 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 3,988.5 \\ 2,582.3 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,852.5 \\ 2,480.1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3,917.5 \\ 2,525.0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,960.6 \\ 2,563.3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 4,016.9 \\ 2,606.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,059.3 \\ & 2,634.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 4,121.3 } \\ \hline 2,669.1 \end{array}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods. Nondurable goods | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 331.1 \\ 872.4 \\ 1,219.6 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 361.5 \\ 912.2 \\ 1,308.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 341.5 \\ 883.1 \\ 1,255.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 351.5 \\ \text { 395.7 } \\ 1,277.8 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 356.5 \\ 910.2 \\ 1,296.6 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 976.0 \\ 914.5 \\ 1,315.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 362.0 \\ 928.3 \\ 1,344.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 364.1 \\ 936.0 \\ 1,369.0 \end{array}$ |
| Services.................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment | 674.0 | 669.3 | 676.2 | 657.6 | 672.8 | 666.1 | 680.7 | 715.4 |
| Fixed investment ..................... | 607.0 | 661.8 | 637.2 | 639.1 | 657.3 | 665.9 | 685.0 | 678.0 |
| Nonresidential... | 427.9 | 476.2 | 458.1 | 459.6 | 474.2 | 478.5 | 492.5 | 480.3 |
| Structures,............ Producers' durable | 147.6280.2179.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 306.0 \\ & 185.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300.9 \\ & 179.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293.5 \\ & 179.4 \end{aligned}$ | 169.7304.5183.1 | 308.1187.4 | 318.0192.5 | $\begin{gathered} 309.2 \\ 197.8 \end{gathered}$ |
| equipment.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business | 67.158.09.1 | 7.511.8-4.8 | 39.036.42.6 | 18.514.24.3 | 15.510.84.74 | 3.2-3.1-2.9 | $-4.3$ | 37.4 <br> 39.1 <br> 1 |
| inventories............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | -23.3 |  |
| Net exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 9.2 | -78.5 | -72.2 | -42.3 | -70.3 | -87.8 | -113.4 | -99.8 |
| Exports... | $\begin{aligned} & 384.6 \\ & 443.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 369.9 \\ & 448.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 389.5 \\ & 461.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 379.6 \\ & 421.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 369.2 \\ & 439.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 363.2 \\ & 451.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 367.8 \\ & 481.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377.4 \\ & 477.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 736.8 | 815.4 | 768.4 | 777.2 | 794.8 | 832.5 | 857.2 | 836.6 |
| Federal... | $\begin{array}{r} 312.9 \\ 237.0 \\ 76.0 \\ 423.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 355.4 \\ 261.9 \\ 93.6 \\ 460.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 332.9 \\ 247.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 334.4 \\ & 249.5 \end{aligned}$ | 337.8256.0 | 364.8269.9 | 384.7272.1 | 357.826.088.0 |
| National defense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense............................... |  |  | ${ }^{835.5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84.9 \\ 442.8 \end{array}$ | 851.745.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 95.0 \\ 467.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 172.6 \\ 472.5 \end{gathered}$ | 478.8 |
| State and local ......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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


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

Table 1.2.-Gross National Product in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product...... | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3,492.0 \\ & 2,239.9 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,570.0 \\ 2,313.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3,515.6 \\ 2,262.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 3,547.8 \\ 2,288.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 3.557 .4 \\ 2,303.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,584.1 \\ & 2,329.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3,590.8 \\ 2,330.4 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,623.5 \\ & 2,354.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods. Nondurable goods | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 318.6 \\ 888.0 \\ 1,093.3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 345.3 \\ 846.9 \\ 1,120.8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327.6 \\ 828.6 \\ 1,105.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 335.0 \\ 889.9 \\ 1,113.7 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 340.3 \\ 8446.7 \\ 1,116.5 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 359.3 \\ 849.8 \\ 1,120.4 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 346.7 \\ 855.1 \\ 1,132.6 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 346.9 \\ 865.4 \\ 8,142.0 \end{array}$ |
| Services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 661.3 | 649.0 | 659.9 | 639.6 | 655.6 | 645.0 | 655.7 | 680.7 |
| Fixed investment. | 598.6480.3148.7 | 643.3472.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 623.8 \\ & 457.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 623.8 \\ & 457.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640.5 \\ & 470.9 \end{aligned}$ | 646.8473.7 | 662.0486.5 |  |
| Nonresidential. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 647.6 4698 |
| Structures,........... |  | 165.8 | 156.0 | 163.2 |  | 165.8 | 168.7 | 163.7 |
| Producers' durable equipment. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 306.3 \\ & 1712 \end{aligned}$ | 301.9 | 293.9 | 305.6 | 307.9 | 317.8 | 306.1 |
| Residential. | ${ }_{168.3}^{281.6}$ |  | 166.0 | 166.7 | 169.6 | 173.1 | 175.5 | 177.8 |
| Change in business inventories.... | 62.755.96.8 | 5.710.6 | 36.134.63 | 15.811.84.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 15.1 \\ 10.7 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ |  | -6.3-18.2 | 33.0 <br> 34.8 <br> 18 |
| Nonfarm.... |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}-1.8 \\ \hline 1.6\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Farm....... |  | $-4.8$ | 1.5 |  |  |  | -24.5 |  |
| Net exports of goods and services | 85.0 | -108 | -100.2 | -71.8 | -101.1 | -119.8 | -140.8 | $-130.3$ |
| Exports.. | $\begin{aligned} & 370.9 \\ & 455.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359.9 \\ & 468.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377.3 \\ & 477.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 368.7 \\ & 440.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 358.2 \\ & 459.3 \end{aligned}$ | 353.5473.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 359.2 \\ & 500.0 \end{aligned}$ | 368.4498.6 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 675.9 | 716.4 | 693.9 | 691.4 | 699.4 | 729.2 | 745.5 | 718.8 |
| Federal. | $\begin{aligned} & 292.5 \\ & 220.3 \\ & 72.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 322.6 \\ 235.7 \\ 86.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307.3 \\ & 227.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304.3 \\ & 226.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 305.9 \\ & 231.5 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 331.1 \\ & 243.3 \\ & 879 \end{aligned}$ | 349.024.3107.3 | 319.7 <br> 239.7 <br> 80.7 |
| National defense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense... |  | 393.8 | ${ }^{796.5}$ | 387.1 | ${ }^{74.3}$ | 898.1 | ${ }^{106.5}$ |  |

Note.-
table 8.1.

Table 1.4.-Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in
Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Gross national product..... | 3,492.0 | 3,570.0 | 3,515.6 | 3,547.8 | 3,557.4 | 3,584,1 | 3,590.8 | 3,623.5 |
| Final sales. | 3,429.3 | 3,564.3 | 3,479.5 | 3,532.0 | 3,542.3 | 3,585.8 | 3,597.1 | 3,590.5 |
| Change in business inventories. | 62.7 |  | 36.1 | 15.8 | 15.1 | -1.8 | -6.3 | 33.0 |
| Goods | 1,506.4 | 1,532.4 | 1,510.5 | 1,530.3 | 1,531.5 | 1,541.0 | 1,526.8 | 1,553.1 |
| Final sales. | 1,443.7 | 1,526.7 | 1,474.4 | 1,514.6 | 1,516.3 | 1,542.7 | 1,533.1 | 1,520.1 |
| Change in business inventories. | 62.7 | 5.7 | 36.1 | 15.8 | 15.1 | -1.8 | -6.3 | 33.0 |
| Durable goods... | 655.4 | 676.5 | 672.6 | 673.1 | 674.2 | 680.3 | ${ }_{678.6}^{6}$ | 679.7 |
| Final sales ............ | 619.9 | 670.8 | 644.8 | 657.2 | 672.6 | 686.4 | 666.8 | 655.0 |
| Change in business inventories | 35.5 | 5.8 | 27.9 | 15.8 | 1.6 | -6.1 | 11.8 | 24.7 |
| Nondurable goods...... | 851.0 | 855.9 | 837.9 | 857.3 | 857.3 | 860.7 | 848.3 | 873.4 |
| Final sales. | 823.9 | 855.9 | 829.6 | 857.3 | 843.8 | 856.3 | 866.3 |  |
| Change in business inventories. | 27.1 | 0 | 8.2 | -. 1 | 13.5 | 4.4 | -18.0 | 8.4 |
| Services. | 1,615.4 | 1,644.2 | 1,630.1 | 1,636.0 | 1,633.9 | 1,643.4 | 1,663.5 | 1,671.8 |
| Structures. | 370.2 | 393.4 | 375.0 | 381.5 | 392.0 | 399.7 | 400.5 | 398.7 |

[^0]Table 1.5.-Relation of Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product................ | 3,774.7 | 3,988.5 | 3,852.5 | 3,917.5 | 3,960.6 | 4,016.9 | 4,059.3 | 4,121.3 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services. | 384.6 | 369.9 | 389.5 | 379.6 | 369.2 | 363.2 | 367.8 | 377.4 |
| Plus: Imports of goods and services. $\qquad$ | 443.8 | 448.4 | 461.7 | 421.9 | 439.5 | 451.0 | 481.2 | 477.2 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 3,833.9 | 4,067.0 | 3,924.7 | 3,959.8 | 4,030.9 | 4,104.7 | 4,172.7 | 4,221.1 |
| Less: Change in business inventories. | 67.1 | 7.5 | 39.0 | 18.5 | 15.5 | 2 | -4.3 | 37.4 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 3,766.8 | 4,059.5 | 3,885.7 | 3,941.3 | 4,015.4 | 4,104.5 | 4,177.0 | 4,183.7 |
| 1. Purchases in the United States of goods and services wherever produced. <br> 2. Final sales in the United States of goods and services wherever produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1.7.-Gross National Product by Sector
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\frac{1984}{\text { IV }}$ | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | Ir |
| Gross national product...... | 3,774.7 | 3,988.5 | 3,852.5 | 3,917.5 | 3,960.6 | 4,016.9 | 4,059.3 | 4,121.3 |
| Gross domestic product.. | 3,726.7 | 3,947.7 | 3,805.6 | 3,874.7 | 3,920.4 | 3,977.2 | 4,018.5 | 4,080.3 |
| Business. | 3,203.1 | 3,387.9 | 3,270.6 | 3,327.8 | 3,365.5 | 3,414.2 | 3,444.0 | 3,496.7 |
| Nonfarm................................... | 3,124.4 | 3,317.5 | 3,200.7 | 3,251,3 | 3,301.5 | 3,346.9 | 3,370.5 | 3,430.4 |
| Nonfarm less housing ......... | 2,834.8 | 3,001.9 | 2,901.9 | 2,946.9 | 2,990.0 | 3,027.3 | 3,043.3 | 3,096.8 |
| Housing............................. | 289.7 | 315.7 | 298.7 | 304.4 | 311.6 | 319.6 | 327.2 | 333.6 |
| Farm......... | 80.2 | 69.7 | 77.6 | 74.0 | 68.7 | 64.7 | 71.5 | 64.8 |
| Statistical discrepancy ... | $-1.5$ | . 6 | -7.6 | 2.5 | -4.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Households and institutions...... | 131.9 | 140.8 | 134.9 | 136.9 | 139.3 | 141.9 | 145.1 | 148.2 |
| Private households | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 1298 | 9.6 | 9.8 13.8 | 10.0 |
| Nonprofit institutions ............. | 123.2 | 131.3 | 125.9 | 127.7 | 129.8 | 132.3 | 135.3 | 138.2 |
| Government | 391.7 | 419.0 | 400.0 | 410.0 | 415.6 | 421.2 | 429.4 | 435.5 |
| Federal .................................. | 132.1 | 139.8 | 133.5 | 138.3 | 139.0 | 139.5 | 142.5 | 143.2 |
| State and local...................... | 259.6 | 279.2 | 266.5 | 271.7 | 276.6 | 281.6 | 286.9 | 292.2 |
| Rest of the world ........................ | 48.0 | 40.8 | 46.9 | 42.8 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic business product less housing. | 2,903.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note.-Percent changes from table 8.1. | preceding | period | for se | ected it | ms in | is table | are | hown in |

Table 1.8.-Gross National Product by Sector in Constant Dollars

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product ...... | 3,492.0 | 3,570.0 | 3,515.6 | 3,547.8 | 3,557.4 | 3,584.1 | 3,590.8 | 3,623.5 |
| Gross domestic product | 3,447.5 | 3,533.4 | 3,472.6 | 3,508.9 | 3,521.2 | 3,548.6 | 3,554.7 | 3,587.5 |
| Business. | 2,982.1 | 3,062.1 | 3,004.6 | 3,039.9 | 3,051.1 | 3,076.7 | 3,080.6 | 3,111.2 |
| Nonfarm. | 2,912.3 | 2,988.3 | 2,939.2 | 2,964.6 | 2,981.8 | 3,000.8 | 3,006.0 | 3,038.2 |
| Nonfarm less housing ........ | 2,653.3 | 2,722.6 | 2,677.7 | 2,701.5 | 2,717.0 | 2,734.1 | 2,737.6 | 2,768.1 |
| Housing ............................. | 258.9 | 265.7 | 261.5 | 263.1 | 264.9 | 266.6 | 268.4 | 270.2 |
| Farm.................................... | 71.2 | 73.2 | 72.5 | 73.0 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 72.7 | 71.7 |
| Statistical discrepancy ........... | -1.4 | . 5 | -7.0 | 2.3 | -4.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Households and institutions...... | 116.9 | 120.1 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 119.4 | 120.5 | 122.1 | 123.6 |
| Private households .. | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| Nonprofit institutions ............ | 108.3 | 111.2 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 110.5 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 114.1 |
| Government | 348.5 | 351.2 | 349.9 | 350.4 | 350.7 | 351.4 | 352.1 | 352.7 |
| Federal .................................. | 120.3 | 121.6 | 121.0 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 122.0 |
| State and local...................... | 228.2 | 229.6 | 228.9 | 229.1 | 229.2 | 229.7 | 230.4 | 230.7 |
| Rest of the world ......................... | 44.5 | 36.6 | 43.0 | 38.9 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic business product less housing. | 2,713.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in able 81

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Gross national product............... | 3,492.0 | 3,570.0 | 3,515.6 | 3,547.8 | 3,557.4 | 3,584.1 | 3,590.8 | 3,623.5 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 370.9 | 359.9 | 377.3 | 368.7 | 358.2 | 353.5 | 359.2 | 368.4 |
| Plus: Imports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 455.9 | 468.3 | 477.5 | 440.5 | 459.3 | 473.3 | 500.0 | 498.6 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 3,577.0 | 3,678.4 | 3,615.8 | 3,619.6 | 3,658.5 | 3,703.8 | 3,731.7 | 3,753.8 |
| Less: Change in business inventories. | 62.7 | 5.7 | 36.1 | 15.8 | 15.1 | -1.8 | $-6.3$ | 33.0 |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 3,514.3 | 3,672.7 | 3,579.7 | 3,603.8 | 3,643.4 | 3,705.6 | 3,737.9 | 3,720.8 |

1. Purchases in the United States of goods and services wherever produced.
2. Final sales in the United States of goods and services wherever produced

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

Table 1.9.-Relation of Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product | 3,774.7 | 3,988.5 | 3,852.5 | 3,917.5 | 3,960.6 | 4,016.9 | 4,059.3 | 4,121.3 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment | 418.9 | 438.4 | 427.7 | 430.5 | 433.8 | 441.4 | 447.9 | 451.4 |
| Capital consumption allowances without capital consumption adjustment. | 419.8 | 478.9 | 439.1 | 457.9 | 471.0 | 488.3 | 498.5 | 501.5 |
| Less: Capital consumption adjustment... | . 8 | 40.5 | 11.4 | 27.3 | 37.3 | 46.9 | 50.5 | 50.1 |
| Equals: Net national product. | 3,355.8 | 3,550.1 | 3,424.8 | 3,487.0 | 3,526.8 | 3,575.5 | 3,611.3 | 3,669.9 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability | 310.6 | 328.4 | 317.4 | 321.3 | 329.8 | 329.8 | 332.7 | 341.0 |
| Business transfer payments. | 17.3 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.6 |
| Statistical discrepancy ....... | -1.5 | . 6 | -7.6 | 2.5 | -4.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. $\qquad$ | 10.1 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 13.5 | 8.7 |
| Equals: National income.. | 3,039.3 | 3,211.3 | 3,104.4 | 3,155.3 | 3,192.2 | 3,228.0 | 3,269.9 | 3,315.6 |
| Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Net interest | 273.3 300.2 | 295.5 | 276.2 307.0 | 281.7 302.9 | 288.1 | 309.1 281.8 | 303.1 272.6 | 314.2 268.5 |
| Contributions for social insurance. | 325.2 | 354.9 | 331.7 | 348.0 | 352.9 | 356.4 | 362.3 | 370.8 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements ...... | . 2 | -. 2 | . 6 | . 1 | -1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments to persons | 437.4 | 465.2 | 441.1 | 459.0 | 461.9 | 468.6 | 471.1 | 482.0 |
| Personal interest income.... | 442.2 | 456.3 | 461.3 | 462.8 | 460.5 | 450.6 | 451.4 | 451.6 |
| Personal dividend income.. | 74.6 | 78.9 | 76.9 | 77.9 | 78.7 | 79.1 | 79.8 | 82.1 |
| Business transfer payments. | 17.3 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.6 |
| Equals: Personal income. | 3,111.9 | 3,293.5 | 3,186.2 | 3,240.9 | 3,280.1 | 3,298.5 | 3,354.3 | 3,398.5 |

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

| Gross national product. | 3,492.0 | 3,570.0 | 3,515.6 | 3,547.8 | 3,557.4 | 3,584.1 | 3,590.8 | 3,623.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment | 405.9 | 423.2 | 411.0 | 415.2 | 420.1 | 426.6 | 431.2 | 433.6 |
| Equals: Net national product...... | 3,086.1 | 3,146.8 | 3,104,6 | 3,132.6 | 3,137.3 | 3,157.5 | 3,159.7 | 3,189.9 |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus of government enterprises ...... | 290.3 | 297.1 | 292.2 | 295.8 | 295.4 | 298.6 | 298.5 | 302.9 |
| Statistical discrepancy. | -1.4 | . 5 | -7.0 | 2.8 | -4.2 | . 3 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Equals: National income.. | 2,797.2 | 2,849.1 | 2,819.4 | 2,834.6 | 2,846.1 | 2,856.6 | 2,859.3 | 2,885.8 |

Table 1.11 is on the next page.

Table 1.14.-National Income by Type of Income


Table 1.16.-Gross Domestic Product of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Constant Dollars


Table 1.11.-Command-Basis Gross National Product in Constant Dollars

| [Billions of 1982 dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross national product | 3,492.0 | 3,570.0 | 3,515.6 | 3,547.8 | 3,557.4 | 3,584.1 | 3,590.8 | 3,623.5 |
| Less: Net exports of goods and services |  | -108.4 |  |  |  | -119.8 |  |  |
|  | -870.9 | - 359.9 | $-377.3$ | -768.7 | -358.2 | -153.5 | -1459.2 | - 368.4 |
| Imports......................... | 455.9 | 468.3 | 477.5 | 440.5 | 459.3 | 473.3 | 500.0 | 498.6 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases | 3,577.0 | 3,678.4 | 3,615.8 | 3,619.6 | 3,658.5 | 3,703.8 | 3,731.7 | 3,753.8 |
| Plus: Command-basis net exports of goods and services Command-basis | -60.8 | -82.0 | -74.7 | -44.2 | -73.5 | -92.2 | -117.8 | -104.3 |
| exports ${ }^{1}$ <br> Imperts... | $\begin{aligned} & 395.1 \\ & 455.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 386.3 \\ & 468.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 402.8 \\ & 477.5 \end{aligned}$ | 396.3 440.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 385.8 \\ & 459.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381.1 \\ & 473.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 382.2 \\ & 500.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 394.3 \\ & 498.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product. | 3,516.2 | 3,596.4 | 3,541.2 | 3,575.4 | 3,585.0 | 3,611.6 | 3,613.8 | 3,649.5 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terms of trade ${ }^{2}$................... | 106.5 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 107.8 | 106.4 | 107.0 |

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

Table 1.19.-Truck Output
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Truck output ${ }^{1}$.................... | 52.5 | 57.5 | 56.2 | 55.2 | 54.0 | 59.2 | 61.6 | 58.3 |
| Final sales ....... | 49.8 | 57.2 | 53.8 | 55.7 | 54.2 | 58.7 | 60.2 | 51.8 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 19.4 | 24.2 | 20.4 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 26.3 | 24.7 | 22.7 |
| Producers' durable equipment.. | 31.3 | 33.9 | 34.5 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 32.8 | 36.5 | 30.4 |
| Net exports of goods and services | -5.7 | -6.7 | -5.9 | -6.6 | $-7.2$ | -5.9 | $-7.4$ | -7.1 |
| Exports................................................... | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Imports................................ | 8.2 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Change in business inventories ... | 2.7 | . 3 | 2.4 | -. 5 | -. 2 | . 5 | 1.4 | 6.5 |

1. Includes new trucks only.

Table 1.20.-Truck Output in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | HI | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Truck output ${ }^{1}$..... | 49.3 | 51.8 | 52.4 | 50.4 | 48.9 | 52.9 | 54.9 | 51.4 |
| Final sales, | 46.4 | 51.6 | 49.8 | 51.0 | 49.1 | 52.7 | 53.7 | 45.8 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 18.4 | 22.2 | 19.1 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 24.1 | 22.4 | 20.3 |
| Producers' durable equipment. | 29.0 | 30.6 | 31.7 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 29.5 | 32.4 | 26.7 |
| Net exports of goods and services.. | -5.4 | -6.4 | -5.3 | -6.3 | -6.8 | -5.8 | -6.7 | -6.4 |
|  | $\underline{2.3}$ | -6.4 | - 2.6 | -2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Imports.................................... | 7.7 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Change in business inventories.. | 2.9 | . 2 | 2.6 | -. 6 | -. 2 | . 2 | 1.2 | 5.6 |

1. Includes new trucks only.

Table 1.17.-Auto Output
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Auto output... |  |  | 106.3 | 119.4 | 107.7 | 117.5 | 108.9 | 114.7 |
| Final sales | 101.4 | 108.6 | 100.2 | 110.2 | 108.6 | 122.9 | 92.4 | 103.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | $\begin{array}{r} 105.0 \\ 77.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.1 \\ 87.2 \end{array}$ | 108.2 | 110.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 112.5 \\ 84.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126.1 \\ 99.6 \end{array}$ | 106.783.28 | 109.786.9 |
| New autos..... |  |  | 79.1 | 82.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Net purchases of used autos.. | 28.0 | 26.8 | 29.1 | 28.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 84.2 \\ 28.3 \end{array}$ | 99.6 26.5 | 23.5 | 86.9 22.8 |
| Producers' durable equipment.. | 20.639.9 |  |  | 21.2 | 22.4 | 26.748.7 | 22.440.6 | 27.542.6 |
| New autos............................ |  |  |  |  | 42.6 |  |  |  |
| Net purchases of used autos.. Net exports of goods and | -19.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 43.5 \\ -20.3 \end{array}$ | -19.4 | -20.9 | $-20.2$ | $-22.0$ | -18.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 42.6 \\ -15.1 \end{array}$ |
| services................................. | $\begin{array}{r} -25.8 \\ 4.9 \\ 30.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -30.3 \\ 6.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -29.3 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -23.7 \\ 6.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -27.9 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -31.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -38.4 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ | -35.66.442.0 |
| Exports................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports.................................. |  | 36.4 | 34.3 | 30.0 | 33.5 | 37.8 | 44.4 |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services., | 1.6 | 1.6 |  | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Change in business inventories of new and used autos. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.1 \\ 7.3 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.2 \\ 9.1 \\ .1 \end{array}$ | -1.5 | $\begin{array}{r} -5.4 \\ -9.6 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ | 16.515.6.9 | 10.712.2-1.5 |
| New.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Used.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addenda: | $\begin{array}{r} 86.5 \\ 37.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.4 \\ & 45.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.5 \\ & 40.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.8 \\ 37.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.7 \\ & 42.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.2 \\ & 49.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.9 \\ & 50.8 \end{aligned}$ | 104.944.5 |
| Domestic output of new autos ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{2}$... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos assembled in the United States. <br> 2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Auto output... | 97.395.7 | 104.0100.1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.4 \\ & 102.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.0 \\ 100.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.4 \\ & 113.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.9 \\ & 84.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Final sales |  |  | 99.1 93.4 |  |  |  |  | $95.8$ |
| Personal consumption |  | 102.3 | 98.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 99.2 \\ & 75.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.8 \\ 77.5 \end{array}$ | 113.8 | 95.2 | 97.3 |
| New autos.... | $\begin{aligned} & 96.0 \\ & 73.0 \end{aligned}$ | 80.1 | 74.2 |  |  | 91.5 | 75.5 | 78.2 |
| Net purchases of used autos.. | 23.0 | 22.2 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 19.8 | 19.1 |
| Producers' durable equipment.. |  |  | 21.6 | 23.2 | 23.8 | 27.2 | 22.4 | 26.4 |
| New autos............................ |  |  | 36.7 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 44.7 | 36.8 | 38.3-11.9 |
| Net purchases of used autos.. | - $\begin{array}{r}37.8 \\ -15.2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39.9 \\ -15.8 \end{array}$ | $-15.1$ | -15.8 | -15.4 | $-17.5$ | $-14.5$ |  |
| Net exports of goods and services. | $\begin{array}{r} -24.4 \\ 4.6 \\ 29.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -27.8 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -27.6 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -22.1 \\ 5.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -25.8 \\ 5.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -28.9 \\ 5.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -34.6 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -30.1 \\ \quad 5.7 \end{array}$ |
| Exports... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports................................. |  | 33.3 | 32.2 | 27.8 | 30.8 | 34.6 | 39.9 | 35.7 |
| Government purchases of goods and services.. | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Change in business inventories of new and used autos. | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7.5 |  |  |  |  |
| New......................................... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ -1.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5.1 \\ & -8.5 \end{aligned}$ | 14.3 | 9.7 10.8 |
| Used. |  | 1.1 | $-.9$ |  | . 4 | 3.3 | 1 | -1.1 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  | . 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic output of new autos ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 87.2 \\ & 41.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 94.234.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 80.3 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.5 \\ & 45.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.8 \\ & 46.1 \end{aligned}$ | 94.340.0 |
| Sales of imported new autos ${ }^{2}$. | 81.6 35.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82.6 \\ & 38.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos assembled in the United States. <br> 2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\frac{1984}{\text { IV }}$ | 1985 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1986 \\ \hline I^{r} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Personal income. | $3,111.9$$1,834.9$ | 3,293.5 | 3,186.2 | 3,240.9 | 3,280.1 | 3,298.5 | 3,354.3 | 3,398.5 |
| Wage and salary disbursements.. |  | 1,960.5 | 1,883.9 | 1,917.6 | 1,948.6 | 1,970.1 | 2,005.8 | 2,035.1 |
| Commodity-producing industries $\qquad$ | 577.9 | 607.3 | 591.2 | 600.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 438.9 | 457.6 | 449.0 | 453.5 | 454.9 | 457.2 | 464.7 | 466.1 |
| Distributive industries. | 441.6 | 468.8 | 458.0 | 459.8 | 467.4 | 471.2 | 476.8 | 482.9 |
| Service industries.................. | 469.4 | 513.6 | 485.5 | 495.2 | 508.1 | 518.7 | 532.4 | 546.8 |
| Government and government enterprises | 346.1 | 370.8 | 354.1 | 362.5 | 368.4 | 372.6 | 379.7 | 384.9 |
| Other labor income | 193.4 | 206.4 | 197.2 | 200.9 | 204.8 | 208.4 | 211.5 | 214.3 |
| Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm..... | 201.6 | 21.2 | 26.6 | 26.5212.9 | 22.8 | 12.2 | 23.3 | 1235.7 |
| Nonfarm |  | 221.0 | 206.3 |  | 218.1 | 225.3 | 227.6 |  |
| Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ \hline 74.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 15.9 |  |
| Personal dividend income........ |  | $13.8$ | 9.7 76.9 | 11.0 77.9 | 13.8 78.7 | 14.5 79.1 | 79.8 | 88.1 |
| Personal interest income .......... | $\begin{aligned} & 442.2 \\ & 454.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456.3 \\ & 484.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 461.3 \\ & 459.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 462.8 \\ & 477.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 460.5 \\ & 481.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450.6 \\ & 488.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451.4 \\ & 491.2 \end{aligned}$ | 451.6502.6 |
| Transfer payments............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits. | 235.7 | 253.4 | 241.8 | 249.2 | 250.7 | 256.5 | 257.1 | 264.3 |
| Government unemployment insurance benefits. | 15.816.4 | $15.5$ | 15.4 | 16.6 | 15.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.8 \\ & 16.7 \end{aligned}$ | 14.816.5 | 15.417.0 |
| Veterans benefits.......... |  |  | 16.3 | 16.9 | 17.0 |  |  |  |
| Government employees retirement benefits. | $\begin{array}{r} 60.8 \\ 126.0 \end{array}$ | 66.6 132.2 | 16.0 57.7 128.0 | $\begin{array}{r}65.3 \\ \hline 129.6\end{array}$ | 66.2 131.4 | 67.0 133.1 | 68.0 134.7 | 69.1 136.7 |
| Other transfer payments........ Aid to families with |  | 132.2 | 128.0 | 129.6 | 131.4 | 133.1 | 134.7 | 136.7 |
| dependent children | $\begin{array}{r} 14.9 \\ 111.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.4 \\ 116.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.8 \\ 113.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.1 \\ 114.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.3 \\ 116.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.5 \\ 117.6 \end{array}$ | 15.7119.0 | 15.9120.8 |
| Other ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Personal contributions for social insurance. | 132.4 | 149.1 | 134.9 | 146.3 | 148.3 | 149.7 | 152.0 | 157.5 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments $\qquad$ | 441.8 | 492.7 | 462.4 | 501.7 | 462.4 | 498.2 | 508.5 | 504.0 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income $\qquad$ | 2,670.2 | 2,800.8 | 2,723.8 | 2,739.2 | 2,817.7 | 2,800.2 | 2,845.9 | 2,894.5 |
| Less: Personal outlays. | 2,497.7 | 2,671.8 | 2,559.4 | 2,608.4 | 2,650.6 | 2,697.6 | 2,730.6 | 2,768.2 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 2,423.0 | 2,582.3 | 2,480.1 | 2,525.0 | 2,563.3 | 2,606.1 | 2,634.8 | 2,669.1 |
| Interest paid by consumers to business | 73.3 | 87.4 | 77.8 | 81.2 | 85.4 | 89.3 | 93.6 |  |
| Personal transfer payments to foreigners (net) $\qquad$ |  | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Equals: Personal saving. | 172.5 | 129.0 | 164.5 | 130.9 | 167.2 | 102.6 | 115.2 | 126.3 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,517.1 | 2,553.1 |
| Disposable personal income: Total, billions of 1982 dollars. | 2,468.4 | $2,508.8$ | 2,484.4 | 2,482.7 | 2,532.2 | 2,503.1 |  |  |
| Per capita: | $\begin{aligned} & 11,263 \\ & 10,412 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars .......................... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,703 \\ & 10,483 \end{aligned}$ | 11,447 | $11,487$ | 11,790 10,595 | 11,687 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,847 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,025 \\ & 10,607 \end{aligned}$ |
| Population (mid-period, millions) | 237.1 | 239.3 | 238.0 | 238.5 | 239.0 | 239.6 | 240.2 | 240.7 |
| Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income $\qquad$ | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | Iv | $\mathbf{I}^{r}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2,423.0 \\ 331.1 \\ 153.8 \\ 197.4 \\ 57.9 \end{array}\right\|$ | 2,582.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,480.1 \\ 341.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,525.0 \\ 351.5 \end{array}$ | $2,563.3$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 2,606.1 \\ 376.0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} 2,634.8 \\ 362.0 \end{array}$ | 2,669.1 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 364.1 |
| Motor vehicles and parts. Furniture and household |  | 168.4 | 157.4 | 163.1 | 165.4 | 183.0 | 162.2 | 162.8 |
| equipment Other |  | $\begin{array}{r} 129.0 \\ 64.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123.5 \\ 60.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125.7 \\ 62.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127.6 \\ 63.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128.6 \\ 64.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 134.1 \\ 65.7 \end{array}$ | 135.0 66.3 |
| Nondurable goods. | 872.4 | 912.2 | 883.1 | 895.7 | 910.2 | 914.5 | 928.3 | 936.0 |
| Food | 451.7 | 474.0 | 459.6 | 465.5 | 472.1 | 475.9 | 482.5 | 488.3 |
| Clothing and shoes | 147.4 | 156.0 | 149.7 | 152.8 | 156.3 | 155.7 | 159.4 | 162.0 |
| Gasoline and oil. | 90.7 | 91.8 | 89.8 | 89.3 | 92.9 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 87.7 |
| Other nondurable goods | 188.6 | 190.3 | 184.1 | 188.2 | 188.9 15.4 | 19 | 193.4 | 197.9 |
|  | 164.7 | 174.2 | 167.3 | 172.1 | 173.5 | 174.8 | 176.6 | 182.5 |
| Services. | 1,219.6 | 1,308.6 | 1,255.4 | 1,277.8 | 1,296.6 | 1,315.6 | 1,344.6 | 1,369.0 |
| Housing | 371.3 | 403.1 | 382.3 | 389.1 | 398.1 | 408.0 | 417.3 | 424.7 |
| Household operation.... | 166.0 | 173.3 | 168.9 | 174.2 | 171.1 | ${ }_{87}^{173.3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}174.4 \\ 875 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | ${ }^{174.4}$ |
| Electricity and gas. | 84.6 81.4 8 | ${ }_{84.5}^{88.8}$ | 87.2 81.7 | 93.0 81.3 | 87.0 84.1 | 87.6 85.7 | 87.5 86.9 | 85.9 88.5 |
| Transportation.. | 82.1 | 87.0 | 84.4 | 85.6 | 86.2 | 86.7 | 89.3 | 92.6 |
| Medical care...... | 259.5 | 280.1 | 268.1 | 271.9 | 278.5 | 281.8 | 288.2 | 292.6 |
| Other .................................. | 340.7 | 365.2 | 351.7 | 357.0 | 362.7 | 365.8 | 375.3 | 384.8 |

Table 2.3.-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product in Constant Dollars [Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\frac{1984}{\text { IV }}$ | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | II | III | IV | $I^{r}$ |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 2,239.9 | 2,313.0 | 2,262.0 | 2,288.6 | 2,303.5 | 2,329.6 | 2,330.4 | 2,354.3 |
| Durable goods. | 318.6 | 345.3 | 327.6 | 335.0 | 340.3 | 359.3 | 346.7 | 346.9 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 145.0 | 155.7 | 147.2 | 150.8 | 153.0 | 169.5 | 149.5 | 148.8 |
| Furniture and household equipment. | 118.2 | 129.1 | 122.6 | 124.7 | 127.4 | 129.2 | 135.0 | 135.7 |
| Other ................................................. | 55.4 | 60.6 | 57.9 | 59.6 | 59.9 | 60.7 | 62.2 | 62.4 |
| Nondurable goods ........................ | 828.0 | 846.9 | 828.6 | 839.9 | 846.7 | 849.8 | 851.1 | 865.4 |
| Food. | 423.0 | 436.0 | 424.7 | 430.1 | 436.8 | 439.5 | 437.8 | 442.0 |
| Clothing and shoes | 142.8 | 146.9 | 142.9 | 145.0 | 147.4 | 146.9 | 148.1 | 153.1 |
| Gasoline and oil ........ | 95.2 | 95.6 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 97.8 |
| Other nondurable goods. | 166.9 | 168.4 | 166.3 | 168.9 | 167.5 | 168.2 | 168.9 | 172.4 |
| Fuel oil and coal. | 18.6 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.7 |
| Other ................. | 148.3 | 151.1 | 148.5 | 151.2 | 151.1 | 150.6 | 151.4 | 154.7 |
| Services ....................................... | 1,093.3 | 1,120.8 | 1,105.8 | 1,113.7 | 1,116.5 | 1,120.4 | 1,132.6 | 1,142.0 |
| Housing................................... | 332.8 | 340.2 | 335.4 | 337.2 | 339.2 | 341.2 | 343.2 | 345.2 |
| Household operation ................. | 147.9 | 150.0 | 148.6 | 152.7 | 148.1 | 148.7 | 150.4 | 148.9 |
| Electricity and gas.................. | 75.2 | 77.4 | 76.5 | 81.4 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 76.9 | 74.8 |
| Other | 72.8 | 72.6 | 72.1 | 71.2 | 72.6 | 72.9 | 73.5 | 74.1 |
| Transportation.......................... | 74.9 | 76.9 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 77.1 | 76.7 | 77.3 | 78.5 |
| Medical care............................ | 229.5 | 234.2 | 232.1 | 231.4 315.8 | 2333.7 | 234.7 3191 | 236.9 324.7 | 23317 |
| Other ....................................... | 308.2 | 319.5 | 313.3 | 315.8 | 318.4 | 319.1 | 324.7 | 331.7 |

Table 3.2.-Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Receipts. | 5.1 | 784.7 | 742.1 | 789.7 | 754.9 | 790.7 | 803.5 | 802.9 |
| Personal tax and nontax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income taxes................... | $\begin{aligned} & 311.3 \\ & 304.9 \end{aligned}$ | $350.7$ | 327.8 | 363.9 | 321.3 | 355.4 | ${ }_{3}^{362.1}$ | 356.0 |
|  | 314.9 5 5 | 34.5 6.5 | 5 5.8 | 35.2 6.2 5 | $\begin{array}{r}313.8 \\ 6.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34.2 6.7 5 | 355.4 6.2 5 | 349.0 6.5 .5 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals. | 74.416.158.3 | 67.116.150.9 | 69.2 <br> 16.8 <br> 162.4 | 65.916.449.5 | 65.016.548.4 | 68.915.853.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 68.5 \\ & 15.8 \\ & 597 \end{aligned}$ | 61.315.6 |
| Federal Reserve banks .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other ...................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.7 |
| Indirect business tax and | $\begin{aligned} & 55.8 \\ & 36.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.0 \\ & 35.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 55.5 \\ & 34.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.2 \\ & 35.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 62.1 |
| nontax accruals ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56.2 \\ & 35.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 55.4 \\ 35.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.9 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Customs duties. | 36.211.97.7 | $\begin{array}{r}12.2 \\ \hline 9.3\end{array}$ | 36.812.38.0 | 12.58.1 | 11.613.3 | 12.0 | 12.67.9 | 13.115.8 |
| Nontaxes.......... |  |  |  |  |  | 7.7 |  |  |
| Contributions for social insurance. | 283.6 | 309.9 | 288.9 | 304.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 308.4 \\ & 964.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311.0 \\ & 992.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315.9 \\ 1,030.4 \end{array}$ | 323.5 |
| Expenditures.................. | 898.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 984.7 \\ 355.4 \\ 26.9 \\ 93.6 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 952.4 \\ 334.4 \\ 249.5 \\ 84.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Purchases of goods and services... National defense ................... | $\begin{aligned} & 898.0 \\ & 312.9 \\ & 237.0 \\ & 76.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 332.9 \\ & 329.9 \\ & 247.5 \\ & 85.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 337.8 \\ 256.0 \\ 81.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 364.8 \\ 269.9 \\ 95.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 384.7 \\ & 272.1 \\ & 112.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 357.8 \\ 269.0 \\ 88.7 \end{array}$ |
| Nondefense............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer payments..... | $\begin{array}{r} 355.1 \\ 344.4 \\ 10.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 379.8 \\ 366.3 \\ 13.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 361.9 \\ & 346.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374.1 \\ & 362.9 \end{aligned}$ | 376.7 364.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 383.5 \\ 368.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 384.8 \\ & 369.4 \end{aligned}$ | 388.538.510.5 |
| To persons...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.. | 93.6 | 99.0 | 97.3 | 95.7 | 97.6 | 100.6 | 102.0 | 111.0 |
| Net interest paid | $\begin{aligned} & 115.5 \\ & 136.3 \\ & 116.5 \\ & 19.8 \end{aligned}$ | 129.215.0129.721.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 124.8 \\ & 146.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.4 \\ & 147.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.1 \\ & 150.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.1 \\ & 150.5 \end{aligned}$ | 133.0 | 135.1 |
| Interest paid.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To persons and business. |  |  | 124.921.2 | ${ }_{212}^{126.4}$ | ${ }_{21.1}^{129.7}$ | 129.021.5 | ${ }^{133.8} 21.5$ | ${ }_{22.0}^{136.1}$ |
| To foreigners.. |  | 21.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Interest received by government | 20.9 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 23.0 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | $\begin{aligned} & 21.1 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.1 \\ 22.6 \end{gathered}$ | 18.5 | 21.9 | 20.925.3 | 15.918.1 | ${ }_{2}^{25.9}$ | 21.022.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises | . 9 | 22.6 1.5 | . 8 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | -1.9 | 1.4 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. | .$^{2}$ | -. 2 | . 6 | .1-162.6 | -1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social insurance funds Other....................... | $\begin{array}{r} 172.9 \\ -173.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -200.0 \\ 9.4 \\ -209.4 \end{array}$ | 192.7 5.9 -198.5 | -162.6 6.5 -169.1 | 209.1 10.1 -219.3 | -201.3 8 8.4 | \|r $\begin{array}{r}-226.9 \\ -239.4 \\ -2.5\end{array}$ | -210.5 12.1 -222.6 |

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 736.8 | 815.4 | 768.4 | 777.2 | 794.8 | 832.5 | 857.2 | 836.6 |
| Federal. | 312.9 | 355.4 | 332.9 | 334.4 | 337.8 | 364.8 | 384.7 | 357.8 |
| National defense. | 237.0 | 261.9 | 247.5 | 249.5 | 256.0 | 269.9 | 272.1 | 269.0 |
|  | 68.9 12.0 |  | 74.4 11.6 | ${ }^{71.8}$ | 75.3 12.4 | 83.2 13.0 | 79.2 | 77.4 11.7 |
| Nondurable goods <br> Services | 15.0 | 126.1 | 156.1 | 160.5 | 162.7 | 167.3 | 175.3 | 173.9 |
| Compensation of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| employees <br> Military | 94.8 63.5 | ${ }_{6}^{100.4}$ | 95.6 64.0 | 99.2 66.4 | 99.7 66.7 | 10.0 66.8 | 102.7 | ${ }_{69.4}^{103.1}$ |
| Civilian. | 31.3 | 33.2 | 31.7 | 32.8 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.7 |
| Other services.. | 56.3 | 66.0 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 63.0 | 67.3 | 72.6 | 70.8 |
| Structures............ | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Nondefense. | 76.0 | 93.6 | 85.4 | 84.9 | 81.7 | 95.0 | 112.6 | 88.7 |
| Durable goods................ | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 18.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Nondurable goods.............. Commodity Credit | 3.0 | 17.5 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 18.9 | 34.7 | 11.8 |
| Corporation inventory change | -3.6 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 3.8 | . 3 | 12.5 | 30.1 | 7.2 |
| Other nondurables.......... | 6.6 | 59 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Services... | 61.9 | 64.3 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 64.3 | 66.2 | 65.4 |
| Compensation of employees... | 37.3 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.1 |
| Other services. | 24.6 | 24.9 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 23.8 | 24.8 | 26.3 | 25.3 |
| Structures........... | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| State and local... | 423.9 | 460.0 | 435.5 | 442.8 | 457.1 | 467.7 | 472.5 | 478.8 |
| Durable goods... | 18.5 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.8 |
| Nondurable goods.................... | 36.5 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 38.2 | -39.9 | 37.9 |
| Services................................ | ${ }_{251.4}^{321}$ | ${ }_{279} 3$ | ${ }_{2665}^{331.0}$ | 2717 | 346.0 276.0 |  | 386.9 281 | 29.2 |
| Compensation of employees. Other services. | 259.6 61.8 | 688.2 | ${ }_{64.6} 26.5$ | ${ }^{271.7}$ | ${ }^{276.6}$ | 281.6 69.0 | 286.9 70.4 | ${ }_{72.0}$ |
| Structures.............................. | 47.5 | 54.0 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 54.7 | 58.5 | 54.7 | 55.9 |

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Receipts... | 539.8 | 575.3 | 554.1 | 560.5 | 570.0 | 581.8 | 589.1 | 602.3 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 130.5 | 142.0 | 134.6 | 137.8 | 141.1 | 142.9 | 146.3 | 147.9 |
| Income taxes. | 67.7 | 73.6 | 70.1 | 71.8 | 73.5 | 73.6 | 75.4 | 75.4 |
| Nontaxes......... | 51.8 | 56.8 | 53.5 | 54.7 | 56.1 | 57.5 | 59.0 | 60.4 |
| Other ............ | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals ...... | 19.2 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 17.1 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals | 254.8 | 271.4 | 261.2 | 265.8 | 269.5 | 274.4 | 275.8 | 278.9 |
| Sales taxes. | 120.0 | 128.9 | 123.2 | 125.4 | 127.9 | 131.1 | 131.0 | 133.2 |
| Property taxes..... | 98.5 | 104.1 | 101.0 | 102.4 | 103.5 | 104.6 | 105.7 | 107.0 |
| Other ............... | 36.3 | 38.5 | 36.9 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.7 |
| Contributions for social insurance | 41.6 | 45.0 | 42.8 | 43.6 | 44.5 | 45.4 | 46.3 | 47.3 |
| Federal grants-in-aid.. | 93.6 | 99.0 | 97.3 | 95.7 | 97.6 | 100.6 | 102.0 | 111.0 |
| Expenditures.... | 475.4 | 516.3 | 488.3 | 497.2 | 512.7 | 524.9 | 530.2 | 537.7 |
| Purchases of goods and services... | 423.9 | 460.0 | 435.5 | 442.8 | 457.1 | 467.7 | 472.5 | 478.8 |
| Compensation of employees....... | 259.6 | 279.2 | 266.5 | 271.7 | 276.6 | 281.6 | 286.9 | 292.2 |
| Other ....................................... | 164.3 | 180.8 | 169.0 | 171.1 | 180.5 | 186.0 | 185.6 | 186.6 |
| Transfer payments to persons...... | 93.0 | 98.8 | 94.7 | 96.1 | 97.7 | 99.7 | 101.7 | 103.4 |
| Net interest paid | -27.0 | -26.3 | -27.1 | -26.5 | $-26.3$ | $-26.2$ | -26.4 | $-26.8$ |
| Interest paid ............................ | 37.6 | 42.9 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 42.3 | 43.6 | 44.7 | 45.6 |
| Less: Interest received by government | 64.6 | 69.2 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 68.6 | 69.8 | 71.1 | 72.4 |
| Less: Dividends received by government $\qquad$ | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises | -11.0 | $-11.6$ | -11.1 | -11.2 | -11.3 | -11.5 | -12.4 | $-12.3$ |
| Subsidies $\qquad$ Less: Current surplus of government enterprises | .6 11.6 | .7 12.3 | 6 11.7 | .7 11.8 | .7 12.0 | .7 12.2 | .7 13.1 | .8 13.0 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts $\qquad$ | 64.4 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 63.2 | 57.3 | 56.9 | 58.8 | 64.6 |
| Social insurance funds. | 48.5 | 52.9 | 50.6 | 51.0 | 52.3 | 53.5 | 54.8 | 56.0 |
| Other .................................... | 15.9 | 6.1 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 8.6 |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow{3}{*}{1984} \& \multirow{3}{*}{1985} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Seasonally adjusted at annual rates} \\
\hline \& \& \& 1984 \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1985} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\frac{1986}{\mathrm{I}^{r}}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& IV \& I \& II \& III \& IV \& \\
\hline Government purchases of goods and services. \& 675.9 \& 716.4 \& 693.9 \& 691.4 \& 699.4 \& 729.2 \& 745.5 \& 718.8 \\
\hline Federal. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{292.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
322.6
\]} \& 307.3 \& 304.3 \& 305.9 \& 331.1 \& 349.0 \& 319.7 \\
\hline National defense... \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
227.9 \\
69.0
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
226.7 \\
67.9
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
231.5 \\
69.6 \\
1.6
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
243.3 \\
76.5
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
241.3 \\
7.4 \\
7.4
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{239.1
71.7
1} \\
\hline Durable goods... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{220.3
64.6
13.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c|}
235 \\
71.6 \\
13.3 \\
18
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nondurable goods... \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{141.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{112.4} \& 13.8 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13.1
1489} \\
\hline Services.............. \& 137.7 \& 145.5 \& \& \& 142.9 \& \& \& \\
\hline Compensation of \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 86.3 \\
\& 57.8 \\
\& 28.5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8.2 \\
\& 58.3
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{86.7
58.1} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{87.1
58.3} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{87.2
58.3} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{87.4
58.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{87.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{87.5
58.5} \\
\hline Military ......... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Civilian. \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{28.9
58.2
5.3
8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28.6
54.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28.8
54.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28.9
55.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28.9
59.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29.0
63.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29.0
61.4} \\
\hline Other services... \& \(\begin{array}{r}28.5 \\ 51.4 \\ 4 . \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Structures............ \& 4.7 \& \& 5.0 \& 4.6 \& 5.2 \& 5.9 \& 5.4 \& 5.3 \\
\hline Nondefense..... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
72.3 \\
4.1
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{86.9
4.5
1.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{79.5
4.4
1.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}77.6 \\ 4.4 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{74.3
4.5
6.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{87.9
4.3
1.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}107.7 \\ 4.7 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{80.7
4.6
12.6} \\
\hline Durable goods...... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nondurable goods Commodity Credit \& 4.4 \& 18.6 \& 10.0 \& 9.6 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6.9} \& 19.5 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38.1} \& 12.1 \\
\hline Corporation inventory change \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}-2.2 \\ \hline 6.6\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12.7
5.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.2
7.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.8
5.8
5.8} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13.0
6.5} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7.7
4.4} \\
\hline Other nondurables....... \& \& \& \& \& 6.2 \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}33.7 \\ 4.4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline Services ............... \& 56.8 \& 56.7 \& 57.9 \& 56.6 \& 55.8 \& 56.6 \& 58.0 \& 57.0 \\
\hline Compensation of employees.. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
34.0 \\
22.8 \\
6.9
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
34.3 \\
22.4 \\
7.1
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
34.3 \\
23.7 \\
7.1
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34.3
22.3
7} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}34.3 \\ 21.4 \\ 7.1 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}34.4 \\ 22.4 \\ 7.4 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
34.4 \\
\begin{array}{r}
3.6 \\
7.0
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{34.4
22.6
7.0} \\
\hline Other services. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Structures...... \& \& \& \& 7.0 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline State and local... \& 383.3 \& 393.8 \& 386.6 \& 387.1 \& 393.6 \& 398.1 \& 396.5 \& 399.1 \\
\hline Durable goods......
Nondurable goods \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
17.7 \\
36.9 \\
283.1
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
18.9 \\
388.8 \\
287.6
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
18.4 \\
37.7
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18.6 \\
\& 38.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
18.8 \\
38.6
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
19.1 \\
39.1
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
19.3 \\
39.4
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19.4
39.8
290.3} \\
\hline Services................. \& \& \& \& 286.1 \& \& \& 289.4 \& \\
\hline Compensation of employees... \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{238.2

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45.9} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
229.6 \\
58.1 \\
48.4
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{228.9

56.4
45.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{229.1
57.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{229.2
57.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}229.7 \\ 58.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{230.4
59.0} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{230.7
59.6
49.5} <br>
\hline Other services. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Structures............................... \& \& \& \& 44.2 \& 49.2 \& 51.9 \& 48.4 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 3.9.-National Defense Purchases of Goods and Services

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| National defense purchases. | 237.0 | 261.9 | 247.5 | 249.5 | 256.0 | 269.9 | 272.1 | 269.0 |
| Durable goods. | 68.9 | 77.6 | 74.4 | 72.8 | 75.3 | 83.2 | 79.2 | 77.4 |
| Military equipment.. | 58.5 | 66.8 | 64.3 | 62.5 | 64.5 | 72.9 | 67.5 | 66.3 |
| Aircraft ............... | 23.8 8.7 | 28.0 9.9 | 27.2 11.0 | 25.9 9.7 | 28.1 8.7 | ${ }^{28.7}$ | 29.3 | 129.0 |
| Ships.. | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| Vehicles. | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Electronic equipment..... | 4.1 | 5.00 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.88 | ${ }_{9}^{5.0}$ | 4.8 |
| Other durable goods........... | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 11.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 11.7 |
| Petroleum products. | 6.8 | ${ }_{3}^{6.6}$ | 6.6 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Ammunition............................ | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | ${ }_{2.3}^{3.1}$ |
| Other nondurable goods ...... | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Services. | 151.1 | 166.4 | 156.1 | 160.5 | 162.7 | 167.3 | 175.3 | 173.9 |
| Compensation of employees... | 94.8 | 100.4 | 95.6 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 102.7 | 103.1 |
| Military............................... | ${ }^{63.5}$ | 67.2 832 | 64.0 317 | 66.4 3.8 3 | 66.7 330 | 66.8 33.3 | 69.1 <br> 33.5 <br> 1 | 69.4 33.7 |
|  | 31.3 | 33.2 66.0 | 31.7 60.5 | 32.8 61.3 | 33.0 63.0 | 33.3 67.3 | 33.5 72.6 | 33.7 70.8 |
| Contractual research and development | 23.7 | 28.0 | 25.5 | 26.3 | 63.0 26.8 | 28.4 | 30.5 | 29.1 |
| Installation support ${ }^{1}$......... | 14.9 | 18.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 20.3 | 19.9 |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$... | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$............. | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Transportation of materiel .... | 3.5 2.9 | ${ }_{3.4}^{4.0}$ | ${ }_{29}^{3.5}$ | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 3.6 | ${ }_{3.8}^{4.1}$ | 4.9 <br> .9 |
| Other ........................ | 2.9 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | $\stackrel{2}{.3}$ | 3.5 | 3.2 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | $\stackrel{.}{3}$ | . 5 |
| Structures .... | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Military facilities..... | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Other ...................... | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| 1. Includes utilities, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments to contractors to operate installations. <br> 2. Includes depot maintenance and contractual services for weapons systems, other than research and development. <br> 3. Includes compensation of foreign personnel, consulting, training, and education. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.1.-Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts
[Billions of dollars]

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Receipts from foreigners ... | 384.6 | 369.9 | 389.5 | 379.6 | 369.2 | 363.2 | 367.8 | 377.4 |
| Exports of goods and services | ${ }^{384.6}$ | 369.9 | 389.5 | ${ }^{379.6}$ | 369.2 2197 | 363.2 | 367.8 216.6 | 377.4 222.9 |
| Durable goods. | 129.3 | 133.2 | 132.9 | 134.4 | 134.6 | 132.7 | 130.9 | 133.7 |
| Nondurable goods........ | 94.8 | 85.8 | 96.1 | 91.3 | 85.1 | 80.9 | 85.7 | 89.3 |
| Services... | 160.5 | 151.0 | 160.5 | 153.8 | 149.5 | 149.6 | 151.2 | 154.4 |
| Factor income ${ }^{1}$... | 101.6 | 90.6 | 100.9 | 91.7 | ${ }^{90.8}$ | 89.6 | 90.2 | ${ }_{61.1}^{93.1}$ |
| Other................ | 58.9 | 60.4 | 59.6 | 62.1 | 58.7 | 60.0 | 61.0 | 61.3 |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net). | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments to foreigners...... | 384.6 | 369.9 | 389.5 | 379.6 | 369.2 | 363.2 | 367.8 | 377.4 |
| Imports of goods and services....... | 443.8 | 448.4 | 461.7 | 421.9 | 439.5 | 451.0 | 481.2 | 477.2 |
| Merchandise........................ |  | 341.2 | ${ }^{300.6}$ | 316.1 | ${ }_{1954}^{331.9}$ | ${ }^{343.5}$ | ${ }_{223}^{373}$ | ${ }^{366.2}$ |
| Durable goods....... Nondurable goods. | 193.6 <br> 142.4 | 204.1 137 | 204.8 | 195.8 | 1395 | ${ }_{136.2}^{207.3}$ | 150.4 | 227.8 138.4 |
| Services............... | 107.9 | 107.2 | 111.1 | 105.8 | 107.6 | 107.5 | 108.0 | 111.0 |
| Factor income ${ }^{1}$..................... | 53.6 | 49.7 | 54.0 | 48.9 | 50.6 | 49.9 | 49.4 | 52.1 |
| Other .................................. | 54.3 | 57.5 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 57.0 | 57.5 | 58.6 | 58.9 |
| Transfer payments (net)......... | 12.0 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 12.2 |
| From persons (net).................. | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| From government (net).............. | 10.7 | 13.4 | 15.5 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 10.0 |
| Interest paid by government to foreigners |  | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 22.0 |
| Net foreign investment....... | -91.0 | -115.3 | -110.4 | -76.8 | -105.8 | -126.2 | -152.5 | -134.0 |

1. Line 7 less line 16 equals rest-of-the-world product as shown in table 1.7.

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| National defense purchases. | 220.3 | 235.7 | 227.9 | 226.7 | 231.5 | 243.3 | 241.3 | 239.1 |
| Durable goods. | 64.6 | 71.6 | 69.0 | 67.9 | 69.6 | 76.5 | 72.4 | 71.7 |
| Military equipment | 54.119.8 | 60.422.6 | 58.6 <br> 22.2 <br>  | 57.421.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 58.4 \\ & 22.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.6 \\ & 22.9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{23.2}^{60.2}$ | 59.722.7 |
| Aircraft... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missiles ... | 8.2 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 11.1 |
| Ships..... | 7.36.5 | 7.76.6 | 7.86.6 | 7.2 | $\begin{gathered} 7.5 \\ 6.4 \\ 6.4 \end{gathered}$ | 8.08.0 | 8.055 | 7.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 4.58.9 |  |  |  | 4.57.9 |
| Othectronic equaipment. | 3.9 8.2 | 4.8 9.6 | 4.4 |  | 4.5 | 5.5 11.8 | 4.8 8.6 |  |
| Other durable goods........ | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 |
| Nondurable goods........ | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 12.8 | 13.1 |
| Petroleum products..... | 8.3 <br> 2.7 <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | 8.3 <br> 2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | 9.12.62.1 | 9.12.92.9 | 7.92.62.6 | 8.22.92.1 |
| Ammunition.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 137.7 | 145.5 | 141.0 | 141.8 | 142.9 | 146.6 | 150.7 |  |
| Services ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 148.9 |
| Compensation of employees....... | 86.3 <br> 57.8 <br> 28.5 <br> 8. | $\begin{aligned} & 87.2 \\ & 58.8 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.7 \\ & 58.1 \\ & 986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.1 \\ & 58.3 \\ & 28.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.2 \\ & 58.3 \\ & 28.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.4 \\ & 58.4 \\ & 28.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.3 \\ & 58.4 \end{aligned}$ | 87.558.529.0 |
| Military ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other services. | 51.4 | 58.2 | 54.3 | 54.7 | 55.7 | 59.2 | 63.3 | 61.4 |
| Contractual research and development |  |  | 22.9 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.3 \\ & 15.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.2 \\ & 16.6 \end{aligned}$ | 25.8 |
| Installation support ${ }^{1}$......... | ${ }_{13.2}^{21.5}$ | 15.3 | 14.2 | ${ }_{14.6}^{23.4}$ | ${ }_{14.6}^{24.1}$ |  |  | 16.2 |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$. | 6.14.0 | 6.6 <br> 4.2 | 6.3 <br> 4.4 | 6.2 <br> 3.6 <br> 8 | 6.4 <br> 3.8 | 6.84.5 | 7.15.0 | 6.64.94 |
| Personnel support ${ }^{3}$............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation of materiel .... | 3.52.8.2 | $\begin{array}{r}3.1 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.7.25 | $\begin{array}{r}2.7 \\ \hline .5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.92.9.3 | 3.23.2.2 | $\begin{array}{r}3.4 \\ .2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.4.5 |
| Other ................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures.... | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | $\begin{array}{r}5.3 \\ \begin{array}{r}3.2 \\ 2.1\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Military facilities ... | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\stackrel{2.6}{2.6}$ | 3.22.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Includes utilities, communications, rental payments, maintenance and repair, and payments to contractors to operate installations.
2. Includes depot maintenance and contractual services for weapons systems.

Table 4.2.-Exports and Imports of Goods and Services in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | 11 | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Exports of goods and services ..... | 370.9 | 359.9 | 377.3 | 368.7 | 358.2 | 353.5 | 359.2 | 368.4 |
| Merchandise | 222.5 | 224.6 | 230.7 | 229.3 | 223.9 | 220.0 | 225.1 | 232.2 |
| Durable goods. | 130.7 | 136.3 | 135.1 | 137.1 | 137.4 | 135.8 | 134.9 | 139.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 91.8 | 88.3 | 95.7 | 92.2 | 86.5 | 84.2 | 90.2 | 93.0 |
| Services... | 148.3 | 135.3 | 146.5 | 139.4 | 134.3 | 133.5 | 134.0 | 136.2 |
| Factor income ${ }^{1}$ | 93.4 | 80.3 | 91.5 | 82.4 | 80.7 | 79.1 | 78.9 | 80.9 |
| Other | 54.9 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 57.0 | 53.6 | 54.4 | 55.2 | 55.3 |
| Imports of goods and services..... | 455.9 | 468.3 | 477.5 | 440.5 | 459.3 | 473.3 | 500.0 | 498.6 |
| Merchandise. | 352.1 | 366.5 | 371.0 | 338.9 | 356.9 | 371.5 | 398.9 | 395.9 |
| Durable goods.. | 201.5 | 216.6 | 215.7 | 203.9 | 208.0 | 220.9 | 233.5 | 237.5 |
| Nondurable goods .................. | 150.6 | 150.0 | 155.3 | 135.0 | 148.9 | 150.6 | 165.4 | 158.4 |
| Services...... | 103.8 | 101.7 | 106.5 | 101.6 | 102.5 | 101.8 | 101.1 | 102.7 |
| Factor income ${ }^{1}$..................... | 48.9 | 43.6 | 48.5 | 43.5 | 44.6 | 43.7 | 42.8 | 44.9 |
| Other ..................................... | 54.9 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 58.1 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 57.8 |

1. Line 6 less line 13 equals rest-of-the-world product as shown in table 1.8.

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow{3}{*}{1984} \& \multirow{3}{*}{1985} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Seasonally adjusted at annual rates} \\
\hline \& \& \& 1984 \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1985} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\frac{1986}{I^{r}}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& IV \& I \& II \& III \& IV \& \\
\hline Merchandise exports. \& \& 218.9 \& 229.0 \& 225.8 \& 219.7 \& 213.6 \& 216.6 \& 222.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Foods, feeds, and beverages Industrial supplies and materials.} \& \& 23.7 \& 31.7 \& 26.4 \& 23.6 \& 20.8 \& 23.9 \& 25.6 \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{61.4
17.0} \& 58.4 \& 62.5 \& 60.8 \& 57.3 \& 57.1 \& 58.3 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{59.6}\)} \\
\hline Durable goods \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{16.1}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{17.4} \& \({ }_{44}^{16.1}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16.4
40.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16.1
41.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15.6
42.7} \& \\
\hline Nondurable goods.......... \& 44.4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 16.0
43.6 \\
\hline Capital goods, except autos ... \& \begin{tabular}{l}
73.7 \\
22.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24.7} \& 76.6
22.4 \& 77.0
23.9 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
75.4 \\
24.9 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 74.8
25 \& 74.4 \& 75.6 \\
\hline Consumer goods. \& 22.3
13.9 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}13.8 \\ 5.6 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
13.7 \\
5.4 \\
5
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& 24.9
13.1 \& 12.5 \& 124.9 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13.6

54} <br>

\hline Durable goods. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 5.7 |
| :--- |
| 8.2 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13.0

5.1
7.9} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5.2
7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{7} 7.7$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5.2
7.7} \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8.3} \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}5.4 \\ 8.2 \\ \hline 8.2\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Other. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21.2
10.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{23.7
11.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21.9
10.9} \& \& 25.4 \& 22.8 \& 22.8 \& 23.7 <br>

\hline Durable goods. \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12.0 \\
& 120
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11.9

11.9} <br>
\hline Nondurable goods. \& 10.6 \& 11.9 \& 10.9 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Merchandise imports. \& 336.0 \& 341.2 \& 350.6 \& 316.1 \& 331.9 \& 343.5 \& 373.2 \& 366.2 <br>
\hline Foods, feeds, and beverages.... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24.4} <br>
\hline Industrial supplies and materials, excluding \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline petroleum ............... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 63.6 |
| :--- |
| 33.6 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{59.6

30.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 64.9 |
| :--- |
| 33.7 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{57.5

29.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
60.1 <br>
30.8 <br>
\hline

} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{

60.1 <br>
31.5 <br>
\hline

} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{

60.6 <br>
30.4 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{63.5

32.5
31.0} <br>
\hline Durable goods. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods. \& $\stackrel{30.5}{57}$ \& 59.5 \& 31.2
57.8 \& 28.3
41.9 \& 29.3
52.3 \& 28.6
50.2 \& ${ }^{30.2}$ \& <br>
\hline Capital grods, except autos \& 61.2 \& 63.7 \& 65.9 \& 61.3 \& 59.3 \& 64.2 \& 70.1 \& 73.2 <br>

\hline Autos ................................ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 61.22 |
| :--- |
| 57 |
| 67.3 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 65.4 |
| :--- |
| 65.0 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{61.7

63.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 57.8 |
| :--- |
| 60.8 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{62.3

61.4} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{66.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{75.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{72.4} <br>
\hline Consumer goods. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Durable goods... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 34.7 |
| :--- |
| 26.7 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36.7

28.3

28} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 36.4 |
| :--- |
| 27.4 |
| 1 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34.9

25.9

1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 34.9 |
| :--- |
| 26.5 |} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39.1

32.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.8
33.2} <br>
\hline Nondurable goods. \& \& \& \& \& \& 28.9 \& \& <br>

\hline Other... \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
13.8 \\
6.9 \\
6.9
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15.7 \\
7.8 \\
7.8
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{14.3

7.1

7.1} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\left.\begin{array}{r}
15.3 \\
7.6 \\
7.6
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{16.1

8.0

8.0} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
15.0 \\
7.5 \\
7.5
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{16.2

8.1
8.1} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{17.9
8.9
8.9} <br>
\hline Durable goods... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable goods. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Addenda:} <br>
\hline Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{1}$ \& 38.3 \& 29.1 \& 38.9 \& 32.7 \& 28.5 \& 26.1 \& 29.3 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{30.1} <br>

\hline Exports of nonagricultural products \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 185.8 \\
& 278.5
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 189.8 \\
& 290.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 190.1 \\
& 292.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 193.1 \\
& 274.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 191.2 \\
& 279.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 187.5 \\
& 293.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 187.3 \\
& 315.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& <br>

\hline Imports of nonpetroleum \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 192.8
325.3 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1. Includes parts of line 2 and line 5 .

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Gross saving . | 584.5 | 553.4 | 573.5 | 578.3 | 571.7 | 537.3 | 526.1 | 580.0 |
| Gross private saving | 693.0 172.5 | 694.3 129.0 | 70.3 164.5 | 677.7 130.9 | 723.6 | 681.8 1026 | ${ }^{694.2}$ | ${ }^{725.9}$ |
| Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| consumption adjustments....... | 101.6 | 126.9 | 108.2 | 116.3 | 122.6 | 137.8 | 131.0 | 148.2 |
| Undistributed profits. Inventory valuation | 65.9 | 56.7 | 60.0 | 54.6 | 53.3 | 57.3 | 61.7 | 52.0 |
| adjustment.......... | $-5.4$ | -. 6 | -1.6 | . 7 | 2.2 | 4.7 | -10.1 | 17.3 |
| Capital consumption adjustment........... | 41.0 | 70.9 | 49.8 | 61.1 | 67.2 | 75.9 | 79.4 | 78.9 |
| Corporate capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment. | 256.6 | 269.2 | 261.8 | 264.3 | 266.8 | 270.9 | 274.8 | 277.3 |
| Noncorporate capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment | 162.3 | 169.2 | 165.9 | 166.3 | 167.0 | 170.5 | 173.2 | 174.1 |
| Wage accruals less disbursements.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Government surplus or deficit <br> (-), national income and product accounts | -108.5 | -141.0 | -126.8. | -99.4 | -151.9 | -144.5 | -168.0 | -145.9 |
| Federal................... | 172.9 | -200.0 | -192.7 | -162.6 | -209.1 | -201.3 | 226.9 | ${ }^{210.5}$ |
| State and local ........................ | 64.4 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 63.2 | 57.3 | 56.9 | 58.8 | 64.6 |
| Capital grants received by the United States (net).... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gross investment............... | 583.0 | 554.0 | 565.8 | 580.8 | 567.0 | 539.9 | 528.2 | 581.4 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 674.0 -910 | ${ }^{669.3}$ | 676.2 | ${ }^{657.6}$ | ${ }^{672.8}$ | 666.1 -126.2 | 680.7 -1525 | 715.4 |
| Net foreign investment ................ Statistical discrepancy ....... | -91.0 <br> -1.5 | -115.3 | -110.4 <br> -7.6 | -76.8 2.5 | -105.8 <br> -4.7 | -126.2 | -152.5 | -134.0 |

Table 4.4.-Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Merchandise exports.. | 222.529.3 | 224.6 | 230.7 | 229.3 | 223.9 | 220.0 | 225.1 | 232.2 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. |  | 24.8 | 31.6 | 26.7 | 23.9 | 22.0 | 26.5 | 27.5 |
| Industrial supplies and materials. |  | 61.016.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62.3 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.7 \\ & 17.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.6 \\ & 17.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.3 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | 62.916.9 |
| Durable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 61.3 \\ & 16.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 62.9 17.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 76.8 | 44.8 <br> 79.8 | 45.580.2 | 45.880.9 | ${ }^{42.6}$ | 43.579.2 | 44.979.6 | 46.082.5 |
| Capital goods, except autos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Autos... }}$ | 20.9 <br> 13.8 <br> 5 | $\begin{array}{r}13.0 \\ 5.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13.8 \\ 5.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{13.2}^{22.2}$ |  | 12.45.0 | 22.1 | ${ }_{13.3}^{22.3}$ |
| Consumer goods.. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}13.7 \\ 5 \\ 5.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13.1557 |  | $\begin{array}{r}12.9 \\ 5.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13.45.67.7 |
| Durable goods...... | 5.9 8.0 |  |  |  |  | 5.0 7.4 |  |  |
| Other.. | 20.510.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 23.4 \\ & 11.7 \end{aligned}$ | 21.410.7 | 23.611.811.8 | 24.912.41 | 22.611.3 | 22.711.4 | 23.511.811.8 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods. | 10.2 | 11.7 | 10.7 |  | 12.4 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
| Merchandise imports.. | 352.1 | 366.5 | 371 | 338.9 | 356.9 | 371.5 | 398.9 | 395.9 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 21.0 | 21.8 | 22.2 | 8 | 20.9 | 689 | 23.1 | 23.5 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| petroleum ................. | 67.935.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 68.2 \\ & 34.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.5 \\ & 36.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.8 \\ & 32.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.3 \\ & 35.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.9 \\ & 36.1 \end{aligned}$ | 70.7 35.4 | 74.8 <br> 38.2 <br>  |
| Durable goods...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and product | 32.7 64.7 | 33.3 59.8 | 33.9 65.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 31.9 \\ & 48.8 \end{aligned}$ | 33.3 60.9 | 32.8 60.9 | 35.2 | 38.2 58.8 |
| Capital goods, except autos ..... | 68.2 | 61.1 | 75.3 | 71.4 | 69.0 | 75.1 | 81.9 | 85.8 |
| Autos... | 54.7 |  | 58.5 | 55.0 61.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer goods. | 61.6 35.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 65.2 \\ & 38.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64.0 \\ 38.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.3 \\ & 36.7 \end{aligned}$ | 62.2 36.7 | ${ }_{39.6}^{69.0}$ | ${ }_{40.0}^{70.3}$ | 40.9 |
| Nondurable goods. | 25.9 | 26.9 | 26.0 | 24.6 |  |  | 30.3 | 31.2 |
| Other.. | $\begin{array}{r}14.0 \\ 7.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16.28.18.1 | 14.67.37.3 | 15.97.9 | $\begin{array}{r}16.7 \\ 8.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15.6 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16.58.3 | 17.9 |
| Durable goods.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods..... | 7.0 |  |  | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| Addenda: |  | 8.1 | 7.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of agricultural products ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.3 \\ 187.3 \\ 287.4 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 38.0 \\ 192.7 \end{array}$ | 32.5 | 28.5 | 27.2 | 31.7 | 31.6 |
| Exports of nonagricultural products |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 196.8 \\ & 290.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195.4 \\ & 296.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192.8 \\ & 310.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.4 \\ & 330.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200.6 \\ & 337.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Imports of nonpetroleum products... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 192.7 \\ & 305.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Includes parts of line 2 and line 5.

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

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| National income without capital consumption adjustment | 3,032.2 | 3,164.6 | 3,086.6 | 3,121.6 | 3,148.6 | 3,174.9 | 3,213.1 | 3,259.1 |
| Domestic industries. | 2,984.3 | 3,123.7 | 3,039.6 | 3,078.8 | 3,108.5 | 3,135.3 | 3,172.3 | 3,218.1 |
| Private industries..... | 2,546.5 | 2,653.9 | 2,591.3 | 2,619.4 | 2,642.7 | 2,662.8 | 2,690.6 | 2,729.8 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. | ${ }_{81}^{81.3}$ | 70.3 | 75.8 | 75.6 | 72.2 | ${ }_{4}^{61.1}$ | 72.4 |  |
| Mining <br> Construction $\qquad$ | 44.0 151.2 | ${ }^{462.7}$ | 423.9 | 43.4 159.0 | ${ }_{161.3}^{43.7}$ | 43.4 163.0 | 165.9 |  |
| Manufacturing..... | 667.0 | 677.8 | 674.3 | 674.6 | 671.8 | 680.0 | 684.8 |  |
| Durable goods... | 393.4 | 405.1 | 404.7 | 403.6 | 403.4 | 403.0 | 410.4 |  |
| Nondurable goods................ | 273.5 | 272.7 | 269.6 | 270.9 | 268.4 | 277.0 | 274.4 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 238.2 | 246.5 | 241.9 | 245.5 | 246.0 | 248.5 | 246.1 |  |
| Transportation....... | 103.2 | 107.1 | 104.3 | 104.8 | 106.0 | 108.2 | 109.4 |  |
| Communication <br> Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 62.6 72.5 | 74.1 | 62.3 75.3 | 65.1 75.6 | 65.5 | 63.8 76.5 | 61.8 74.9 |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 191.7 | 202.1 | 199.1 | 199.8 | 201.9 | 204.5 | 202.1 |  |
| Retail trade.. | 269.1 | 283.2 | 274.3 | 277.5 | 28 | 288.6 | 282.7 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.. | 391.2 | 406.4 | 398.5 | 402.2 | 406.8 | 406.3 | 410.5 |  |
| Services.............................. | 512.9 | 561.5 | 531.2 | 541.7 | 555.0 | 567.4 | 581.9 |  |
| Government and government enterprises. | 437.7 | 469.9 | 448.4 | 459.4 | 465.8 | 472.5 | 481.8 | 488.4 |
| Rest of the world ....................... | 48.0 | 40.8 | 46.9 | 42.8 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 |

Table 5.8.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Change in business inventories. | 67.1 | 7.5 | 39.0 | 18.5 | 15.5 | . 2 | -4.3 | 37.4 |
| Farm... | 9.1 | -4.3 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | -2.9 | -23.3 | -1.7 |
| Nonfarm......................... | 58.0 64.3 | 11.8 12.6 | $\begin{array}{r}36.4 \\ 38.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14.2 | $\begin{array}{r}10.8 \\ 8.4 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | -3.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 .0 \end{aligned}$ | 39.1 20.0 |
| Change in book value Inventory valuation adjustment ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 6.3 | -.8 | -2.1 | . 5 | 2.4 | 5.2 | -11.3 | 19.1 |
| Manufacturing. | 24.1 | -3.3 | $\begin{array}{r}4.3 \\ 9.8 \\ -5.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.53.2-17 | 000 | -3.3-3.8-2.5 | -11.6-12.1.5 | -6.1-3.8-2.3 |
| Durable goods... | $\begin{array}{r} 24.1 \\ 18.5 \\ 5.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-3.8 \\ \hline-2.4 \\ -.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade .......... | 14.39.35.111. | 3.8.53.4 | 11.37.73.5 | 1.4 <br> 2.2 | 8.41.27.2 | $\begin{array}{r} .8 \\ -3.3 \end{array}$ | 4.81.7 | 5.93.92.0 |
| Durable goods ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods ..... |  |  |  | -. 8 |  | 4.1 | 3.0 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers.... | $\begin{array}{r} 11.7 \\ 8.1 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.3 \\ .8 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | 5.01.93.1 | 7.81.06.9 | r-2.6-2.65.6 | 4.52.42.2 | 5.84.21.6 |
| Durable goods ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers...... | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-1.4 \\ -.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.4 <br> 1.6 <br> 1.8 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ .3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | .5 <br> .2 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -1.8 \\ \hline 1.6\end{array}$ | .2-.6.8 |  |
| Durable goods..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonduable godi.... | 12.55.37.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.3 \\ & 6.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.4 \\ 13.2 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -.9 \\ -.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.1 \\ -2.6 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{21.1}^{22.4}$ | 31.324.47.0 |
| Retail trade......... |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods.................................... |  |  |  |  | $-.5$ | - ${ }_{4}^{2.6}$ | 21.1 1.3 |  |
| Other. | 7.14.03.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.4 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 2.5 \\ -.9 \end{array}$ | 3.31.32.1 | 3.4.33.2 | 3.42.6.8 | 8.0 <br> 2.4 <br> 5.6 |
| Durable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. The inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) shown in this table differs from the IVA that adjusts business incomes. The IVA in this table reflects the mix of methods first-in, first-out; last-in, first-out; etc.) underlying book value inventories derived primarily from Census Bureau
statistics. This mix differs from that underlying business income derived primarily from Internal Revenue Service statistics. Prior to 1973 , the two IVA's are the same because information required for separate estimates is not available.

Table 5.10.-Inventories and Final Sales of Business by Industry

|  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ \hline \text { IV } \end{gathered}$ | 1985 |  |  |  | $\frac{1986}{\mathrm{I}^{r}}$ |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Inventories ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$. | 858.5 | 859.9 | 858.5 | 856.1 | 857.8 | 854.0 |
| Farm. | 83.6 | 82.9 | 79.9 | 77.8 | 73.5 | 70.3 |
| Nonfarm | 774.8 | 777.0 | 778.6 | 778.4 | 784.3 | 783.7 |
| Durable goods No.... Nondurable goods | 446.9 327.9 | ${ }^{451.2}$ | ${ }_{326.5}^{452.1}$ | 450.8 327.6 | 454.6 3296 | 459.7 324.0 |
| Nondurame goas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing...................... | 345.7 226.1 | 344.6 226.6 | 343.6 226.4 | ${ }_{226.9}^{342.7}$ | 340.6 223.9 | 333.2 221.6 |
| rable goods Nondurable goods $\qquad$ | 119.6 | 117.9 | 117.2 | 115.7 | 116.7 | ${ }_{111.6}^{221.6}$ |
| Wholesale trade... | 178.5 | 179.0 | 180.4 | 180.0 | 179.9 | 180.1 |
| Durable goods | 114.1 64.4 | 114.8 | ${ }_{65.1}^{115.3}$ | ${ }^{114.5}$ | 115.1 64.8 | 115.9 64.2 |
| Merchant wholesalers........... | 150.6 | 151.8 | 153.4 | 153.7 | 155.7 | 155.4 |
| Durable goods. | 99.5 | 100.2 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 101.8 |
| Nondurable goods............ | 51.1 | 51.7 | 52.8 | 53.6 | 55.0 | 53.6 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers.... | 27.9 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 26.3 | 24.2 | 24.7 |
| Durable goods ................ | ${ }_{14.6}$ | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| Nondurable goods............ | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 10.6 |
| Retail trade. | 161.7 | 165.0 | 164.8 | 165.2 | 172.2 | 179.0 |
| Durable goods..... | 74.5 87.2 88.8 | 77.3 87.7 | 77.2 87.7 | 76.1 89.1 | 81.7 90.4 | 88.1 90.9 |
| Other .................................................... | 88.9 | 88.5 | 89.7 | 90.5 | 91.6 | 91.4 |
| Final sales ${ }^{2}$ | 269.3 | 275.8 | 279.2 | 284.5 | 287.4 | 288.3 |
| Final sales of goods and structures ${ }^{2}$......... | 163.2 | 167.6 | 169.7 | 173.1 | 173.1 | 172.3 |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales | 3.19 | 3.12 | 3.08 | 3.01 | 2.99 | 2.96 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales. | 2.88 | 2.82 | 2.79 | 2.74 | 2.73 | 2.72 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. | 4.75 | 4.64 | 4.59 | 4.50 | 4.53 | 4.55 |

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. The quarter-to-quarter change in inventories calculated from current-dollar inventories in this table is not the current-dollar change in business inventories (CBI) component of GNP. The former is the difference between two inventory stocks, each valued at their respective end-of-quarter prices. The latter is the change in the physical volume this table are at quarterly average prices of the quat at annual rates changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas CBI is stated at annual rates
2. Quarterly totals at monthly rates. Business final sales equals final sales less gross product of households and institutions, government, and rest of the world, and includes a small amount
of final sales by farms.

Table 5.9.-Change in Business Inventories by Industry in Constant Dollars
[Billions of 1982 dollars]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{r}$ |
| Change in business inventories. $\qquad$ | 62.7 | 5.7 | 36.1 | 15.8 | 15.1 | -1.8 | -6.3 | 33.0 |
| Farm. | 6.8 | -4.8 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | -3.4 | -24.5 | $-1.8$ |
| Nonfarm ...................................... | 55.9 | 10.6 | 34.6 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 1.6 | 18.2 | 34.8 |
| Manufacturing. | 23.4 | -3.4 | 4.1 | 1.2 | -. 2 | -4.0 | -10.5 | -6.9 |
| Durable goods ........................ | 17.9 | -2.4 | 9.5 | 3.0 | -. 3 | -9 | -11.6 | -3.8 |
| Nondurable goods .................. | 5.5 | -. 9 | -5.4 | -1.8 | . 1 | -3.1 | 1.1 | -3.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 13.7 | 3.5 | 10.9 | . 2 | 8.6 | . 1 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Durable goods.. | 8.8 | . 4 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | -3.2 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| Nondurable goods ... | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | $-1.9$ | 7.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | . 9 |
| Merchant wholesalers... | 11.0 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Durable goods .................... | 7.7 | . 7 | 5.7 | 1.8 | . 9 | $-2.0$ | 2.2 | 3.9 |
| Nondurable goods............... | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 2.3 | . 8 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers.... | 2.8 | -1.7 | 3.8 | -4.5 | . 6 | -3.2 | . 4 | -. 2 |
| Durable goods .................... | 1.1 | -. 3 | 1.6 | . 3 | . 2 | -1.2 | -. 5 | $-.2$ |
| Nondurable goods................ | 1.6 | -1.4 | 2.2 | -4.8 | . 4 | -2.0 | 1.0 | . 1 |
| Retail trade.. | 11.9 | 7.7 | 16.4 | 9.0 | -. 8 | 2.2 | 20.5 | 29.0 |
| Durable goods ........................ | 5.0 | 6.2 | 12.4 | 8.4 | -. 5 | -2.3 | 19.2 | 22.5 |
| Nondurable goods ................. | 6.9 | 1.5 | 4.0 | . 6 | -. 4 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 6.5 |
| Other. | 6.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 8.1 |
| Durable goods ....................... | 3.8 | 1.6 | -1.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | . 3 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Nondurable goods .................. | 3.0 | 1.2 | 4.6 | -1.0 | 1.9 | 3.0 | . 7 | 5.8 |

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

|  | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ \text { IV } \end{gathered}$ | 1985 |  |  |  | $\frac{1986}{\mathbf{I}^{r}}$ |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Inventories ${ }^{1}$ | 825.6 | 829.6 | 833.4 | . 832.9 | 831.3 | 839.6 |
| Farm. | 82.2 | 83.2 | 84.3 | 83.4 | 77.3 | 76.9 |
| Nonfarm | 743.4 | 746.4 | 749.1 | 749.5 | 754.0 | 762.7 |
| Durable goods. | 425.5 | 429.4 | 429.8 | 428.3 | 431.2 | 437.4 |
| Nondurable goods | 318.0 | 317.0 | 319.3 | 321.2 | 322.8 | 325.3 |
| Manufacturing | 333.4 | 333.7 | 333.6 | 332.6 | 330.0 | 328.3 |
| Durable goods | 217.2 | 217.9 | 217.9 | 217.6 | 214.7 | 213.8 |
| Nondurable goods. | 116.2 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 114.5 |
| Wholesale trade. | 171.9 | 171.9 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 175.3 | 176.5 |
| Durable goods. | 108.2 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 109.5 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 63.7 | 63.2 | 65.1 | 65.9 | 66.7 | 66.9 |
| Merchant wholesalers. | 143.8 | 144.9 | 146.9 | 147.8 | 148.9 | 150.1 |
| Durable goods. | 94.3 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 96.0 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 49.5 | 50.2 | 52.0 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 54.1 |
| Nonmerchant wholesalers. | 28.1 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.4 |
| Durable goods ............. | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.5 |
| Nondurable goods.......... | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Retail trade... | 153.1 | 155.4 | 155.2 | 155.7 | 160.9 | 168.1 |
| Durable goods ... | 70.2 | 72.3 | 72.2 | 71.6 | 76.4 | 82.0 |
| Nondurable goods .......................................... | 82.9 | 83.1 | 83.0 | 84.1 | 84.5 | 86.1 |
| Other | 85.1 | 85.4 | 86.2 | 87.0 | 87.8 | 89.9 |
| Final sales ${ }^{2}$ | 247.4 | 252.0 | 253.0 | 256.5 | 257.2 | 256.5 |
| Final sales of goods and structures ${ }^{2}$......... | 154.1 | 158.0 | 159.0 | 161.9 | 161.1 | 159.9 |
| Ratio of inventories to final sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories to final sales | 3.34 | 3.29 | 3.29 | 3.25 | 3.23 | 3.27 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales ....................... | 3.01 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 2.92 | 2.93 | 2.97 |
| Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures. | 4.82 | 4.72 | 4.71 | 4.63 | 4.68 | 4.77 |

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter. Quarter-to-quarter changes calculated from this table are at quarterly rates, whereas the constant-dollar change in business inventorie component of GNP is stated at annual rates
of households and institutions, government, and rest of the world, and includes a small amoun of final sales by farms.

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments $\qquad$ | 273.3 | 295.5 | 276.2 | 281.7 | 288.1 | 309.1278.8 | 303.1268.5 |  |
| Domestic industries... | $\begin{array}{r} 241.1 \\ 20.0 \\ 221.1 \end{array}$ | 263.5 | 243.5 | 250.4 | 256.4 |  |  | 277.9 |
| Financial. <br> Nonfinancial |  | 24.4 239.2 | 19.5 224.1 | 20.7 229.8 | 24.3 232.2 | 25.7 253.1 | 26.8 241.7 | 29.3 248.6 |
| Rest of the world...... | 32.2 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 30.3 | 34.6 | 36.3 |
| Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic industries. | 200.1 | 192.7 | 198.7 | 189.4 | 189.3 | 203.0 | 189.1 | 199.0 |
| Financial. | 19.216.72.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 22.5 \\ 16.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.4 \\ & 17.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.2 \\ 17.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.5 \\ & 17.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.8 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.7 \\ 16.4 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ | 27.416.910.4 |
| Federal Reserve banks..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other ........................... |  | 5.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 7.3 |  |  |
| Nonfinancial | 180.9 | 170.1 | 175.3 | 170.2 | 166.7 | 179.2 | 164.5 | 171.6 |
| Manufacturing. | 88.5 | 76.6 | 82.7 | 77.3 | 73.4 | 79.7 | 76.1 | ......... |
| Durable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 31.5 \\ & -.9 \end{aligned}$ | 26.5 | 32.9 | 27.8 | 26.6 | 25.2 | 26.6 | .......... |
| Primary metal industries |  | -. 6 | $-.7$ | -. 7 | -. 9 | -. 2 | -. 7 | ......... |
| Fabricated metal products | 5.0 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.4 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 | ........... |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.0 | ........... |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 9.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.5 \\ 10.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 8.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ...... |
| Nondurable goods... | 57.0 | 50.1 | 49.8 | 49.5 | 46.9 | 54.5 | 49.5 | ...... |
| Food and kindred products. | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 6.6 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products | 8.1 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 2.4 |  |
| Petroleum and coal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| products........................ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.3 \\ 23.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.5 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.8 \\ & 21.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.1 \\ & 23.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & 22.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 \\ & 21.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.2 \\ & 20.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities.. | 28.6 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 29.7 | 28.6 | 30.4 | 26.1 | .......... |
| Wholesale and retail trade .... | 50.7 | 49.4 | 51.8 | 48.7 | 50.6 | 53.6 | 44.6 |  |
| Other .................................... | 13.032.2 | 15.431.9 | 12.132.7 | 14.531.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Rest of the world......................... |  |  |  |  | $31.6$ | 30.3 | 34.6 | 36.3 |

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

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | $\frac{1986}{I^{r}}$ |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |  |
| Gross national product...... | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 108.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.4 \\ & 112.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 109.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.9 \\ & 110.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.9 \\ & 111.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.7 \\ & 112.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.8 \\ & 113.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.4 \\ & 114.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods.. | $\begin{aligned} & 105.8 \\ & 105.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 107.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106.6 \\ 106.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 106.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 107.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.4 \\ & 108.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.3 \\ & 108.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales. Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods ............................ | 104.3104.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 106.2 \\ & 106.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.1 \\ & 105.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.0 \\ & 105.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.1 \\ & 106.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.0 \\ & 105.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales Change in business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods..................... | 106.8 | 108.7 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 108.5108.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 108.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 109.9 \end{aligned}$ | 109.9109.8 |
| Final sales ......................... |  | 108.6 |  | 107.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services ..................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 111.8 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.6 \\ & 105.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.8 \\ & 104.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.4 \\ & 104.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.8 \\ & 105.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.1 \\ & 105.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.6 \\ & 106.8 \end{aligned}$ | 120.9107.5 |
| Structures ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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


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

Table 7.3.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Relation of Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, 1982 Weights

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | Ir |
| Gross national product................ | 108.5 | 112.4 | 110.0 | 110.9 | 111.9 | 112.7 | 113.8 | 114.4 |
| Less: Exports of goods and services $\qquad$ | 104.6 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.8 |
| Plus: lmports of goods and services. | 97.6 | 96.0 | 97.1 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 95.5 |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases ${ }^{1}$. $\qquad$ | 107.8 | 111.6 | 109.3 | 110.1 | 111.1 | 111.8 | 113.1 | 113.5 |
| Less: Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ | 107.7 | 111.5 | 109.2 | 110.0 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 113.0 | 113.4 |
| 1. Purchases in the United States of goods and services wherever produced. <br> 2. Final sales in the United States of goods and services wherever produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note.-Percent changes from preceding period for selected items in this table are shown in table 8.1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.4.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product [Index numbers, 1982=100]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | $\frac{1986}{\mathbf{I}^{r}}$ |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Gross national product ...... | 108.1 | 111.7 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.7 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 108.2 | 111.6 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 113.1 | 113.4 |
| Durable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 103.9 \\ & 105.4 \\ & 111.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 107.7 \\ & 116.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.2 \\ & 106.6 \\ & 113.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & 106.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.8 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.6 \\ & 107.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 109.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.0 \\ & 108.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services ................. |  |  |  | 114.7 | 116.1 | 117.4 | 118.7 | 119.9 |
| Gross private domestic investment.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment. | $\begin{array}{r} 101.4 \\ 99.4 \\ 99.3 \end{array}$ | 202.9 | 102.1 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.0 | 103.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 102.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nonresidential .... |  | 100.9 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 101.2 |  |
| Structures.... |  | 102.7 | 100.8 | 101.8 |  |  | 103.4 | $\begin{gathered} 102.2 \\ 104.5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Producers' durable equipment | $\begin{array}{r} 99.5 \\ 106.4 \end{array}$ | 99.9 | 99.7107.9 | 99.8107.7 | 99.6 | 100.1 | 100.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 101.0 \\ & 111.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Residential............... |  | 108.4 |  |  | 107.9 | 108.2 | 109.7 |  |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net exports of goods and services $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports.. | $\begin{array}{r} 103.7 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.8 \\ 95.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103.2 \\ 96.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.9 \\ 95.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103.1 \\ 95.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.7 \\ 95.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.4 \\ 96.2 \end{array}$ | 102.495.7 |
| Imports................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 109.0 | 113.8 | 110.7 | 112.4 | 113.6 | 114.2 | 115.0 | 116.4 |
| Federal. | $\begin{aligned} & 107.0 \\ & 107.6 \\ & 105.1 \\ & 110.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 111.1 \\ & 107.7 \\ & 116.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.3 \\ & 108.6 \\ & 107.5 \\ & 112.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.9 \\ & 110.1 \\ & 109.4 \\ & 114.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.4 \\ & 110.6 \\ & 110.0 \\ & 116.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 110.9 \\ & 108.1 \\ & 117.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.2 \\ & 112.8 \\ & 104.5 \\ & 119.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.9 \\ & 112.5 \\ & 110.0 \\ & 120.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| National defense |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondefense........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and local ......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

Table 7.5.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Major Type of Product
[Index numbers, $1982=100$ ].

| [Index numbers, 1982-100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product ...... | $\begin{aligned} & 108.1 \\ & 108.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.7 \\ & 111.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.6 \\ & 109.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.4 \\ & 110.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.3 \\ & 111.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.1 \\ & 112.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 113.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.7 \\ & 113.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods | $\begin{aligned} & 105.3 \\ & 105.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 0 7 . 0} \\ & 106.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.2 \\ & 106.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.4 \\ & 106.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.8 \\ & 106.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.1 \\ & 107.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 107.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods.. | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 103.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104.8 \\ 104.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.3 \\ & 104.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & 104.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.7 \\ & 104.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.1 \\ & 105.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.6 \\ & 104.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.9 \\ & 104.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods.. | $\begin{aligned} & 106.5 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 108.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.7 \\ & 107.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 107.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.5 \\ & 108.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 108.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.9 \\ & 109.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.8 \\ & 109.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Final sales ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services | $\begin{aligned} & 111.8 \\ & 103.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.4 \\ & 106.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.8 \\ & 104.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.4 \\ & 105.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.8 \\ & 106.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.0 \\ & 106.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.4 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.6 \\ & 108.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NoTE.

Table 7.6.-Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product by Sector

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product...... | 108.1 | 111.7 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.7 |
| Gross domestic product............... | 108.1 | 111.7 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.7 |
| Business. | 107.4 | 110.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 112.4 |
| Nonfarm. | 107.3 | 111.0 | 108.9 | 109.7 | 110.7 | 111.5 | 112.1 | 112.9 |
| Nonfarm less housing | 106.8 | 110.3 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 110.0 | 110.7 | 111.2 | 111.9 |
| Housing .............................. | 111.9 | 118.8 | 114.2 | 115.7 | 117.6 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 123.5 |
| Farm.. | 112.5 | 95.2 | 107.1 | 101.4 | 93.4 | 87.9 | 98.3 | 90.4 |
| Statistical discrepancy ........... | 107.4 | 110.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 112.4 |
| Households and institutions...... | 112.9 | 117.2 | 114.3 | 115.5 | 116.6 | 117.7 | 118.8 | 119.9 |
| Private households .............. | 101.4 | 106.2 | 101.7 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 105.4 |
| Nonprofit institutions ............ | 113.8 | 118.1 | 115.3 | 116.3 | 117.5 | 118.6 | 119.9 | 121.1 |
| Government. | 112.4 | 119.3 | 114.3 | 117.0 | 118.5 | 119.9 | 122.0 | 123.5 |
| Federal... | 109.8 | 115.0 | 110.3 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 117.1 | 117.4 |
| State and local. | 113.8 | 121.6 | 116.4 | 118.6 | 120.7 | 122.6 | 124.5 | 126.7 |
| Rest of the world ......................... | 108.8 | 112.8 | 110.3 | 111.3 | 112.4 | 113.3 | 114.3 | 115.1 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross domestic business product less housing... | 107.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | $\frac{1986}{\mathrm{I}^{r}}$ |
|  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |  |
| Gross national product...... | 108.1 | 111.7 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.7 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Net national product......: | $\begin{aligned} & 103.2 \\ & 108.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.6 \\ & 112.8 \end{aligned}$ | 104.0 110.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 111: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3 \\ & 112.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.5 \\ & 113.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.9 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 115.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies plus current surplus | 109.5 | 113.8 | 112.3 | 111.3 | 114.8 | 115.5 | 113.7 | 116.5 |
| Statistical discrepancy ........ | 107.4 | 110.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 112.4 |
| Equals: National income.............. | 108.7 | 112.7 | 110.1 | 111.3 | 112.2 | 113.0 | 114.4 | 114.9 |

Table 7.8.-Implicit Price Deflators for Command-Basis Gross National Product

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross national product................ | 108.1 | 111.7 | 109.6 | 110.4 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.7 |
| Less: Net exports of goods and services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports. | $\begin{array}{r} 103.7 \\ 97.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.8 \\ 95.8 \end{array}$ | 108.2 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 102.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 102.4 \\ 96.2 \end{array}$ | 102.495.7 |
| Imports |  |  | 96.7 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 95.3 |  |  |
| Equals: Gross domestic purchases | 107.2 | 110.6 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 112.4 |
| Plus: Command-basis net exports of goods and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Command-basis exports... | $\begin{aligned} & 97.4 \\ & 97.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.8 \\ & 95.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.7 \\ & 96.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.8 \\ & 95.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.7 \\ & 95.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.3 \\ & 95.3 \end{aligned}$ | 96.296.2 | 95.795.7 |
| Imports .......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equals: Command-basis gross national product. | 107.4 | 110.9 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 110.5 | 111.2 | 112.3 | 112.9 |

Table 7.9.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, 1982 Weights


Table 7.14.-Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services, 1982 Weights

| [Index numbers, $1982=100]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of goods and services..... | 104.6 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.8 |
| Merchandise. | 102.1 | 99.2 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 98.6 |
| Durable goods. | 101.1 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 100.9 | 101.8 | 100.8 |
| Nondurable goods ................. | 103.3 | 96.9 | 100.3 | 98.9 | 98.2 | 95.9 | 94.5 | 95.7 |
| Services.. | 108.2 | 111.8 | 109.5 | 110.4 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 113.1 | 113.7 |
| Factor income. | 109.0 | 113.2 | 110.7 | 111.7 | 112.8 | 113.6 | 114.6 | 115.4 |
| Other ................................ | 106.8 | 109.3 | 107.5 | 108.2 | 109.0 | 109.7 | 110.4 | 110.6 |
| Imports of goods and services..... | 97.6 | 96.0 | 97.1 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 95.5 |
| Merchandise... | 95.5 | 92.7 | 94.6 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 91.9 | 93.2 | 91.0 |
| Durable goods ... Nondurable | 97.1 93.9 | ${ }_{90.1}^{95.2}$ | ${ }_{93.1}^{96.1}$ | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 98.2 838 |
| Nondurabe goods |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89.7 | 83.8 |
| Services. | 103.7 | 105.8 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 105.3 | 106.0 | 107.4 | 108.5 |
| Factor income........................ | ${ }_{998}^{108.8}$ | 1128 | ${ }_{995}^{110.3}$ | 111.3 | 112.4 | ${ }_{1003}^{113.3}$ | 114.3 | 115.1 |

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | $\frac{1986}{\mathrm{I}^{r}}$ |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Merchandise exports... | 102.1 | 99.2 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 98.6 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages Industrial supplies and | 107.5 | 95.5 | 100.4 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 94.9 | 89.9 | 93.1 |
| materials...).- | 100.2 | 95.7 | 99.3 | 97.5 | 96.1 | 94.1 | 95.0 | 94.7 |
| Durable goods... | 100.2 | ${ }_{95}^{95.7}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.3}$ | 97.5 | ${ }_{96.1}^{96.1}$ | 94.1 | ${ }^{95.0}$ | 94.7 |
| Nondurable goods.................... | 100.3 100 | -95.7 | 999.3 100.8 | 97.5 100.9 | 96.1 101.2 | 94.1 100.7 | 95.0 100.4 | 94.7 100.2 |
| Autos..................... | 107.1 | 109.6 | 107.2 | 107.7 | 109.4 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 111.1 |
| Consumer goods. | 100.5 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 101.6 |
| Durable goods..... | 96.7 | ${ }^{94.3}$ | 95.2 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 94.5 | ${ }^{94.6}$ | 95.8 |
| Other...................... | 103.4 | ${ }_{101.3}^{104.3}$ | 103.8 | 104.0 101.9 | 104.2 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 106.1 |
| Durable goods... | 103.6 | 101.3 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 100.3 | 100.9 |
| Nondurable goods ...................... | 103.6 | 101.3 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 100.3 | 100.9 |
| Merchandise imports...... | 95.5 | 92.7 | 94.6 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 91.9 | 93.2 | 91.0 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 101.9 | 97.8 | 99.9 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 96.4 | 97.7 | 103.7 |
| Industrial supplies and materials, excluding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| petroleum......... | ${ }_{93}^{93.7}$ | 87.4 | 92.1 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 87.3 | 85.7 | 84.9 |
| Durable goods......................... | 93.7 <br> 93.7 | ${ }_{87}^{87.4}$ | ${ }_{921}^{92.1}$ | 88.7 | 88.0 | 87.3 87.3 8 | 85.7 | 85.0 |
| Petroleum and products.................. | 888.9 | ${ }_{84.4}$ | ${ }_{87.8}$ | 88.8 | ${ }_{85.8}^{88.8}$ | 87.3 82.4 | 85.7 83.9 | 84.9 |
| Capital goods, except autos ........... | 92.3 | 88.7 | 90.4 | 88.2 | 88.1 | 88.6 | 89.8 | 91.3 |
| Autos .............................. | 104.6 | 107.1 | 105.4 | 105.0 | 105.8 | 106.3 | 110.7 | 113.8 |
| Consumer goods .......................... | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 99.7 | 101.0 | 102.5 |
| Durable goods........................ | 97.1 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 95.6 | 97.6 | 99.7 |
| Nondurable goods ..................... | 103.0 | 105.2 | 105.3 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 105.5 | 105.9 | 106.4 |
| Other.............. | ${ }^{98.5}$ | ${ }_{96.8}^{96.8}$ | 97.8 97.8 | ${ }_{96.3}^{96.3}$ | ${ }_{96.2}^{96.2}$ | 96.6 96.6 | ${ }_{98.1}^{98.1}$ | ${ }_{99.6}^{99.6}$ |
| Nondurable goods .................... | 98.5 | 96.8 | 97.8 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 98.1 | 99.6 |

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

| [Index numbers, 1982=100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |
| National defense purchases.. | 107.6 | 111.7 | 108.3 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 113.1 | 113.4 |
| Durable goods... | 108.9 | 111.0 | 110.0 | 111.4 | 110.2 | 111.3 | 111.1 | 111.2 |
| Military equipment. | 110.4 | 112.6 | 111.7 | 113.0 | 111.7 | 113.0 | 112.8 | 112.8 |
| Aircraft. | 122.3 | 124.4 | 124.2 | 125.6 | 121.9 | 125.0 | 125.2 | 124.5 |
| Missiles | 106.1 | 107.8 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 107.8 | 107.0 | 105.8 |
| Ships.... | 108.4 | 113.0 | 11.0 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.0 | 113.1 | 114.8 |
| Vehicles........................................... | 77.4 104.0 | 73.1 104.9 | 71.8 105.3 | 72.0 105.3 | 71.3 105.1 | 74.5 104.7 | 74.9 104.8 | 75.2 105.4 |
| Other ..................... | 101.9 | 106.6 | 104.1 | 106.4 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 105.7 | 106.4 |
| Other durable goods. | 102.1 | 103.6 | 102.6 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 103.9 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 89.8 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 89.0 | 90.1 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 88.7 |
| Petroleum products. | 82.3 | 79.2 | 80.9 | 78.4 | 79.7 | 80.0 | 78.9 | 77.5 |
| Ammunition.............. | 106.7 | 114.2 | 111.6 | 113.6 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 113.8 |
| Other nondurable goods | 104.1 | 108.4 | 105.0 | 108.1 | 109.0 | 107.5 | 109.1 | 110.1 |
| Services . | 109.7 | 114.4 | 110.5 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 114.2 | 116.5 | 116.9 |
| Compensation of employees. | 109.8 | 115.1 | 110.3 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 117.6 | 117.8 |
| Military ........................... | 109.8 | 115.2 | 110.1 | 114.0 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 118.5 | 118.6 |
|  | 109.8 109.5 | 114.8 | 1110.6 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 1115.6 | 115.9 | ${ }_{115.1}^{116.3}$ |
| Contractual research and development | 109.8 | 112.0 | 111.4 | 112.5 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 112.4 | 112.9 |
| Installation support ${ }^{1} \ldots . . . .$. | 113.1 | 118.6 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 118.8 | 120.1 | 120.7 | 121.4 |
| Weapons support ${ }^{2}$. | 111.0 | 113.2 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 113.4 | 113.2 | 113.2 | ${ }_{1175}^{113.4}$ |
| Personnel support ${ }^{\text {a }}$............... | 105.9 99.0 | 108.9 | 101.3 | 103.3 | 104.5 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 105.9 |
| Travel of persons .................. | 105.3 | 110.6 | 105.8 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.8 |
| Struetures. | 105.5 | 108.5 | 107.4 | 108.1 | 108.2 | 108.4 | 109.5 | 112.1 |
| Military facilities........... | 105.3 | 108.2 | 107.5 | 108.4 | 108.0 | 107.6 | 108.8 | 111.9 |
| Other............................................. | 105.9 | 109.0 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 109.6 | 110.5 | 112.3 |

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

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


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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | $\frac{1986}{\mathrm{I}^{r}}$ |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Current-dollar cost and profit per unit of constant-dollar gross domestic product ${ }^{1}$ | 1.056 | 1.088 | 1.070 | 1.077 | 1.086 | 1.092 | 1.097 | 1.104 |
| Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 123 | . 123 |
| Net domestic product........... | . 937 | . 967 | . 950 | . 957 | . 965 | . 971 | . 975 | . 981 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic income. | .099.888.887 | .102.865.710 | $\begin{aligned} & .100 \\ & .850 \\ & .697 \end{aligned}$ | .100.85.703 | $\begin{aligned} & .103 \\ & .862 \\ & .709 \end{aligned}$ | .102.869.709 | $\begin{aligned} & .102 \\ & .872 \\ & .719 \end{aligned}$ | .105.877.722 |
| Compensation of employees. Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {adjustments....i............... }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .108 \\ & .035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .114 \\ .029 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .109 \\ & .032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .111 \\ & .029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .111 \\ & .028 \end{aligned}$ | $.$ | $\begin{aligned} & .114 \\ & .029 \end{aligned}$ | $.117$ |
| Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest............................ | $\begin{aligned} & .073 \\ & .042 \end{aligned}$ | $.085$ | $.077$ | $.08$ | $\begin{aligned} & .083 \\ & .042 \end{aligned}$ | $.090$ | $\text { . } 085$ | . 092 |

1. Equals the deflator for gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business with the
decimal point shifted two places to the left.

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

|  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |  | IV | 1 | II | III | IV | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {T }}$ |
| Gross national product: <br> Current dollars. 1982 dollars ... $\qquad$ <br> Implicit price deflator. <br> Chain price index. <br> Fixed-weighted price index. | $\begin{array}{r} 11.0 \\ 6.5 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.3 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & .7 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.8 \\ -3.0 \\ -.9 \\ -4 \\ -.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$ | -9.8 -8.8 -1.2 -.6 -.2 | $\begin{array}{r} -10.5 \\ -10.9 \\ .8 \\ .6 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | -6.3 -5.1 -1.5 -1.8 -1.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ 6.6 \\ -1.2 \\ -.1 \\ -.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.9 \\ 10.6 \\ 0 \\ 1.4 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$ |
| Personal consumption | 8.74.44.14.34.3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4.5 \\ . \\ 4.4 \\ 4.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.4 \end{aligned}$ | Imports of goods and services: | $\begin{aligned} & 23.5 \\ & 23.6 \\ & -.1 \\ & -.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.0 \\ 2.7 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.6 \\ 10.6 \\ -2.4 \end{array}$ | -30.3 <br> -27.6 <br> -37 | 17.8 <br> 18.2 | $\begin{array}{r}10.9 \\ 12.8 \\ -1.7 \\ \hline 1.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}29.6 \\ 24.5 \\ 3.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -3.3-1.1-2.1 |
| expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. |  | 6.6 <br> 3.3 | 6.9 3.4 | 4.4 | 6.2 <br> 2.6 | 6.8 4.6 |  |  | Implicit price deflator... |  |  |  |  | -. 4 |  |  |  |
| Implicit price deflator |  | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.2 |  |  | Chain price index ............ |  |  | $-1.9$ | -5.1 -4.9 | -. 1 | $-1.0$ | 5.3 | -2.9 |
| Chain price index...... |  | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.4 |  |  | Fixed-weighted price index.. |  |  | -2.0 | -4.9 | . 2 | -1.6 | 5.4 | $-5.3$ |
| Fixed-weighted price index .... |  | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.6 |  |  | Government purchases of goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods: | 14.312.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | 13.2 | 12.2 | 5.86.5 | 23.724.3 | -14.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.3 \\ .2 \\ .2 \end{array}$ | and services: | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.7 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ | 11.86.9 | 4.7-1.4 | 9.44.7 | 20.418.2 | $\begin{array}{r}12.4 \\ 9.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -9.3 |
| Current dollars ..... 1982 dollars........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1982 dollars ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implicit price deflator | 1.8 | $\begin{array}{r}.8 \\ 1.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .9 <br> .9 | 2.7 | -. 4 | - -1.1 | -1.8 |  | Implicit price deflator. | 4.54.64.6 | 4.44.84.6 | 4.54.04 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3 \\ 4.7 \\ 4.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | 2.84.75 | 5.02.12.2 |
| Chain price index. | 1.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2.1}^{2.3}$ | Chain price index .............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed-weighted price index $\qquad$ | 1.8 | 1.0 | . 9 | 2.8 | 1 | -1.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | Federal: | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Federal: Current dollars.................. | 9.9 | 13.6 | 19.3 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 36.0 | 23.7 | -25.2 |
| Current dollars | ${ }_{6}^{6.8}$ | 4.6 | - 3.0 | ${ }_{5}^{5.8}$ | 6.6 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 3.4 6.9 | 1982 dollars... | 6.2 | 10.3 | 15.1 | -3.8 | 2.1 | 37.3 | 23.4 | -29.6 |
| Implicit price deflator................... | 3.4 <br> 3.3 | 2.2 | - 4.2 | ${ }^{5} .4$ | 3.0 3.0 | ${ }_{1} .4$ | 5.7 | -3.3 | Implicit price deflator........ | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 6.0 | ${ }_{2}^{1.8}$ | $-7$ | 22 | ${ }_{1.1}^{6.3}$ |
| Chain price index...... | 3.3 | 2.3 | 4.3 | . 3 | 3.3 | 7 | 5.7 | -3.1 | Chain price index...... | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 4.3 |  |  |
| Fixed-weighted price index ............................ | 3.4 | 2.3 | 4.2 | . 3 | 3.4 | . 7 | 5.7 | -3.1 | index ................... | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 5.8 | . 9 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 6 |
| Services: |  |  | 8.1 |  |  |  |  |  | National defense: | 9.96.3 | 10.57.0 | 20.616.0 | - $\begin{array}{r}3.3 \\ -2.1 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 10.88.718 | 23.6 | 3.3-3.2-3.2 | -4.5 |
| Current dollars | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | 7.3 |  | ${ }_{7}^{7.3}$ | ${ }^{6.0}$ | ${ }^{6.0}$ | 9.1 | 7.5 | 1982 dollars...... |  |  |  |  |  | 23.6 |  | -4.5-3.6-1.1 |
| Implicit price deflator.................... |  | 4.84.84 | 3.6 <br> 3.8 | 4.34.44 | 5.05.0 | 4.64.6 |  |  | Implicit price deflator. | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 <br> 2.4 | 5.6 |  | 5.7 |  |  |
| Chain price index........... | 5.6 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 | Chain price index ${ }^{\text {c.a.c. }}$ |  |  |  |  | 3.0 |  | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Fixed-weighted price index. | 5.6 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | index................... | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 5.3 |  |
| Gross private domestic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nondefense: |  | 23.2 | 16.5 | -2.3 | -14.2 | 82.8 | 97.4 | -61.5 |
| investment | $\begin{aligned} & 34.3 \\ & 31.4 \end{aligned}$ | - -7.9 | $\begin{aligned} & -6.6 \\ & -7.7 \end{aligned}$ | -10.6-11.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 10.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.9 \\ & -6.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.1 \\ 6.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.0 \\ & 16.1 \end{aligned}$ | 1982 dollars... |  | 20.2 | 13.0 | -9.2 | -16.0 | 95.9 | 125.4 | -68.5 |
| Current dollars.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Implicit price deflator. | 5.83.83.7 | $\begin{array}{r}20.5 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.0 | -7.3 | 2.2 | -6.7 | -12.7 2.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 22.8 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Implicit price deflator. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Chain price index Fi...... |  | 3.8 | 1.0 | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Chain price index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 | 1.2 | -. 6 | 2.1 | . 5 | -. 5 | 2.4 | -. 6 |
| Fixed-weighted price in |  | 9.0 | 11.9 |  | 119 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | 120 | -40 | State and local: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed investment: | 19.417.6 |  |  | 1.2 |  |  |  |  | Current dollars ........................... | 8.43.05.35 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.4 \\ .9 \\ -5.5 \end{gathered}$ |  | 13.6 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 5.4 |
| 1982 dollars ...... |  | 7.5 | 10.5 | 0 | 11.1 |  | 9.7 | -8.4 | 1982 dollars |  |  |  | 4.5 | 6.9 | 4.9 | -1.9 | 2.7 |
| Implicit price deflator.. | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | . 8 |  | ${ }_{2} 2.0$ | 4.7 | Chain price index........ | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 2.9 |
| Chain price index Fixed.weighted price | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | -. 1 | 1.2 |  | 2.6 | 1.5 | Fixed-weighted price |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed-weighted price index | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | . 5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | index .................... | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 3.3 |
| Nonresidential: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars... | 20.1 | 11.3 | 22.0 | 1.3 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 12.2 | -9.5 | Gross domestic purchases: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 dollars..... | 19.5 | 9.7 | 19.8 | -. 5 | 12.5 | 2.4 | 11.3 | -13.0 | 1982 dollars .................... | 8.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | . | 4.4 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Implicit price deflator..... | .5 | 1.5 | 2.0 19 | 1.6 |  | 1.2 | . 8 | 4.0 | Chain price index. | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | ${ }_{27}^{2.6}$ | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| Chain price index..... | . 8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | . 3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | -. 1 | Fixed-weighted price index.. | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 1.6 |
| Fixed-weighted price index | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | . 9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | . 5 | Final sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1982 dollars ........ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3.6}^{1.2}$ | ${ }_{2.7}^{5.0}$ | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Current dollars. | 17.0 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 24.6 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 10.0 | $-7.6$ | Fixed-weighted price index........ | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| 1982 dollars... | 14.6 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 19.8 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 7.2 | -11.3 | Final sales to domestic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implicit price deflator.... | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.6 |  |  |  | purchasers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain price index..... | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1982 dollars ............................ | 6.4 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| Fixed-weighted price index | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.2 | . 8 | Chand price index ................... | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 1.6 |
| Producers' durable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Command-basis gross national |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment: | 21.7 | 9.2 | 25.1 | -9.5 | 15.9 |  |  |  | product: ${ }_{1982 \text { dollars ............... }}$ | 6.8 | 2.3 | . 6 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2 | 4.0 |
| 1982 dollars......... | 22.2 | 8.8 | 24.2 | -10.2 | 16.9 | 3.0 | 13.5 | $-13.9$ | Implicit price deflator.................. | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | ${ }_{3.3}$ | 2.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Implicit price | - 4 |  |  | 4 | -. 8 |  |  | 3.6 | Gross domestic product: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain price index. |  | 8 | 1.2 | -. 1 | . 9 | 1.0 | . 7 | -. 7 | 982 dollars ................ | 6.8 | 2.5 | 8 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 3.7 |
| Fixed-weighted price index ... | . 3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | . 8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | . 3 | Implicit price deflator.... | 4.1 | 3.3 |  | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1982 dollars | 7.7 | 2.7 | . 8 |  | 1.5 | 3.4 | 5 | 4.0 |
| Residential: | 17.8 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 7 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 11.5 | Implicit price deflator. | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| 1982 dollars... | 13.2 | 1.7 | -10.8 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | Nonfarm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implicit price deflator..... | 4.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -. 7 |  | 1.1 | ${ }_{5}^{5.7}$ | 5.6 | 1982 dollars | 7.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | . | 4.4 |
| Chain price index........... |  |  |  | -1.1 |  |  | 5.3 | 5.7 | Implicit price deflator | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Findex .................. | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | -. 7 | . 9 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | Disposable personal income: Current dollars. 1982 dolars | $\begin{array}{r} 10.1 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ | 4.9 1.6 | 4.1 | 2.3 -.3 | 12.0 8.2 | -2.5 | ${ }_{2.3}^{6.7}$ | 7.0 5.8 |

Note.-The fixed-weighted price index and the chain price index, both of which are weighted averages of the detailed prices used in the deflation of GNP, are measures of price change. In calculating changes in these indexes, the composition of GNP is held constant. Consequently these changes reflect only changes in prices. The fixed-weighted price index measures price change over any period, using as weights the composition of GNP in 1982. The chain price index

GNP in the first period. The implicit price deflator is a byproduct of the deflation of GNP. It is derived as the ratio of current- to constant-dollar GNP (multiplied by 100). It it the average of
the detailed prices used in the deflation of GNP, but the prices are weighted by the composition the detailed prices used in the deflation of GNP, but the prices are weighted by the composition
of GNP in each period. Consequently, the implicit price deflator reflects not only changes in of GNP in each period. Consequently, the implicit price deflator reflects not only changes in
prices but also changes in the composition of GNP, and its use as a measure of price change prices but also cha
should be avoided.

## Reconciliation and Other Special Tables

Table 1.-Reconciliation of Changes in Compensation Per Hour in the Business Economy Other Than Farm and Housing and Average Hourly Earnings in the Private Nonfarm Economy, Seasonally Adjusted

|  | 1985 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1986 \\ \mathrm{I}^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II | III | IV ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |
| 1. Compensation per hour of all persons in the business economy other than farm and housing (percent change at annual rate) : $\qquad$ | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| 2. Less: Contribution of supplements. | . 2 | . 1 | -. 4 | . 3 |
| 3. Plus: Contribution of housing and nonprofit institutions.. | . 1 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 |
| 4. Less: Contribution of employees of government enterprises, unpaid family workers, and the self-employed. | . 1 | 3 | . 2 | -. 2 |
| 5. Equals: Wages and salaries per hour of employees in the private nonfarm economy (percent change at annual rate) | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 |
| 6. Less: Contribution of nonproduction workers in manufacturing............................ | 0 | -. 2 | -. 4 | 0 |
| 7. Less: Contribution of non-BLS data, detailed weighting, and seasonal adjustment... | $-.2$ | . 8 | . 3 | 8 |
| 8. Equals: Average hourly earnings, production and nonsupervisory workers in the private nonfarm economy (percent change at annual rate) | 3.7 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 |

## ${ }_{5}^{r}$ Revised.

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary

1. BLS estimates of changes in hourly compensation in the nonfarm business sector for the four quarters are $3.8,2.8,3.2$, and
percent. 2.2 percent.

Table 2.—Cyclically Adjusted Federal Receipts, Expenditures, Surplus or Deficit ( - ), and Debt [Billions of dollars; quarters at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

|  | 1984 | 1985 | 1984 |  |  |  | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |  |
| Based on middle-expansion trend GNP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Level.............................. | 725.8 | 781.2 | 716.5 | 720.4 | 724.5 | 741.8 | 784.7 | 752.4 | 785.8 | 802.0 | 797.4 |
| Change from preceding period | 25.9 | 55.4 | 18.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 17.3 | 42.9 | -32.3 | 33.4 | 16.2 | -4.6 |
| Due to automatic inflation effects | 28.6 | 21.1 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 3.7 | -5.3 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 4.0 |
| Due to discretionary policy and other factors.. | -2.8 | 34.4 | 8.9 | -2.0 | -2.2 | 10.4 | 39.2 | -37.6 | 29.0 | 10.6 | -8.6 |
| Level............ | 897.1 | 984.6 | 865.7 | 884.3 | 904.0 | 934.5 | 951.7 | 963.3 | 991.9 | 1,031.5 | 1,014.3 |
| Percentage of trend GNP. | 23.9 | 24.8 | 23.5 | 28.7 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 24.8 |  |  |
| Change from preceding period... | 67.7 <br> 188 | 87.5 | 19.0 | ${ }_{18}^{18.6}$ | 19.7 | 30.5 | 17.2 | 11.6 | 28.6 | 39.6 | -17.2 |
| Due to automatic inflation effects. | 18.8 | 21.8 65.7 | 12.2 6.8 | 2.8 15.8 | 2.3 17.4 | 2.4 28.1 | 13.9 3 | ${ }_{9}^{2.5}$ | ${ }_{26.1}^{2.5}$ | 4.4 35.2 | 8.6 -25.8 |
| Due to discretionary policy and other factors.. Surplus or deficit ( - : | 49.0 |  |  | 15.8 | 17.4 |  | 3.3 | 9.1 | 26.1 | 35.2 | -25.8 |
| Level...................... | -171.3 | -203.4 | -149.2 | $-163.9$ | -179.5 | -192.6 | -167.0 | -210.9 | -206.1 | -229.4 | -216.8 |
| Percentage of trend GNP. | $-4.6$ | -5.1 | -4.1 | $-4.4$ | $-4.7$ | -5.0 | $-4.3$ | $-5.3$ | -5.2 | $-5.7$ | -5.3 |
| Change from preceding period... | -41.8 | -32.1 | -.9 | -14.7 | $-15.6$ | -13.1 | 25.6 | -43.9 | 4.8 | $-23.3$ | 12.6 |
|  | 9.9 -51.8 | $-8.7$ | $-{ }_{2.1}$ | 3.1 -17.8 | 4.0 -19.6 | 4.5 -17.6 | -10.2 35.8 | 2.7 -46.6 | 2.0 2.8 | - 1.2 | -17.6 |
| Debt: ${ }_{\text {At }}$ par value, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,294.3 34.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,520.3 \\ 38.3 \end{array}$ | $1,139.2$ 31.0 | $1,193.1$ 32.0 | ${ }^{1,241.0} 3$ | $1,294.3$ 33.7 | $1,330.7$ 34.2 | 1,402.0 | ${ }^{1,441.6} 3$ | $1,520.3$ 37.6 | $1,551.6$ 37.9 |
| At market value, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of trend GNP. | - ${ }^{1,28.2}$ | 1,50.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Based on 6-percent unemployment rate trend GNP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 750.0 19.4 | 807.7 19.8 | 740.0 19.6 | 744.4 19.4 | 748.9 19.3 | 766.7 <br> 19.4 | 811.4 20.3 | 777.7 19.2 | 812.6 19.8 | 829.2 20.0 | 824.8 19.6 |
| Expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Level..................... | ${ }_{23.1}^{892.2}$ | ${ }_{9280.4}$ | 860.4 2.8 | 879.4 229 | 899.2 | ${ }_{23,6}^{929.8}$ | 947.0 237 | 959.0 237 | ${ }_{2871}^{987}$ | 1,027.7 | 1,010.5 |
| Surplus or defticitit (-): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -142.2 -3.7 | -172.7 -4.2 | -120.3 -3.2 | -135.0 -3.5 | -150.4 -3.9 | -163.0 -4.1 | -135.6 -3.4 | -181.3 -4.5 | -175.2 -4.3 | -198.5 -4.8 | -185.7 -4.4 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Middle-expansion trend GNP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 dollars $\qquad$ | 3,479.3 | 3,553.2 | ${ }^{3,452.0}$ | $\stackrel{3}{3,470.2}$ | 3,488.4 | $\xrightarrow{3,843.3} 3$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,525.2}$ | $3,944.2$ $3,44.8$ | ${ }_{3,562.5}^{3,93.6}$ | ${ }_{3,581.3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,093.4 \\ & 3,600.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $3,861.4$ $3,571.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,074.9 \\ & 3,647.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,777.6 \\ & 3,543.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,833.1 \\ & 3,562.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,88912 \\ & 3,581.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,945.7 \\ & 3,600.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,995.5 \\ & 3,619.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,049.3 \\ & 3,638.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,099.9 \\ & 3,657.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,154.7 \\ & 3,676.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,202.5 \\ & 3,696.1 \end{aligned}$ |

# News or Noise: An Analysis of GNP Revisions 

Editor's Note-
From time to time, the Survey of Current Business presents articles submitted by analysts outside of BEA that are of special relevance to BEA and Survey readers. The analysis of GNP revisions by N. Gregory Mankiw (Harvard University and the National Bureau of Economic Research) and Matthew D. Shapiro (Yale University, the Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, and the National Bureau of Economic Research) is such an article.

BEA continuously monitors revisions, usually with a view to assessing the accuracy of the estimates. Professors Mankiw and Shapiro study revisions from a different perspective; they distinguish and test two alternative hypotheses about why revisions arise. The first hypothesis is that revisions arise because of measurement error in the early estimates; such error could arise, for example, if the early estimates are based on unrepresentative data or on samples that are too small. If early estimates contain measurement error, then those estimates and the subsequent revisions will tend to be negatively correlated with each other-an exceptionally high early estimate, for example, will tend to be revised downward. It should be possible to improve the early estimates by taking account of this correlation.

The second hypothesis is that revisions arise because the early GNP estimates are imperfect forecasts of the subsequently revised estimates. If the early estimates contain forecast error, and the forecasts do not systematically over- or understate actual values, then the early estimates and the
subsequent revisions will tend to be uncorrelated. Whether it is possible to improve the estimates in this case-short of developing new or improved data sources, reporting systems, etc.-is open to question. The authors find that GNP revisions appear to be more like forecast errors than measurement errors.
If an early GNP estimate is an "efficient" forecast of a subsequently revised estimate, then the revision itself-i.e., the difference between the early estimate and the revised estimate-cannot be forecast on the basis of data available at the time of the early estimate. Clearly, given this definition, the efficiency of a forecast can never be established conclusively. It may be possible to establish that a forecast is not efficient, however. To this end, the authors report on a number of attempts to forecast the revision; in general, the attempts fail. On the basis of these limited tests, therefore, the authors are unable to reject the hypothesis that early GNP estimates are efficient forecasts of subsequently revised levels.
Professors Mankiw and Shapiro conducted the bulk of the research reported here in mid-1985, before the most recent benchmark revision. The availability of some source data and the schedule of GNP releases have changed since the time of writing. In particular, it should be noted that BEA no longer calculates a "flash," or minus-15-day, estimate of GNP. With respect to the availability of source data for the various estimates, readers are referred to the source footnotes at the beginning of every "Business Situation"-the lead article in each month's Survey.

GGNP is probably the most closely watched economic series. Almost all observers-economists, policymakers, and the press-consider it the primary measure of the health of the macroeconomy. Estimates of GNP, therefore, receive much attention. The purpose of this article is to examine the size and nature of the revisions in GNP estimates.

In the first section, we briefly describe both the major sources of the data used to estimate GNP and the timing of the GNP revisions. We also describe the data analyzed in the remainder of the article.

We discuss the magnitude of GNP revisions in the second section. We show that the informational content of the early estimates is much less than one might suppose. In particular, the standard deviation of the revision of quarterly real GNP growth is over 2 percentage points at an annual rate. Thus, a preliminary estimate of 1-percent growth in GNP is not sig-

[^1]nificantly different from a growth rate of 4 percent.

In the third section, we examine whether early estimates of GNP are efficient forecasts of the "final" figure and find that they are. Moreover, this conclusion applies to subsequent estimates: At the time of each revision, the new figure is generally the best available estimate of the final value.

## Data and revision schedule

BEA assembles the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) from disparate private and public sources. Data sources range from the many censuses and surveys of the Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics to reports from individual private companies. The data are assembled by BEA according to specific rules and procedures based on the definition of the components of the NIPA's.

BEA periodically revises the NIPA's. For the 1975-82 period covered by this study, the first estimate of GNP for a given quarter was made approximately 15 days before the end of the quarter. This estimate, referred to as the "flash" or "minus-15-day" estimate, was released to the public
beginning in September 1983 and since then was referred to in BEA's discussion of the NIPA's in the Survey.

The first estimate of GNP for a given quarter to appear with component detail (for example, in the NIPA tables of the Survey) is made approximately 15 days after the end of the quarter. It is referred to as the "preliminary" or " 15 -day" estimate and is based on incomplete source data. For example, incomplete source data makes it impossible for BEA to construct an estimate of corporate profits at the time of the preliminary estimate; consequently, the preliminary NIPA's do not contain a complete income side or provide an estimate of the statistical discrepancy. ${ }^{1}$ The next estimate is made approximately 45 days after the end of the quarter to

1. For the 15 -day estimate, there are 3 months of source data only for personal consumption expenditures on goods and business purchases of autos and trucks. Only 2 of the 3 months of data are available for most components of investment, government outlays, and the trade balance. See "Business Situation," Survey 62 (January 1982): 1, for example. For a detailed discussion of when the data become available, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Revisions of the Initial Estimates of Quarterly Gross National Product of the United States, 1968-83," by Robert P. Parker (Washington, DC, 1984).
which they apply; it is referred to as the "first revision" or "45-day" estimate. This estimate is based on more source data than the preliminary figures; for example, the first estimate of corporate profits is available in the 45-day estimate (except in the first quarter). The "second revision" is made approximately 75 days after the end of the quarter. During the period covered by this study, this " 75 -day" estimate for a quarter was prepared simultaneously with the flash estimate for the following quarter.

Following the 75 -day estimate, the estimates remain unrevised until the following July. Each July, BEA revises the entire set of NIPA estimates for the preceding 3 years. These revisions reflect new source data that BEA has received since the previous July. ${ }^{2}$

BEA periodically overhauls the NIPA's; these benchmark revisions take place approximately once every 5 years and reflect both statistical (data) changes and conceptual or definitional changes. The statistical revisions are based on data from ongoing efforts, such as the census of manufacturing, that are available less often than annually (for example, quinquennially for the census of manufacturing). Statistical revisions are also based on sources of data that were unavailable for the previous benchmark. For example, the 1980 benchmark revision used newly developed price data for national defense purchases. ${ }^{3}$

Not all the revisions that occur when the NIPA's are benchmarked are purely statistical. BEA occasionally changes the definition of GNP components and thus the coverage of GNP. For example, if BEA decided to include the product of homemakers in GNP, this change would be definitional rather than statistical. In this study, we abstract from definitional changes.

Our aim in this article is to characterize the statistical revisions of the estimates. To abstract from definition-

[^2]Table 1.—Schedule of GNP Estimates

|  | Name of estimate | Timing of estimate | Variable name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flash estimate................................. | Minus-15-day estimate. | 15 days before end of quarter...... | Y1 |
| Preliminary estimate ........................ | 15-day estimate............................. | 15 days after end of quarter...................... | Y2 |
| First revision ................................... | 45-day estimate................................ | 45 days after end of quarter........................ | Y3 |
| Second revision. <br> Final | 75-day estimate................................ | 75 days after end of quarter. <br> (1) | Y4 |

1. Estimates available as of February 1985 were regarded as final for the purposes of this study.
al changes, we use series that BEA maintains for constant-dollar (real) and current-dollar (nominal) GNP on the basis of consistent definitions. NIPA benchmark revisions were released in January 1976 and in December 1980. Our series use consistent 1980 benchmark definitions. Using these series, we analyze estimates from the fourth quarter of 1975 through the fourth quarter of 1982.

We analyze the annualized quarter-to-quarter growth rate, rather than the level, of GNP. Use of the growth rate rather than the level eliminates the strong trend in the series. We analyze five estimates of the growth rate of GNP: The flash (minus 15day), the preliminary (15-day), the first revision (45-day), the second revision (75-day), and the final (the most recent). The timing of these esti-mates-which we denote Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, and Y5, respectively-is summarized in table 1. For the first four of these estimates, the 75-day estimate of the previous quarter's GNP is the most up-to-date base figure for computing the growth rate. The ratio of the flash, 15 -day, 45 -day, and 75 -day estimates to the 75 -day estimate for the previous quarter is, therefore, used to compute the growth rates Y1, Y2, Y3, and Y4. An exception to this procedure occurs to deal with the July revision of the NIPA's. In July, contemporaneously with the 15 -day estimate for the second quarter, BEA revises estimates for the preceding 3 years. Hence, for the second-quarter computation of Y2, Y3, and Y4, the base is the July-revised figure for the first quarter. ${ }^{4}$ The final growth rates, Y5, are computed with estimates as of February 1985.

[^3]Table 2.-Means and Standard Deviations of GNP Growth Rates

| [Percent, at annual rates] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 |
| Growth of GNP in current dollars: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard deviation | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| Growth of GNP in constant (1972) dollars: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean..................................... | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Standard deviation ..................... | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 |

Estimation period: 1976:I-1982:IV

## The magnitude of the revisions

Table 2 presents the mean and standard deviation of each growth rate of nominal and real GNP; the standard deviations of the revisions of the growth rates are given in table 3. The standard deviation of the growth rate of nominal GNP ranges from 4.0 percent when measured with the flash (Y1) to 5.7 percent when measured with the final (Y5). ${ }^{5}$ The standard deviation of the revisions range from a low of 0.6 percentage point for the change from the 45 -day to 75 -day estimate (Y4 - Y3) to a high of 3.1 percentage points for the flash to final (Y5 - Y1). The standard deviations of the revisions are thus large relative to the standard deviations of the growth rates themselves.
This finding implies that an estimated growth rate is associated with a large confidence interval. For example, the standard deviation of the revision from the 15 -day to the final estimates (Y5 - Y2) is 2.7 percentage points. If the 15 -day estimate of the growth rate is 5.0 percent, then one can only be 68 percent confident that the final estimate will be in the range from 2.3 percent to 7.7 percent. The 95 -percent confidence interval is from -0.4 percent to 10.4 percent. ${ }^{6}$

A similar picture emerges for real GNP. Again, the standard deviations

[^4] with zero mean.
for the revisions are large. For example, the standard deviation of the revision from the 15 -day to the final estimates ( $\mathrm{Y} 5-\mathrm{Y} 2$ ) is 2.2 percentage points. If the 15 -day estimate indicates no growth, the probability that the final estimate will indicate that growth exceeds 2.0 percent is 18 percent.

## News or noise: The informational content of GNP revisions

We begin this section with a simple theoretical discussion of data revision. ${ }^{7}$ Our aim is to distinguish two polar characterizations of the process of data revision. For ease of exposition, and in order to prevent confusion with BEA's terminology, estimates that are subject to subsequent revision will be referred to as "provisional" estimates.

Two characterizations of data revi-sion.-At one extreme, a provisional estimate of the growth rate of GNP can be regarded as an observation of the revised series, but one that is measured with error; subsequent estimates reduce or eliminate this measurement error, or "noise," by drawing on larger or more representative samples, correcting clerical mistakes, and so forth. At the other extreme, the provisional estimate can be regarded as an efficient forecast of the revised series, that is, a forecast that reflects all available information; subsequent estimates reduce or eliminate the forecast error by incorporating new information, or "news."

Whether the revisions are better characterized as measurement errors or as errors generated by efficient forecasts depends on how BEA assembles the provisional estimates. If BEA assembles the NIPA's by piecing together the source data without taking account of the time-series correlations and cross-correlations of the components of GNP and other data, then we would expect the revisions to behave as measurement errors. If, instead, BEA uses optimal statistical procedures to assemble the NIPA's, then we would expect the revisions to behave as errors generated by efficient forecasts. In fact, BEA need not

[^5]use an overt statistical procedure to deal with the problem of incomplete source data. There is clearly substantial scope for judgment in constructing the NIPA's. Expert judgment, as well as sophisticated statistical procedures, could be used to generate efficient forecasts. These two characterizations of the provisional estimates have very different implications for the properties of the revision.

Statistical implications of the two characterizations.-Because the NIPA's are successively revised, an intermediate estimate serves simultaneously as a revision of previous estimates and as a provisional estimate for subsequent revisions. Thus, for example, Y 3 is a revised value of Y 1 and Y2, but a provisional estimate of Y4 and Y5. If the provisional estimate differs from the revised value by a measurement error, then the revision is uncorrelated with the revised value, but correlated with data available when the provisional estimate is made. In particular, the revision is correlated with the provisional estimate itself. Conversely, if the provisional estimate of GNP growth is an efficient ("rational") forecast of revised GNP growth, then the revision is correlated with revised GNP growth but uncorrelated with data available at the time of the provisional estimate.

By examining the correlations of the revisions with data available before and after the provisional estimates, we can characterize the informational content of the revisions. Before doing so, we observe that there is a further implication of the two hypotheses based on the variance rather than the cross-correlation of the series. If the provisional estimates are efficient forecasts of the subsequent estimates, then the variance of the subsequent estimates increases. Efficient forecasts are necessarily smoother than the object being forecast. Conversely, if the revisions are measurement errors, then the variances should be falling as time goes on. Table 2 gives the standard deviation of the level of nominal and real GNP growth for the various estimates. For both the nominal and real series, the variability of the growth rates increases with subsequent estimates. Hence, the variability of the growth rates is consistent with the hypothesis

Table 3.-Standard Deviations of Revisions in GNP Growth Rates


Estimation period: 1976:I-1982:IV
Table 4.-Correlations Between GNP Growth Rates and Revisions

| Revision | Growth rate |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 |
| Y2 - Y1.... | Current dollars |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 0.35 \\ (1.92) \end{array}\right)$ |  | $\begin{gathered} * * .59 \\ (3.77) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} * * 0.60 \\ (3.79) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} * * \\ (3.061) \end{gathered}$ |
| Y3 - Y2........ | $\frac{.15}{(.77)}$ | . $09 \times$ ( 2.38$)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & * .42 \\ & (2.39) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} * * .50 \\ (2.92) \end{gathered}$ |
| Y4 - Y3....... | $\begin{gathered} -.17 \\ (.89) \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{-.16}{(.83)}$ | $-.15 \quad-.04$ |  | $-.05)$ |
| Y5 - Y4....... | $\begin{array}{r} .19 \\ (.97) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .17 \\ & (.86) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{(1.27)}{.24}$ | $\underset{(1.26)}{.24} \underset{(3.40)}{* *}$ |  |
|  | Constant (1972) dollars |  |  |  |  |
| Y2 - Y1....... |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & (2.047) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(1.21}^{0.21}$ |
| Y3 - Y2....... |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} .31 \\ (1.67) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * .42 \\ & (2.37) \end{aligned}$ |
| Y4 - Y3....... | $\underset{(.41)}{-.08}$ | $\begin{gathered} -.10 \\ (.53) \end{gathered}$ | $-.11$ |  | (.07) |
| Y5 - Y4....... | $\begin{gathered} .08 \\ (.41) \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{.00}{(.000)}$ | $\begin{gathered} .06 \\ (.32) \end{gathered}$ | $$ |  |

* Significant at the 5 -percent level.
$*$ Significant at the 1 -percent level.

Figures in parentheses are absolute values of $t$ statistics. Estimation period: 1976:I-1982:IV
that the earlier estimates are efficient forecasts of subsequent estimates.

As discussed above, correlation between the revision and the provisional estimate would be evidence for the measurement error hypothesis; correlation between the revision and the revised estimate would be evidence for the efficient forecast hypothesis. Table 4 presents those correlations for the growth rates of nominal and real GNP. The four incremental revisions are listed in the rows of the tables and the successive estimates are listed in the columns. Absolute value of $t$ statistics for the correlation coefficients under the hypothesis that there is no correlation are given in parentheses. ${ }^{8}$ Each panel of the table

[^6]Table 5.-Regressions of Revisions on Growth Rates of GNP in Current Dollars

|  | Incremental revisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total revisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{Y} 2-\mathrm{Y} 1$ | $\mathrm{Y} 2-\mathrm{Y} 1$ | $\mathrm{Y} 3-\mathrm{Y} 2$ | Y3-Y2 | $\mathrm{Y} 4-\mathrm{Y} 3$ | Y4-Y3 | Y5-Y4 | Y5-Y4 | Y5-Y1 | Y5-Y1 | Y5-Y2 | Y5-Y2 | Y5 - Y3 | Y5-Y3 | Y5-Y4 | Y5-Y4 |
| Equation............... | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.10 | 5.11 | 5.12 | 5.13 | 5.14 | 5.15 | 5.16 |
| Intercept................. | $\begin{gathered} -0.95 \\ (1.80) \end{gathered}$ | -0.24 $(.41)$ | -0.19 $(.40)$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.48 \\ (.75) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} * 0.50 \\ (2.16) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * * \\ (4.14) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.73 \\ (.86) \end{gathered}$ | $-1.57$ | -1.16 | $-0.87$ | -0.13 | $\begin{array}{r} -0.68 \\ (.45) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.19 \\ (.23) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.40 \\ (.35) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.73 \\ (.86) \end{array}$ | $-1.57$ |
| Y1 ......................... | $\begin{gathered} .10 \\ (1.92) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} * * .13 \\ (2.62) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{.21}{(1.50)}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .23 \\ (1.50) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | .......... |
| Y2. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} .05 \\ (1.05) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .04 \\ (.91) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} .10 \\ (.89) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .09 \\ (.76) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Y3. |  |  |  |  | $-.02$ | $\stackrel{.00}{(.26)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} .08 \\ (.95) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .07 \\ (.86) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\cdots$ |
| Y4 ........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} .09 \\ (1.20) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .08 \\ (1.04) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} .09 \\ (1.20) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .08 \\ (1.04) \end{array}$ |
| Y4-1................. |  | $\begin{gathered} *-.10 \\ (2.28) \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} .03 \\ (.70) \end{gathered}$ | ........... | ${ }^{* *}-\frac{.07}{(3.37)}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} .10 \\ (1.19) \end{gathered}$ | $\ldots$ | $-.04$ | ........ | $\begin{gathered} .07 \\ (.58) \end{gathered}$ | ......... | $\begin{gathered} .03 \\ (.28) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} .10 \\ (1.19) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{R}^{\mathbf{2}} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | . 09 | . 22 | . 00 | -. 02 |  | . 28 | . 02 | . 03 | . 05 | . 01 | -. 01 | -. 04 | . 00 | $-.04$ | . 02 | . 03 |
| SEE | 1.12 | . 1.03 | 1.15 | 1.16 | . .57 | . <br> .48 <br> $*$ | 1.99 | 1.97 | 2.98 | 3.03 | 2.71 | 2.74 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 1.99 | 1.97 |
| F.......................... | 1.85 | * 3.18 | 1.25 | . 98 | ** 5.18 | ** 8.67 | . 83 | 1.03 | 1.99 | 1.31 | 1.51 | 1.09 | 1.30 | . 86 | . 83 | 1.03 |

** Significant at the 5-percent level.
** Significant at the 1-percent level.
Estimation period: 1976:II-1982:IV
is divided into two triangles. The lower triangle presents the correlation of the revisions with earlier provisional estimates; under the null hypothesis that the revisions are errors generated by efficient forecasts, these correlations should be zero. The upper triangle gives the correlations of the revision with the current and subsequent estimates; under the hypothesis of measurement error, these should be zero.
The evidence in table 4 concerning the growth rate of nominal GNP is consistent with the efficient forecast characterization and inconsistent with the measurement error characterization of the revisions. The correlations in the lower triangle of the top panel of the table are all small and none is statistically significantly different from zero. On the other hand, the correlations in the upper triangle of the table are large and strongly statistically significant. Hence, one cannot reject the hypothesis that the revisions are errors generated by efficient forecasts and can strongly reject the hypothesis that they are pure measurement errors.
The correlations for the revision Y4 - Y3 (the 75-day estimate minus the 45 -day estimate) is an exception to the rejection of the measurement error characterization. None of the estimates is correlated with this revision. Note from table 3 that the standard deviation of this revision is very small. Because this revision is typically minor, there is essentially no variation for either set of tests to capture.
For real GNP, the correlations shown in the bottom panel of table 4
tell essentially the same story. The correlations in the lower triangle are small compared to those in the upper triangle. Again, none of the correlations in the lower triangle is statistically significantly different from zero. The characterization of the revisions of the real growth rate is somewhat less decisive than that for the nominal growth rate.

Efficiency of the forecasts.-Our examination of the variance and the cross-correlations of the estimates and the revisions supports the characterization that the revisions are errors generated by efficient forecasts and rejects the characterization that they are measurement errors. If the revisions are efficient forecast errors, then other data available at the time of the provisional estimate should also be uncorrelated with the revision. If the revision is regressed on variables that reflect other data available at the time of the provisional estimate, all such variables should be jointly insignificant. Candidates for such variables include prior provisional estimates, the constant, seasonal dummies, lagged values of the growth rate, and macroeconomic variables. Although the NIPA estimates are seasonally adjusted, seasonal dummies could be relevant if BEA's revisions are seasonal. The macroeconomic variables we considered were the rate on 3 -month Treasury bills and the return on the stock market as measured by the change in the Standard and Poor's Composite Stock Index. These were measured as of the middle month of the quarter under study so
that they would be known at the time of all the estimates of GNP growth.

For regressions of the revision of both nominal and real GNP growth, neither the financial variables nor the seasonal dummies were statistically significant. This result was obtained whether or not the level of the provisional estimate was included in the regression. Because none of the coefficients was statistically significant, we do not report the details of these regressions. The absence of any relationship, however, is a potentially important finding. It indicates that observed financial variables do not contain information about GNP that is not already reflected in BEA's estimates. Because the small size of our sample reduces the power of these tests, these results should not be overemphasized.

Table 5 gives the regressions of the various revisions of nominal GNP growth on a constant, the provisional estimate, and the lagged growth rate. The lagged growth rate is measured by Y4, which is known at the time of the provisional estimates. The equations are estimated from the second quarter of 1976 to the fourth quarter of 1982 to allow for the lag. Under the null hypothesis that the revisions are errors generated by efficient forecasts, all the coefficients in these regres-sions-including the constant-should be zero. We have already seen from our study of the correlation matrix that this hypothesis is not rejected for the slope coefficients of the equations without the lagged growth rate. In the table, we report $F$ statistics for

Table 6.-Regressions of Revisions on Growth Rates of GNP in Constant (1972) Dollars

|  | Incremental revisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total revisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{Y} 2-\mathrm{Y} 1$ | $\mathrm{Y} 2-\mathrm{Y} 1$ | Y3-Y2 | Y3-Y2 | Y4-Y3 | Y4-Y3 | Y5-Y4 | Y5-Y4 | Y5-Y1 | Y5-Y1 | Y5-Y2 | Y5-Y2 | Y5-Y3 | Y5-Y3 | $\mathrm{Y} 5-\mathrm{Y} 4$ | Y5-- Y 4 |
| Equation............... | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.10 | 6.11 | 6.12 | 6.13 | 6.14 | 6.15 | 6.16 |
| Intercept............... | ${ }_{(1.15)}^{.23}$ | $\begin{gathered} .43 \\ (2.03) \end{gathered}$ | $.$ | $\frac{.17}{(.99)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * * .34 \\ & (2.93) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} * * .50 \\ (4.75) \end{gathered}$ | $-.12$ | $\frac{-.25}{(.57)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.58 \\ (1.28) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.85 \\ (\mathbf{1 . 7 0 )} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.40 \\ (.86) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.45 \\ & (.85) \end{aligned}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 0.22 \\ (55) \end{array}\right.$ | $0.25$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.12 \\ (.30) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.25 \\ (.57) \end{array}$ |
| Y1........................ | $\frac{.02}{(42)}$ | $\begin{gathered} .07 \\ (1.28) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & .04 \\ & (.38) \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{.80}{(.85)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Y2. |  |  | $(.02)$ | $\frac{.02}{(.67)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $-.01$ | $-.01$ |  |  |  | ....... |
| Y3 ........................ |  |  |  |  | $-.01$ | $\stackrel{.01}{(.44)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{(.07)}{-.01}$ | $\begin{gathered} .00 \\ (.03) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Y4... |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{.01}{(.08)}$ | $\underset{(.08)}{-.01}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{.01}{(.08)}$ | $\stackrel{-.01}{(.08)}$ |
| Y4-1..................... | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{*}-.10$ | $\ldots . . . . .$. | $-.02$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{* *}-.08$ | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{.06}{(.7)}$ | $\cdots$ | $-.14$ | $\ldots$ | $-.02$ | $\ldots$ | $-.01$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{(06}^{(.72)}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}-.03 \\ \hline 1.97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 10 | -. 71 | $\begin{array}{r}-.06 \\ -72 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -. 03 |  | $\begin{array}{r}-.04 \\ 1.79 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - -1.06 1.81 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ -.03 \\ \hline 2.17 \\ \hline 127\end{array}$ | - 2.01 | -.04 2.20 | - 2.08 | $\begin{array}{r}-.04 \\ 1.87 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.08 \\ -1.91 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-.04 \\ \hline 1.79\end{array}$ | -.06 -1.81 |
| F ........................ | 1.10 | 2.37 | .96 | . 68 | * 4.66 | ** 8.94 | . 05 | . 20 | 1.27 | 1.38 | .41 | . 27 | . 17 | . 12 | . 05 | . 20 |

[^7]the hypothesis that all the coefficients, including the constant, are zero.
The results reported in table 5 are broadly consistent with the hypothesis that the revisions reflect new information. The revision from the minus- 15 -day to the 15 -day estimate shows weak evidence of forecastability in equation 5.2 , but not equation 5.1. The revision from the 15 -day to the 45 -day estimate is completely unforecastable (equations 5.3 and 5.4). Indeed, the $\bar{R}^{2}$ for equation 5.4 is negative and the $F$ statistic is small. This result is striking given that the source data for many components is only available for 2 of the 3 months when the 15 -day estimate is made (see footnote 1). Hence, the estimates behave as if BEA follows an efficient statistical procedure in projecting the unavailable data. Of course, we have only tried a limited number of variables, so our results do not preclude the existence of other variables that do forecast the revisions.
For the regressions of Y4 - Y3, reported in equations 5.5 and 5.6 , the revision is forecastable. Both the constant and the lagged growth rate are statistically significant. The significantly positive constant implies that, on average, the revisions of GNP are positive from Y3 to Y4. We have already seen in table 3 that this revision is qualitatively different from the others. The size of the revisions are substantially smaller than the others. Hence, it is possible that this rejection of the hypothesis is a statistical artifact. In any case, this revision is fairly minor.

Table 7.-Regressions of Revisions on Previous Revisions

|  | Current dollars |  |  |  | Constant (1972) dollars |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Y3-Y2 | Y4--Y3 | Y5-Y4 | Y5-Y3 | Y3-- Y 2 | Y4-Y3 | Y5-Y4 | Y5-Y3 |
| Equation ................... | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Intercept................... | $\begin{gathered} 0.27 \\ (1.24) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} * * 0.34 \\ (3.04) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.23 \\ & (.49) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.35 \\ & (.90) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.12 \\ (.88) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} * * 0.32 \\ (2.96) \end{gathered}$ | $-(.27)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.07 \\ (19) \end{gathered}$ |
| Y2-Y1.................... | $\begin{gathered} .29 \\ (1.58) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ (1.36) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Y3-Y2.................... | (.14) | -. 01 | (1.90) | . 63 | (.23) | -. 03 | (1.64) | . 82 |
| Y4-Y3..................... |  |  | $\stackrel{.15}{(21)}$ |  |  |  | $(.01$ |  |
| $\bar{R}^{\bar{R}^{2}}{ }_{\text {SEE }}$ | ${ }^{.05}$ | $-.04$ | ${ }^{-} .04$ | .09 <br> 196 | ${ }^{.03}$ | -. 04 | $-.04$ | . 06 |
| F...................................... | 1.90 | * 4.76 | . 12 | ${ }_{2.74}^{1.7}$ | 1.77 | * 4.52 | 1.05 | 1.53 |

* Significant at the 5-percent level.

Figures in parentheses are absolute
Estimation period: 1976:I-1982:IV Values of $t$ statistics

The revisions from the 75 -day to the final estimate are, again, unforecastable (equations 5.7 and 5.8). This revision spans several years and reflects, for example, data from the Census Bureau's annual and quinquennial surveys. The unforecastability of the revisions is strong evidence that the 75 -day estimate is an efficient forecast of the final estimate.
Users of the NIPA's may be more concerned with how a provisional estimate predicts the final estimate (Y5) rather than the intermediate estimates. Equations 5.9-5.16 present evidence that the total revisions of nominal GNP growth are unforecastable. All variables in all equations are statistically insignificant. The idiosyncratic forecastability of Y4 - Y3 mentioned above is not evident in the total revisions. Therefore, at any point in time, BEA's most recent estimate of GNP growth is an efficient predictor of the final estimate.

The analagous results for real GNP growth are reported in table 6. They are qualitatively similar to those for nominal GNP growth.
Nordhaus has studied the efficiency of forecast errors for a wide range of forecasting activities ranging from projections of nuclear generating capacity to macroeconomic projections based on econometric models. ${ }^{9} \mathrm{He}$ finds that the revisions are typically positively correlated, which, of course, implies the forecasts are not efficient. This positive correlation implies forecasters only correct errors gradually. Table 7 presents regressions of revisions of BEA's estimates of GNP op previous revisions. From these, we can judge whether BEA's estimates share the slow correction of errors than Nordhaus finds generic.
9. William Nordhaus, "Forecasting Efficiency: Concepts and Applications," Cowles Foundation Discussion Paper No. 774, (New Haven: 1985).

The regressions reported in table 7 show no significant positive correlation of the revisions. The only departure from efficiency of forecasts occurs in the constant of the 75-day estimate (Y4), which was already discussed. In equations 7.4 and 7.8 , we report the regression of the revision from the 45 -day to the final (Y5 Y3) on the revision from the 15 -day to the 45-day ( $\mathrm{Y} 3-\mathrm{Y} 2$ ) for nominal and real GNP growth. Examining these revisions should provide a powerful test of efficiency because they exclude the flash (Y1), which was released to the public during only part of the sample period, and because they exclude the Y4 - Y3 revision, which has very low variance. In these equations, the coefficient of the previous revision is indeed positive, but not significantly so. Equivalently, the $\tilde{R}^{2}$ statistics are low. Hence, BEA does not appear to share with other forecasters the slow correction of errors.
We also considered estimates for two different periods. First, we considered estimates beginning in 1968. These estimates did yield some rejections of the efficient forecast hypothesis, yet we suspect those results may be misleading. The pre-1976 estimates were expressed in 1958 dollars and have been benchmarked twice. Our estimates used BEA's correction to place them on 1980 benchmark definitions, expressed in 1972 dollars. Hence, these rejections, which we do not report, may well be due to bias in the definitional corrections or to the shift in base years. Alternatively, one could argue that BEA's estimation techniques have improved since the earlier period. ${ }^{10}$
Second, we also extended the sample through the second quarter of 1985. These results were qualitatively the same as those reported here for 1976-82. The very recent estimates are based on "final" estimates made
10. Finally, one could argue that our failure to reject in our sample is caused by having too few observations. This argument does not appear to be warranted: The rejections in the early estimates are based on the same number of observations, which indicates we have enough observations to have statistical power.
only shortly after the provisional estimates. Consequently, recent "final" revisions may, themselves, be revised substantially. To avoid this problem, we report the results for the sample ending in 1982.

## Conclusion

We conclude, with the exceptions noted, that the revisions of GNP growth, both nominal and real, are more like unforecastable new information than like measurement error. Both Zellner and Cole provide evidence that the revisions of GNP are serially correlated, but serial correlation of the revisions is entirely consistent with their being unforecastable. ${ }^{11}$ The revised values are unavailable for quarters or years after the provisional announcement; efficient forecasting, therefore, does not imply that these forecast errors should be uncorrelated. Hence, serial correlation of the revisions is not evidence against the hypothesis of efficient forecasts. ${ }^{12}$ Cole's finding, along with that of Jaszi, that the average of the revision errors is nonzero could be evidence that the provisional estimates are biased. ${ }^{13}$ If, as we found for $\mathrm{Y} 4-\mathrm{Y} 3$, the conditional mean of the revisions were statistically significantly nonzero, that would be evidence of bias. Yet in general we find no evidence for such bias.

[^8]Our findings have important consequences for the use of the provisional estimates of GNP by forecasters, policymakers, and economic agents. If the revisions were measurement errors rather than efficient forecast errors, users of the provisional estimates should use statistical signal extraction procedures to best estimate the underlying value. ${ }^{14}$ Our findings suggest, however, that there is limited scope for using other observed data to improve the estimate of the underlying value of GNP. ${ }^{15}$

Our characterization of the provisional GNP estimates is the opposite of that of the preliminary money stock data. Preliminary announcements of the money stock data are better characterized as observations of the true series measured with error than as efficient forecasts. ${ }^{16}$ These differing characterizations may be attributable to the qualitative difference in the procedures for estimating the money stock and estimating GNP. BEA does exercise judgment in estimating GNP. Specifically, BEA staff meets to evaluate and adjust the estimates before they are released. ${ }^{17}$ The Federal Reserve has a dual role of estimating and controlling the monetary aggregates. Consequently, it may be reluctant to exercise discretion in constructing its estimates.

[^9]
# Receipts and Expenditures of State Governments and of Local Governments: Revised and Updated Estimates, 1959-84 

Revised and updated estimates of receipts and expenditures of State governments and of local governments within the framework of the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) are presented for 1959-84 in tables 1 and 2. For these estimates, the NIPA receipts and expenditures account for State and local governments (table 3.3) is deconsolidated to provide separate accounts for the two levels of government. Tables 3 and 4 supplement those tables by providing functional breakdowns of expendi-
tures (NIPA table 3.16) for the two levels of government. ${ }^{1}$ The revisions are due to the comprehensive revision of the NIPA's released in December 1985.

1. Tables 3 and 4 are presented here only for the period 1978-84. The revised functional breakdown of expenditures for the period 1959-77 are available on request. To obtain a copy, write to the Government Division (BE-57), Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

It should be understood that the separate accounts reflect the fiscal activities of 50 States and about 80,000 local governments and that, accordingly, substantial diversity can exist within the aggregates. For example, weakened fiscal positions in many governments may mask improvements in others. (See "The State and Local Government Fiscal Position: An Alternative Measure" in the March 1984 Survey of Current Business for a discussion of the characteristics of the NIPA fiscal position measure.)

Table 1.—State Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1959~84
[Billions of dollars]

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

See note at end of table.

Table 1.—State Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1959-84—Continued
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts | 109.6 | 118.0 | 128.0 | 144.1 | 162.6 | 180.9 | 201.8 | 222.1 | 246.5 | 268.7 | 278.8 | 304.3 | 342.0 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts. | 23.9 | 26.5 | 28.5 | 31.3 | 36.0 | 41.4 | 46.9 | 51.3 | 57.8 | 64.4 | 70.3 | 78.8 | 89.7 |
| Income taxes............................ | 15.2 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 23.4 | 27.2 | 31.6 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 43.6 | 47.0 | 53.1 | 61.6 |
| Nontaxes....... | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 19.6 |
| Other. | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals... | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 13.1 | 14.9 | 18.0 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. | 41.3 | 45.4 | 49.3 | 52.9 | 58.9 | 64.7 | 71.8 | 79.4 | 87.5 | 98.0 | 102.5 | 112.0 | 126.4 |
| Sales taxes ...... | 35.2 | 38.8 | 42.0 | 44.7 | 49.9 | 55.0 | 60.8 | 65.7 | 70.0 | 76.5 | 80.3 | 89.0 | 100.7 |
| Property taxes. | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Other ............... | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 14.9 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 22.2 |
| Contributions for social insurance.. | 8.8 | 10.0 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 23.0 | 25.3 | 28.5 | 30.9 | 33.6 |
| Federal grants-in-aid.. | 30.6 | 30.3 | 32.6 | 39.9 | 43.4 | 46.8 | 51.9 | 56.5 | 64.5 | 66.6 | 64.5 | 67.7 | 74.3 |
| Expenditures | 99.6 | 109.9 | 123.5 | 139.6 | 151.6 | 163.6 | 180.7 | 201.2 | 224.9 | 243.6 | 255.9 | 269.2 | 289.4 |
| Purchases of goods and services. | 46.9 | 51.8 | 59.3 | 66.5 | 71.1 | 75.5 | 83.9 | 94.9 | 107.8 | 116.3 | 125.2 | 132.9 | 146.5 |
| Compensation of employees. | 24.6 | 27.2 | 30.5 | 34.5 | 38.3 | 41.9 | 46.9 | 52.1 | 58.1 | 63.5 | 68.9 | 73.6 | 79.4 |
| Structures (excluding construction force account compensation).. | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 16.0 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 21.1 |
| Other ........................................................................................ | 9.2 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 18.7 | 20.7 | 23.4 | 26.8 | 30.7 | 34.5 | 38.0 | 41.2 | 46.0 |
| Transfer payments to persons..... | 18.8 | 21.1 | 23.6 | 28.0 | 31.4 | 35.2 | 39.5 | 44.3 | 50.5 | 57.2 | 63.2 | 69.1 | 74.6 |
| Grants-in-aid to local government | 37.9 | 42.2 | 46.8 | 51.8 | 56.1 | 60.8 | 67.3 | 75.6 | 84.0 | 89.6 | 92.5 | 96.0 | 100.2 |
| Net interest paid. | $-2.7$ | -3.6 | -4.4 | -4.8 | -5.1 | -5.6 | -7.5 | -10.9 | -14.7 | -16.6 | -20.8 | -24.1 | -26.7 |
| Interest paid........ | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 14.9 |
| Less: Interest received by government. | 5.0 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 17.5 | 22.3 | 25.4 | 31.3 | 36.9 | 41.6 |
| Less: Dividends received ... | . 3 | . 4 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises .. Subsidies. | -1.0 -2 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.2 .4 | -1.3 | -1.3 .7 | -1.3 | -1.4 1.0 | -1.2 1.2 | -1.1 1.4 | -1.7 1.5 | -2.3 -1.7 | -2.3 2.2 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises..................................................... | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( - ), national income and product accounts | 10.0 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 25.1 | 22.9 | 35.0 | 52.6 |
| Social insurance funds | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 16.5 | 19.3 | 21.6 | 24.0 | 30.3 | 35.9 | 41.1 |
| Other. | 3.4 | . 6 | $-3.9$ | $-5.8$ | -1.4 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 0 | 1.2 | -7.4 | -. 9 | 11.5 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other than social insurance funds: Receipts. | 100.8 | 108.0 | 116.8 | 131.0 | 147.4 | 163.7 | 182.1 | 200.2 | 223.5 | 243.4 | 250.3 | 273.4 | 308.3 |
| Expenditures.. | 97.4 | 107.4 | 120.7 | 136.8 | 148.9 | 160.7 | 177.6 | 198.6 | 223.5 | 242.2 | 257.8 | 274.3 | 296.8 |
| General own-source revenues................................................................. | 70.2 | 77.7 | 84.1 | 91.1 | 104.0 | 116.9 | 130.2 | 143.7 | 159.0 | 176.8 | 185.8 | 205.7 | 234.0 |

Note--Local expenditures plus State expenditures do not sum to the consolidated State and local government account for two expenditures categories-subsidies and the current surplus of systems beginning in 1972. In the deconsolidated accounts, these payments are included as subsi-
dies at the level of government making the payment and as a surplus of government enterprises at the level of government receiving them. However, the total "subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises"for each level of government does sum to the consolidated account be-
cause these transit payments and receipts are netted in the total.

Table 2.-Local Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1959-84
[Billions of dollars]


See note to table 1 .

Table 2.-Local Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1959-84—Continued
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts | 107.6 | 120.6 | 131.9 | 147.4 | 163.6 | 179.9 | 195.8 | 208.8 | 227.5 | 246.5 | 263.0 | 279.5 | 298.0 |
| Personal tax and nontax receipts.. | 9.8 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 19.3 | 22.4 | 24.9 | 30.1 | 34.6 | 37.3 | 40.8 |
| Income taxes.............................. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.2 |
| Nontaxes......................... | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 19.6 | ${ }^{23.8}$ | 27.6 | $\stackrel{29.9}{ }$ | 32.2 |
| Other........................................... | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Corporate profits tax accruals. | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 4 | . 5 | . 6 | .$^{6}$ | . 6 | 7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. | 50.0 | 54.2 | 58.1 | 63.3 | 69.5 | 76.0 | 78.2 | 80.6 | 86.9 | 97.3 | 108.3 | 118.9 | 128.5 |
| Sales taxes ........................ | 4.6 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 19.3 |
| Property taxes... | 42.2 | 45.2 | 47.9 | 51.9 | 56.7 | 61.7 | 61.8 | 62.1 | 66.2 | 74.4 | 82.5 | 88.9 | 95.1 |
| Other.............................................................................................. | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 12.4 | 14.0 |
| Contributions for social insurance.. | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Grants-in-aid.... | 44.8 | 52.4 | 58.1 | 66.4 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 92.7 | 99.7 | 108.3 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 114.5 | 119.5 |
| From Federal Government... | 6.9 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 20.7 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 18.5 | 19.3 |
| From States ...................................................................................... | 37.9 | 42.2 | 46.8 | 51.8 | 56.1 | 60.8 | 67.3 | 75.6 | 84.0 | 89.6 | 92.5 | 96.0 | 100.2 |
| Expenditures | 104.2 | 115.2 | 129.2 | 147.4 | 159.4 | 170.3 | 188.0 | 202.1 | 222.3 | 237.5 | 250.8 | 265.9 | 286.2 |
| Purchases of goods and services............................................................... | 97.3 | 108.4 | 123.6 | 139.4 | 149.5 | 160.7 | 179.5 | 195.0 | 214.5 | 229.6 | 243.8 | 258.0 | 277.4 |
| Compensation of employees................................................................. | 63.1 |  |  | ${ }^{86.6}$ | 94.7 | 103.1 | 111.9 | 121.4 | 134.0 | 145.8 | 158.0 | 168.2 | 180.2 |
| Structures (excluding construction force account compensation).. | 13.3 20.9 | 14.9 22.7 | 19.3 | 20.8 32.0 | 20.0 34.8 | ${ }_{38.1}^{19.5}$ | 25.6 42.0 | 26.9 46.6 | 29.7 50.8 | 27.8 56.0 | 25.4 60.5 | 25.2 64.6 | 26.4 70.8 |
| Transfer payments to persons... | 8.7 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 18.4 |
| Net interest paid |  |  | . 3 | 7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | . 6 | -. 8 | -2.3 | -3.5 | -3.7 | -2.1 |  |
| Interest paid......................... | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 19.6 | 22.6 |
| Less: Interest received by government..... | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 17.6 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 23.0 |
| Less: Dividends received. | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 4 | . 6 | . 6 | 4 | . 4 | . 6 | . 5 | . 7 |
| Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises | -3.1 | $-3.2$ | -3.2 | $-3.3$ | -3.5 3 | -3.9 | -4.3 3 | -4.4 | -4.6 | -4.5 | $-5.6$ | $-7.0$ | -8.7 |
| Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.... | 3.1 | ${ }_{3.2}$ | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 9.3 |
| Less: Wage accruals less disbursements. | -. 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 2 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus or deficit ( ) , national income and product accounts... | 3.5 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 0 | 4.2 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 11.8 |
| Social insurance funds. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| Other...... | 1.4 | 3.2 | . 2 | -2.9 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 2.2 | -. 2 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 4.3 |
| Addenda: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other than social insurance funds: Receipts............................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 203.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditures | 103.5 | 114.4 | 128.3 | 146.5 | 158.2 | 169.1 | 186.7 | ${ }_{201.1}^{203.3}$ | 221.0 | ${ }_{2}^{236.4}$ | 250.0 | 265.4 | 285.7 |
| General own-source revenues................................................................. | 60.1 | 65.2 | 70.5 | 77.2 | 85.4 | 93.6 | 98.1 | 103.6 | 112.5 | 128.4 | 143.8 | 157.2 | 170.5 |

See note to table 1.

Table 3.-State Government
[Millions

| Line |  | 1978 |  |  |  |  | 1979 |  |  |  |  | 1980 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Expenditures | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Pur- } \\ \text { chases } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { goods } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { services } \end{array}$ | Trans- fer pay- ments and net interest paid less divi- dends |  | State grants-in-aid to local govern- ments | Expenditures | Purchase goods and services | Trans- fer pay- ments and net interest paid fess divi- dends |  | State grants-in-aid to local govern- ments | Expendi- | Purchases of goods and services | Trans fer ments and net paid divi- dends | Subsidies less current surplus government prises | State grants-in-aid governments |
| 1 | Total. $\qquad$ <br> Central executive, legislative, and judicial activities. <br> Administrative; legislative, and judicial activities. <br> Tax collection and financial management | 180,7215,533 | 83,893 | 30,815 | -1,327 | 67,340 | 201,178 | 94,903 | 32,008 | $-1,351$ | 75,618 | 224,896 | 107,755 | 34,324 | -1,212 | 84,029 |
| 2 |  |  | 5,533 |  |  |  | 6,468 | 6,468 |  |  |  | 7,081 | 7,081 |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | 2,184 | 2,184 |  |  |  | 2,816 | 2,816 |  |  |  | 3,314 | 3,314 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,349 | 3,349 |  |  |  | 3,652 | 3,652 |  |  |  | 3,767 | 3,767 |  |  |  |
| 5 | Civilian safety.... | $\begin{aligned} & 5,466 \\ & 1,994 \\ & 3,472 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,122 \\ & 1,818 \\ & 3,304 \end{aligned}$ | $11$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 176 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,233 \\ & 2,212 \\ & 4,021 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,799 \\ & 2,006 \\ & 3,793 \end{aligned} .$ | 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & 206 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,123 \\ & 2,498 \\ & 4,625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 6 0 5} \\ & 2,252 \\ & 4,353 \end{aligned}$ | 15. |  | 503246257 |
| 7 | Correction............ |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  | 15. |  |  |
| 8 | Education.. | $\begin{aligned} & 73,161 \\ & 44,479 \end{aligned}$ | 25,647 | 2,059 |  | 45,455 |  | 28,021 | 2,210 | $\cdots$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 51,843 \\ & 49,855 \\ & 1,81 ¢ \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $91,628$$56,632$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,381 \\ 994 \end{gathered}$ | 2,403 |  | 57,84455,638 |
| ${ }_{10}^{9}$ | Elementary and secondary ... |  | 20,948 |  |  | -1,584 | 24,981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Higher .............................. | 22,532 |  |  |  |  |  | 23,165 |  |  |  | 28,170 | 26,150 |  |  | 2,020 |
| 12 | Other ..... | 6,009 | 3,791 | 2,059 |  | 159 | 6,179 | 3,797 | 2,210 |  |  | 6,648 | 4,059 | $2,403$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 186 \\ 1,986 \end{array}$ |
| 13 | Health and hospitals..... | $\begin{gathered} 14,239 \\ 3,410 \\ 10,829 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,220 \\ 3,210 \\ 9,810 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 952 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,472 \\ & 12,534 \\ & 12,538 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,730 \\ 3,934 \\ 10,796 \end{gathered}$ | 61 | ............. | 1,681 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,898 \\ 4,724 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,841 \\ 4,724 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 15 | Health ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Hospitals ...................... |  |  | 67 |  | 952 |  |  | 61 |  | 1,681 |  |  | 71 |  | 1,986 |
| 16 | Income support, social security, and welfare.......... | $\begin{array}{r} 40,829 \\ 1,199 \\ 1,923 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,605 \\ 169 \\ 237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,644 \\ 1,030 \\ 1,686 \end{array}$ | 6,580 <br> $\cdots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 43,749 \\ 5,51 \\ 2,107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,289 \\ 181 \\ 267 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,338 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | ............. | 6,122 | $\begin{gathered} 47,988 \\ -876 \\ 2,253 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,772 \\ 194 \\ 312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,087 \\ -1,070 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | 7,129 |
| 17 | Government employee retirement..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,840 |  |  |  |  | 1,941 |  |  |
| 19 | Medical care.................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 17,731 \\ & 19,976 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 17,731 \\ 8,197 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20,425 \\ & 20,716 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,425 \\ 8,753 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,780 \\ & 23,881 \end{aligned}$ | 6,266 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,780 \\ & 10,436 \end{aligned}$ | ............. | 7,129 |
| 20 | Welfare and social services.... |  | 5,199 |  |  | 6,580 | 5,841 |  |  |  | 6,122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Veterans benefits and services .... | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 1,284 \\ 290 \end{array}$ | $50 \quad 20$ |  |  |  | 73 | 57 | 16 |  |  | 72 | 58 | 14 |  |  |  |
| 22 | Housing and community services. |  | 574 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ -44 \\ -66 \\ 114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 634 \\ & 192 \\ & 442 \end{aligned}$ | $1,592$ | $\begin{aligned} & 820 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ | -................. | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ -45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 708 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | 1,729442 | 896207 |  | 77-43 | 756 <br> 278 <br> 478 <br> $\ldots .$. |  |
| 23 | Housing, community development, and urban renewal. |  | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Water..... | 530 | 82 |  |  |  | 694541 | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 438 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | 468 | 856431 | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 317 \end{aligned}$ |  | 114 |  |  |
| 25 | Sewerage.... | 4641,013 | 1,013. | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Recreational and cultural activities. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,074 | 1,074 |  |  |  | 1,202 | 1,202 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Energy. | 574 | 830 |  | -256 |  | 466 | 740 |  | -274 |  | 104 | $\begin{aligned} & 378 \\ & 378 \end{aligned}$ |  | -274-274 |  |  |
| 28 | Electric utilities......... | 574 | 830 |  | -256 | , | 466 | 740 |  | -274 |  | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Agriculture.... | 1,568 | 1,568 |  |  |  | 1,704 | 1,704 |  |  |  | 1,891 | 1,891 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Natural resources. | 1,825 | 1,400 |  |  | 425 | 2,071 | 1,595 |  |  | 476 | 2,381 | 1,849 |  |  | 532 |  |
|  | Transportation.. | 18,273 | 14,334 |  | 100 | 3,839 | 21,798 | 17,404 |  | 303 | 4,091 | 25,234 | 20,308 |  | 561 |  |  |
| 32 | Highways.......... | 17,086 | 13,968 |  | -613 | 3,731 | 20,331 | 16,962 |  | -600 | 3,969 | 23,416 | 19,791 |  | -597 |  |  |
| ${ }_{34}^{33}$ | Air.................. | 108 | 68 |  | -48 | 88 | 172 | 132 |  | -56 | 96 | 233 | 167 |  | -44 | 110 |  |
| 35 | Transit and railroad. | 1,031 | 246 |  | 785 |  | 1,265 | 271 |  | 994 |  | 1,544 | 304 |  | 1,240 |  |  |
| 36 | Economic development, regulation, and services | 1,481 | 1,465 |  |  | 16 | 1,618 | 1,599 |  |  | 19 | 1,763 | 1,745 |  |  | 18 |  |
| 37 | Labor training and services. | 2,805 | 2,140 | 665 |  |  | 2,949 | 2,329 | 620 |  |  | 3,348 | 2,724 | 624 |  |  |  |
|  | Commercial activities. | -1,228 | 19 |  | -1,247 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1,576 |  |  |
| 3 | Publicly owned liguor store systems................. | -390 | 11 |  | ${ }_{-831}^{-401}$ |  | -468 | -10 |  |  |  | -497 $-1,082$ | -21 |  | - 476 |  |  |
|  | Government-administered lotteries and parimutuels. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1,082 |  |  | -1,082 |  |  |
| 41 | Other .................. | -7 |  |  | -15 |  | -6 | 12 |  | -18 |  | 6 | 24 |  | -18 |  |  |
| 42 | Net interest paid... | -651 |  | -651 |  |  | -2,249 |  | -2,249 |  |  | -2,890 |  | $-2,890$ |  |  |  |
| 43 | Other and unallocable ..................................... | 14,479 | 5,373 |  |  | 9,106 | 16,528 | 6,272 |  |  | 10,256 | 18,917 | 8,021 |  |  | 10,896 |  |

Expenditures by Function, 1978-84
of dollars]


Table 4.-Local Government
[Millions


Expenditures by Function,1978-84
of dollars]


# Relationship Between Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income: Revised Estimates, 1947-83 

THIS article presents revised estimates of the reconciliation of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) measure of personal income with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) measure of adjusted gross income (AGI) by type of income for 1947-83. ${ }^{1}$ The estimates of personal income are revised for all years to incorporate the results of the comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts

[^10](NIPA's) released in December 1985. The items that reconcile personal income to the IRS definition of AGI also are revised for all years, reflecting both the results of the comprehensive NIPA revision and changes in methodology used to estimate the reconciliation items. The IRS estimates of AGI are revised only for 1983 to incorporate the final estimates from Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns.
The first section of this article discusses the revisions in personal income and in the reconciliation items. The second section discusses
the effect of the revisions on the AGI gap-the difference between AGI of IRS and a BEA-derived AGI from personal income-and the levels and trends in the AGI gap by type of income for 1947-83.
Comparisons of the revised and previously published estimates show the following: The level of the AGI gap is revised up for most years primarily due to the incorporation of the improved adjustments for misreporting on tax returns, which increases the gaps for wages and salaries and for nonfarm proprietors' income; the revised relative AGI gap-the AGI gap

Table 1.-Revisions in Personal Income, 1947-83
[Billions of dollars]

| Year | Personal income | Wages and salaries |  | Transfer payments |  | Farm proprietors' income ${ }^{1}$ | Nonfarm proprietors' income ${ }^{1}$ |  | Rental income of persons ${ }^{2}$ | Personal dividend income | Personal interest income | Other sources ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Adjustments for misreporting on tax returns | Total | Taxable pensions and annuities |  | Total | Adjustments for misreporting on tax returns |  |  |  |  |
| 1947............................ | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.1 | -0.4 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
| 1948............................ | . 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $-.1$ | -. 4 | 0 | . 7 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
| 1949.......................... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 4 | 0 | . 6 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
| 1950.......................... | 9 | . 2 | . 2 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 6 | . 6 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
| 1951............................ | 1.6 | . 3 | . 3 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 | . 8 | 1.3 | . 6 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
| 1952................................... | 2.1 | . 3 | . 3 | . 1 | 0 | -. 1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 6 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
|  | 2.9 | . 4 | 4 | ${ }_{2}$ | 0 | -. 1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | . 6 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
| 1954............................. | 3.4 3.8 | . 5 | . 5 | . 2 | 0 0 | -. 1 | ${ }_{2.6}^{2.3}$ | 2.8 3.0 | . 8 | 0 | (*) | 0 |
| 1956,.................................. | 4.6 | .7 | . 7 | . 2 | 0 | -. 1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | . 8 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1957.......................... | 5.3 | . 7 | . 7 | . 2 | 0 | -. 1 | 3.7 | 4.2 | . 8 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1958........................................ | 5.9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 3 | 0 | $-.1$ | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 0 | $-.1$ | 0 |
| 1959........................... | 6.3 | . 9 | . 9 | . 5 | 0 | -. 1 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1960..................................... | 7.1 | . 9 | . 9 | . 5 | 0 | -. 1 | 5.0 | 5.6 | . 8 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1961........................... | 8.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 0 | -. 1 | 5.9 | 6.4 | . 8 | 0 | - 1 | 0 |
| 1962........................... | 9.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | . 9 | (*) | -. 1 | 6.8 | 7.4 | . 7 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1963........................... | 10.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | - 1 | - 1 | 7.3 | 7.9 | . 6 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1964........................... | 11.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | (*) | -. 1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | . 3 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1965........................... | 11.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | (*) | -. 1 | 8.3 | 9.2 | . 1 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1966.............................. | 12.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | (*) | -. 1 | 9.1 | 10.1 | -. 1 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1967........................... | 14.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | (*) | . 1 | 9.8 | 10.9 | -. 1 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1968................................. | 16.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 4.2 | (*) | . 1 | 11.3 | 12.0 | -1.2 | 0 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1969............................ | 18.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 4.8 | (*) | . 1 | 12.2 | 12.6 | -1.2 | 0 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1970........................................ | 20.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.7 | (*) | .4 | 13.5 | 13.8 | -1.5 | 0 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1971................................. | 25.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 7.1 | (*) | .4 | 17.0 | 16.7 | -1.7 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 |
|  | 30.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 8.6 | (*) | . 7 | 20.8 | 20.7 | -3.1 | ${ }^{0}$ | $-2$ | 0 |
| 1973.......................... | 36.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 7.0 | 10.1 11.9 | $(*)$ | .9 1.0 | 24.3 29.1 | 22.6 27.0 | -4.6 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | -. 6 | . 3 |
| 1974........................... | 41.5 48.4 | 6.9 8.2 | 7.0 8.2 | 11.9 14.8 | $\stackrel{(*)}{-.1}$ | 1.0 | $\stackrel{29.1}{ }$ | 27.0 31.0 | -7.4 -9.5 | -1.2 | -.5 -.7 | 1.7 |
| 1975................................................... | 48.4 60.2 | 8.2 9.6 | 8.2 | 14.8 16.5 | -. 1 | .8 1.5 | 34.6 42.1 | 31.0 40.7 | -9.5 -11.6 | $-1.2$ | $-.7$ | 1.4 |
| 1976............................ | 60.2 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 16.5 | -. 1 | 1.5 | 42.1 | 40.7 | -11.6 | -2.8 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| 1977........................... | 67.1 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 18.2 | . 3 | 1.4 | 47.6 | 46.5 | -16.6 | -1.4 | 2.6 | 4.5 |
| 1978............................ | 79.7 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 20.2 | -. 2 | . 7 | 56.9 | 53.7 | -17.3 | -2.3 | 3.2 | 5.2 |
| 1979............................. | 82.8 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 22.8 | -. 1 | -. 2 | 60.0 | 56.3 | -22.3 | -2.7 | 2.7 | 7.9 |
| 1980........................... | 93.2 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 27.1 | -. 4 | -1.3 | 64.5 | 60.6 | -24.9 | -3.9 | 6.0 | 10.4 |
| 1981........................................ | 91.5 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 30.8 | -1.0 | -. 8 | 62.5 | 57.0 | -29.1 | $-3.0$ | 3.6 | 10.4 |
| 1982............................ | 86.2 | 17.4 | 19.5 | ${ }_{37}^{34.5}$ | .1 | 2.8 | 61.7 | 60.6 649 | -37.9 | -2.6 | 3.1 | 7.1 |
| 1983........................... | 92.2 | 16.6 | 21.0 | 37.2 | . 9 | . 5 | 70.1 | 64.9 | -45.6 | -2.3 | 9.4 | 6.2 |

* Less than $\$ 0.05$ billion.

1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
2. Include other labor incon adjustment.

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as a percentage of the BEA-derived AGI-declined less than the previously published gap from 1947-76 and increased somewhat less from 1976-83; and the revised relative AGI gap, which can be used as a rough indicator of noncompliance in the reporting of income included in AGI, continues to indicate that wages and salaries have the lowest relative noncompliance and that farm proprietors' income, nonfarm proprietors' income, and rental income of persons have the highest noncompliance.

## Sources of revision

Personal income.-The comprehensive revision increased personal income in all years, by amounts ranging from $1 / 2$ percent in 1947 up to about $31 / 2$ percent in 1983.2 Table 1 shows the revision in dollars for each major type of personal income. The major source of the upward revision is the incorporation of the improved adjustments for misreporting on tax returns beginning in 1950. These improved adjustments increased wages and salaries and nonfarm proprietors' income. ${ }^{3}$

Other sources of upward revisions in personal income are in transfer payments, beginning in 1952, reflecting the reclassification of medical vendor payments and benefits under the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services; other labor income beginning in 1976, reflecting a revised series on employer contributions for health insurance; and personal interest income beginning in 1976, reflecting the effect on imputed interest of the conversion from mutual associations to stock corporations of a growing number of life insurance carriers and of savings and loan associations.
These upward revisions are partly offset by downward revisions in rental income of persons, beginning in 1966, and personal dividend income, beginning in 1974. The revision in rental income of persons reflects the incorpo-
2. The comprehensive revision of the NIPA's is described in "An Advance Overview of the Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts," Survey 65 (October 1985): 19-28, and "Revised Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-85: An Introduction," Survey 65 (December 1985): 1-19.
3. See "Improved Adjustments for Misreporting of Tax Return Information Used to Estimate the National Income and Product Accounts, 1977," Survey 64 (June 1984): 17-25.

Table 2.-Reconciliation of Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income, 1981-83
[Billions of dollars]

| Line |  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Personal income | 2,520.9 | 2,670.8 | 2,836.4 |
| 2 | Less: Portion of personal income not included in adjusted gross income................ | 710.8 | 802.3 | 883.0 |
| 3 | Transfer payments except taxable military retirement and taxable government pensions. | 328.6 | 361.1 | 388.0 |
| 4 | Other labor income except fees ........................................................................ | 148.3 | 161.4 | 176.9 |
| 5 | Imputed income in personal income........................................................... | 45.5 | 47.5 | 53.6 |
| 6 | Investment income retained by life insurance carriers and private noninsured pensions plans ${ }^{1}$. | 68.7 | 72.9 | 78.5 |
| 7 | Investment income received by nonprofit institutions or retained by fiduciaries. | 27.1 | 30.5 | 28.7 |
| 8 | Differences in accounting treatment between NIPA's and tax regulations, net. | 37.1 | 40.3 | 48.6 |
| 9 | Other personal income exempt or excluded from adjusted gross income........ | 55.6 | 88.7 | 108.7 |
| 10 | Plus: Portion of adjusted gross income not included in personal income | 179.8 | 191.0 | 224.8 |
| 11 | Personal contributions for social insurance. | 104.5 | 112.3 | 119.8 |
| $1{ }^{13}$ | Net gain from sale of assets.. | 31.1 | 35.0 | 50.6 |
| 13 | Taxable private pensions................ | 34.9 | 41.5 -9 | 49.5 |
| 15 | Other types of income..................... | 10.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 16 | Equals: BEA-derived adjusted gross income.. | 1,990.0 | 2,059.4 | 2,178.2 |
| 17 | Adjusted gross income of IRS. | 1,772.6 | 1,852.1 | 1,942.6 |
| 18 | Adjusted gross income (AGI) gap ${ }^{2}$ | 217.4 | 207.3 | 235.6 |
| 19 | AGI gap (line 18) as a percentage of BEA-derived AGI (line 16)............................ | 10.9 89.1 | 10.1 89.9 | 10.8 |
| 20 | AGI of IRS (line 17) as a percentage of BEA-derived AGI (line 16)......................... | 89.1 | 89.9 | 89.2 |

1. Equals imputed interest received by persons from life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension plans as shown in NIPA table 8.8 (line 50).
2. Consists of income earned by low-income individuals who are not required to file income tax returns, unreported income adjusted gross income (line measure, and gross errors and omissions (lines 2-15). Also includes the net effect of errors in the IRS estimate line 17 and from the data sources used by BEA to estimate line 1 .
ration of an expanded list of expenses in net rental income of owner- and tenant-occupied nonfarm dwellings. The revision in personal dividend income reflects the incorporation of new IRS information on the investment income of private noninsured pension plans.

Reconciliation items.-The items that reconcile personal income to the IRS definition of AGI are also revised up substantially, a result both of the comprehensive NIPA revision and of the development of improved estimating procedures in the reconciliation items. Table 2 shows the 12 reconciliation items (lines 3-9 and 11-15) on the revised basis for 1981-83. Table 3 shows the revisions in broad groups of these items for 1947-83.

The revisions in transfer payments, other labor income, imputed income in personal income (primarily rental and interest incomes), and investment income retained by life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension plans (columns 2-5) result from the comprehensive NIPA revision. The revision in investment income received by nonprofit institutions (column 6) reflects the incorporation in the reconciliation item of new IRS tabulations for 1974-76, 1979, and 1982 of interest and dividends received by nonprofit institutions. The revision in investment income retained by fidu-
ciaries (column 6) results from an improved estimating procedure for this reconciliation item. The revisions shown in column 6 do not affect personal income because the components of personal income that include these types of income are derived as aggregates. Separate estimates of the income of nonprofit institutions and fiduciaries are prepared only for this reconciliation of personal income and AGI.

The revisions in accounting differences between the NIPA's and tax regulations (column 7 ) result both from the comprehensive revision and from improved estimating procedures in the reconciliation items. ${ }^{4}$ The large revisions in 1982 and 1983 result from improved procedures for estimating the excess of interest accrued over interest paid for U.S. savings bonds and from the incorporation for the first

[^11]Table 3.-Revisions in Reconciliation Items, 1947-83
[Billions of dollars]

| [Billions of dollars] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Less than $\$ 0.05$ billion.
Note.-Line numbers in parentheses refer to lines in table 2.
time of estimates of the excess for corporate and for State and local government bonds.

The revisions in the other reconciliation items (column 8) are relatively small, except in 1982, when they result from improved estimating procedures for taxable private pensions. ${ }^{5}$ The revisions to this group also reflect the inclusion of a new item, the small business corporation dividends adjustment. This adjustment is included because dividends of small business corporations (corporations filing IRS Form 1120S) have been tab-

[^12]ulated at different times by IRS as dividends, partnership income, and small business corporation income. In the NIPA's, dividends from small business corporations are included as personal dividend income in all years; their retained earnings are included in corporate profits and are added in calculating BEA-derived AGI as a separate reconciliation item.

## Effect of the revisions on the AGI gap

Total AGI gap.-The AGI gap is revised down slightly for 1947-52 and revised up in all succeeding years (table 4). The upward revisions range from 2 percent in 1953 to 24 percent in 1983. Except for 1983, when a revised AGI figure is incorporated, the revisions are entirely from the revision in the BEA-derived AGI-that is, from the revision in personal income and in the reconciliation items described in the previous section. As shown in table 5, the revision in personal income does not carry through to the AGI gap because many of these
revisions also are reflected in the revisions in the reconciliation items.

Although the AGI gap is not a measure of the underground economy, the AGI gap can be used as a rough indicator of noncompliance in the reporting of income included in AGI. ${ }^{6}$ The revised estimates of these gaps provide better indicators of noncompliance than the previously published estimates because of the incorporation of the improved adjustments for misreporting on tax returns in personal incomes. However, it should be borne in mind that the AGI gap includes items that are not related to noncompliance: Income earned by low-income individuals who are not required to file income tax returns, gross errors and omissions in the estimates of the reconciliation items, and the net effect of errors in AGI of IRS and in personal income. As well, the AGI gap does not reflect noncompliance associated with types of income that are not included in personal income, such as unreported capital gains and unreported illegal income. It also does not reflect noncompliance with items reported in individual income tax returns, such as credits, deductions, and exemptions.
AGI gap by type of income.-The items that reconcile personal income to the IRS definition of AGI also can be applied to the types of income included in personal income and in AGI of IRS, as shown for 1983 in table 6. For example, the wages and salaries component of personal income is adjusted to reconcile to wages and salaries in AGI of IRS to derive the wages and salaries gap. For some income types, the AGI of IRS used in deriving the AGI gap by type of income is slightly different from those in Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns because of the reallocation of certain income components. Reallocation, which is necessary in order to make the two income classifications comparable, is explained in the Appendix. Lines 17 through 21 in table 6 show the reallocations affecting the BEA-derived AGI, and lines 25 through 27 show those affecting the IRS income components. (Lines 25 through 27 are shown for the first time.) The difference between the BEA-derived AGI by type of income

[^13]Table 4.-Revisions in the AGI Gap, Total and by Type of Income, 1947-83
[Billions of dollars]

| Year | Total | Wages and salaries | Proprietors' income ${ }^{1}$ |  | Personal dividend income | Rental income of persons ${ }^{2}$ | Personal interest income | Taxable pensions and annuities | Taxable unemployment compensation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Farm | Nonfarm |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947......... | -2.1 | -0.1 |  | -0.5 | -1.0 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0 |
| $1948 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | -2.1 | (*) | . 2 | $-.6$ | -1.3 |  | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1949.................... | -2.2 | (*) | (*) | $-.7$ | -1.2 | . 1 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1950..................... | -1.3 | 2 |  | $-.1$ | -1.4 | 2 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1951..................... | -. 5 | 2 |  | . 5 | -1.2 | . 2 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1952..................... | -. 1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 7 | -1.1 | . 2 | -. 3 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1953................... | . 4 | . 4 | (*) | 1.4 | -1.1 | . 1 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1954................... | 1.5 | . 4 | .2 | 1.9 | -. 9 | . 8 | -. 3 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1955.................. | 2.1 | .5 | 2 | 1.7 | -8 | . 8 | -. 2 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1956.................. | 2.5 |  | . 1 | 1.9 | -. 9 | 1.1 | -. 3 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1957................... | 2.7 | . 7 | -. 1 | 2.3 | -. 9 | 1.3 | -. 6 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1958.................... | 3.2 | . 8 | -. 1 | 3.5 | $-.7$ | . 1 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1959..................... | 2.6 | . 9 | -. 4 | 3.3 | -. 7 | (*) | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1960....................... | 4.4 | . 9 | -. 1 | 4.5 | -. 8 | . 5 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1961... | 5.1 | 1.0 | -. 2 | 5.4 | -. 8 | . 1 | -. 3 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1962.................... | 7.0 | 1.3 | . 5 | 6.5 | -1.0 | . 2 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1963 | 7.9 | 1.4 | . 7 | 7.2 | -1.0 | . 1 | -. 3 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1964..................... | 8.0 | 1.6 | -. 6 | 8.3 | -1.1 | . 2 | -. 2 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1965.................... | 12.1 | 4.8 | . 4 | 8.7 | -1.3 | (*) | -. 3 |  | 0 |
| 1966..................... | 7.1 | 1.9 | -. 9 | 9.0 | -2.1 | (*) | -. 7 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1967 ... | 9.2 | 2.0 | (*) | 9.6 | -1.9 | . 5 | -. 8 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1968.................... | 10.1 | 2.3 | -. 3 | 11.0 | -1.9 | -. 4 | -. 8 | (*) | 0 |
| 1969..................... | 10.7 | 2.6 | -. 5 | 11.6 | -1.8 | (*) | -1.3 | . 1 | 0 |
| 1970.................... | 12.2 | 2.9 | -. 1 | 12.6 | -1.1 | . 2 | --2.2 | (*) | 0 |
| 1971..................... | 15.1 | 3.1 | -. 4 | 15.6 | -1.2 | . 2 | --2.1 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 1972..................... | 19.4 | 3.9 | -. 1 | 19.7 | -. 9 | -1.1 | -1.9 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1973 | 24.6 | 6.7 | . 2 | 22.5 | -. 1 | -1.2 | -3.4 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1974................... | 25.4 | 7.5 | . 1 | 26.3 | -1.0 | -2.3 | -5.0 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 1975.................... | 28.4 | 8.9 | .3 | 30.5 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -7.1 | -. 5 | 0 |
| 1976..................... | 34.6 | 11.4 | -. 4 | 37.4 | -2.9 | -1.7 | -7.4 | -1.9 | 0 |
| 1977. | 44.0 | 12.0 | . 4 | 42.8 | -1.9 | $-4.6$ | -3.1 | -1.5 | 0 |
| 1978. | 50.3 | 14.2 | -2.6 | 52.0 | -2.3 | -4.8 | -5.0 | -2.4 | 0 |
| 1979.................... | 49.3 | 15.5 | -. 5 | 54.5 | -3.0 | -6.5 | -8.3 | -2.4 | . 1 |
| 1980..................... | 42.8 | 14.8 | -4.2 | 56.4 | -5.8 | -6.9 | -10.1 | -1.4 | (*) |
| 1981.................... | 46.4 | 18.1 | -1.7 | 54.7 | -5.1 | -4.6 | -13.8 | -1.2 | (*) |
| 1982 .................... | 38.1 | 17.8 | $-.4$ | 55.0 | $-10.0$ | -10.1 | -6.3 | -7.8 | (*) |
| $1983 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 51.8 | 23.8 | -1.6 | 63.6 | -6.5 | -12.3 | -13.9 | -1.3 | . 1 |

[^14](line 22) and the reallocated AGI of IRS by type of income (line 28) is the AGI gap by type of income (line 29).

The AGI gap by type of income for 1947-83 is shown in table 7, and the relative AGI gap for total AGI and by type of income in table $8 .{ }^{7}$ Although the total relative AGI gap has remained fairly stable for most years, the relative AGI gaps by type of income show significantly different levels and trends. The relative AGI gap for wages and salaries, for which withholding at the source is required, is lowest and declining. The decline is traceable to several interrelated developments: Rising income levels and

[^15]minimum wage laws have reduced the relative importance of income earned below the withholding and filing requirements; wage earners who would not otherwise need to file are doing so in order to secure refunds; and the types of wage earners not covered by the withholding system have declined.

Table 9 shows the relative AGI gap for income types grouped according to the requirements for withholding and for filing information returns. Incomes in the first group-wages and salaries-are subject to both withholding and information return requirements. Incomes in the second group-which consists of personal interest income, personal dividend income, and taxable pensions-are subject to the requirements for filing information returns. ${ }^{8}$ The IRS uses these returns to identify unreported

[^16]Table 5.-Sources of Revision in the AGI Gap, 1947-83

| Year | [Billions of dollars] |  |  | Equals: Revision in AGI gap |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Revision in personal income | Less: |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Revision } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { reconcilia- } \\ & \text { tion items } \end{aligned}$ | Revision in IRS AGI |  |
| 1947 ........... | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0 | -2.1 |
| 1948 ........... | . 2 | 2.3 | 0 | -2.1 |
| 1949 ........... | . 1 | 2.3 | 0 | -2.2 |
| 1950 ........... | . 9 | 2.2 | 0 | -1.3 |
| 1951 ........... | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0 | -. 5 |
| 1952 ........... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 1953 ........... | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0 | . 4 |
| 1954 ........... | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0 | 1.5 |
| 1955 ........... | 3.8 | 1.8 |  | 2.1 |
| 1956 ........... | 4.6 | 2.1 | 0 | 2.5 |
| 1957 ........... | 5.3 | 2.6 | 0 | 2.7 |
| 1958 ........... | 5.9 | 2.7 | 0 | 3.2 |
| 1959 ........... | 6.3 | 3.7 | 0 | 2.6 |
| 1960 ........... | 7.1 | 2.6 | O | 4.4 |
| 1961 ........... | 8.2 | 3.0 | 0 | 5.1 |
| 1962 ........... | 9.5 | 2.5 | 0 | 7.0 |
| 1963 ........... | 10.1 | 2.2 | 0 | 7.9 |
| 1964 ........... | 11.0 | 3.1 | 0 | 8.0 |
| 1965 ........... | 11.4 | -. 8 | 0 | 12.1 |
| 1966 ........... | 12.6 | 5.5 | 0 | 7.1 |
| 1967........... | 14.5 | 5.3 | 0 | 9.2 |
| 1968........... | 16.6 | 6.6 | 0 | 10.1 |
| 1969 ........... | 18.3 | 7.6 | 0 | 10.7 |
| 1970 ........... | 20.7 | 8.5 | 0 | 12.2 |
| 1971 ........... | 25.6 | 10.5 | 0 | 15.1 |
| 1972 ........... | 30.2 | 10.9 | 0 | 19.4 |
| 1973 ........... | 36.5 | 12.0 | 0 | 24.6 |
| 1974 ........... | 41.5 | 16.2 | 0 | 25.4 |
| 1975 ........... | 48.4 | 20.0 | 0 | 28.4 |
| 1976 ........... | 60.2 | 25.6 | 0 | 34.6 |
| 1977 ........... | 67.1 | 23.0 | 0 | 44.0 |
| 1978 ........... | 79.7 | 29.4 | 0 | 50.3 |
| 1979 ........... | 82.8 | 33.5 | 0 | 49.3 |
| 1980 ........... | 93.2 | 50.4 | 0 | 42.8 |
| 1981 ........... | 91.5 | 45.1 | 0 | 46.4 |
| 1982 ........... | 86.2 | 48.1 | 0 | 38.1 |
| 1983 ........... | 92.2 | 48.7 | -8.2 | 51.8 |

income through audits and automated cross-checking. Such requirements do not apply to the incomes in the third group, which consists of proprietors' income, rental income of persons, and taxable unemployment compensation. For the first group, the relative AGI gap is lowest and decreasing. For the second group, the AGI gap is higher and decreasing; for the third group, the gap is even higher and increasing. It appears that the difference between the noncompliance of these income groups can be attributed to the requirements for withholding and for filing information returns.

## Appendix

The derivation of the AGI gap by type of income requires reallocations of certain IRS and NIPA income components in order to make the two income classifications comparable. Lines 17 through 21 in table 6 show the reallocations affecting the components of BEA-derived AGI, and lines 25 through 27 show the reallocations affecting the components of AGI of IRS. This appendix explains the reasons for these reallocation items.

Table 6.-Reconciliation of Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income, by Type of Income, 1983
[Billions of dollars]

| Line |  | Personal income | Wagesand salaries | Proprietors' income ${ }^{1}$ |  | Personal dividend income | Rental income of persons ${ }^{2}$ | Personal interest income | Taxable pensions and annuities | Taxable unemployment compensation | Other personal income | Income not included in personal income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Farm | Nonfarm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Personal income.. | 2,836.4 | 1,675.8 | 14.2 | 178.0 | 68.0 | 12.8 | 385.7 | ${ }^{3} 44.5$ | 9.7 | ${ }^{4} 447.7$ | 0 |
| 2 | Less: Portion of personal income not included in adjusted gross income. | 883.0 | 15.4 | . 9 | 37.6 | 12.2 | -6.1 | 175.9 | 0 | 0 | 565.6 | 581.4 |
| 3 | Transfer payments except taxable military retirement and taxable government pensions. | 388.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 388.0 | 0 |
| 4 | Other labor income except fees ........................................... | 176.9 | $\mathrm{O}_{79}$ | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 176.9 | 0 |
| 5 6 | Imputed income in personal income................................ | ${ }^{53.6}$ | 7.9 0 | ${ }_{0}^{5.6}$ | 2.2 | 0 | $-9.8$ | 47.7 <br> 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Investment income retained by life insurance carriers and noninsured pensions funds. | 78.5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | 78.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Investment income received by nonprofit institutions or retained by fiduciaries. | 28.7 | 0 | 0 | . 2 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 19.9 | 0 | 0 | . 8 | 0 |
| 8 | Differences in accounting treatment between NIPA's and tax regulations, net. | 48.6 | 0 | -4.6 | 35.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 13.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Other personal income exempt or excluded from adjusted gross income. | 108.7 | 7.5 | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 16.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81.4 |
| 10 | Plus: Portion of adjusted gross income not included in personal income. | 224.8 | 4.5 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 49.6 | 0 | 119.8 | 48.4 |
| 11 | Personal contributions for social insurance....................... | 119.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119.8 | 0 |
| 12 | Net gain from sale of assets............................................. | 50.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.6 |
| 13 | Taxable private pensions ${ }^{6}$............................................... | 49.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49.5 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14 | Small business corporation income................................... | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.0 |
| 15 | Other types of income............................................................. | 2.9 | 4.5 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | -4.2 |
| 16 | Plus: Intercomponent reallocation.. | 0 | 4.0 | -(*) | 7.7 | 12.8 | 0 | -21.3 | -1.4 | 0 | -1.8 | 0 |
| 17 | Fees in other labor income. | 0 | 2.6 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2.6 | 0 |
| 18 | Fiduciaries' share of partnership income ............................... | 0 | 0 | $-{ }^{*}$ ) | $-8$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 8 | 0 |
| 19 | Interest received by nonfarm proprietors.......................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.4 | 0 | 0 | $-8.4$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Interest distributed by regulated investment companies... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.8 | 0 | -12.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Disability income payments............................................... | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Equals: BEA-derived adjusted gross income .................................. | 2,178.2 | 1,668.9 | 13.3 | 149.1 | 68.6 | 20.4 | 188.5 | 92.7 | 9.7 | 0 | -33.0 |
| 23 | Adjusted gross income of IRS (as reported)................................. | 1,942.6 | 1,644.6 | -9.3 | 60.4 | 48.6 | -3.3 | 153.8 | 69.8 | 7.1 | 4.0 | -33.0 |
| 24 | Plus: Intercomponent reallocation.............................................. | 0 | 0 | -. 1 | -1.8 | 0 | . 9 | 5.1 | 0 | 0 | -4.0 | 0 |
| 25 | Estate or trust income ..................................................... | 0 | 0 | (*) | . 6 | 0 | . 9 | 5.1 | 0 | 0 | -6.5 | 0 |
| 26 | Partnership income ........................................................... | 0 | 0 | -. 1 | -2.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.5 | 0 |
| 27 | Other reallocations........................................................ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Adjusted gross income of IRS (reallocated) ................................. | 1,942.6 | 1,644.6 | -9.4 | 58.5 | 48.6 | -2.5 | 158.9 | 69.8 | 7.1 | 0 | -33.0 |
| 29 | Adjusted gross income (AGI) gap................................................ | 235.6 | 24.3 | 22.7 | 90.6 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 29.6 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Percent distribution of AGI gap................................................ | 100.0 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 38.4 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 1.1 |  |  |
| 31 | AGI gap as a percentage of BEA-derived AGI............................ | 10.8 | 1.5 | 170.3 | 60.7 | 29.2 | 112.2 | 15.7 | 24.7 | 26.6 |  | ............... |
| 32 | AGI of IRS as a percentage of BEA-derived AGI........................ | 89.2 | 98.5 | -70.3 | 39.3 | 70.8 | -12.2 | 84.3 | 75.3 | 73.4 | ............. | ............... |

* Less than $\$ 0.05$ billion.

1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
2. With capital consumption adjustment.
3. Consists of taxable portion of government transfer payments to persons included in personal income-nondisability military retirement pay and Federal civilian and State and local government employee retirement benefits in excess of employee contributions.
4. Consists of other labor income, nontaxable portion of government transfer payments to persons, business transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance.
5. Statutory adjustments.
6. Taxable private pensions represent the portion of nongovernment pension benefits received by individuals from annuity and pension plans in excess of the "investment in contract."

## Reallocation affecting components of BEA-derived AGI

The fees component of other labor income-directors' fees, judicial fees to witnesses and jurors, compensation of prisoners, and fees to justices of the peace-are reallocated from other labor income to wages and salaries (line 17). Such fees are taxable income. and are probably reported as wages and salaries on tax returns.
Partnership income retained by fiduciaries is reallocated to farm and nonfarm sources (line 18). Interest received by nonfinancial proprietors and partnerships, but not related to business operations, is reallocated from personal interest income to nonfarm proprietors' income (line 19). Such interest is tabulated by IRS as part of income of proprietors and
partnerships, but is treated in the NIPA's as personal interest income.

The interest distributions, excluding the tax-exempt amount, from regulated investment companies, such as mutual funds, are reallocated from personal interest income to personal dividend income (line 20). These distributions are reallocated because IRS instructions call for them to be reported as dividends, whereas in the NIPA's, they are treated as personal interest income. (See footnote 7 in the text.)
Disability income payments are reallocated from taxable pensions to wages and salaries (line 21) because some disability income payments are reported as wages on tax returns, but are included as pensions in personal income. The Tax Reform Act of 1976 provided a disability income exclu-
sion, under which a taxpayer who retires before age 65 on disability is entitled to exclude from gross income limited amounts of disability payments received if such payments are reported as wages. (A disabled person is not permitted the exclusion for the tax year in which he attains age 65 or any subsequent years, and must report the payments as pensions.)

## Reallocations affecting income components of AGI of IRS

The IRS estate or trust income is allocated to farm proprietors' income, nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income of persons, and personal interest income (line 25) to be consistent with the treatment of estate and trust income in the NIPA's. The IRS partnership income is allocated between farm and nonfarm sources (line 26),

Table 7.-Adjusted Gross Income Gap, Total and by Type of Income, 1947-83
[Billions of dollars]

| Year | Total | Wages and salaries | Proprietors' income ${ }^{1}$ |  | Personal dividend income | Rental income of persons ${ }^{2}$ | Personal interest income | Taxable pensions and annuities | Taxable unemployment compensation | Addenda |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Farm | Nonfarm |  |  |  |  |  | BEA-derived AGI | AGI gap as a percentage of BEA derived AGI | AGI of IRS |
| 1947 ..................... | 20.9 | 4.1 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0 | 170.6 | 12.2 | 149.7 |
| 1948............................. | 21.1 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 1.5 | . 2 | 3.0 | 1.5 | . 2 | 0 | 184.6 | 11.4 | 163.5 |
| 1949.......................... | 21.1 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 2.4 | .2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | .1 | 0 | 181.7 | 11.6 | 160.6 |
| 1950.................... | 22.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 4.2 | . 6 | 2.8 | 2.1 | . 2 | 0 | 201.4 | 11.1 | 179.1 |
| 1951.................... | 26.4 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 5.1 | . 6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | . 3 | 0 | 228.8 | 11.6 | 202.3 |
| 1952....................... | 26.5 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5.8 | . 9 | 3.3 | 2.5 | . 3 | 0 | 241.8 | 11.0 | 215.3 |
| 1953 ..................... | 28.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | . 4 | 0 | 257.1 | 11.0 | 228.7 |
| 1954 ..................... | 27.2 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 6.9 | -. 1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | . 5 | 0 | 256.4 | 10.6 | 229.2 |
| 1955..................... | 28.6 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 7.6 | . 1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | . 6 | 0 | 277.1 | 10.3 | 248.5 |
| 1956..................... | 30.2 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 6.6 | -. 1 | 4.0 | 5.4 | . 8 | 0 | 297.9 | 10.1 | 267.7 |
| 1957 ..................... | 30.4 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 8.4 | -. 3 | 4.4 | 6.2 | . 9 | 0 | 310.7 | 9.8 | 280.3 |
| 1958............................. | 34.8 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 9.8 | . 1 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 0 | 316.0 | 11.0 | 281.2 |
| $1959 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 33.6 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 9.7 | . 1 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 0 | 338.7 | 9.9 | 305.1 |
| 1960..................... | 37.1 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 10.3 | . 4 | 3.4 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 0 | 352.5 | 10.5 | 315.5 |
| 1961..................... | 35.9 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 11.7 | . 3 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 0 | 365.8 | 9.8 | 329.9 |
| ${ }_{1963}$.................... | 39.0 399 | 8.3 | 4.8 5.3 | 12.0 12.9 | . 4 | 2.8 | 8.1 8.0 | 1.7 | 0 | 387.8 408.7 | 10.1 98 | 348.7 3688 |
|  | 39.9 45.3 | 8.4 10.3 | 5.3 4.3 | 12.9 | .4 1.0 | 3.1 3.7 | 8.0 9.3 | 1.8 2.2 | 0 | 408.7 442.0 | 9.8 10.2 | 368.8 396.7 |
| 1965.......................... | 50.2 | 11.8 | 4.9 | 14.9 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 0 | 479.4 | 10.5 | 429.2 |
| 1966..................... | 51.6 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 15.9 | -. 3 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 0 | 520.0 | 9.9 | 468.5 |
| 1967 ..................... | 50.6 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 16.5 | . 2 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 3.3 | 0 | 555.4 | 9.1 | 504.8 |
| 1968..................... | 55.6 | 13.5 | 4.6 | 17.4 | . 7 | 3.5 | 12.5 | 3.4 | 0 | 610.0 | 9.1 | 554.4 |
|  | 59.9 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 19.4 | . 4 | 4.2 | 13.5 | 4.1 | 0 | 663.4 | 9.0 | 603.5 |
| 1970 .................... | 66.6 | 13.1 | 6.4 | 21.2 | . 8 | 4.5 | 15.6 | 5.0 | 0 | 698.3 | 9.5 | 631.7 |
| 1971..................... | 72.0 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 15.7 | 5.9 | 0 | 745.6 | 9.7 | 673.6 |
| 1972........................ | 78.7 98.8 | 11.1 | 8.4 14.7 | 30.3 34.1 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 15.9 18.4 | 6.7 7.1 | 0 | 824.7 926.0 | 9.5 10.7 | 746.0 827.1 |
| 1974............................ | 98.5 | 9.2 | 15.5 | 40.1 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 20.1 | 7.6 | 0 | 1,004.0 | 9.8 | 905.5 |
| 1975 .................... | 100.2 | 14.1 | 10.0 | 45.3 | . 8 | 3.8 | 17.8 | 8.4 | 0 | 1,048.0 | 9.6 | 947.8 |
| 1976 ..................... | 112.8 | 14.2 | 9.7 | 55.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 18.3 | 8.5 | 0 | 1,166.7 | 9.7 | 1,053.9 |
| 1977 ..................... | 138.5 | 20.6 | 10.1 | 63.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 26.0 | 9.2 | 0 | 1,297.0 | 10.7 | 1,158.5 |
| 1978.................... | 164.5 | 25.7 | 11.2 | 74.2 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 30.4 | 11.1 | 0 | 1,466.9 | 11.2 | 1,302.4 |
| $1979 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 181.9 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 83.8 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 37.7 | 12.8 | . 4 | 1,647.3 | 11.0 | 1,465.4 |
| 1980 ..................... | 194.1 | 18.5 | 17.0 | 85.7 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 34.8 | 15.0 | .7 | 1,807.9 | 10.7 | 1,613.7 |
| $1981 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 217.4 | 19.5 | 23.3 27.0 | 84.3 79.9 | 22.7 | 17.3 209 | 31.5 258 | 18.0 | .8 19 | 1,990.0 | 10.9 | 1,772.6 |
| 1982....................... | 207.3 | 15.2 | 27.0 22.7 | 79.9 90.6 | 16.2 20.0 | 20.9 22.9 | 25.8 | 20.4 22.9 | 1.9 | $2,059.4$ | 10.1 | 1,852.1 |
| 1983 ..................... | 235.6 | 24.3 | 22.7 | 90.6 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 29.6 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 2,178.2 | 10.8 | 1,942.6 |

1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
2. With capital consumption adjustment.

Table 9.-The Relative AGI Gap by Income
Table 8.-Adjusted Gross Income Gap as a Percentage of BEA-derived AGI, Total and by Type of Income, 1947-83

| Year | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wages } \\ \text { sand } \\ \text { salaries } \end{gathered}$ | Proprietors' income ${ }^{1}$ |  | Personal dividend income | Rental income of persons ${ }^{2}$ | Personal interest income | Taxablepensionsand annuities | Taxableunemploy-mentcompensa-tion | Addendum: Personal interestand personal dividendincomes incomes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Farm | Nonfarm |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947. | 12.2 | 3.5 | 73.9 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 55.8 | 44.5 | 40.9 | 0 | 23.1 |
| 1948 .... | 11.4 | 4.2 | 70.1 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 52.4 | 43.4 | 35.5 | 0 | 19.7 |
| 1949 ............... | 11.6 | 4.9 | 69.4 | 11.4 | 3.7 | 44.9 | 41.5 | 20.5 | 0 | 19.9 |
| 1950 .............. | 11.1 | 3.9 | 64.4 | 17.3 | 8.9 | 46.5 | 44.0 | 32.6 | 0 | 23.3 |
| $1951 . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 11.6 | 4.1 | 67.1 | 19.4 | 9.1 | 48.3 | 46.4 | ${ }_{35} 3.0$ | 0 | $\stackrel{25.3}{ }$ |
| 1952.............. | 11.0 | 3.5 | 65.3 | ${ }_{21.6}^{21.6}$ | 12.7 | 48.6 | ${ }^{46.6}$ | 36.5 | 0 | 27.8 |
| ${ }_{1954}$ | 10.6 | ${ }_{3.6}^{3.4}$ | 63.0 59.7 | ${ }_{23.9}^{25.2}$ | - | 51.5 | 50.0 | 39.5 36.7 | 0 | 31.5 29.4 |
| 1955 .............. | 10.3 | 3.4 | 53.5 | 24.1 | 1.5 | 54.7 | 62.5 | 42.2 | 0 | 31.6 |
| 1956 .............. | 10.1 | 4.0 | 51.9 | 20.1 | -1.0 | 53.6 | 62.5 | 47.0 | 0 | 31.0 |
| 1957 ............... | 9.8 | 3.2 | 47.3 | 24.3 | -3.2 | 56.6 | 62.6 | 43.7 | 0 | 31.4 |
| 1958 .............. | 11.0 | 3.9 | 51.5 | ${ }_{27.6}^{27.6}$ | . 6 | 50.7 | 62.9 | 43.1 | 0 | ${ }^{34.8}$ |
| $1959 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 9.9 | 3.1 | 55.5 | 25.8 | 1.4 | 51.2 | 60.3 | 46.7 | 0 | 34.0 |
| 1960 ............. | 10.5 9.8 | 3.4 <br> 2.8 <br> 1 | 60.4 53.1 | 27.8 29.8 | ${ }_{3.2}$ | 49.6 46.5 | 58.3 <br> 52.8 | 47.7 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 34.6 31.1 |
|  | 10.1 | 3.2 | 55.2 | 29.2 | ${ }_{3.6}$ | 44.5 | 51.5 | 42.7 | 0 | 31.3 |
| 1963 ...... | 9.8 | 2.7 | 61.9 | 30.3 | 3.6 | 47.7 | 45.3 | 40.6 | 0 | 28.1 |
| 1964 .............. | 10.2 | 3.1 | 57.9 | 31.3 | 7.6 | 52.6 | 46.9 | 41.5 | 0 | 30.9 |
|  | 10.5 9.9 | 3.3 3.4 | 55 | 30.4 30.3 | - ${ }_{-2.4}^{8.4}$ | 55.9 50.6 | 44.5 | 38.4 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 31.9 28.0 |
| 1967 .............. |  |  | 50.3 | 30.0 |  | 55.6 | 42.4 | 39.2 |  |  |
| 1968 ................ | 9.1 | 2.9 | 55.0 | 29.2 | 4.1 | 49.5 | 41.5 | 36.5 | 0 | 28.6 |
| 1969 .............. | 9.0 | ${ }_{2}^{2.4}$ | 58.3 | ${ }_{31.6}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2.7}$ | 54.6 | 39.5 | 37.2 387 | 0 | ${ }_{29.6}^{27.6}$ |
| 1972 $19 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 9.5 | 1.8 | 69.9 | 36.9 40.2 | 10.0 | 52.6 | 35.5 | 38.9 | 0 | 28.0 |
| 1973 ............... | 10.7 | 2.4 | 62.9 | 41.5 | 12.9 | 47.0 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 0 | 28.8 |
| 1974 ............. | 9.8 | 1.2 | 71.1 | 45.0 | 8.8 | 41.4 | ${ }^{32.7}$ | ${ }_{31.3}^{31.3}$ | 0 | 26.2 |
| 1976 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 68.1 68.5 | 47.9 50.0 | 3.7 11.4 | 41.3 34.8 | 28.2 | 28.6 | 0 | ${ }_{22.2}$ |
| 1977 ............. | 10.7 |  | 90.0 |  | 15.5 | 45.8 | 31.4 | 23.9 | 0 | 27.0 |
| 1978............... | 11.2 | 2.3 | 70.5 | 52.3 | 18.5 | 45.5 | 32.3 | 25.3 | 0 | 28.4 |
| 1979 .............. | 11.0 | 1.5 | 88.2 | 55.0 | ${ }_{21}^{21.6}$ | 53.1 | ${ }_{32.9}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25.5}$ | 28.9 | ${ }_{2}^{29.8}$ |
| ${ }_{1981}^{1980}$............. | 10.7 10.9 | ${ }_{1.3}^{1.4}$ | 108.2 150.2 | ${ }_{61.3}^{57.1}$ | 24.8 32.9 | 67.3 82.8 | 24.8 18.9 | 25.8 25.7 | 25.6 25.9 | 24.8 23.0 |
| 1982 ............... | 10.1 | 1.0 | 157.7 | 61.4 | 23.7 | 96.5 | 13.8 | 25.4 | 21.5 | 16.4 |
| 1983 ............... | 10.8 | 1.5 | 170.3 | 60.7 | 29.2 | 112.2 | 15.7 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 19.3 |

1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
2. With capital consumption adjustment.

Group, 1947-83

| Year | AGI | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wages } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { salaries }{ }^{1} \end{gathered}$ | Interest, dividends, and taxable pensions and annuities ${ }^{2}$ | Proprietors' income, rental income, and taxable unemployment compensation ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 ........... | 12.2 | 3.5 | 23.9 | 36.3 |
| 1948 ..... | 11.4 | 4.2 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| 1949 ......... | 11.6 | 4.9 | 19.9 | 33.6 |
| 1950 ........... | 11.1 | 3.9 | 23.8 | 33.7 |
| 1951 ........... | 11.6 | 4.1 | 25.9 | 36.4 |
| 1952 ........... | 11.0 | 3.5 | 28.4 | 36.6 |
| 1953 ........... | 11.0 | 3.4 | 32.1 | 37.4 |
| 1954 ........... | 10.6 | 3.6 | 30.0 | 35.3 |
| 1955 ........... | 10.3 | 3.4 | 32.5 | 33.9 |
| 1956 ........... | 10.1 | 4.0 | 32.5 | 30.8 |
| 1957 ........... | 9.8 | 3.2 | 32.6 | 32.8 |
| 1958 ........... | 11.0 | 3.9 | 35.7 | 34.8 |
| 1959 ........... | 9.9 | 3.1 | 35.4 | 33.4 |
| 1960 ........... | 10.5 | 3.4 | 36.1 | 35.8 |
| 1961 ........... | 9.8 | 2.8 | 33.2 | 35.3 |
| 1962 ........... | 10.1 | 3.2 | 32.8 | 34.9 |
| 1963 ........... | 9.8 | 2.7 | 29.8 | 37.0 |
| 1964 ........... | 10.2 | 3.1 | 32.4 | 37.0 |
| 1965 ........... | 10.5 | 3.3 | 33.3 | 36.7 |
| 1966 ........... | 9.9 | 3.4 | 29.6 | 35.4 |
| 1967 ........... | 9.1 | 2.6 | 30.1 | 35.0 |
| 1968 ........... | 9.1 | 2.9 | 29.9 | 34.1 |
| 1969 ........... | 9.0 | 2.4 | 29.3 | 37.3 |
| 1970 ........... | 9.5 | 2.4 | 31.4 | 40.2 |
| 1971 ........... | 9.7 | 2.3 | 31.0 | 42.3 |
| 1972 ........... | 9.5 | 1.8 | 30.2 | 44.4 |
| 1973 ........... | 10.7 | 2.4 | 30.1 | 46.3 |
| 1974 ........... | 9.8 | 1.2 | 27.3 | 49.4 |
| 1975 .......... | 9.6 | 1.7 | 23.5 | 49.9 |
| 1976 ........... | 9.7 | 1.6 | 23.1 | 50.9 |
| 1977 .......... | 10.7 | 2.1 | 26.2 | 53.0 |
| 1978 ............ | 11.2 | 2.3 | 27.6 | 53.5 |
| 1979 ........... | 11.0 | 1.5 | 28.8 | 57.1 |
| 1980 .......... | 10.7 | 1.4 | 25.0 | 61.8 |
| 1981 ............ | 10.9 | 1.3 | 23.6 | 71.0 |
| 1982 .............. | 10.1 | 1.0 | 18.6 | 72.9 |
| 1983 ............ | 10.8 | 1.5 | 20.7 | 72.1 |
| 1. Withholding at the source is required for this type of income. <br> 2. An information return is required for these types of income. A small portion of the incomes in this group is also subject to withholding. See footnote 8 in text for details. <br> 3. Neither withholding nor an information return is required for these types of income. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

because IRS does not provide tabulations of this detail for partnership income as reported on the individual income tax return.

Line 27 includes several reallocations not separately shown. Prior to 1963, the IRS business or profession net profit is allocated between farm and nonfarm sources, because for those years IRS did not tabulate farm proprietors' income separately. For 1958-65, the dividends paid by small
business corporations is reallocated from partnership income to dividends. For these years, small business corporations' dividends were tabulated by IRS as partnership income on the ground that the two types of business organizations were treated alike under tax law. For 1957-65, wages not subject to withholding reported on Form 1040A were tabulated by IRS as part of other income. These wages are reallocated from other income to
wages. For 1964 and 1965, estate or trust income was tabulated as part of other income. This amount is reallocated to its respective components in the same way as in other years. For 1961, wage earners who had $\$ 200$ or less of dividends and interest could report the combined amount of such incomes as a single figure. This combined amount, which was tabulated as a separate income type by IRS, is reallocated to interest and dividends.

Text continues from p. 41 .

In the NIPA's, personal income taxes are recorded on a payments basis-that is, at the time tax payments are made by individuals. For analyzing the impact of taxes on economic activity, personal income taxes on a liability basis-that is, at the time taxpayers earn their income and the liability is incurred-may be more appropriate than on a payment basis.

In general, the payment series differs from the liability series for the following reasons: (1) Payment of nonwithheld taxes-quarterly declarations and final payments-and the payment of refunds by the Treasury usually are not made in the period of the corresponding liabilities; (2)
changes in withholding rates do not always coincide with changes in li-abilities-tax law provisions usually are effective for most individuals on January 1, but corresponding changes in withholding rates typically occur later; (3) graduated withholding rates, introduced in 1966, can result in changes in taxes withheld that are different from changes in liabilities if the income flow or deductions change during the tax year; and (4) withholding according to the withholding tables may result in overwithholding for some taxpayers. The tables are constructed under the assumption that taxpayers whose income is withheld use the standard deduction in calculating their income tax liabilities. Thus, unless taxpayers who itemize their deductions request additional exemptions for withholding
purposes, use of the withholding tables will result in overwithholding.

The BEA liability series is based on annual $S O I$ taxable income and tax liabilities. The BEA liability series differs from the SOI liability series for the following reasons: (1) The BEA liability series includes liability changes resulting from audits, amended returns, and additional assessments, but the SOI series does not because it is estimated from original returns; (2) the BEA liability series includes fiduciary tax liability but the SOI series does not; (3) the BEA liability series excludes but the $S O I$ series includes liabilities associated with self-employed Social Security taxes, Social Security taxes on tip income, and certain excise taxes; and (4) the BEA liability series is adjusted for undercoverage in the $S O I$ tabulations.

# Federal Personal Income Taxes: Revised and Updated Estimates of Liabilities and Payments, 1949-84 

TABLE 1 presents revised estimates of annual and quarterly Federal personal income tax liabilities, payments, and the excess of liabilities over payments for 1949-83 and updated estimates for 1984. The revised and updated estimates incorporate the results of the comprehensive revision of the national income and product ac-
counts (NIPA's) released in December 1985 and revised 1983 and preliminary 1984 data from Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns (SOI). In addition, certain excise taxes were removed from the estimates of personal income tax liabilities; in the previous estimates these taxes had inadvertently been included. ${ }^{1}$

Text continues on p. 40

1. The previous estimates of liability series appeared in the May 1978 Survey of Current Business for 1949-75, in the January 1983 Survey for 1976-79, in the April 1984 Survey for 1980, and in the April 1985 Surver for 1981-83. The payment series appears in NIPA table 3.2.

Table 1.-Federal Personal Income Tax Liabilities and Payments, 1949-84
[Billions of dollars, quarters at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

| Year and quarter | Personal income taxes |  |  | Addenda |  | Year and quarter | Personal income taxes |  |  | Addenda |  | Year and quarter | Personal income taxes |  |  | Addenda |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Liability basis | Payment basis | Excess of liability basis over payment basis |  | Taxable in. come ${ }^{2}$ |  | Liability basis | Payment basis | Excess of liability basis over payment basis | Personal income | Taxable income ${ }^{2}$ |  | Liability basis | Payment basis | Excess of liability basis over payment basis. |  | Taxable income ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | 15.5 | 15.4 | 01 |  |  | 1955: I | 28.0 | 29.0 | -1.0 | 303.4 | 120.6 | 1970: I.... | 83.0 | 90.5 | -7.5 | 808.4 | 393.7 |
|  |  | 15.4 | 0.1 | 26.4 | . 8 |  | 29.9 | 30.0 | -. 1 | 310.8 | 126.4 | I.. | 84.2 | 91.4 | -7.2 | 829.6 | 397.7 |
| 1950. | 19.3 | 17.4 | 1.9 | 228.1 | 84.4 | III. | 31.3 | 30.9 | . 4 | 318.3 | 130.5 | III... | 86.4 | 86.3 | . 1 | 840.3 | 405.3 |
| 1951. | 25.2 | 25.4 | -. 2 | 256.5 | 99.3 | IV. | 32.6 | 31.7 | . 9 | 324.1 | 134.6 | IV........... | 87.2 | 87.1 | -. 1 | 848.9 | 407.8 |
| 1952.... | 28.7 30.2 | 30.1 31.3 | -1.4 | 273.8 | 107.3 | 1956: I. | 31.8 | 32.6 | -.8 | 328.7 | 136.4 | 1971: I. | 82.8 | 83.5 | -. 7 | 866.9 | 400.2 |
| 1954.... | 27.4 | 28.0 | -1.6 | 293.0 | 115.3 |  | 33.1 | 33.5 | -. 4 | 334.4 | 140.2 | II. | 85.8 | 85.0 | 8 | 889.4 | 410.2 |
| 1955. | 30.4 | 30.4 | 0 | 314.2 | 128.0 |  | 33.8 | 34.1 | -. 3 | 339.1 | 142.3 |  | 88.1 | 86.1 | 2.0 | 901.9 | 418.1 |
| $1956 .$. | 33.5 | 33.8 | -. 3 | 337.2 | 141.5 |  | 35.4 | 35.1 | . 3 | 346.5 | 147.2 | IV... | 90.9 | 88.1 | 2.8 | 918.0 | 427.4 |
| 1957 ..... | 35.2 | 35.9 | -. 7 | 356.3 | 149.4 | 1957: I. | 34.6 | 35.7 | -1.1 | 350.5 | 147.4 | 1972: I. | 88.8 | 100.2 | -11.4 | 945.6 | 426.0 |
| 1958... | 35.2 | 35.4 | -. 2 | 367.1 | 149.3 | II | 35.1 | 36.0 | -. 9 | 355.1 | 149.1 | II... | 92.3 | 102.4 | -10.1 | 961.9 | 437.7 |
| 1959. | 39.5 | 38.5 | 1.0 | 390.7 | 166.5 | III. | 35.9 | 36.2 | -. 3 | 359.9 | 151.5 | III.. | 96.5 | 103.0 | -6.5 | 987.8 | 451.9 |
| 1960. | 40.4 | 41.8 | -1.4 | 409.4 | 171.6 | IV.. | 35.3 | 35.8 | -. 5 | 359.8 | 149.4 | IV... | 103.4 | 105.2 | -1.8 | 1,031.0 | 474.9 |
| 1961. | 43.3 | 42.7 | . 6 | 426.0 | 181.8 | 1958: I... | 34.0 | 35.1 | -1.1 | 359.9 | 145.8 | 1973: I...... | 102.3 | 104.4 | -2.1 | 1,057.1 | 486.8 |
| 1962. | 46.0 | 46.5 | -. 5 | 453.2 | 195.3 |  | 33.9 | 34.6 | -. 7 | 361.6 | 145.6 |  | 107.0 | 106.8 | . 2 | 1,084.1 | 502.4 |
| 1963 | 49.4 | 49.2 | . 2 | 476.3 | 209.1 | III. | 35.5 | 35.8 | -. 3 | 370.5 | 150.4 | III.. | 111.8 | 110.9 | . 9 | 1,113.4 | 518.3 |
| 1964. | 48.5 | 46.0 | 2.5 | 510.2 | 229.9 | IV... | 37.2 | 36.2 | 1.0 | 376.3 | 155.6 | IV. | 118.4 | 115.9 | 2.5 | 1,152.2 | 540.2 |
| 1965... | 50.9 | 51.1 | -. 2 | 552.0 | 255.1 | 1959: I. | 38.0 | 37.2 | . 8 | 382.1 | 161.8 | 1974: I. | 119.1 | 119.4 | -. 3 | 1,169,9 | 552.8 |
| $1966 . .$. | 57.5 | ${ }^{58.6}$ | -1.1 | 600.8 | 286.3 | 1959. İ... | 39.9 | 38.3 | 1.6 | 390.8 | 167.6 | 11. | 112.7 | 124.7 | -2.0 | 1,191.6 | 564.4 |
| 1967.... | 64.3 78.2 | 64.4 76.5 | -.1.7 | 644.5 707.2 | 3152.8 | III.. | 39.7 | 38.7 | 1.0 | 392.4 | 167.1 | III. | 128.7 | 129.6 | -. 9 | 1,228.5 | 584.2 |
| 1969... | 88.1 | 91.5 | -3.4 | 772.9 | 388.8 | IV. | 40.5 | 39.7 | . 8 | 397.6 | 169.5 | IV.. | 131.5 | 131.8 | -. 3 | 1,250.6 | 593.2 |
| 1970. | 85.2 | 88.8 | -3.6 | 831.8 | 401.2 | 1960: I.. | 39.8 | 41.1 | -1.3 | 404.3 | 169.8 | 1975: I. | 119.0 | 132.3 | $-13.3$ | 1,260.0 | 573.3 |
| 1971. | 86.9 | 85.7 | 1.2 | 894.0 | 414.0 |  | 40.5 | 41.8 | -1.3 | 409.5 | 172.0 | III. | 89.7 | 94.7. | -5.0 | 1,292.0 | 581.6 |
| 1972. | 95.2 | 102.7 | -7.5 | 981.6 | 447.6 | III. | 40.8 | 42.3 | -1.5 | 411.4 | 172.7 | III.. | 127.5 | 125.8 | 1.7 | 1,332.1 | 603.4 |
| 1973 | 109.9 | 109.5 | . 4 | 1,101.7 | 511.9 | IV. | 40.5 | 42.1 | -1.6 | 412.4 | 171.9 | IV. | 134.0 | 130.6 | 3.4 | 1,369.4 | 624.2 |
| 1974. | 125.5 | 126.4 | -. 9 | 1,210.1 | 573.6 | 1961: I. | 41.1 | 42.2 | -1.1 | 416.0 | 175.1 | 1976: I.. | 135.2 | 132.9 | 2.3 | 1,405.2 | 647.9 |
| 1975... | 117.6 | 120.8 | -3.2 | 1,313.4 | 595.5 |  | 42.4 | 42.5 | -. 1 | 422.1 | 179.1 |  | 140.5 | 138.7 | 1.8 | 1,431.8 | 665.5 |
| 1976... | 143.2 | 141.5 | 1.7 | 1,451.4 | 674.9 | III. | 43.8 | 42.8 | 1.0 | 428.7 | 183.3 | III. | 145.4 | 144.5 | . 9 | 1,465.7 | 682.2 |
| 1977. | 161.6 | 162.5 | -. 9 | 1,607.5 | 939.0 | IV.. | 45.9 | 43.4 | 2.5 | 437.2 | 189.6 | IV. | 151.8 | 150.1 | 1.7 | 1,502.8 | 703.8 |
| 1978. | 190.6 | 189.5 | 1.1 | 1,812.4 | 1,062.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1977: 1... | 150.0 | 155.2 | -5.2 | 1,541.0 | 890.9 |
| 1979. | 216.7 | 225.2 | -8.5 | 2,034.0 | 1,157.2 | 1962: I.... | 44.1 45.9 | 44.5 46.0 | -. 4 | 443.7 | 189.7 195.0 | 1977. 11 | 157.9 | 160.9 | -3.2 | 1,583.2 | 923.5 |
| 1980 | 253.3 | 251.1 | 2.2 | 2,258.5 | 1,280.0 |  | 46.5 | 47.2 | -. 7 | 456.1 | 197.1 | III. | 165.5 | 162.6 | 2.9 | 1,631.4 | 954.9 |
| 1981 | 288.0 | 291.7 | $-3.7$ | 2,520.9 | 1,410.9 | IV. | 47.3 | 48.4 | -1.1 | 461.5 | 199.5 | IV... | 173.2 | 171.2 | 2.0 | 1,674.3 | 986.6 |
| 1982 | 289.9 | 296.5 | -6.6 | 2,670.8 | 1,473.3 |  |  | 48.9 | -1.6 | 467.0 | 202.7 | 1978: I. | 173.7 | 173.2 | . 5 | 1,716.5 | 995.0 |
| 1983. | 279.9 | 288.6 | -8.7 | 2,836.4 | 1,544.9 | 1963: 1 | 48.6 | 49.1 |  |  |  |  | 187.0 | 183.1 | 3.9 | 1,788.2 | 1,047.8 |
| 1984...... | 309.3 | 304.9 | 4.4 | 3,111.9 | 1,714.7 | III.. | 48.6 50.0 | 49.1 | -. 9 | 478.8 | 211.0 | III. | 195.6 | 195.9 | -. 3 | 1,842.2 | 1,081.6 |
| 1949: I. | 16.7 | 16.5 | . 2 | 207.6 | 75.8 | IV. | 51.6 | 49.7 | 1.9 | 487.4 | 215.9 | IV.. | 206.4 | 205.7 | . 7 | 1,902.7 | 1,124.3 |
|  | 15.4 | 15.6 | -. 2 | 206.1 | 71.5 | 1964: 1. | 45.7 | 48.0 | -2.3 | 496.5 | 220.6 | 1979: I. | 201.7 | 212.1 | -10.4 | 1,954.6 | 1,108.7 |
| III. | 14.7 | 14.9 | -. 2 | 205.6 | 69.2 | 1964: II. | 47.7 | 48.7 | -2.3 | 505.9 | 227.2 | 1979. 11. | 210.4 | 220.2 | - -9.8 | 1,998.6 | 1,136.8 |
| IV.... | 15.1 | 14.4 | .7 | 206.8 | 70.7 | III. | 49.5 | 45.4 | 4.1 | 515.2 | 233.5 | III.. | 222.1 | 229.7 | $-7.6$ | 2,063.7 | 1,174.6 |
| 1950: I. | 15.8 | 15.1 | . 7 | 221.0 | 73.4 | IV.. | 50.9 | 46.9 | 4.0 | 523.4 | 238.2 | IV... | 232.7 | 239.0 | -6.3 | 2,119.0 | 1,208.8 |
|  | 17.6 | 16.1 | 1.5 | 221.4 | 79.1 | 1965: I.. | 47.7 | 50.5 | -2.8 | 534.0 | 243.7 | 1980: I. | 241.6 | 238.7 | 2.9 | 2,181.0 | 1,241.9 |
| III... | 20.8 | 17.4 | 3.4 | 230.1 | 88.9 |  | 49.8 | 51.9 | -2.1 | 544.6 | 251.0 |  | 243.8 | 244.8 | -1.0 | 2,202.3 | 1,249.2 |
| IV.... | 23.1 | 21.0 | 2.1 | 239.6 | 96.2 | III. | 51.6 | 50.4 | 1.2 | 558.3 | 257.8 | III... | 254.1 | 253.4 | . 7 | 2,278.5 | 1,282.7 |
| 951: I. | 23.6 | 22.8 | . 8 | 247.8 | 94.9 | IV.... | 54.4 | 51.5 | 2.9 | 571.1 | 267.8 | IV.... | 273.6 | 267.6 | 6.0 | 2,372.3 | 1,346.2 |
| II... | 24.9 | 24.7 | . 2 | 255.2 | 98.4 | 1966: I. | 54.2 | 54.4 | -. 2 | 583.4 | 274.8 | 1981: I. | 277.6 | 278.6 | $-1.0$ | 2,440.8 | 1,365.6 |
| III... | 25.7 | 26.1 | -. 4 | 258.8 | 100.6 |  | 56.4 | 58.0 | -1.6 | 593.9 | 282.6 |  | 285.7 | 288.8 | -3.1 | 2,484.5 | 1,392.7 |
| IV.... | 26.6 | 27.9 | -1.3 | 264.3 | 103.3 | III. | 58.7 | 59.8 | -1.1 | 606.9 | 290.8 | III. | 298.4 | 302.0 | -3.6 | 2,567.5 | 1,435.7 |
| 1952: I. | 27.1 | 29.0 | -1.9 | 266.2 | 103.0 | IV. | 60.5 | 62.2 | -1.7 | 619.1 | 297.0 | IV... | 290.5 | 297.2 | -6.7 | 2,590.9 | 1,449.6 |
| II.. | 27.8 | 29.9 | -2.1 | 269.8 | 104.8 | 1967: I. | 61.4 | 62.8 | -1.4 | 629.5 | 304.9 | 1982: I | 299.1 | 296.6 | 2.5 | 2,614.3 | 1,449.1 |
| III.. | 29.1 | 30.4 | -1.3 | 276.7 | 108.3 |  | 63.0 | 62.6 | . 4 | 637.5 | 310.5 | II. | 303.9 | 302.5 | 1.4 | 2,655.9 | 1,470.1 |
| IV.... | 30.9 | 31.2 | -. 3 | 282.6 | 113.1 | III. | 65.4 | 65.1 | 3 | 650.3 | 318.7 |  | 277.3 | 290.4 | -13.1 | 2,683.6 | 1,477.9 |
| 1953: I. | 29.6 | 31.5 | -1.9 | 286.9 | 112.9 | IV. | 67.6 | 66.9 | 7 | 660.9 | 326.4 | IV. | 279.2 | 296.7 | -17.5 | 2,729.2 | 1,496.3 |
| II... | 30.6 | 31.5 | -. 9 | 291.3 | 115.4 | 1968: I....... | 73.2 | 68.9 | 4.3 | 679.6 | 336.6 | 1983: 1. | 288.0 | 291.1 | -3.1 | 2,752.8 | 1,495.9 |
| III.. | 30.5 | 31.2 | $-.7$ | 291.8 | 115.3 | II..... | 76.5 | 71.4 | 5.1 | 699.7 | 347.4 |  | 293.6 | 297.6 | -4.0 | 2,805.7 | 1,523.7 |
| IV.... | 30.0 | 30.9 | 9 | 292.3 | 113.9 | IIV.... | 80.0 83.2 | 81.1 | -1.1 | 717.2 | 358.5 368.7 |  | 264.3 | 279.3 | $-15.0$ | 2,852.4 | 1,554.7 |
| 1954: I . | 27.3 | 28.1 | -. 8 | 291.0 | 114.7 |  | 83.2 |  | -1.4 |  |  | IV... | 273.6 | 286.6 | -13.0 | 2,934.8 | 1,605.2 |
|  | 26.8 | 27.9 | -1.1 | 290.2 | 113.5 | 1969: $1 \ldots$ | 82.7 | 90.5 | $-7.8$ | 745.5 | 371.6 | 1984: I | 296.4 | 290.9 | 5.5 | 3,033.8 | 1,663.7 |
| III... | 27.2 | 27.9 | -. 7 | 292.8 | 114.7 |  | 86.4 90.4 | 99.6 | -6.7 | 788.5 | 383.2 396.0 |  | 305.5 | 297.2 | 8.3 | 3,083.5 | 1,699.8 |
| IV....... | 28.5 | 28.3 | . 2 | 298.4 | 118.4 | IV | 90.4 | 90.6 | $\bigcirc$ | 798.2 | 396.0 | III. | 314.5 | 310.1 | 4.4 | 3,144.2 | 1,735.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | IV.......... |  |  |  |  |  | IV.......... | 320.8 | 321.4 | -. 6 | 3,186.2 | 1,760.2 |

[^17]Annual totals appear in Statistics of Income, Individual
Income Tax Returns.

## International Travel and Passenger Fares, 1981-85

$\mathrm{T}_{\text {HE U.S. travel and passenger fare }}$ deficit increased for the fourth consecutive year in 1985-to $\$ 9.7$ billion from $\$ 0.5$ billion in 1981 (table 1, chart 1). Since 1981, travel and passenger fare payments have increased 49 percent to $\$ 23.8$ billion and receipts have fallen 9 percent to $\$ 14.1$ billion, mostly as a result of increases in the number of U.S. residents traveling abroad and decreases in the number of foreign visitors to the United States. This article reviews the trends and fluctuations in these payments and receipts over the 198185 period.


Table 1.-International Travel and Passenger Fare Transactions
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 r | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1985{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total travel and passenger fare payments | 15,966 | 17,166 | 19,040 | 21,951 | 23,824 |
| Travel: Payments of U.S. travelers in foreign countries (line 18)... Passenger fares: U.S. payments to foreign carriers (line 19) | 11,479 4,487 | 12,394 4,772 | 13,556 5,484 | 15,449 6,502 | 16,502 7,322 |
| Total travel and passenger fare receipts | 15,488 | 15,085 | 13,932 | 13,891 | 14,148 |
| Travel: Receipts from foreign visitors in the United States (line 4) | 12,913 | 12,393 | 11,408 | 11,353 | 11,663 |
| Passenger fares: Receipts of U.S. carriers for transportation of foreign visitors to and from the United States (part of line 5) ${ }^{1}$ | 2,575 | 2,692 | 2,524 | 2,538 | 2,485 |
| Net travel and passenger fare payments. | 478 | 2,081 | 5,108 | 8,060 | 9,676 |

${ }_{p}$ Revised.
Preliminary.
fares paid by foreigners to U.S. carriers for transportation between two foreign points.
Note.-References in parentheses are to lines in tables 1, 2, and 10 of the quarterly presentation of the U.S. international ransactions in the March, June, September, and December issues of the SURvEY of Current Business.

Travel payments.-U.S. travelers' expenditures for travel abroad increased 44 percent from 1981 to $\$ 16.5$ billion in 1985. The rate of increase rose each year from 1981 to 1984 as the dollar appreciated, then dropped in 1985 as the dollar reversed its 5 year uptrend. From 1981 through early March 1985, total dollar appreciation against the currencies of key country destinations abroad ranged from 118 percent against the French franc and 115 percent against the

British pound, to 65 percent against the German mark, and to 28 percent against the Japanense yen. This appreciation, combined with rapid economic growth in the United States from late 1982 through early 1985, encouraged U.S. residents to travel abroad in record numbers. Terrorist acts in 1985, which included several hijackings and airport bombings, may have at least temporarily dissuaded U.S. residents from foreign travel, particularly to Italy and Greece.

This article reviews expenditures of U.S. residents traveling abroad and expenditures of foreign residents visiting the United States. These expenditures consist of the travel accounts and part of the passenger fare accounts that appear in the U.S. international transactions accounts. They do not cover U.S. carriers' receipts for transporting foreign residents between foreign points, because these receipts do not involve travel to and from the United States. These receipts are included, however, in the passenger fare account in line 5 of tables 1 , 2 , and 10 of the quarterly presentations of U.S. international transactions.

Travel account payments include expenditures in foreign countries by U.S. visitors for food, lodging, entertainment, transportation purchased abroad, and other expenses incidental to a foreign visit. Excluded are expenditures by U.S. military and other Government person-
nel stationed abroad, by their dependents, and by U.S. citizens residing abroad. Payments to foreign transoceanic carriers and shipboard expenditures are included in the passenger fare account. Shore expenditures of cruise passengers are included in travel payments.
Travel account receipts include expenditures in the United States by foreigners on business, pleasure, and study trips, and by those in transit for services similar to those indicated for payments. Receipts of U.S. transoceanic carriers from foreigners are included in the passenger fare account.
New surveys of foreign visitors to the United States and U.S. travelers abroad, conducted by the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA), suggest different results than estimates based on BEA's travel surveys. These USTTA surveys will serve as the basis for BEA's travel estimates beginning in 1986.

Travel receipts.-Receipts from foreign visitors for travel in the United States fell 10 percent from 1981 to $\$ 11.7$ billion in 1985. Receipts fell from 1981 to 1983 , were unchanged in 1984, and increased 3 percent in 1985. Dollar appreciation was a key factor leading to a 17 -percent decline in the number of overseas visitors to the United States: Most of that decline was in visitors from Europe and South America, where the dollar's rise was largest. Receipts and the number of visitors from Japan both increased steadily throughout the period.

Passenger fares.-U.S. travelers paid $\$ 7.3$ billion to foreign carriers for transportation to and from the

Table 2.-Travel Payments of U.S. Travelers in Foreign Countries, by Area
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 r | 1984 | $1985{ }^{p}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total travel payments. | 11.479 | 12,394 | 13,556 | 449 | 16,502 |
| Canada. | 2,070 | 1,936 | 2,160 | 2,416 | 2,694 |
| Mexico... | 2,862 | 3,324 | 3,618 | 3,599 | 3,552 |
| Mexico border area... | 1,648 | 2,089 | 1,996 | 2,087 | 2,048 |
| Overseas....... | 6,547 | 7,134 | 7,778 | 9,434 | 10,256 |
| Europe and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mediterranean ${ }^{1}$ | 3,587 | 3,787 | 4,201 | 5,171 | 5,877 |
| Western Europe........... | 3,123 | 3,413 | 3,793 | 4,781 | 5,457 |
| United Kingdom | 952 | 895 | 1,007 | 1,165 | 1,645 |
|  | ${ }_{301}^{375}$ | 4 | 567 | 705 | ${ }^{770}$ |
| Italy ..e.................. | 301 | 206 | ${ }_{279}^{461}$ | ${ }_{336}^{661}$ | 619 369 |
| Germany... | 361 | 411 | 396 | 570 | 672 |
| Austria. | 74 | 145 | 142 | 182 | 191 |
| Denmark..... | 65 | 48 | 70 | 100 | 128 |
| Sweden...: | 65 | 45 | 68 | 79 | 88 |
| Norway. | 89 | 55 | 57 | 72 | 92 |
| Netherlands | 75 | 97 | 122 | 137 | 168 |
| Luxembourg.... | 45 | 57 | 61 | 73 | 94 |
| Spain ............... | 208 | 153 | 198 | 312 | 229 |
| Portugal........ | ${ }_{84}^{41}$ | 45 | 86 | 40 | ${ }_{3}^{36}$ |
| Greece ..... | 84 171 | 145 | $\stackrel{813}{21}$ | 157 | 138 148 |
| Other Western Europe. | 90 | 53 | 46 | 92 | 78 |
| ${ }_{\text {Other Eu }}^{\text {Medite }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other..... | 272 | 208 | 237 | ${ }_{228}^{162}$ | $\stackrel{192}{ }$ |
| Caribbean and Central |  |  |  |  |  |
| America .... | 1,277 | 1,349 | 1,428 | 1,786 | 1,881 |
| Bermuda | 192 | 230 | 203 | 217 | 249 |
| Sahamas. | 243 | 340 | ${ }^{367}$ |  | ${ }^{417}$ |
| Other British West | 12. | 153 | 181 | 185 | 187 |
| Indies................. | 252 | 188 | 218 | 399 | 382 |
| Netherlands West Indies. | 249 | 155 | 188 | 213 | 236 |
| Other West Indies and Central |  |  |  |  |  |
| America ....... | 214 | 283 | 271 | 379 | 360 |
| South America | 383 | 380 | 408 | 357 | 366 |
| Other areas. | 1,300 | 1,618 | 1,741 | 2,120 | 2,182 |
| Japan | 214 |  | 276 | 400 | 454 |
| Hong Kong. | 151 | 197 | 195 | 258 | 255 |
| Australia and Zealand $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ |  |  |  | 545 |  |
| Other......................... | 592 | 782 | 814 | 917 | 866 |

${ }^{5}$ Revised.

1. Includes all European countries, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and
Turkey.
Note.-Includes shore expenditures of cruise travelers.

United States in 1985, a 63-percent increase from 1981. The 55 -percent growth in the number of U.S. travelers on foreign carriers was the major reason for the increase. The share of U.S. travelers on foreign carriers was 45 percent in 1981, fell to a low of 42 percent in 1983 , and rose to 44 percent by 1985. U.S. carriers received $\$ 2.5$ billion from foreign visitors for transportation to and from the United States in 1985, a 3-percent decline from 1981. The 25 -percent drop in the number of foreign visitors on U.S. carriers was the major reason for the decline. In addition, by 1985, only 37 percent of foreign visitors to the United States traveled on U.S. carriers, compared with 41 percent in 1981. The years 1981-85 were marked by only moderate increases in air fares; major increases in jet fuel prices had pushed up air fares in earlier years. Carriers responded to the increase in the number of U.S. travelers by increasing capacity, sometimes even faster than the growth of traffic. New, low-fare carriers entered the market, as did many charter carriers to Europe. Charters carried 4 percent of U.S. travelers to Europe in 1981 and $8-9$ percent during 1982-85.

## U.S. travel abroad

The growth in U.S. travel expenditures overseas far exceeded the growth of expenditures in Canada and Mexico. Consequently, overseas expenditures rose to 62 percent of total travel expenditures in 1985 from 57 percent in 1981. In contrast, the Ca nadian share of total expenditures fell to 16 percent from 18 percent, and Mexico's share fell to 22 percent from 25 percent (table 2, chart 2 ).

Overseas.-U.S. travel expenditures overseas were $\$ 10.3$ billion in 1985, up 57 percent from 1981. Expenditures increased about 9 percent each year, except in 1984, when they were up 21 percent. The increases were almost entirely due to increases in the number of travelers overseas, in turn traceable to the previously mentioned cumulative appreciation of the dollar and rapid U.S. economic growth. The annual percentage increase in travelers rose steadily through 1984 , slowing only in 1985 after the dollar had reached its peak. For 1981-85, travelers increased 53 percent (table 3, chart 3). Average expenditures of U.S.
travelers overseas fluctuated slightly from year to year, increasing only 3 percent over 1981-85 (table 4).

Changes in shares of total expenditures and travelers were moderate. Europe and the Mediterranean received 57 percent of all U.S. travel expenditures overseas in 1985 and was the destination for 53 percent of U.S. travelers. In 1981, the area received 55 percent of expenditures and 49 percent of U.S. travelers. The Caribbean and Central America received 18 percent of U.S. travel expenditures overseas and 28 percent of U.S. travelers in 1985, down from 19 percent of expenditures and 30 percent of U.S. travelers in 1981. South America's share of travel expenditures fell to 4

## U.S. Travel Payments and Receipts by Area




[^18]U.S. Depariment of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 3.-U.S. Travelers Overseas [Thousands]

|  | 1981 | 1982 | $1983{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1984 r | $1985{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 8,040 | 8,510 | 9,628 | 11,252 | 12,316 |
| Europe and Mediterranean... | 3,931 | 4,144 | 4,780 | 5,760 | 6,482 |
| United Kingdom | 1,281 | 1,489 | 1,821 | 1,969 | 2,523 |
| France. | 863 | 1,005 | 1,205 | 1,494 | 1,586 |
| Italy | 726 | 876 | 834 | 1,151 | 1,021 |
| Switzeriand. | 502 | 655 | 753 | 964 | 1,081 |
| Germany: | 834 | 1,061 | 1,064 | 1,438 | 1,673 |
| Austria. | 306 | 533 | 524 | 631 | 643 |
| Denmark | 208 | 206 | 252 | 333 | 379 |
| Sweden... | 173 | 133 | 237 | 218 | 257 |
| Norway | 167 | 121 | 166 | 168 | 209 |
| Netherlands............ | 330 | 383 | 498 | 553 | 671 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg......... | 252 | 280 | 333 | 426 | 468 |
| Spain ................................. | 397 | 290 | 365 | 534 | 404 |
| Portugal. | 138 | 117 | 93 | 143 | 135 |
| Ireland | 167 | 209 | 169 | 211 | 288 |
| Greece. | 350 | 242 | 364 | 293 | 287 |
| Israel ................................. | 308 | 231 | 205 | 245 | 284 |
| Caribbean and Central America | 2,453 | 2,637 | 2,989 | 3,313 | 3,497 |
| South America | 567 | 529 | 535 | 557 | 554 |
| Other areas | 1,089 | 1,200 | 1,324 | 1,622 | 1,783 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. <br> ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note.-Excludes cruise travelers. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. |  |  |  |  |  |

percent in 1985 from 6 percent in 1981 as its share of U.S. travelers fell to 5 percent from 7 percent. Travel expenditures in "Other areas" were 21 percent of overseas travel, up from 20 percent in 1981, while the percentage of U.S. travelers was 14 percent in both years.

Travel expenditures in Europe and the Mediterranean were $\$ 5.9$ billion in 1985, up 64 percent from 1981. Because the dollar rose most sharply against the currencies of key countries in this area, annual increases in expenditures rose from 6 percent in


[^19]Table 4.-Average Expenditures of U.S. Travelers Overseas, by Area
[Dollars]

|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 1985 ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ......................................... | 802 | 827 | 798 | 830 | 825 |
| Europe and Mediterranean..... | 912 | 914 | 882 | 897 | 907 |
| United Kingdom | 743 | 601 | 553 | 592 | 652 |
| France. | 435 | 462 | 470 | 472 | 485 |
| Italy. | 415 | 559 | 553 | 574 | 607 |
| Switzerland | 253 | 317 | 371 | 348 | 342 |
| Germany. | 433 | 387 | 373 | 396 | 402 |
| Austria.. | 242 | 272 | 271 | 288 | 296 |
| Denmark. | 313 | 233 | 275 | 299 | 315 |
| Sweden..... | 376 | 338 | 285 | 361 | 342 |
| Norway | 533 | 455 | 345 | 426 | 439 |
| Netherlands.. | 227 | 253 | 246 | 247 | 250 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg........... | 179 | 204 | 172 | 172 | 201 |
| Spain .................................. | 524 | 528 | . 540 | 584 | 568 |
| Portugal. | 297 | 385 | 278 | 282 | 268 |
| Ireland ............................... | 503 | 498 | 472 | 472 | 478 |
| Greece ................................ | 489 | 599 | 585 | 537 | 517 |
| Israel ................................... | 623 | 719 | 775 | 661 | 677 |
| Caribbean and Central <br> America | 483 | 476 | 452 | 511 | 496 |
| South America ....................... | 674 | 715 | 724 | 641 | 661 |
| Other areas.. | 1,191 | 1,346 | 1,306 | 1,307 | 1,222 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
Nore.-Excludes shore expenditures of cruise travelers.

1982 to 23 percent in 1984, then fell to 14 percent in 1985. The average length of stay fell to 18 days in 1985 from 19 days in 1983 (table 5). (Data are not available for earlier years).

The United Kingdom was the major destination for U.S. travelers to Europe, receiving 28 percent of travel expenditures and 39 percent of U.S. travelers in 1985, compared with 27 percent of expenditures and 33 percent of travelers in 1981. France received 13 percent of expenditures and 24 percent of U.S. travelers, compared with 10 percent and 22 percent, respectively, in 1981. West Germany received 11 percent of travel expenditures and 26 percent of U.S. travelers, up from 10 percent and 21 percent in 1981. Eleven percent of travel expenditures went to Italy, as did 16 percent of U.S. travelers, compared with 8 percent and 18 percent in 1981. Switzerland received 6 percent of travel expenditures and 17 percent of U.S. travelers, an increase from 4 percent and 13 percent in 1981.

Expenditures in the Caribbean and Central America were $\$ 1.8$ billion in 1985, 43 percent higher than in 1981. Growth was steady at 6 percent through 1983, surged to 25 percent in 1984, and fell to 3 percent in 1985. The number of U.S. travelers increased 43 percent from 1981. Travel to this area grew at a slower rate than some others, probably because

Table 5.-Average Length of Stay of U.S Travelers in Selected Areas [Days]

|  | 1983 | 1984 | $1985{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe and Mediterranean ........................ | 19 | 17 | 18 |
| United Kingdom. | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| France .................................................. | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Italy ...................................................... | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Switzerland............................................. | 5 | 4. | 6 |
| Germany . | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Austria.... | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Denmark............... | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Sweden .... | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Norway. | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Netherlands.... | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg .............. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Spain............................... | 16 | 15 | 13 |
| Portugal ... | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| Ireland................................................... | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Caribbean and Central America: |  |  |  |
| Bermuda .............................................. | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Bahamas ............................................ | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Other Caribbean and Central America.... | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| South America. | 17 | 15 | 14 |
| Other areas ............................................... | 24 | 22 | 21 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
Note.-Excludes cruise travelers.
the currencies of many Caribbean countries are pegged to the U.S. dollar.

Travel expenditures in South America were $\$ 0.4$ billion in 1985 , a 4 -percent decrease since 1981. The number of U.S. travelers was 2 percent lower than in 1981. In spite of substantial dollar appreciation, high inflation rates and economic and political uncertainties in key countries sharply restrained travel.

Travel to "Other areas," primarily the Far East, grew as rapidly as travel to Europe. Travel expenditures were $\$ 2.2$ billion in 1985 , up 68 percent from 1981. The number of U.S. travelers increased 64 percent. Travel expenditures in Australia and New Zealand were up 77 percent.

Canada.-U.S. travel expenditures in Canada were $\$ 2.7$ billion in 1985 , up 30 percent from 1981. In 1981, when cheaper gasoline prices were prevalent in Canada, the number of travelers to Canada was strong and payments high at $\$ 2.1$ billion. After the price differential for gasoline was eliminated late in the year, payments fell 6 percent to $\$ 1.9$ billion in 1982 as the number of travelers decreased 19 percent; short-term travelers (travelers who returned from Canada the same day they entered) were off 25 percent, and long-term travelers (overnight or longer) were off 4 percent.

From 1983 to 1985, travel expenditures rose 25 percent. An 11-percent

Table 6.-U.S. Receipts From Foreign Visitors in the United States

increase in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar was an important factor increasing the number of travelers to Canada by 5 percent. The number of long-term travelers increased 8 percent (mainly air and bus travel), and the number of short-term travelers increased 4 percent. This shift from short- to longterm travel, coupled with the associated rise in total fare payments, led a 16 -percent rise in average expenditures.

Mexico.-U.S. travel expenditures in Mexico were $\$ 3.6$ billion in 1985 , up 24 percent from 1981. U.S. travel expenditures increased rapidly in 1981-83, then decreased slightly through 1985, restrained mostly by continuing Mexican inflation. A major devaluation in 1982 increased the number of pesos a dollar could buy by 130 percent, while Mexican prices increased 59 percent that year. Further devaluation in 1983 increased the number of pesos a dollar could buy by 113 percent, while Mexican prices increased 101 percent. In 1984, the dollar increased 40 percent against the peso, but did not keep pace with Mexican price increases of 66 percent. In 1985, the dollar increased 53 percent, while prices were up 58 percent.

Over one-half of all the U.S. travel expenditures in Mexico is spent in the Mexican border area, mostly by U.S. residents living near the border. Their expenditures for shopping or other services are very sensitive to exchange rate and price changes. Most of the increase in Mexican border

Table 7.-Foreign Visitors to the United States from Overseas, by Area
[Thousands]

|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1985^{\text {p }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 9,069 | 8,761 | 7,873 | 7,527 | 7,538 |
| Europe | 4,170 | 3,778 | 3,020 | 2,981 | 2,905 |
| Caribbean and Central America | 853 | 907 | 1,218 | 996 | 1,014 |
| South America......................... | 1,382 | 1,278 | 1,055 | 771 | 782 |
| Other areas....................... | 2,664 | 2,798 | 2,580 | 2,779 | 2,837 |

${ }_{p}^{r}$ Revised.
Preliminary.
Note.-Data are not adjusted for multiple entries on a single trip.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.
area expenditures occurred in 1982, when the increased buying power of the dollar far exceeded the Mexican inflation rate. At that time, the Mexican Government subsidized many staples, including gasoline, so that goods sold on the Mexican side of the border for much less than in the United States. Since 1982, expenditures in the Mexican border area have been relatively steady. Travel expenditures in Mexico's interior were unchanged in 1981-82, increased 31 percent in 1983, and fell 10 percent in 1984-85. The major earthquake in September 1985 near Mexico City may have had an impact on travel to Mexico, and the effects may be felt into 1986.

## Foreign travel in the United States

The composition of U.S. travel receipts has changed considerably since 1981. Expenditures of overseas visitors in 1985 accounted for 57 percent of total travel receipts, up from 50 percent in 1981: Increases in receipts from Japan more than offset decreases from Europe (table 6). Canada accounted for 26 percent of total travel receipts, up from 21 percent in 1981. In contrast, Mexico accounted for only 17 percent in 1985, compared with 29 percent in 1981.

Overseas.-Receipts from overseas visitors were $\$ 6.6$ billion in 1985, up only 2 percent from 1981. Except for a 6 -percent drop in 1983, increases in overseas travel receipts in most years were small. The number of visitors from overseas fell 17 percent from 1981, falling each year until 1984, with no change in 1985 (table 7). Average expenditures of foreign visitors in the United States increased moder-ately- 23 percent-since 1981, more than compensating for the decrease in

Table 8.-Average Expenditures of Overseas Visitors in the United States, by Area [Dollars]

|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | $1985{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 713 | 761 | 799 | 844 | 877 |
| Europe | 611 | 655 | 714 | 748 | 779 |
| Caribbean and Central |  |  |  |  |  |
| America -......... | 550 | 579 | 562 | 606 | 624 |
| South America | 816 | 858 | -914 | 1,951 | ${ }^{1,178}$ |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
the number of visitors each year except 1983 (table 8).

The relative strength of the Japanese yen and weakness of European and South American currencies contributed to a shift in travel patterns. "Other areas," primarily the Far East, accounted for 42 percent of overseas receipts and 38 percent of overseas visitors in 1985, up from 34 percent of receipts and 29 percent of visitors in 1981. The Caribbean and Central America also increased their share-to 10 percent of 1985 travel receipts and 13 percent of visitors from 7 percent of receipts and 10 percent of visitors in 1981. Europe accounted for 34 percent of receipts and 39 percent of visitors in 1985, down from 39 percent of receipts and 46 percent of visitors in 1981. The share from South America also fell, to 14 percent of receipts and 10 percent of visitors, down from 20 percent of receipts and 15 percent of visitors in 1981.

Travel receipts from Europe were $\$ 2.3$ billion in 1985 , down 11 percent from 1981. The number of visitors fell 30 percent. Receipts from the United Kingdom, reflecting the large drop in the value of the pound relative to the dollar, fell 31 percent. Receipts from Germany fell 18 percent, and receipts from the Netherlands fell 5 percent.

Travel receipts from the Caribbean and Central America increased 35 percent, and the number of visitors increased 19 percent.

South American travel receipts fell 28 percent, and the number of visitors 43 percent, reflecting severe economic problems in that area.

Receipts from "Other areas," primarily the Far East, increased 29 percent, and the number of visitors 6 percent. Travel receipts from Japan, the largest source of visitors to the United States from overseas, increased 49 percent.

Canada.-U.S. travel receipts from Canada were $\$ 3.0$ billion in 1985, up

14 percent from 1981. The increase occurred in 1983; receipts declined slightly in other years.

In 1982, U.S. travel receipts from Canada decreased by 2 percent. Although the total number of travelers declined only slightly, rising gasoline prices and a declining Canadian dollar contributed to a 19 -percent decrease in long-term travel. Because long-term visitors spend more on average than short-term visitors, the decline in long-term travel was a major factor in the drop in receipts.

In 1983, a sharp increase in the number of visitors and average expenditures led to a 21-percent rise in travel receipts. Lower U.S. prices, including gasoline prices, coupled with improvements in the Canadian economy, contributed to the sharp increase in both short- and long-term travel.

From 1983 to 1985, travel receipts fell 4 percent. A 10-percent deprecia-
tion of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar, coupled with the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against most other major currencies, discouraged Canadian travel to the United States. The total number of visitors declined by 4 percent. Auto traffic fell 5 percent, with auto travelers staying two or more nights declining 17 percent. Air traffic increased 6 percent.

Mexico.-Travel receipts from Mexico were $\$ 2.0$ billion in 1985, 47 percent below 1981 receipts. Most of the decline took place in 1982-83, when the Mexican government took several actions to devalue the peso and prevent an outflow of capital from Mexico. In January 1982, 26 pesos could purchase a U.S. dollar. By the end of 1983,142 pesos were needed to purchase a U.S. dollar. In addition, the Mexican Government es-
tablished exchange controls limiting the availability of dollars, nationalized the Mexican banking system, and converted U.S. dollar-denominated bank accounts into pesos at rates well below the "market rate." These actions significantly reduced the availability of dollars to spend in the United States, which contributed to decreases in Mexican travel expenditures of 18 percent in 1982 and 37 percent in 1983. Receipts fell only 2 percent in 1984; expenditures in the U.S. border area increased 4 percent, partly offsetting a 22 -percent drop in travel in the U.S. interior. Receipts in 1985 were up 6 percent, due to increases in both interior and border travel. The peso continued to decline over the year, but lower inflation in the United States-under 4 percent compared with 58 percent for Mexico-still made U.S. travel attractive.

# U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established by Foreign Direct Investors in 1985 

CONTINUED economic growth in the United States and other developed countries and corporate restructuring in the United States were the key factors contributing to foreign direct investors' increased outlays to acquire or establish U.S. business enterprises in 1985. Outlays by foreign investors, either directly or through their existing U.S. affiliates, were $\$ 19.5$ billion, up from $\$ 15.2$ billion in 1984. Outlays in both years were significantly higher than the $\$ 8.1$ billion in 1983 , but still below the record $\$ 23.2$ billion in 1981 (table 1). ${ }^{1}$

The increase in 1985 outlays (the cost to investors of the ownership interests acquired or established) occurred even though the number of in-

> Note.-James L. Bomkamp, Chief, Direct Investment in the United States Branch, International Investment Division, supervised the survey from which these data are drawn. Joseph F. Cherry was project leader for editing and processing these forms. Richard Mauery designed the computer programs for data retrieval and analysis.

1. These data are from a BEA survey of new foreign direct investment in the United States that covered (1) existing U.S. business enterprises in which foreign investors acquired, directly or through their U.S. affiliates, at least a 10 -percent ownership interest, and (2) new U.S. business enterprises established by foreign investors or their U.S. affiliates. Acquisitions of additional equity in existing U.S. affiliates are not covered. The data presented in the article are limited to acquired or established U.S. business enterprises that had total assets of over $\$ 1$ million or that owned at least 200 acres of U.S. land. Although partial reports, primarily for identification purposes, were required to be filed for investments not meeting these criteria, the data from them are not included in the accompanying tables. For 1985, 639 partial reports were filed; total assets of the U.S. business enterprises acquired or established that filed partial reports were $\$ 131$ million.
In addition to the data on new foreign direct investment presented here, BEA also publishes quarterly balance of payments flows and the annual direct investment position for both new and existing investments. The position estimates first appear in the June Survey of Current Business, and more detailed estimates follow in the August issue. Estimates covering the overall operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies are available from BEA's annual sample survey of foreign direct investment in the United States; the latest estimates, covering 1983, were discussed in the November 1985 Survey.

Table 1.—Investments, Investors, and Investment Outlays, 1979-85

|  | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  | Outlays (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1981. | 1982 | 1983 | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1985{ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1985{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Investments, total ............ | 1,568 | 1,659 | 1,332 | 1,108 | 775 | 764 | 508 | 15,317 | 12,172 | 23,219 | 10,817 | 8,091 | 15,197 | 19,547 |
| Acquisitions.................. | 666 | 721 | 462 | 395 | 299 | 315 | 287 | 13,159 | 8,974 | 18,151 | 6,563 | 4,848 | 11,836 | 17,642 |
| Establishments........ | 902 | 938 | 870 | 713 | 476 | 449 | 221 | 2,158 | 3,198 | 5,067 | 4,254 | 3,244 | 3,361 | 1,905 |
| Investors, total................. | 1,770 | 1,833 | 1,521 | 1,218 | 850 | 831 | 553 | 15,317 | 12,172 | 23,219 | 10,817 | 8,091 | 15,197 | 19,547 |
| Foreign direct investors | 1,072 | 1,188 | 979 | 720 | 460 | 434 | 226 | 3,440 | 4,129 | 6,158 | 3,954 | 2,528 | 4,181 | 3,805 |
| U.S. affiliates .................. | 698 | 1,645 | 542 | 498 | 390 | 397 | 327 | 11,876 | 8,043 | 17,060 | 6,863 | 5,564 | 11,016 | 15,742 |

${ }_{r}$ Revised.
${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
Note.-Data prior to 1981 on the number of investments and investors are not comparable to data for 1981 and succeeding years.
vestments fell, to 508 from 764 in 1984. Because the data for 1985 will be revised to include late reports, the actual decline in the number of investments may not be as sharp as these preliminary data indicate. The late reports are expected to cover primarily investments that were less than $\$ 10$ million. For 1984 , preliminary data were revised up 38 percent for the number of investments and 17 percent for outlays. Revised data for 1985 and preliminary data for 1986 will be published at this time next year.

The significantly higher outlays in 1984 and 1985, compared with 1983, were accounted for by a tripling in the number of investments that were $\$ 100$ million or more (table 2). Nearly all of the increase in 1985 outlays was accounted for by two investments that were $\$ 1$ billion or more.

Because of space limitations, only summary data are published in this article. A set of 16 supplementary tables containing additional detail for 1984 and 1985 on the number of investments and investors, investment outlays, and selected operating data for the U.S. business enterprises acquired or established is available for $\$ 5.00$ from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BE-50 Research), U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Make check payable to BEA, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Continued economic growth in the United States and other developed countries was a key contributor to increased outlays. In the United States, real GNP grew 6.5 percent in 1984 and 2.2 percent in 1985 . The expansion was accompanied by lower interest rates and moderate inflation. Although higher stock prices in 1985 raised the cost of acquisitions, they, nevertheless, signaled to foreign investors the strength of the U.S. economy. These favorable economic conditions reinforced the incentive to invest in the United States relating to access to new technology; the depth and diversity of U.S. capital markets; political stability; and a large, homogeneous consumer market.

Continued economic growth in other developed countries, particularly in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, and Germany-the four countries that together accounted for 74 percent of 1985 outlays-provided foreign direct investors with the funds to invest in the United States.

Table 2.-Number of Investments by Size of Outlays, 1981-85

|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total ................................. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,332 \\ 3 \\ 34 \\ 206 \\ 1,089 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 1 0 8} \\ 0 \\ 18 \\ 191 \\ 898 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 775 \\ 0 \\ 11 \\ 156 \\ 608 \end{array}$ | 764031176557 | $\begin{array}{r} 508 \\ 2 \\ 29 \\ 268 \\ 309 \end{array}$ |
| $\$ 1$ billion or more. 100 millo |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$10 million - $\$ 99$ million...... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than $\$ 10$ million............ |  |  |  |  |  |

Real economic growth was projected to be 2.5 percent or better in each of these countries last year.

In 1985, as in 1984, corporate restructuring in the United States contributed to the increase in investments. The restructuring was partly related to the continued economic growth. Historically, merger and acquisition activity has been cyclical, with peaks occurring during periods of strong economic expansion. The latest peak, coming during the 198485 expansion, was also related to earlier disinflation and recession. Disinflation lowered stock prices and created attractive candidates for acquisition. It also forced U.S. corporations
to reduce costs by consolidating operations and selling off less profitable lines of business. Efforts to streamline operations were further prompted by the recession, which helped uncover lines of business that were performing marginally and were, thus, were candidates for divestiture. Foreign investors took advantage of this corporate restructuring by acquiring the divestiture candidates at favorable prices. As a result, they were able to gain a foothold in the U.S. market or increase their market share, obtain access to new technology, or improve their product mix.

The net effect of exchange rate changes on 1985 investments is un-
clear. The dollar, after appreciating against most major foreign currencies from the end of 1980 through 1984, declined in 1985. To the extent that investments are made in dollars, depreciation has both positive and negative effects. On the one hand, dollar depreciation lowers the foreign-currency cost of U.S. assets. On the other hand, it lowers the foreign-currency value of dollar income from such investments. Inasmuch as direct investments, particularly those involving large outlays, represent a long-term commitment to do business in the United States, they may not be significantly influenced by short-term fluctuations in the value of the dollar.

Table 3.-Investment Outlays by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1984-85
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 1984 r |  |  |  |  | $1985{ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | By type of investment |  | By type of investor |  | Total | By type of investment |  | By type of investor |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acquisi- } \\ & \text { tions } \end{aligned}$ | Establishments | Foreign direct investors | $\underset{\text { affiliates }}{\text { U.S. }}$ |  | Acquisi- tions | Establishments | Foreign direct investor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { affiliates } \end{aligned}$ |
| All industries..... | 15,197 | 11,836 | 3,361 | 4,181 | 11,016 | 19,547 | 17,642 | 1,905 | 3,805 | 15,742 |
| Mining. | 844 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (*) | 844 | 207 | 207 | 0 | 0 | 207 |
| Petroleum | 3,263 | 3,074 | 190 | 403. | 2,860 | 2,061 | 2,055 | 6 | 272 | 1,789 |
| Manufacturing........................... | 3,106 | 2,699 | 406 | 1,181 | 1,924 | 11,435 | 11.136 | 299 | 1,717 | 9,718 |
| Food and kindred products.... | 340 | (0) | (1) | 22 | 318. | 3,521 | 3,514 | 7 | 58 | 3,463 |
| Chemicals and allied products $\qquad$ <br> Industrial chemicals and synthetics $\qquad$ <br> Drugs. <br> Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods. <br> Agricultural chemicals. $\qquad$ <br> Other. | $\begin{gathered} 378 \\ 27 \\ (0) \\ (0) \\ (0) \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ (\mathbb{0}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (\mathrm{D}) \\ & (0) \\ & (0) \\ & (0) \\ & (0) \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & (0) \end{aligned}$ | (D) (0) (0) (0) 0 0 0 0 | 174 $\substack{(0) \\(0) \\(0) \\ \text { (0) } \\ \text { D) } \\ 1 \\ 1}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,265 \\ \begin{array}{r} 361 \\ (\mathbf{D}) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0, ~(\mathbb{D}) \end{array} \\ 2,713 \end{array}$ | r 3,255 361 (D) 0 (D) 2,713 | 10 0 10 0 0 0 | 199 (D) (D) 0 0 0 (D) | $\begin{gathered} 3,066 \\ \text { (D) } \\ (D) \\ 0 \\ \left(D_{1}\right) \\ (P) \\ (D) \end{gathered}$ |
| Primary and fabricated metals <br> Primary metal industries. <br> Fabricated metal products | $\begin{gathered} 558 \\ 50 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathbf{D}_{1}\right) \\ & (0) \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(0_{1}\right) \\ & \left(0_{1}\right) \\ & (0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 468 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} (0) \\ (0) \\ (0) \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & (0) \\ & (0) \\ & (0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 995 \\ & 883 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (0) \\ \text { (D) } \\ \text { (D) } \end{gathered}$ | (D) (0) 8 | 61 5 56 | $\begin{gathered} 934 \\ 878 \\ 56 \end{gathered}$ |
| Machinery <br> Machinery, except electrical. <br> Electric and electronic equipment | $\begin{aligned} & 535 \\ & 375 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 519 \\ & 365 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | 17 10 6 | 88 (0) (0) | $\begin{gathered} 447 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (D) } \\ (\mathrm{D}) \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1,490 $\mathbf{6 5 5}$ 835 | 1,369 655 714 | 121 120 121 | 413 (0) (0) | (1,077 $\begin{gathered}\text { (0) } \\ \text { (0) }\end{gathered}$ |
| Other manufacturing......................................... | 1,295 |  | (1) |  | 866 | 2,164 | (D) | (D) | 985 | 1,179 |
|  | (0) | (0) | 0 2 | $\xrightarrow{\left(D_{2}\right)}$ | (D) | (1) ${ }^{\text {(2) }}$ | ${ }_{\text {(D) }}$ | 5 0 | ${ }_{0}^{4}$ |  |
| Paper and allied products................................................ | (d) | (0) | 4 | (D) | (D) | 627 | 627 | 0 | 568 | 60 |
|  | 354 | 354 | 0 | (D) | (D) | 451 | 451 | 0 | (0) | (D) |
|  | ${ }_{192}$ | 200 | (0) | (0) | ${ }^{(190}$ | ${ }^{168}$ | ${ }_{303}^{168}$ | 0 | 4 | 165 |
|  | 1 (0) | 2 | (0) | (0) | ${ }_{(*)}$ | (D) | (1) | (0) | (0) | (1) |
|  | 92 16 | 91 12 | 1 4 | 28 1 | 64 15 | 386 25 | 386 23 | 0 2 | (0) 3 | (1) 22 |
| Wholesale trade.................. | 840 | 784 | 55 | 144 | 696 | 353 | 241 | 112 | 217 | 135 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment <br> Metals and minerals, except petroleum | ${ }_{(0)}^{69}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{66}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{3}$ | (*) | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}^{64}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | (1) | $\stackrel{(1)}{2}$ | 0 |
| Other durable goods.....e.e.............................................. | 86 | 78 | 9 | 64 | 23 | 149 | 124 | ${ }^{25}$ | 74 | ${ }^{76}$ |
|  | 609 | (0) |  | (D) | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | 156 | (0) | (0) | (0) | (D) |
| Retail trade | 1,154 | 1,099 | 56 | 37 | 1,117 | 1,165 | 1,146 | 19 | ( ${ }^{(1)}$ | (P) |
| Food stores and eating \& drinking places. Retail trade, nec | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 1,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (\mathbf{D}) \\ & (\mathbf{p}) \end{aligned}$ | (0) | 10 27 | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1,103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{D}) \\ (\mathrm{D}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{P}) \\ (\mathrm{D}) . \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} (\mathrm{D}) \\ (\mathrm{D}) \end{array}\right)$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{\left({ }^{(0)}\right.}$ | (0) |
| Banking.......................................... | 910 | (D) | (b) | (1) | (D) | 88 | 74 | 15 | (D) | (1) |
| Finance, except banking | 802 | 529 | 273 | 247 | 555 | 229 | 165 | 64 | 47 | 182 |
| Insurance................ | 152 | 152 | 0 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 886 | 886 | 0 | 756 | 130 |
| Real estate..................................................................... | 2,227 | 257 | 1,970 | 917 | 1,310 | 1,158 | 54 | 1,104 | 357 | 801 |
| Other industries. | 1,899 | 1,629 | 270 | 381 | 1,519 | 1,965 | 1,678 | 287 | 357 | 1,608 |
| Agriculture | 68 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forestry and fishing -......................... | $\stackrel{43}{51}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 43 | (D) | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | (0) | 2 | (0) |
|  | 134 | (D) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (1) | (0) | (2) | (D) | (D) |
| Communication and public utilities.. | 1597 1,008 | ${ }_{903}^{597}$ | 0 104 | ${ }_{240}^{(\mathcal{D})}$ | ${ }^{(D)}$ | (1) ${ }^{\text {(0) }}$ | ${ }^{\text {( D ) }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{(D)}$ |
| Services.. | 1,008 |  |  | 240 | 767 | 1,228 | 995 | 233 | 310 | 918 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
${ }^{\boldsymbol{p}}$ Sreliminary. Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Less than $\$ 500,000$.

The next section of this article discusses investment transactions by industry and country; the last section presents selected data on the operations of the U.S. businesses acquired or established. Information from outside sources, mainly press reports, has been used to supplement BEA's survey data.

## Investment Transactions

As in the past, most outlays in 1985 were for the acquisition of existing U.S. businesses rather than the establishment of new ones. Foreign investors spent $\$ 17.6$ billion to acquire 287 existing U.S. businesses and $\$ 1.9$ billion to establish 221 new U.S. businesses (table 3). By type of investor, $\$ 15.7$ billion of total outlays were by existing U.S. affiliates, and $\$ 3.8$ billion were by foreign direct investors themselves.

New foreign outlays were again dominated by several large transactions. The 33 investments that were $\$ 100$ million or more accounted for only 7 percent of the number of investments, but for 64 percent of total outlays.

## Industry

By industry of the U.S. business acquired or established, the increase in outlays was highly concentrated. Sharp increases in manufacturing and insurance more than offset declines in most other industries.

In 1985, outlays in manufacturing were $\$ 11.4$ billion, 59 percent of the total (table 4). They were concentrated in food, at $\$ 3.5$ billion, and chemicals, at $\$ 3.3$ billion. In food, most of the outlays were accounted for by the acquisition of a California-based food company by the U.S. affiliate of a Swiss food company; this acquisition was the largest single investment in 1985. The Swiss company had acquired several profitable U.S. companies in recent years as part of a strategy to increase its earnings growth.

In chemicals, the U.S. affiliate of a British industrial holding company acquired a U.S. chemical company after a lengthy takeover battle was resolved in court. The share price of the acquired company, which also manufactures office equipment, had been depressed by losses in its office equipment division. The British holding company's strategy in this acquisi-
tion apparently was to buy a low-technology company that was unlikely to need much capital and then to divest its unprofitable units.

Several other acquisitions in chemicals reflected efforts by foreign and U.S. companies to alter their product mix. Several chemical companies have been shifting toward specialty chemicals, which are produced in relatively small quantities for use in high-technology industries, while some others have concentrated on commodity chemicals, which are produced in bulk quantities for general industrial use. The U.S. affiliate of a British chemical company acquired the specialty-chemicals business of a U.S. company and established two small specialty-chemical companies. A U.S. chemical company, which was re-
structuring its business to emphasize less cyclical specialty chemicals and biotechnology, sold its Georgia-based commodity-chemical business to a Finnish chemical company. The U.S. affiliate of a German commoditychemical company acquired the ink and paint subsidiary of a U.S. company; ink and paint are both considered commodity chemicals.

Outlays were also large in machinery, at $\$ 1.5$ billion, and metals, at $\$ 1.0$ billion. The largest investment in machinery involved the formation of a U.S. joint venture between a Swedish auto company and a Michigan-based machinery company to produce construction equipment.

The two largest acquisitions in metals resulted from diversified U.S. companies selling unprofitable lines

Table 4.-Investment Outlays by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1979-85

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1985{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All industries................................................................ | 15,317 | 12,172 | 23,219 | 10,817 | 8,091 | 15,197 | 19,547 |
| Mining | 218 | 907 | 1,861 | 342 | 37 | 844 | 207 |
| Petroleum | 4,010 | 768 | 1,822 | 819 | 394 | 3,263 | 2,061 |
| Manufacturing. | 4,170 | 3,629 | 8,074 | 2,379 | 3,113 | 3,106 | 11,435 |
| Food and kindred products... | 331 | 554 | 318 | 376 | 691 | 340 | 3,521 |
| Chemicals and allied products........... | 679 | 253 | 2,957 | 363 | 653 | 378 | 3,265 |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics. | 234 259 | 176 20 | 2,572 86 | 114 | 325 0 | (0) | ${ }^{361}$ |
| Soap, cleaners, and toil................................ | (D) | 3 | (D) | (D) | (D) | (1) | 0 |
| Agricultural chemicals ................. | (D) | 0 | (5) | 1 | (D) | 17 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Other ...................................... | 75 | 53 | 212 | 26 | 170 | ( ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2,713 |
| Primary and fabricated metals. | 658 | 303 | 2,499 | 104 | 177 | 558 | 995 |
| Primary metal industries....... | 141 | 189 | 2,319 | 82 | (D) | (D) | 883 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 517 | 114 | 180 | 22 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | 112 |
| Machinery .. | 1,170 | 818 | 715 | 979 | 470 | 535 | 1,490 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 476 | 480 | 411 | 803 | 98 | 375 | 655 |
| Electric and electronic equipment ...................................... | 693 | 339 | 303 | 177 | 373 | 160 | 835 |
| Other manufacturing. | 1,332 | 1,701 | 1,585 | 557 | 1,121 | 1,295 | 2,164 |
| Textile products and apparel ... | 10 | 221 | 32 | 23 | 49 | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 7 |
| Lumber, wood, furniture, and fixtures... | (D) | 32 | (D) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Paper and allied products................... | (D) | (D) | (D) | 173 | 50 | (D) | 627 |
| Printing and publishing.... | 146 | 152 | 182 | 63 | 460 | 354 | 451 |
| Rubber and plastics products. | 171 | 96 | 20 | 18 | 125 | 200 | 168 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products... | 394 | 210 | 430 | 148 | 296 | 192 | 303 |
| Transportation equipment......... | (D) | (D) | (D) | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | (D) | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | (D) |
| Instruments and related products... | 238 | 120 | 205 | 59 | 27 | 92 | 386 |
| Other ........................................... | 115 | $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$ | 127 | 21 | 54 | 16 | 25 |
| Wholesale trade... | 440 | 281 | 438 | 462 | 198 | 840 | 353 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment... | 51 | 61 | 21 | 64 | 45 | 69 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {D }} \text { ) }\right.}$ |
| Metals and minerals, except petroleum. | 97 | 7 169 | 100 | 83 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | $\stackrel{(0)}{86}$ | 2 149 |
| Farm product raw materials........ | (*) | 16 | 188 | $\begin{array}{r}205 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6 | (D) | 149 |
| Other nondurable goods......... | 166 | 37 | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | 158 | (D) | 609 | 156 |
| Retail trade ......................... | 450 | 940 | 421 | 684 | 95 | 1,154 | 1,165 |
| Food stores and eating \& drinking places...... | 96 | (D) | 195 | 84 | 68 | 25 | (D) |
| Retail trade, nec........................................ | 354 | (D) | 226 | 600 | 27 | 1,130 | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ |
| Banking. | 943 | 454 | 1,053 | 427 | 173 | 910 | 88 |
| Finance, except banking. | 288 | 486 | 766 | 499 | 457 | 802 | 229 |
| Insurance.. | 945 | 516 | 348 | 759 | 121 | 152 | 886 |
| Real estate | 3,259 | 3,483 | 3,737 | 3,289 | 2,659 | 2,227 | 1,158 |
| Other industries ...... | 593 | 708 | 4,698 | 1,157 | 846 | 1,899 | 1,965 |
| Agriculture | 141 | 245 | 248 | 175 | 106 | 68 | 37 |
| Forestry and fishing | 15 | 73 | 156 | 76 | 76 | 43 | ( ${ }^{\text {D }}$ |
| Construction ... | 175 | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 34 | 43 | 51 | 17 |
| Transportation .... | 6 | 58 | 59 | 151 | (D) | 134 | (D) |
| Communication and public utilities ... | 1 | (D) | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 59 | (D) | 597 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Services........................................ | 255 | 234 | 1,418 | 662 | 585 | 1,008 | 1,228 |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. <br> ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. <br> D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies. <br> * Less than $\$ 500,000$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

of business. The U.S. affiliate of an Australian metals company acquired the aluminum business of a U.S. aerospace company. The U.S. affiliate of a Canadian metals company acquired the aluminum business of a U.S. petroleum company.

After manufacturing, the next largest outlays, by major industry, were in petroleum, at $\$ 2.1$ billion. The U.S. affiliate of a Canadian mining company acquired a petroleum extraction company that had received several takeover offers, apparently because of its good management and undervalued stock. Two foreign investors in oil-producing countries, reacting to lower prices of crude oil, acquired U.S. refining companies to ensure customers for their product. The U.S. affiliate of a Saudi Arabian investor acquired a Texas petroleum extraction company, and the U.S. affiliate of a Kuwaiti petroleum company acquired two companies, one in extraction and the other in oil services. Finally, a U.S. petroleum company sold its refining and marketing operations to the U.S. affiliate of a British petroleum company; the U.S. company had been required to sell some of its operations to satisfy antitrust laws, after its acquistion of a large U.S. petroleum company.

Outlays in "other industries" were $\$ 2.0$ billion, of which $\$ 1.2$ billion were in services. The U.S. affiliate of an Australian publishing company made two acquisitions: One was of a company engaged in publishing business travel magazines; the other was a one-half interest in a U.S. holding company that had just purchased a film production company. The holding company used the proceeds from the sale of the one-half interest in itself to reduce debt incurred in its purchase of the film production company. The U.S. affiliate of a British consumer products company, seeking to expand its consumer services business by acquiring high-growth companies with proceeds from the sale of parts of its tobacco business, purchased a New York-based health services company.

Outlays in retail trade were $\$ 1.2$ billion, virtually unchanged from 1984. The same British-owned U.S. affiliate mentioned above also acquired a retailer of eyewear and other health products.

In insurance, outlays were $\$ 0.9$ billion, up from $\$ 0.2$ billion in 1984. A U.S. holding company exchanged its U.S. insurance-brokerage subsidiary
for a minority position in a British in-surance-brokerage company. The acquisition of the U.S. insurance company enabled the British company to strengthen its worldwide operations.

Outlays in real estate were $\$ 1.2$ billion, down from $\$ 2.2$ billion. This figure should be used with caution, because both the number of investments and the level of outlays in real estate are usually subject to larger revisions than those in other industries. The preliminary estimate for 1985 is $\$ 1.1$ billion lower than the revised estimate for 1984, but only $\$ 0.4$ billion lower than the preliminary estimate for that year.

## Country

Outlays classified by country of ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) are shown in table 5.2 British UBO's accounted for $\$ 6.1$ billion, 31 percent of total outlays. About one-half of the
2. Investment outlays can be classified by country of foreign parent, as well as by country of ultimate beneficial owner. The foreign parent is the first foreign person in the ownership chain of the acquired or established U.S. business; the UBO is the person in the ownership chain, beginning with the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. The country of the UBO may be the same as that of the foreign parent, a different foreign country, or the United States. The data classified by country of foreign parent are available in a set of supplementary tables (see box).

Table 5.-Investment Outlays by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1979-85

|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | $1984{ }^{\text {r }}$ | $1985^{\text { }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All countries... | 15,317 | 12,172 | 23,219 | 10,817 | 8,091 | 15,197 | 19,547 |
| Canada | 1,414 | 1,956 | 6,084 | 1,196 | 1,072 | 2,587 | 2,458 |
| Europe. | 11,706 | 7,660 | 10,589 | 6,418 | 4,908 | 6,463 | 13,899 |
| European Communities (10). | 10,609 | 6,946 | 9,595 | 4,984 | 4,249 | 5,786 | 9,456 |
| Belgium........................... | 112 | 69 | ${ }^{35}$ | 151 |  | 249 | ${ }^{44}$ |
| Denrmark.. | (D) | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {() }}$ | 21 | (D) | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {d }} \text { ) }\right.}$ |
| France....... | 2,436 | 1,424 | $\begin{array}{r}1,149 \\ \hline 103\end{array}$ | 601 | 298 | 685 | 2,166 |
| Greece... | ${ }^{(0)}$ |  | 18 | 33 | (0) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| Ireland ....... | 20 | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{25}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 213 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | (0) | ${ }_{4}^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Italy........... | 282 | ${ }_{30}^{97}$ | 140 | 213 33 | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | (0) |
| Netherlands....... | 4,955 | 1,650 | 572 | 330 | 492 | 562 | 631 |
| United Kingdom ....... | 2,511 | 3,066 | 6,178 | 3,128 | 2,366 | 3,714 | 6,089 |
| Other Europe..... | 1,097 | 714 | 994 | 1,434 | 659 | 676 | 4,443 |
| Austria........... | ${ }_{9}$ | 7 | (0) | ${ }_{(0)}$ | (0) | 35 | 156 |
| Liechtenstein. | 80 | 109 | 139 | 20 | 4 | (D) | 0 |
| Norway ..................... | 11 | 2 | (0) | 3 | (*) | 45 |  |
| Spain.... | 125 | ${ }_{99}^{29}$ | 27 | 46 | 18 | 19 | 57 |
| Sweden......... | 843 | 459 | 829 | 1,164 | 410 | 425 | 3,835 |
| Other.......... | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (*) | 11 | (D) | 0 | (*) |  |
| Japan ... | 257 | 596 | 616 | 587 | 392 | 1,806 | 846 |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa | 138 | 33 | 1,386 | 157 | 145 | 1,464 | 897 |
| Latin America | 1,406 | 1,313 | 765 | 965 | 437 | (D) | 395 |
| South and Central America ........ | 288 | 299 | 247 | 430 | 291 | 196 | 54 |
| Argentina .............................. | 2 | 19 12 | ${ }_{(0)}^{25}$ | ${ }_{23}^{0}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ |  |
| Mexico................................... | 146 | 43 | 43 | 127 | 107 | 61 | 10 |
| Panama. | 86 | 130 | 98 | 181 | (0) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 30 |
| Venezuela.................... | 30 20 | ${ }_{60}^{34}$ | (0) | 32 48 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 21 50 | (0) |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 1,118 | 1,013 | 518 | 535 | 147 | (0) | 342 |
| Bahamas. | 39 |  | 27 | 4 | (0) | 9 |  |
| Bermuda.... |  | 52 | 43 | 45 | ${ }_{30}^{39}$ | ${ }^{47}$ | 304 |
| Nutheriands Antiles,...................... | +14 | 111 | 22 | 110 | (0) | 36 | (0) |
| Other ............................................ | 1 | , | 5 | 3 | () | 0 |  |
| Middle East. | 280 | 352 | 3,415 | 864 | 715 | 919 | 25 |
| Israel ......... |  | 25 |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | (Q) |  |
| Other. | 280 | 327 | 3,407 | 863 | 710 | (D) |  |
| Kuwait. | 48 | 113 |  | - 189 | ${ }_{3} 1$ | 506 | 358 |
| Lebanon...... | 151 | 107 | (1) | 71 | 137 | 173 | 366 |
| United Arab Emirates............................ | (D) | 29 | 114 | 160 | 164 | (D) |  |
| Other....................................................................... | (D) | 24 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | 53 | 14 | 149 | 87 |
| Other Africa, Asia, and Pacific..... | 88 | 257 | 360 | 621 | 408 | 258 | 223 |
| Other Africa. |  |  |  | 17 | 89 |  | 17 |
| Other Asia and Pacific. | 81 | 230 | 341 | 617 | 319 | 851 | (0) |
| Hong ong................... | 11 | 10 | ${ }_{(0)}$ | $\begin{array}{r}363 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (0) | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 |
| South Korea..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 33 | 7 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {( ) }} \text { ) }\right.}$ |  |
| Addendum-OPEC ${ }^{1}$.. | 324 | 320 | 3,302 | 775 | 723 | 855 | 738 |

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

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies
Less than $\$ 500,000$

1. OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Its members are Algeria, Ecua-
dor, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and the United Arab Emirates.
Note.-Where more than one investor participated in a given investment, each investor and each investor's outlays are classified by the country of each individual ultimate beneficial owner.
outlays were in manufacturing (tables 6A and 6B). In addition to the British acquisitions in chemicals mentioned earlier, a California-based forest and paper products company was acquired, after a lengthy takeover battle, by the Bermuda-based affiliate of a British investor. Despite a slump in the forest products industry, the British investor was attracted by the timberland owned by the U.S. company.

Swiss UBO's accounted for $\$ 3.8$ billion of total outlays. The acquisition of the food company mentioned earlier accounted for most of these outlays. In another large transaction, an

Arizona printing company and a Swiss publisher formed a joint venture to acquire the printing subsidiary of a U.S. petroleum company.

Outlays accounted for by Canadian UBO's were $\$ 2.5$ billion. A Canadian financial company acquired a Con-necticut-based consumer and industrial products company. The Canadian company was attracted by the U.S. company's sizable market share and profitability. In addition, a Canadian railroad acquired a railroad in the Midwest.

German UBO's accounted for outlays of $\$ 2.2$ billion. Most of the outlays were in chemicals. Other transac-
tions included a U.S. company's sale of its agricultural equipment and credit companies, both financially troubled, to the U.S. affiliate of a German machinery manufacturer.

## Selected Operating Data

Total assets of U.S. businesses acquired or established in 1985 were $\$ 27.8$ billion, down from $\$ 40.5$ billion in 1984 (tables 7A and 7B). The decline was almost entirely accounted for by a decrease in the assets of banks. Banks acquired or established had assets of $\$ 0.9$ billion in 1985, compared with $\$ 13.6$ billion in 1984.

Table 6A.-Investment Outlays, Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1984
[Millions of dollars]

|  | $\underset{\text { industries }}{\text { All }}$ | Mining | Petrole um | Manufacturing | Wholesales trade | Retail | Banking | Finance except banking | Insurance | Real | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All countries... | 15,197 | 844 | 3,263 | 3,106 | 840 | 1,154 | 910 | 802 | 152 | 2,227 | 1,899 |
| Canada | 2,587 | 6 | 391 | 269 | 3 | (1) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 317 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Europe........................................... | 6,463 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 986 | 1,952 | 747 | 265 | (1) | 296 | 133 | 1,089 | 695 |
| European Communities (10)..... | 5,786 | (1) | 986 | 1,501 | 745 | 260 | (1) | 288 | 133 | 960 | 627 |
| Belgium........................................................................ | 246 | 0 | (D) | (D) | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 |  | ${ }^{(P)}$ |
|  | 330 | 0 | 0 | 111 | (0) | 5 | 0 | (0) | 0 | (0) | 37 |
| Germany ...... | 685 | (0) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 40 | (0) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 160 |
| Greece......).-*) | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 |
|  | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | (9) | 0 |
| Luxembourg.............................................................................. | 3 | 0 | ${ }_{2}^{0}$ | 0 | (*) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 562 3,714 | 0 37 | ${ }_{805}^{2}$ | (D) 1,022 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | (0) | (0) | 237 | 125 8 | 85 439 | (D) 386 |
| Other Europe...... | 676 | 0 |  | 451 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 |
| Austria.............. | 35 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |
| Finland........ | 35 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leechtenstein .................... | 45 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 4 | 0 | (1) | 0 | 0 | (D) |
| Spain ............... | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (P) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden......... | 119 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(\mathcal{D})}$ |
| Owitzerland ....................................................................................... | ${ }_{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{93}$ | (*) |
| Japan.. | 1,806 | 0 | 0 | 665 | 70 | (1) | 1 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 0 | 77 | (1) |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. | 1,464 | 749 | (D) | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | (0) |
| Latin America. | (0) | 0 | ${ }^{()^{(2)}}$ | (D) | 1 | 4 | 5 | (1) | (1) | 215 | (P) |
| South and Central America ................... | 196 |  |  |  | 1 | 0 |  |  |  | 150 |  |
| Argentina ........................................ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 |
| Mexico........................... | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 1 |
| Panama................................................................................. | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | (D) |
| Venezuela................................................................................ | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Other .................................................................................. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |  |
| Other Western Hemisphere ..... | (0) | 0 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 0 |  |  | (0) | (0) |  |  |
| Bahamas | 9 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | ${ }_{7}^{3}$ |
|  | (0) | 0 | (0) | 1 | 0 | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | (D) | 0 | (0) | 0 |
| United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean............................................ | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{(0)}^{(D)}$ | (0) | 0 |
|  | 919 | (0) | 0 | 9 | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 0 | 332 | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| Israel | ${ }^{(0)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other........................................ | (D) | (0) | 0 | (0) | (D) | (0) | (D) | 0 | 0 | 332 | (0) |
| Kuwait.......... | 506 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(P)}$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (0) | 0 | 0 | 5 | (0) |
| Lebanon........................................... | 173 | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 141 | (0) |
|  | (0) | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 5 |  | 0 | (0) | 0 |
| Other ........................................... | 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (*) |
| Other Africa, Asia, and Pacific..... | 258 | 0 | (D) | 14 | (P) | 2 | 34 | 2 | 0 | 167 | (0) |
| Other Africa ........................................ | 7 |  |  | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{*}$ ) | (0) |  |  | 2 |  |
| Other Asia and Pacific..................................................................... | $\begin{array}{r}251 \\ 80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | (1) | 14 | (0) | $\frac{1}{1}$ | (1) |  | 0 | 165 64 | (0) |
|  | 80 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 0 |
| South Korea............................................................................... |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Other .............................................................................. | 164 | 0 | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 11 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 100 |  |
| United States....... | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Addendum-- PEC $^{1}{ }^{1}$.. | 855 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 1 | (1) | (D) | 101 | 0 | 0 | 336 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |

Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
See than $\$ 500,000$.

1. See footnote 1 , table 5

Nore--Data for 1984 are revised. Where more than one investor participated in a given investultimate beneficial owner.

Assets and liabilities for banks tend to be much larger than for companies in other industries, and changes in outlays for banks, therefore, have a disproportionate effect on changes in total assets and liabilities.

As mentioned earlier, most outlays were for the acquisition of existing U.S. businesses rather than the establishment of new ones. U.S. businesses acquired in 1985 had assets worth $\$ 24.5$ billion. More than one-half of these assets were in manufacturing,
mainly in chemicals, food, and paper. Single acquisitions, described earlier, accounted for most of the assets in food and paper. In chemicals, several large acquisitions, also described earlier, accounted for most of the assets. Acquired businesses employed 236,000 workers, of which more than one-half were in manufacturing and about one-seventh each in services and retail trade. In manufacturing, three acquisitions-one each in chemicals, food, and paper-together accounted for nearly one-half of the employ-
ment. Acquired businesses owned 2.2 million acres of U.S. land, of which 1.7 million were owned by the previously mentioned paper company acquired by the Bermudan affiliate of a British investor.
U.S. businesses established in 1985 had assets worth $\$ 3.3$ billion, employed 8,000 workers, and owned 0.1 million acres of U.S. land. More than one-half of the acres owned by these U.S. businesses were in agriculture, and nearly one-third were in forestry.

Table 6B.-Investment Outlays, Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1985
[Millions of dollars]

|  | All industries | Mining | Petroleum | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Banking | Finance, except banking | Insurance | Real estate | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All countries..... | 19,547 | 207 | 2,061 | 11,435 | 353 | 1,165 | 88 | 229 | 886 | 1,158 | 1,965 |
| Canada | 2,458 | (D) | 294 | 1,155 | 0 | ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 0 | 104 | 763 |
| Europe | 13,899 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{( }\right)}$ | 979 | 9,174 | 278 | 1,108 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 171 | 886 | 769 | 348 |
| European Communities (10)... | 9,456 | (D) | 979 | 4,988 | (D) | ( $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$ | (D) | 171 | 875 | 711 | 288 |
| Belgium........ | 44 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) |
| Denmark. | (D) | 0 | 0 | 5 | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 0 | 2 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France..... | 369 | 0 | 4 | 223 | 55 | (D) | 0 | 5 | 0 | (D) | 13 |
| Germany | 2,166 | 5 | 0 | 1,710 | 24 | (0) | 0 | (D) | 0 | (D) | (D) |
| Greece ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland.. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Italy ............. | (D) | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg.. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | (*) |
| Netheriands... | 631 | 0 | (D) | 127 | 2 | (B) | 0 | 0 | (D) | 152 | (D) |
| United Kingdom | 6,089 | (D) | (D) | 2,873 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 579 | ( ${ }^{\text {D }}$ ) | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | (D) | 436 | 261 |
| Other Europe. | 4,443 | 0 | 0 | 4,186 | (D) | (D) | (0) | 0 | 11 | 58 | 61 |
| Austria ........ | 90 | 0 | 0 | (D) | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (D) |
| Finland.. | 156 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liechtenstein .................................................................................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway ........................................................................................ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain <br> Sweden | 0 357 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 3,835 | 0 | 0 | 3,616 | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 11 | 58. | (D) |
| Other .......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan .................... | 846 | 0 | 0 | 611 | 33 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | 78 | (D) |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa........................................... | 897 | 0 | 0 | (D) | (D) | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | (D) |
| Latin America. | 395 | 0 | (D) | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (D) | (D) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 65 | 55 |
| South and Central America. | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 4 |
| Argentina ........................ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico.... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| Panama........................................................................................ | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Venezuela ............................................................................................ | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 |
| Other ............................................................................................. | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 |
| Other Western Hemisphere ............................................................. | 342 | 0 | (D) | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (D) | (D) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 51 |
| Bahamas ....................................................................................... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Bermuda ..................................................................................... | 304 | 0 | (D) | (D) | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | (D) |
| Netherlands Antilles......... | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean... | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Other ................................................................................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle East ................... | 825 | 0 | (D) | 73 | (*) | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 97 | 35 |
| Israel ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other ............................................................................................... | 822 | 0 | (0) | 71 | (*) | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 96 | 35 |
| Kuwait. | 355 | 0 | (D) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Lebanon | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia....................... | 366 | 0 | (D) | 0 | (*) | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | (D) | (D) |
| United Arab Emirates ....................................................................... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Other ............................................................................................... | 87 | 0 | 4 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {d }}\right)}$ | 0 |
| Other Africa, Asia, and Pacific ............................................................. | 223 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ) | 0 | 45 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Other Africa. | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {b }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | 0 | (D) | 2 |
| Other Asia and Pacific ....................................................................... | 206 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ) |
| Hong Kong ................................................................................... | (D) | 0 | 0 | 1 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |
| Philippines ............ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Korea..... | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(D)}$ |
| Other ............. | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | 0 |
| United States....................................................................................... | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Addendum-OPEC ${ }^{1}$ | 738 | 0 | (D) | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (*) | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 74 | 35 |
| ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies. <br> * Less than $\$ 500,000$. <br> 1. See footnote 1, table 5. |  |  |  | E.-Data fo ment, each ultimate | 1985 are <br>  eficial | relimina each in er. | Where m stor's outl | re than on s are clas | investor ed by t | ricipate country | a give ach ind |

Table 7A.-Total Assets, Sales, Net Income, Employment, and Acres of Land Owned by U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established, by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1984
[Millions of dollars or number]

|  | Total assets of all U.S. business enterprises established | U.S. business enterprises acquired |  |  |  |  | U.S. business enterprises established |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total assets | Sales ${ }^{1}$ | Net | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{gathered}$ | Number of acres of owned | Total assets | Sales | Net income | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{gathered}$ | Number of acres of land owned |
| All industries. | 40,470 | 32,753 | 17,560 | 301 | 168,406 | 184,971 | 7,717 | 1,459 | -45 | 4,139 | 250,542 |
| Mining. | 2,634 | (1) | 525 | 138 | 3,183 | 78,465 | (P) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1) |
| Petroleum.. | 4,631 | ${ }^{(9)}$ | 2,325 | 54 | 16,243 | 3,324 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{\left({ }^{(1)}\right.}$ | -9 | (D) | (D) |
| Manufacturing | 6,619 | 5,715 | 6,581 | -89 | 60,040 | 62,260 | 904 | 565 | -38 | 1,857 | (D) |
| Food and kindred products........ | 390 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{(1)}\right.}$ | 675 | 26 | 6,858 | 1,747 | (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chemicals and allied products Industrial chemicals and synthetics | $\begin{array}{r}503 \\ 134 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | (D) | 557 | (0) | 2,271 | 300 | $(\mathrm{D})$ | 52 | 2 | (1) | (1) |
| Drugs............................................ | (0) | (P) | (*) | (*) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (D) | -1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | ${ }_{26}$ | (1) | (0) | 4 | ${ }_{2}^{(\text {P) }}$ | (D) | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 |
|  | 133 | 133 | 186 | (0) | 1,154 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Primary and fabricated metals............................................ | 2,743 | (1) | 2,925 | (1) | 18,777 | (D) | (1) | (1) |  | (D) | (0) |
| Primary metal industries. <br> Fabricated metal products | $\begin{aligned} & \left(D_{1}\right) \\ & \left.()^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{\left({ }^{(2)}\right)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left(\mathcal{P}_{( }\right. \\ (\mathcal{D}) \end{gathered}$ | (12) | $\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{D}) \\ & (\mathbb{D}) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | $\stackrel{(0)}{9}$ | ${ }^{\left({ }^{( }\right)}$ |  | (0) | (D) |
| Machinery .... | 664 | 618 | 574 | -19 | 12,268 | 657 | 46 | 36 | (*) | 273 | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| Machinery, except electrical ...... | 461 | 436 | ${ }_{265}^{365}$ | $-20$ | 8 8,909 | 513 | 25 | 21 |  | 186 | (\%) |
| Electric and electronic equipment ................................ | 203 | 182 | 209 | (*) | 3,359 | 144 | 21 | 16 |  | 87 |  |
| Other manufacturing .,.............................. | 2,318 | (0) | 1,850 | 41 | 19,866 | (D) | (0) | ( ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | (b) | 1,021 | 338 |
| Textile products and apparel .............. | ( ${ }_{\text {(D) }}(\underline{\text { P }}$ | (8) | $\stackrel{(1)}{(1)}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{3}$ |  | ( ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}$ |  |
| Paper and allied products....................... | 124 | (D) | (D) | 4 | (D) | (D) | (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 397 | 397 | 543 | 6 | 4,887 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rubber and plastics products................................................. | ${ }_{786}^{227}$ | 227 | 284 | 8 | .3,090 | 164 14.882 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{0}$ |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}478 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{\text {3,651 }}$ (0) | 14,882 | (0) | (0) | (D) | (0) | (0) |
| Instruments and related products................................... | 107 | 106 | 68 | -4 | 1,070 | 8 | 1 | (*) | ${ }^{* *}$ | (D) | 0 |
| Other ........................................................................ | 63 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }}\right.}$ | 54 | (*) | 704 | (b) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 2 | (*) | ${ }^{(0)}$ |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 1,177 | 1,050 | 2,821 | 57 | 12,744 | 351 | 127 | 171 | -1 | 328 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{( }\right)}$ |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ..t.i.................................... | 93 |  |  |  |  |  | (P) | (1) |  |  |  |
| Metals and minerals, except petroleum .................................- | 251 | (1) | ( ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | - ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{1,670}^{\left({ }^{(1)}\right)}$ | (D) | 4 50 | ${ }_{110}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{(*)}{-2}$ |  |  |
| Farm product raw materials | ${ }_{\text {( })} 21$ | 20 | 0 | -9 | 1,670 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (0) | ${ }_{(0)}^{10}$ | -1 | (0) | (P) |
| Other nondurable goods................................................ | 728 | (D) | 1,997 | 59 | (D) | (b) | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | (D) | 3 | (D) | (D) |
| Retail trade ................................ | 1,471 | 1,404 | 2,417 | 47 | 37,906 | 163 | 66 | (D) | -1 | 212 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Food stores and eating \& drinking places. <br> Retail trade, nec. | 26 1,444 | $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text { (D) } \\ (\mathrm{D}) \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & (0) \\ & (0) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{45}^{2}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} (\mathrm{D}) \\ (\mathrm{D}) \end{array}\right.$ | 145 | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | (1) | ${ }_{(*)}^{*}$ | (0) | (D) |
| Banking........ | 13,568 | 11,300 | 657 | 42 | 7,220 | (D) | 2,268 | 250 | 12 | 373 | 0 |
| Finance, except banking ............................. | 3,752 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {D }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | 537 | -10 | 2,905 | (D) | (D) | 32 | -3 | 224 | (0) |
| Insurance... | 657 | 657 | 281 | 25 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real estate. | 2,786 | 304 | 19 | -3 | (D) | 382 | 2,483 | 175 | -9 | 444 | 116,534 |
| Other industries.. | 3,174 | 2,248 | 1,398 | 41 | 27,194 | (0) | 926 | 184 | 3 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 125,423 |
| Agriculture. | 101 | ${ }^{\left(D^{\text {( }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | (*) | ${ }^{*}$ ) | (1) | (1) | (D) |  | 4 | 131 |  |
| Forestry and fishing............................................................. | 43 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{43}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 95,564 |
|  | 177 | (125) | (0) | 5 | (1) | (0) | (0) | (D) | $\frac{1}{3}$ | (D) | (0) |
| Communication and public utilities .... | 633 | 633 | 251 | -9 | 38428 | (0) | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Services...................................................................... | 1,999 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 852 | 43 | 18,773 | 56 | (D) | 84 | 4 | 134 | 23 |

${ }^{\mathrm{D}}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
Less than $\$ 500,000( \pm)$.
. Sales, or gross operating revenue, excluding sales taxes.
Note.-Data for 1984 are revised. For acquired businesses, data are for, or as of the end of, the fiscal year preceding the year of acquisition; for newly established businesses, data are projections for, or as of the end of, the first full year of operation.

Table 7B.-Total Assets, Sales, Net Income, Employment, and Acres of Land Owned by U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established, by Industry of U.S. Business Enterprise, 1985
[Millions of dollars or number]

|  | Total assets of all U.S. business enterprises acquired or established | U.S. business enterprises acquired |  |  |  |  | U.S. business enterprises established |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total assets | Sales ${ }^{1}$ | Net | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { employees } \end{aligned}$ | Number of acres of land owned | Total assets | Sales | Net income | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{gathered}$ | Number of acres of land owned |
| All industries... | 27,756 | 24,456 | 27,709 | 184 | 235,667 | 2,153,981 | 3,300 | 752 | -52 | 7,772 | 14,097 |
| Mining. | 317 | 317 | 303 | -39 | 1,970 | 357,332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Petroleum. | 2,346 | ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) | 3,776 | 132 | 5,672 | 3,237 | (D) | (D) | 4 | (d) | (9) |
| Manufacturing.... | 13,936 | 13,445 | 17.973 | 163 | 135,898 | 1,743,205 | 491 | 152 | -37 | 2,108 | 1,884 |
| Food and kindred products....................................... | 2,912 | 2,890 | 4,616 | (D) | 25,017 | 5,967 | 22 | 4 | -2 | 254 | (D) |
| Chemicals and allied products.................................... | 3,376 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 4,203 | 183 | 31,868 | 8.650 | (D) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (*) | (D) | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
|  | ${ }_{(0)}^{351}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{351}$ | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}{ }^{27}$ | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,909 ${ }_{(0)}$ | 1,874 | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | (*) | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | (0) |
|  | (0) | (0) | (0) | 0 1 | (0) |  | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 |
| Agricutural chemicals .......................................................................................................... | 2,702 | 2,702 | 3,431 | 146 | 26,970 | 6,349 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Primary and fabricated metals........ | 1,411 | (D) | ${ }_{1}^{1,864}$ | (0) | ${ }^{14,002}$ | ${ }_{12}^{13,047}$ | (D) | (0) | 2 |  |  |
| Primary metal industries. <br> Fabricated metal products | 1,245 | (1) 151 | 1,542 322 | $\stackrel{(8)}{5}$ | 11,031 2,971 | $\begin{array}{r}12,653 \\ \hline 94\end{array}$ | (1) 15 | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | 2 |  |  |
| Machinery ............................................................................... | 1,794 | 1,557 | 2,292 | 39 | 22,978 | 1,391 | 237 | 85 | -36 | 1,011 | (P) |
| Machinery, except electrical .......................... | 854 | 854 | 1,255 | 3 | 10,193 | 352 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (P) |
| Electric and electronic equipment .................. | 940 | 703 | 1,038 | 35 | 12,785 | 1,039 | 237 | 85 | -36 | 1,011 | (D) |
| Other manufacturing. | 4,443 | 4,274 | 4,998 | 139 | 42,033 | 1,714,150 | 170 | 5 | $-1$ | 126 | (0) |
| Textile products and apparel .............................. | (0) | (0) | (0) | (\%) | (D) |  | ${ }_{0}^{(0)}$ | 5 0 | ${ }_{0}$ |  |  |
| Paper and allied products........................ | 2,614 | 2,614 | 3,227 | 88 | 20,420 | 1,700,063 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Printing and publishing ..................... | 531 | 531 | 438 | 31 | 6,400 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rubber and plastics products...................................... | 183 382 | 183 | ${ }_{350}^{233}$ | 2 | ${ }_{3,538}^{2,503}$ | ${ }_{13}^{139}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.................................................... | 382 211 |  | (0) | -18 | ${ }_{\text {3,538 }}^{\text {(0) }}$ | 13,037 ${ }_{(0)}$ | (0) | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | ${ }_{-1}^{0}$ | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}(0)$ |  |
| Instruments and related products. | 446 | 446 | 459 | 8 | 5,496 | 144 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 40 | 37 | 68 | 2 |  | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Wholesale trade............ | 544 | 372 | 724 | -19 | 3,303 | (P) | 171 | 282 | -21 | 1,702 | (P) |
| Motor vehicles and equipment .............. | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ( ${ }^{\text {() }}$ | (*) | (0) | ${ }_{(0)}^{(D)}$ | 0 |
|  | $2{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{176}^{0}$ | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}$ | -24 | 1,758 | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | 29 | 57 | 1 | 225 |  |
| Farm product raw materials <br> Other nondurable goods. | 262 | ( ${ }_{\text {( }) ~}^{\text {(1) }}$ | $\stackrel{\left({ }^{\text {( }} \text { ( }\right)}{ }$ | ${ }^{(*)}$ | (1) | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | $\stackrel{(1)}{(\mathbb{D})}$ | -11 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ |
| Retail trade ...................... | 970 | 951 | 1,550 | 17 | 36,230 | 571 | 20 | (P) | (*) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) |
| Food stores and eating \& drinking places. | (1) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (1) | (0) | (D) | (1) | ${ }^{*}$ * | (D) | (D) |
| Banking. | 918 | (D) | (د) | 4 | 612 | 7 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 26 | -6 | 185 | 0 |
| Finance, except banking. | 3,435 | 2,880 | 340 | 14 | 1,584 | (0) | 556 | (D) | -6 | (D) | 0 |
| Insurance... | 856 | 856 | 436 | -3 | 5,092 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Real estate... | 1,377 | 61 | (D) | -1 | 7 | 47 | 1,316 | 98 | 12 | 40 | 17,106 |
| Other industries. | 3,057 | 2,729 | 2,545 | -85 | 45,299 | ${ }^{(9)}$ | 328 | 111 | 3 | 2,636 | 91,856 |
| Agriculture... | 50 | (0) | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | 10 | (*) | (0) | 59,607 |
| Forestry and fishing...... | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | () | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32,177 |
| Construction ................. | 29 | 29 | 35 | ${ }^{2}$ | 108 | (0) | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transportation ................................ |  | (0) | (D) | (0) |  | (0) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }_{0}^{4}$ | 0 |  |  |
|  | 2,281 | 2,013 | 1,973 | -74 | 39,430 | 746 | 268 | 97 | 2 | 2,397 | 72 |

[^20]
# U.S. Merchandise Trade Associated With U.S. Multinational Companies 

U.S. merchandise exports associated with U.S. multinational companies (MNC's) were $\$ 155.0$ billion in 1983, down 5.1 percent from 1982. U.S. merchandise imports associated with U.S. MNC's were $\$ 121.1$ billion, up 0.3 percent. Because MNC-associated exports fell at about the same rate as total U.S. exports, the MNC share of the total was the same in 1983 as in 1982-77 percent. The MNC share of total U.S. imports, however, de-clined-from 50 percent to 46 per-cent-because MNC-associated imports grew more slowly than total U.S. imports.

The 1983 estimates of MNC-associated U.S. trade are universe estimates based on data from BEA's new annual sample survey of U.S. direct investment abroad. The data for 1982 are from BEA's most recent benchmark survey, or census, of U.S. direct investment abroad; previous benchmark surveys that collected information on MNC-associated trade covered 1966 and $1977 .{ }^{1}$

[^21]U.S. direct investment abroad exists when one U.S. person (U.S. parent) has a direct or indirect ownership interest of 10 percent or more in a foreign business enterprise (foreign affiliate). A U.S. MNC is composed of a U.S. parent and its foreign affiliates. MNC-associated U.S. trade consists of (1) trade between U.S. parents and their own foreign affiliates, (2) trade between these same foreign affiliates and other (unaffiliated) U.S. persons, and (3) trade between U.S. parents and unaffiliated foreigners. Total U.S. trade of foreign affiliates is equal to (1) plus (2); total U.S. trade of U.S. parents is equal to (1) plus (3).
The MNC data cover only nonbank MNC's-that is, nonbank parents of nonbank foreign affiliates, and their nonbank foreign affiliates. However, trade of bank MNC's is probably insignificant.
The all-U.S. trade data, to which the MNC data are compared, are as compiled by the Bureau of the Census; that is, they are on the socalled Census basis. Although the

The remainder of the article focuses primarily on MNC-associated trade in 1982, with perspective provided by a few comparisons with 1977. Data for 1982, rather than for 1983, are the focus, because the former are much more detailed, particularly by product and by country of destination or origin, than the latter.
It should be noted that the data in this article only indicate the magnitude of MNC-associated U.S. trade, given the actual levels of U.S. direct investment abroad. They do not indicate what the magnitude would have been in the absence of such investment or at other levels of investment.

## MNC-Associated U.S. Trade in Perspective

## U.S. exports

In 1983, MNC-associated exports declined 5.1 percent-about the same rate as all U.S. exports. Thus, the MNC share of total U.S. exports remained at 77 percent (table 1). The declines in exports, both for MNC's and for the United States as a whole, partly reflected the limited recovery abroad in 1983, which dampened foreign demand for U.S. goods. Also, the large cumulative appreciation of the U.S. dollar since 1980 had , by 1983, significantly eroded the competitiveness of U.S. exports in world markets. Finally, U.S. exports were adversely affected by import and exchange controls imposed by a number of developing countries in an attempt to conserve the foreign exchange needed to service their external debt.
In 1977-82, both MNC-associated exports and total U.S. exports grew, but the annual average rate of growth for MNC's was slower than that for the total- 9.9 percent compared with 11.8 percent. Trade not associated

Table 1.-Total U.S. Trade and U.S. Trade Associated With U.S. MNC's, 1977, 1982, and 1983

with U.S. MNC's grew at a 20.2 -percent rate. Because MNC-associated exports grew more slowly than total U.S. exports, the MNC share of the total fell from 84 percent to 77 percent. In 1966-77, in contrast, MNC-associated exports had grown much faster than total U.S. exports, and the MNC share of the total had increased substantially. ${ }^{2}$
The slower growth of MNC-associated exports than of total U.S. exports in 1977-82 was entirely in exports shipped to foreign affiliates, both by U.S. parents and by unaffiliated U.S. persons. Exports shipped to unaffiliated foreigners by U.S. parentswhich accounted for nearly two-thirds of MNC-associated exports in 1982rose at the same rate as total U.S. exports.
Affiliates' demand for U.S. exports was probably dampened largely by the decline in their real economic activity over the 1977-82 period. Although most dollar measures of affiliates' activity increased during the period (for example, their sales rose at a 7.6 -percent rate and their total assets at an 8.9 -percent rate), the increases mainly reflected the effects of U.S. and foreign inflation. Affiliate employment, which is not directly affected by price changes, declined 1.6

[^22]percent a year, on average. The decline in employment was probably largely cyclical: The economies of most major foreign host countries were expanding in 1977, but were in recession in $1982 .{ }^{3}$
The slow growth in exports to foreign affiliates may also have reflected a pattern of maturation frequently observed among affiliates of U.S. MNC's. According to that pattern, affiliates are first established primarily to sell their parents' products. Later, they process or assemble their parents' products abroad and, finally, they develop and produce their own products to sell locally, to third countries, or even to the United States. Thus, as these affiliates mature, products exported from the United States become a smaller component, and the affiliates' own products a larger component, of their total sales.
Although a large number of U.S. parents left the direct investment universe between 1977 and 1982, their leaving did not contribute significantly to the slower growth in MNC-associated exports compared with total U.S. exports. A preliminary tabulation of the 1977 data for these parents and their affiliates indicates that U.S. exports associated with them were very small. (Parents would have left the universe if, during the period, (1) they sold or liquidated all of their foreign affiliates, (2) all of their foreign affiliates became exempt from being
3. Only a small part of the decline in affiliate employment was attributable to the larger number of affiliates that were exempt from being reported in 1982 (because of the 1982 survey's higher exemption level) than in 1977. Employment of the exempt affiliates tended to be very small. Thus, despite their larger number, their omission in 1982 contributed little to the overall decline in affiliate employment.
reported under the higher 1982 exemption level, or (3) they should have reported in 1982 but failed to do so. Parents that reported in 1977 but had merged or were consolidated with other U.S. parents by 1982 were considered to have been in the universe in both years.)
U.S. parents' share of total U.S. exports remained considerably larger than their share of total domestic business activity in 1982. In that year, U.S. parents accounted for 72 percent of total U.S. exports, but for only 25 percent of total employment of nonbank U.S. businesses. Their much larger share of exports reflected both their higher concentration in goodsproducing industries and greater international orientation compared with other U.S. firms. It may also have reflected the fact that the MNC's remained among the largest and most technologically advanced U.S. firms. Thus, they continued to have an edge over other firms in exporting because of their greater ability to benefit from economies of scale, produce technically superior products, and adapt rapidly to the needs and tastes of foreign customers.

## U.S. imports

In 1983, U.S. imports associated with U.S. MNC's increased 0.3 percent, considerably slower than the 7.3percent increase in total U.S. imports; imports not associated with U.S. MNC's increased 14.1 percent. Because of the slower growth in MNCassociated imports, the MNC share of the U.S. total declined from 50 percent to 46 percent. The slower MNC growth was more than accounted for by a steep decline in U.S. petroleum
imports. Because such imports were a much larger share of MNC-associated imports than of total U.S. imports, their decline had a much greater impact on MNC-associated imports than on the total.

In 1977-82, MNC-associated imports grew at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent, compared with a 10.2 -percent rate for all U.S. imports. The MNC share of total U.S. imports fell from 58 percent in 1977 to 50 percent in 1982. In 1966-77, in contrast, imports associated with U.S. MNC's appear to have grown faster than total U.S. imports, and the MNC share of the total probably increased. ${ }^{4}$

MNC-associated imports grew more slowly than total U.S. imports in 1977-82 mainly because they were much more highly concentrated in relatively slow-growing import categories, such as petroleum and Canadian autos, and less highly concentrated in faster-growing categories, such as machinery and non-Canadian autos. The slow growth in U.S. petroleum imports reflected declines in the volume of such imports in response to both the relatively brief U.S. recession in 1980 and the somewhat longer one in 1981-82, sharp increases in world petroleum prices, and continued U.S. energy conservation efforts. Automotive imports from Canada were dampened by the U.S. recessions and the weak U.S. auto market in 1982. In contrast, U.S. imports of machinery and of non-Canadian autos grew strongly in 1977-82. An increasing share of these imports were from Japan and the newly industrialized countries of Asia, whose aggressive export promotion strategies made significant inroads into the U.S. market during this period. Most of the increase in automotive imports other than from Canada occurred early in the period, before growth was slowed by the U.S. recessions, the weak U.S. auto market, and voluntary restraints on automotive imports from Japan.

[^23]The slower growth of MNC-associated imports than of all U.S. imports may also have reflected differences in the pace of real economic activity of U.S. parents compared with other U.S. firms. U.S. parent employment declined at an annual average rate of 0.2 percent in 1977-82, while employment of all nonbank U.S. businesses rose at a 1.7 -percent rate. ${ }^{5}$ Most of the rise in all-U.S. business employment, however, occurred in non-goodsproducing industries, particularly services, in which U.S. parents accounted for small shares of total employment. In manufacturing alone, all-U.S. employment actually declined at an annual rate of just under 1 percent. Nevertheless, employment of U.S. manufacturing parents declined even faster-at a 2.2 -percent rate.

As with exports, the slower growth of MNC-associated imports than of total U.S. imports was not the result of U.S. parents leaving the direct investment universe between 1977 and 1982. Imports associated with these parents and their affiliates were small in 1977, and their omission in 1982 should have had little impact on the 1977-82 change. ${ }^{6}$

In the 3 years 1977, 1982, and 1983, MNC's accounted for much smaller shares of total U.S. imports than of total U.S. exports. A large portion of U.S. imports is normally imported by independent wholesalers or retailers, or by the U.S. affiliates of foreign MNC's, rather than by U.S. MNC's.? Moreover, a sizable share of the imported goods used by U.S. MNC's in manufacturing may be purchased domestically from independent wholesalers rather than imported directly by the U.S. parents. Because they exclude imported goods purchased domestically, U.S. parents' imports would, therefore, understate the parents' total purchases of imported goods.

[^24]
## U.S. trade balance

In each of the years 1977, 1982, and 1983, MNC-associated exports exceeded MNC-associated imports, and the MNC trade balance was in surplus. The surplus increased from $\$ 15.1$ billion in 1977 to $\$ 42.6$ billion in 1982, as MNC-associated exports rose faster than MNC-associated imports. The surplus then declined to $\$ 33.9$ billion in 1983, as MNC-associated exports declined but imports rose. In contrast to the surpluses on MNC-associated trade, total U.S. trade was in deficit each year. This contrasting result largely reflected the fact that U.S. MNC's were much more heavily concentrated in manufacturing, and much less heavily concentrated in wholesale and retail trade, than all U.S. firms. Thus, a sizable share of total U.S. merchandise exports were manufactured and directly exported by the U.S. MNC's, whereas, as noted earlier, a significant portion of total U.S. merchandise imports were directly imported by others.

## MNC-Associated U.S. Trade in 1982

This part of the article focuses on MNC-associated U.S. trade in 1982. Exports and imports are discussed separately. For each, the discussion is governed by the amount of detail obtained in the benchmark survey-for example, more detail was obtained for exports than for imports, and for trade with majority-owned foreign affiliates (MOFA's) than for trade with other foreign affiliates or trade of U.S. parents with unaffiliated foreigners. (MOFA's are foreign affiliates owned more than 50 percent by all

[^25][Milions of dollars]

|  | MNC.associated exports |  |  |  |  | MNC-associated imports |  |  |  |  | Addenda |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total(1) | Shipped to affiliates |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { to } \\ \text { to }}}{\substack{\text { Shipped }}}$ unaffiliated foreigners by U.S.parents | Total ${ }^{1}$ <br> (6) | Shipped by affiliates |  |  | Shipped <br> by <br> bnaffili- <br> ated <br> foreigners <br> to U.S. <br> parents <br> (10) | Total exports by U.S. parents col. 5) <br> (11) | Total imports to $\mathcal{T} . \mathrm{S}$. parents ${ }_{\text {col. 10 }}{ }^{1}{ }^{+}$ |
|  |  | Total | By U.S. parents | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{By}_{\mathbf{1 l i}} \\ \text { unaffil- } \\ \text { ated } \\ \text { U.S.S. } \\ \text { persons } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total | To U.S. parents | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { unafili- } \\ \text { ated } \\ \text { U.S. } \\ \text { persons } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) |  |  | (7) | (8) | (9) |  |  |  |
| All countries.... | 163,383 | 56,718 | 46,559 | 10,159 | 106,666 | 120,768 | 51,406 | 41,598 | 9,807 | 69,363 | 153,225 | 110,961 |
| Developed countries.. | 105,697 | 42,956 | 35,852 | 7,104 | 62,741 |  | 32,340 | 24,488 | 7,852 |  | 98,594 |  |
| Canada | 27,690 | 19,505 | 15,514 | 3,991 | 8,186 |  | 21,392 | 16,903 | 4,489 |  | 23,700 |  |
| Europe......... | 51,555 | 18,091 | 15,583 | 2,508 | 33,464 |  | 6,112 | 4,140 | 1,972 |  | 49,047 |  |
| European Communities (10). | 39,608 | 16,045 | 13,949 | 2,096 | 23,563 |  | 4,826 | 3,436 | 1,390 |  | 37,512 |  |
| Belgium.................... | 5,063 | 2,438 | 2,145 | 294 | 2,625 |  | 418 | ${ }^{291}$ | 126 |  | 4,770 |  |
| Denmark. | 5,358 | r 28 2,32 | 172 2,094 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 238 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,999 |  | 73 722 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 671 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51 |  | 5,093 | $\ldots$ |
| Germany | 8,296 | 2,782 | 2,566 | 216 | 5,514 |  | 809 | 650 | 158 | ....... | 8,080 | $\cdots$ |
| Greece... | 374 | 44 | 41 | 3 | 330 |  | 5 | 5 | 0 |  | ${ }_{6}^{371}$ | . |
| Ireland.... | 1728 4,192 | 498 | 845 | 75 | 3,277 |  | 174 | 147 | 44 |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| Luxembourg. | , 16 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 3,27 |  | 21 | 20 | 1 |  | 4,15 | $\cdots$ |
| Netherlands | 6,699 | 2,714 | 2,050 | 664 | 3,985 |  | 268 | 176 | 92 |  | 6,034 | ${ }^{-1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ |
| United Kingdom | 8,552 | 4,221 | 3,669 | 551 | 4,331 |  | 2,110 | 1,228 | 881 |  | 8,000 | ............. |
| Other Europe......... | 11,947 | 2,046 | 1,634 | 412 | 9,901 |  | 1,286 | 704 | 583 |  | 11,535 | .............. |
| Finland... | 252 | 45 | ${ }_{45}^{82}$ | (*) | 207 |  | 1 | * | (*) |  | 252 | .............. |
| Norway. | 645 | 90 | 77 | 13 | 555 |  | (1) | (D) | 460 | $\cdots$ | 632 | . |
| Portugal | 580 | 66 | 61 | ${ }^{6}$ | 514 |  | 17 | 17 | (*) |  | 574 | $\cdots$ |
| Sweden | ${ }^{3,281}$ | ${ }_{255}$ | ${ }_{247}^{44}$ | 306 9 | ,626 |  | 25 | 19 | 7 |  | 2,878 | ............... |
| Switzerland | 1,809 | 712 | 653 | 59 | 1,097 |  | 304 | 220 | 83 |  | 1,750 | .... |
| Turkey........ | ${ }^{581}$ | ${ }_{31}^{8}$ | (0) | ( ${ }_{\text {( }}^{(0)}$ | ${ }_{3}^{573}$ |  | (0) | (0) | 11 |  | (0) |  |
| Other |  |  | (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan........... | 19,977 | 2,516 | 2,328 | 187 | 17,462 |  | 3,934 | 2,804 | 1,130 |  | 19,790 |  |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa... | 6,474 | $\stackrel{2,845}{ }$ | 2,427 | 418 | 3,630 |  | 902 | 642 | 260 |  | 6,056 |  |
| New Zealand. | ${ }^{8,890}$ | 1,954 | 1.705 | ${ }_{217} 16$ | 1,868 |  |  |  |  |  | , 673 |  |
| South Africa. | 1,736 | 569 | 535 | 34 | 1,168 |  | 50 | 29 | 21 |  | 1,702 |  |
| Developing countries. | 54,526 | 13,528 | 10,587 | 2,942 | 40,998 |  | 19,065 | 17,109 | 1,955 |  | 51,585 |  |
| Latin America......... | 20,864 | 7,339 | 5,511 | 1,828 | 13,525 |  | 7,500 | 6,462 | 1,038 |  | 19,036 |  |
| South America .... | 11,041 | 3,370 | 2,443 | 927 | 7,671 |  | 1,249 | 723 | 527 |  | 10,113 |  |
| Argentina ... | 1,080 | ${ }_{7} 19$ | 260 | 59 | 761 |  | 160 | 95 | 65 | ...... | 1,021 |  |
| Brazil. | 2,639 | 738 | 646 | 90 | 1,903 |  | 537 | 466 |  |  | 2,549 |  |
| Colembi | 1,232 | 254 | 178 | ${ }_{77}$ | 978 | - | 90 | 72 | 18 | -............. | 1,154 |  |
| Ecuador... | ${ }_{477}$ | 101 | 90 | 10 | 376 | $\cdots$ | (0) | (0) | (0) | ...... | 467 | ....... |
| Peru ......... | 783 | 268 | 78 | 190 | 515 | ...... | (1) | (D) | 266 | .... | 593 | . |
| Venezuela. | 3,969 | 1,539 | 1,096 | 442 | 2,431 | - | 19 | (D) | (D) |  | 3,527 |  |
| Other. | 7272 | 76 | 49 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 586 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 197 |  | ${ }_{2}$ (D) | ${ }^{\left(D^{( }\right)}$ | 09 |  | ${ }_{7}^{245}$ |  |
| Central America | 7,975 6,699 | 3,307 2,818 | 2,720 2,325 | 586 494 | - ${ }_{3,881}^{4,669}$ |  | 1,940 | 1,695 | 245 |  |  |  |
| Manama. | 6,633 | -243 | $\stackrel{201}{2}$ | 442 | ${ }^{3} 89$ | .......... | ${ }^{1} 130$ | ${ }^{1} 104$ | 26 | - | 490 | ...... |
| Other. | 744 | 245 | 194 | 51 | 499 |  | 458 | 430 | 28 |  | 693 |  |
| Other Western Hemisph | 1,848 | ${ }^{663}$ | 348 | 315 | 1,186 |  | 3,723 | 3,510 | 213 | $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 1,534 |  |
| Bermuda ....................... | ${ }_{63}$ | 19 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | ${ }_{(*)}$ | 54 | $\cdots$ | (0) | (0) | 47 |  | 62 | - |
| Jamaica..... | 346 | 155 | 47 | 108 | 191 | $\cdots$ | (0) | (0) | 1 | $\cdots$ | 238 | - |
| Netherlands Antilles... | 272 | 106 | 45 | 61 | 167 | $\cdots$ | (0) | (0) | 17 |  | 211 |  |
| Trinidad-Tobago ........................................................ | 341 | 84 | 59 | ${ }^{25}$ | 257 | $\cdots$ | (1) | (0) | 2 | . | ${ }^{316}$ | $\cdots$ |
| United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean <br> Other | ${ }_{396}^{15}$ | $\stackrel{29}{124}$ | 16 55 | 13 69 | 86 272 | $\ldots$ | - (D) | 211 | 25 | - ......... | 101 | $\cdots$ |
| Other Africa .... | 4,623 | 542 | 284 | 258 | 4,081 |  | 2,849 | 2,638 | 211 |  | 4,365 |  |
| Saharan ........ | 2,886 | 126 |  | 59 | 2,760 |  | 198 | 116 | 82 |  | 2,828 | .-... |
| Egypt... | 1,505 | 89 | 33 36 26 | 5 | 1,416 | - | 191 | 109 | 82 | $\cdots$ | 1,449 | $\cdots$ |
| Other | 1,172 | 12 | 20 9 | 3 | 1,160 |  | 7 | 7 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | $\cdots$ | 1,169 | $\cdots$ |
| Sub-Saharan | 1,737 | 416 | 217 | 199 | 1,321 |  | 2,651 | 2,522 | 129 |  | 1,538 | ..... |
| Liberia. | 39 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 33 | ........ | 75 | 75 |  | $\cdots$ | 39 | $\cdots$ |
| Nigeria ...................................................................... | 982 | $\stackrel{1}{265}$ | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 126 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 61 139 | 717 | ........ | 1,042 | +,941 | 102 | ........... | 844 | $\cdots$ |
| Middle East... | 10,121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 150 |  | 9,793 | .............. |
| Israel ........... | ${ }_{5}^{1,500}$ | ${ }_{352}^{137}$ | -67 | $\begin{array}{r}70 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1,363}$ | .............. | (0) | (0) | 73 | ............ | 1,430 | $\ldots$ |
| United Arab Emirates. | 5,580 | 255 | 170 | 84 | 5,25 | ......... | 383 | 306 | 76 | .............. | , 695 |  |
| Other .......................................................................... | 2,273 | 135 | 85 | 49 | 2,139 |  | (P) |  |  |  | 2,224 |  |
| Other Asia and Pacific.. | 18,918 | 4,769 | 4,240 | 528 | 14,150 |  | 6,948 | 6,391 | 557 |  | 18,390 |  |
| Hong Kong.......... | 1,693 | 949 | 909 | 40 | 744 | .... | 948 | 830 | 117 | .......... | 1,654 | $\cdots$ |
| India ......... | 1,802 | 395 | 261 | 134 | 1,407 | ....... | 2,097 | 1,890 | 206 |  | 1,668 | - |
| Malaysia ... | 1,357 | 977 | 956 | 20 | 381 |  | 1,142 | 1,128 | 14 |  | 1,337 | $\cdots$ |
| Philippines. | 1977 | 313 | 282 | 32 | 664 |  | 305 | 302 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 946 |  |
| Singapore. | ${ }^{1}, 933$ | 956 | 849 | 108 | 977 |  | 1,334 | 1,221 | 13 |  | 1,826 |  |
| South Korea | 3,198 | 315 | 248 | 67 | 2,883 |  | 292 | 281 | 5 |  | 3,131 |  |
| Tawan.... | 2,944 | 423 299 | 362 266 | ${ }_{33}^{61}$ | 2,521 |  | $\begin{array}{r}737 \\ 66 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {6 }}^{61}$ | ${ }^{76}$ |  | 2,883 |  |
| Other | 3,233 | 87 | 66 | 21 | 3,146 |  | 23 | 23 | (*) |  | 3,212 |  |
| International ${ }^{2}$........... | 234 | 234 | 120 | 13 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 0 |  | 120 |  |
| Unallocated ${ }^{3}$.... | 2,926 |  |  |  | 2,926 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,926 |  |
| Addendum-OPEC......... | 15,626 | 2,891 | 1,980 | 911 | 12,735 |  | 5,575 | 5,151 | 424 |  | 14,715 |  |

MNC Multinational company.
Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. U.S. imports shipped by unaffiliated foreigners to U.S. parents were not disaggregated by country in the 1982 benchmark survey. Thus, data in column 10 and, hence, in columns 6 and 12 , 2 Consists of U S. one country and that were engaged in petroleum shipping, other water transportation, and oil
and gas drilling. The precise destination (origin) of these exports (imports) was not obtained in he 1982 benchmark survey.
2. Consists of U.S. parents' exports to unaffiliated foreigners in all countries to which parents' exports were less than $\$ 150,000$.
Note.-In this table, data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's; data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates; and data for affiliates are only for nonbank are only for nonbank parents
affiliates of nonbank parents.
U.S. parents combined.) Thus, the section on exports discusses (1) MNC-associated U.S. exports, by country of destination and by industry of U.S. parent, (2) U.S. exports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents for which product detail is available, by product, and (3) U.S. exports to MOFA's only, by product and by intended use, cross-classified by country of destination and by industry of affiliate. The section on imports discusses (1) MNC-associated U.S. imports, by industry of U.S. parent, (2) U.S. imports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents for which product detail is available, by product, and (3) U.S. imports from MOFA's only, by product, cross-classified by country of origin and by industry of affiliate.

## U.S. exports

In 1982, MNC-associated U.S. exports were $\$ 163.4$ billion. Of the total, $\$ 46.6$ billion ( 29 percent) were shipped to foreign affiliates by their U.S. parents, $\$ 10.2$ billion ( 6 percent) were shipped to foreign affiliates by unaffiliated U.S. persons, and $\$ 106.7$ billion ( 65 percent) were shipped to unaffiliated foreigners by U.S. parents (table 2). Total U.S. exports to affiliates, the sum of the first two components, were $\$ 56.7$ billion, of which more than four-fifths were by U.S. parents and less than one-fifth were by unaffiliated U.S. persons. Total exports by U.S. parents, the sum of the first and third components, were $\$ 153.2$ billion, of which 70 percent were to unaffiliated foreigners and 30 percent to foreign affiliates.

By country of destination.-At least 65 percent of total MNC-associated U.S. exports were to developed countries and at least 33 percent were to developing countries. Most of the remaining 2 percent consisted of exports that did not have to be allocated by country in the benchmark survey. ${ }^{8}$ Exports to "international"-that is, to affiliates that had operations spanning more than one country and that were engaged in petroleum shipping, other water transportation, or oil and gas drilling-were very small.

[^26]> Distribution of MNC-Associated U.S. Exports, by Country of Destination, 1977 and 1982


MNC-associated exports to Canada, at $\$ 27.7$ billion, and to Japan, at $\$ 20.0$ billion, were much larger than those to any other individual countries. Exports to Canada accounted for 17 percent of total MNC-associated exports. More than two-fifths were shipped, primarily by U.S. parents, to Canadian affiliates in the transportation equipment industry. Two-way trade between these affiliates and their U.S. parents has been particularly encouraged since 1965 by a U.S.-Canadian automotive agreement that eliminated tariffs on most such trade. Other factors contributing to the large Ca nadian share of total MNC-associated exports were Canada's geographical proximity to the United States and the close economic ties between the two countries.

Exports to Japan accounted for 12 percent of total MNC-associated U.S. exports. Most-87 percent-were shipped by U.S. parents to unaffiliated Japanese customers. A sizable portion of these exports were to Japanese MNC's that had (usually minority) ownership interests in the U.S. parent companies. (Such Japanese MNC's are considered "unaffiliated" because, for U.S. direct investment abroad, that term covers all foreigners that are not foreign affiliates of a U.S. company; thus, it includes foreigners that have ownership in, but are not owned by, a U.S. company.)

Europe accounted for 32 percent and Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa for 4 percent of total MNC-associated exports. Within Europe, exports to the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands were largest.

Among developing countries, Latin America accounted for 13 percent, "other Asia and Pacific" for 12 percent, the Middle East for 6 percent, and "other Africa" for 3 percent of total MNC-associated exports. Within Latin America, exports to Mexico, Venezuela, and Brazil were largest. Within "other Asia and Pacific," exports to South Korea and Taiwan were largest. More than one-half of the exports to the Middle East were to Saudi Arabia.

From 1977 to 1982, there were several significant changes in the distribution of MNC-associated exports by country of destination. In particular, the share destined for Canada declined nearly 6 percentage points, while the shares destined for Japan and "other Asia and Pacific" rose about 4 percentage points each (table 3 and chart 4). These changes, to a large extent, mirrored changes in allU.S. trade.

The decline in the share of MNC-associated exports destined for Canada partly reflected declines in Canadian economic activity. Canadian industrial production, which had increased

Table 3.-Total Exports and U.S. Exports Associated With U.S. MNC's, by Country of Destination, 1977 and 1982

|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  | Percent change, 1977-82 average |  | MNC-associated exports as a percent of total U.S. exports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977 |  | 1982 |  | 1977 |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { U.S.S. } \\ \text { Uxports }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}\right.$ | MNC-associated exports export | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { U.S. } \\ \text { exports }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | MNC- associat- ed exports | Total exports | MNCassociat exports | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { U.Sorts } \end{aligned}$ | MNCassociat ed exports | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { Uxports } \end{aligned}$ | MNC- $\begin{gathered}\text { associat- } \\ \text { ed }\end{gathered}$ exports | 1977 | 1982 |
| All countries. | 121,293 | 101,846 | 212,275 | 163,383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 84.0 | 77.0 |
| Developed countries.. | 77,562 | 66,392 | 126,281 | 105,697 | 63.9 | 65.2 | 59.5 | 64.7 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 85.6 | 83.7 |
| Canada. | 25,773 | 23,138 | 33,720 | 27,690 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 89.8 | 82.1 |
| Europe... | 37,437 | 31,145 | 63,795 | 51,555 | 30.8 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 31.6 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 83.2 | 80.8 |
| European Communities (10)... | 27,651 | 22,993 | 47,936 | 39,608 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 24.2 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 83.2 | 82.6 |
| Belgium............................ | ${ }^{3} 3,137$ | ${ }^{32,552}$ | ${ }^{3} 5,229$ | ${ }^{35,079}$ | ${ }^{3} 2.6$ | ${ }^{32.5}$ | ${ }^{3} 2.5$ | ${ }^{3} 3.1$. | ${ }^{3} 11.8$ | ${ }^{3} 11.5$ | ${ }^{81.4}$ | 97.1 |
|  | + 3.534 | $\begin{array}{r}431 \\ 3,072 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 735 <br> 47110 | ${ }_{5}^{5330}$ | + 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.4 4 4 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{6} 6.6$ | -3.5 | 80.7 | 48.7 450 |
| Germany. | 5,984 | 4,685. | 9,291 | 8,296 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 78.3 | 89.3 |
| Greece..... | 538 | 404 | ${ }_{9}^{721}$ | ${ }^{374}$ | ${ }_{4}$ | 4 | ${ }^{3}$ | .2 | 6.0 | $-1.4$ | 75.1 | 51.9 |
| Ireland | 378 | 239 | \% 983 | 728 | . 3 | 2 |  | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{10.1}^{21.1}$ | ${ }_{131}^{24.9}$ | ${ }_{8}^{63.2}$ | 74.1 |
|  | 52,801 | ${ }_{2,269}$ | - 4,616 | 4,192 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 2.3$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.2}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2} 2.2$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.6}$ | ${ }^{5} 10.5$ | $\stackrel{18.1}{3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{81.0}$ | ${ }^{90.8}$ |
| Netherlands. | 4,828 | 4,404 | 8,604 | 6,699 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 91.2 | 77.9 |
| United Kingdom. | 5,949 | 4,939 | 10,645 | 8,552 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 83.0 | 80.3 |
| Other Europe... | 9,785 | 8,152 | 15,859 | 11,947 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 83.3 | 75.3 |
|  | 245 <br> 194 | 196 | 371 489 | 252 | $\stackrel{.}{2}$ | . | . 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 8.6 20.0 | 8.0 18.2 | 870.1 | 51.5 |
| Norway................................................................... | 544 | 432 | 950 | 645 | . 5 | . 4 | . 5 | 4 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 79.4 | 67.9 |
| Portugal | 558 | 438 | 840 | 580 | . 5 | . 4 | 4 | 4 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 78.5 | 69.1 |
| Spain... | 1,960 | 1,836 | 3,583 | 3,203 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 93.7 | 89.4 |
| Sweden ... | 1,093 | 774 | 1,689 6 2 | 881 | 9 | 8 | .$^{8}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 9.0 | 21.6 | 70.8 | 52.2 |
| Turkey....... | ${ }_{421}$ | ${ }^{1} 402$ | ${ }^{2688}$ | 1,581 | ${ }^{1} .4$ | 1.4 | ${ }^{1.3}$ | 1.4 | $15 . \overline{0}$ | 7.7 | 95.5 | 66.8 66.9 |
| Other ........................................................................ | 3,021 | 2,672 | 4,363 | 3,708 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 88.5 | 85.0 |
| Japan.... | 10,538 | 8,647 | 20,966 | 19,977 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 18.2 | 82.1 | 95.3 |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa..... | 3,815 | 3,462 | 7,800 | 6,474 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 15.4 | 13.3 | 90.8 | 83.0 |
| Australia.......................................... | 2,355 | 2,188 | 4,535 | 3,847 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 92.7 | 84.8 |
|  | + 403 | 269 1,010 | 897 2,368 | $\begin{array}{r}890 \\ 1736 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 17.3 17.5 | 27.0 11.5 | 66.7 95.6 | ${ }_{73.3}^{99.2}$ |
| Developing countries, | 43,405 | 31,964 | 85,489 | 54,526 | 35.8 | 31.4 | 40.3 | 33.4 | 14.5 | 11.3 | 73.6 | 63.8 |
| Latin America... | 17,978 | 13,005 | 33,586 | 20,864 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 15.8 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 72.3 | 62.1 |
| South America | 9,284 | 7,858 | 15,256 | 11,041 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 84.6 | 72.4 |
| Argentina ....... | 731 | 682 | 1,294 | 1,080 | ${ }^{6}$ | . 7 | . 6 | . 7 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 93.3 | 83.5 |
| Brazil ............. | 2,491 | 2,233 | 3,423 | 2,639 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 89.6 | 77.1 |
| Colombia | 782 | 671 | 1,903 | 1,232 | ${ }^{4} 8$ | $\stackrel{4}{7}$ | $\stackrel{4}{9}$ | ${ }^{4} 8$ | 19.5 | 12.9 | ${ }_{85} 89.4$ | 63.6 64.7 |
| Ecuador. | 564 | 358 | 828 | 477 | . 5 | 4 | 4 | . 3 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 63.5 | 57.6 |
| Peru.... | 500 | 350 | 1,117 | 783 | . 4 | . 3 | . 5 | . 5 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 70.0 | 70.1 |
| Venezuela | 3,171 | 2,891 | 5,206 | 3,969 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 91.2 | 76.2 |
| Other. | 525 | 312 | 561 | 272 | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | . 3 | . 2 | 1.3 | -2.6 | 59.4 | 48.5 |
| Central America. | 6,687 | 4,116 | 14,125 | 7,975 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 16.2 | 14.1 | 61.6 | 56.5 |
| Mexico............ | 4,832 | 3,045 | 11,817 | 6,699 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 63.0 | 56.7 |
| Panama. | 346 | 291 | 839 | 533 | .$^{3}$ | . 3 | 4 | 3 | 19.4 | 12.8 | 84.1 | ${ }^{63.5}$ |
| Other | 1,509 | 780 | 1,469 | 744 | 1.2 | 8 | . 7 | . 5 | -. 5 | -. 9 | 51.7 | 50.7 |
| Other Western Hemisphere. | 2,006 | 1,032 | 4,207 | 1,848 316 | 1.7 | 1.0 | ${ }_{2}^{2.0}$ |  | 15.9 | 12.4 | ${ }_{49.6}^{51.5}$ | 43.9 53.6 |
| Bahamas... | $\begin{array}{r}224 \\ 87 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 111 50 | 590 172 | 316 63 | .2 | ${ }^{1}$ | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | (*) ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{14,6} 1.4$ | 12.2 4.5 | 49.6 | 53.6 36.6 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jamaica }}$............. | 270 | 201 | 468 | 346 | . 2 | 2 | .2 | ( 2 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 74.4 | 73.9 |
| Netherlands Antilles. | 306 | 119 | 660 | 272 | . 3 | :1 | . 3 | . 2 | 16.6 | 17.9 | 38.9 | 41.2 |
| Trinidad-Tobago ............... | ${ }^{306}$ | ${ }^{257}$ | 894 | ${ }^{341}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{3}$ | $7^{3}$ | $7_{7}^{4}$ | $7^{2}$ | $\stackrel{23}{13}$ | ${ }_{7}^{5.8}$ | 84.0 | $\xrightarrow{38.1}$ |
| United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean... | ${ }^{7} 813$ | ${ }^{\text {T } 293}$ | ${ }^{\top} 1,424$ | ${ }^{7} 511$ | 7 | ${ }^{7}$ | т.7 | T.3. | ${ }^{7} 11.9$ | ${ }^{\text {T }} 11.8$ | ${ }_{7} 76.0$ | ${ }^{7} 35.9$ |
| Other Africa .. | 4,406 | 3,028 | 7,773 | 4,623 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 68.7 | 59.5 |
| Saharan ..... | 2,305 | 1,676 | 4,696 | 2,886 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 15.3 | 11.5 | 72.7 | 61.5 |
| Egypt... | 982 | 649 | 2,875 | 1,505 | . 8 | . 6 | 1.4 | 9 | 24.0 | 18.3 | 66.1 | 52.4 |
| Libya................... | 314 | ${ }_{798}^{228}$ | ${ }^{301}$ | 2110 | . 8 | ${ }^{2}$ | .1 | 1 | -. 8 | -1.6 | 72.6 | ${ }_{7} 69.8$ |
| Other................... | 1,009 | 798 | 1,519 | 1,172 | 8 | . 8 | 7 | .$_{1}$ | 8.5 | 8.0 | 79.1 | 77.2 |
| Sub-Saharan................................................................ | 2,101 | 1,353 | 3,077 | 1,737 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 5.1 | ${ }_{8} 64.4$ | 56.5 |
|  | 958 | 80 606 | 1,295 | 39 715 | .$^{1} 8$ | ${ }^{1} 6$ | . 6 | ${ }^{(*)}{ }_{.}$ | 4.8 | -13.0 | 87.9 63.3 | 33.9 55.2 |
| Other .................................. | 1,052 | 668 | 1,669 | 982 | .9 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | 9.7 | ${ }_{8.0}$ | 63.5 | ${ }_{58.8}$ |
| Middle East... | 10,039 | 8,398 | 15,950 | 10,121 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.5 |  | 9.7 | 3.8 | 83.7 | 63.5 |
| Israel. | 1,447 | 1,146 | 2,271 | 1,500 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 9 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 79.2 | 66.1 |
| Saudi Arabia.. | 3,575 | 3,243 | 9,026 | 5,568 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 20.3 | 11.4 | 90.7 | 61.7 |
| United Arab Emirates... | 515 4,502 | 3,735 | 1,101 | 2,273 | . 3.7 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | - 16.4 | 21.2 -9.4 | 53.4 83.0 | 70.8 64.0 |
| Other | 10,982 | 7,532 | 28,177 | 18,918 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 68.6 | 67.1 |
| Other Asia and Pacific.. | 1,292 | 619 | 2,453 | 1,693 | 1.1 | . 6 | . 2 | 1.0 | 13.7 | 22.3 | 47.9 | 69.0 |
| Hong Kong. | 777 | 561 | 1,599 | 1,122 | ${ }^{6} .6$ | . 6 | 8 | 7 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 72.0 | 70. |
| Indonesia. | 762 | 719 | 2,025 | 1,802 | . 6 | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 94.4 | 89.0 |
| Malaysia ... | 561 | 465 | 1,736 | 1,357 | .5 | . 5 | . 8 | . 8 | 25.3 | 23.9 | 82.9 | 78.2 |
| Philippines ... | 876 | ${ }_{71}^{663}$ | 1,854 | 977 | . | 7 | 9 | . 6 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 75.7 | 52. |
| Singapore. | , 1370 | 1539 | 5,529 | ${ }_{3}^{1} 198$ | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 |  | 185 | 15.8 | 64.8 | 60.1 |
| South Korea. | 2, | 1,396 | 4,367 | , 944 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 19.5 | 1.1 | 64.9 | 57.8 |
| Thailand......... | +509 | +1,367 | 4,915 | , 659 | ${ }^{1} .4$ | ${ }^{1} .4$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | ${ }^{1} .4$ | 12.4 | 12.4 | 72.1 | 72.0 |
|  | 863 | 434 | 4,487 | 3,233 | . 7 | 4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 39.1 | 49.4 | 50.3 | 72.1 |
| International ${ }^{\text {s... }}$ |  | 123 |  | 234 |  | . 1 |  | . 1 |  | 13.6 |  |  |
| Unallocated | 329 | ${ }^{10} 3,366$ | 505 | ${ }^{10} 2,926$ | . 3 | 3.3 | . 2 | 1.8 | 9.0 | -2.7 | 11 | 11 |
| Addendum-OPEC....................................................................... | 14,020 | 12,018 | 22,863 | 15,626 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 85.7 | 68.4 |

## MNC Multinational company.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

1. Annual average compound rate of growth.
2. Total U.S. exports are on a Census basis and represent transactions values, f.a.s. the U.S. port of exportation.
3. In the all-U.S. export data, Belgium and Luxembourg are shown together; thus, for comparability, U.S. exports to Luxembourg are included with those to Belgium in the MNC data in this table as well.
4. The all-U.S. export data include Andorra, which is in "other" "other Europe" in the MNC data.
5. The all-U.S. export data include Vatican City, which is in "other" "other Europe" in the
6. The all-U.S. export data include Lichtenstein, which is in "other" "other Europe" in the MNC daia.

Table 4.-U.S. Trade Associated With U.S. MNC's, by Industry of U.S. Parent, 1982
[Millions of dollars]

|  | MNC-associated exports |  |  |  |  | MNC-associated imports |  |  |  |  | Addenda |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Shipped to affiliates |  |  | Shipped unaffiliated foreigners by U.S. parents <br> (5) | Total | Shipped by affiliates |  |  |  |  | Totalimports shipped to U.S. parents ${ }^{\text {coll. }} 10{ }^{+}$ (12) |
|  |  | Total | By U.S. parents | By unaffili ated persons |  |  | Total | To U.S. parents | $\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { unaffili- } \\ \text { ated. } \\ \text { Uers. } \\ \text { persons } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |  | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |  |  |  |
| All industries..... | 163,383 | 56,718 | 46,559 | 10,159 | 106,666 | 120,768 | 51,406 | 41,598 | 9,807 | 69,363 | 153,225 | 110,961 |
| Petroleum | 20,780 | 4,222 | 2,812 | 1,410 | 16,558 | 56,548 | 14,645 | 11,502 | 3,143 | 41,903 | 19,370 | 53,405 |
| Oil and gas extraction. $\qquad$ Crude petroleum extraction (no refining) and natural gas. Oil and gas field services... $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,004 \\ \substack{(\mathbb{D}) \\ (\mathrm{D})} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | (0) | (D) |  | 90 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (D) } \\ & 2 \\ & \mathbf{D}^{(0)} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (0) \\ & (0) \\ & 0,0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (D) } \\ & (\mathbf{D}) \\ & \mathbf{N}) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{(1)}\right. \\ & \text { (D) } \end{aligned}$ | 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Petroleum and coal products ........................................................................... | ${ }_{9}^{9,564}$ | 3,136 | 2,120 | 1,015 | 6,699 | 40,721 | (0) | 10,383 | (0) | (0) | 8,819 | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| Integrated petroleum refining and extraction.... |  | 3,089 | 2,075 | 1,013 | 6,477 | 39,190 | 12,964 | 10,170 | 2,793 | 26,226 | 8,552 93 | 36,396 ${ }_{\text {(T) }}$ |
| Petroleum refining without extraction............................................ | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 175 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (0) | (1) | 0 2 2 | (1) | 1,493 39 | $\stackrel{(\text { P1) }}{(\text { P) }}$ | (1) ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{(0)}$ | (1) | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 173 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Petroleum wholesale trade........................ | 9,87666 | 620(0) | ${ }_{\text {(1) }}^{352}$ | ${ }_{(268}{ }_{(P)}$ | 9,256 | 15,667 ${ }_{\left({ }^{(2)}\right.}$ | 1,2862 | 1,1082 | 178 0 | 14,381 ${ }_{(0)}$ | 9,63 | 15,489 (0) |
| Other.................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing. <br> Food and kindred products. $\qquad$ <br> Grain mill and bakery products <br> Beverages. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 112,118 | 47,009 | 40,092 | 6,916 | 65,110 | 48,400 | 32,278 | 26,731 | 5,547 | 16,122 | 105,202 | 42,853 |
|  | 4,630 | 1,502312(1)(0) | 713 | 789 | 3,128 | 3,200 | 792 | 671 | 121 | 2,409 | 3,841 | 3,079 |
|  |  |  | (178 | ${ }_{\substack{135 \\ \text { (2) }}}^{18}$ | $939$ | $\xrightarrow{3,290}$ | - ${ }_{(09}^{(0)}$ | $\xrightarrow{72}$ | 121 38 9 |  | ${ }^{1,110}$ (0) | - |
|  | 16.754 |  | (0) | (1,110 |  | (0) | $\begin{array}{r}\text { (D) } \\ 2.390 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | 74 |  | (0) |  |
|  |  | (D) 6.768 | 5,658 |  | 9,9867,010 |  |  | (D) | (D) |  | 15,644 | (0) |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics | 10,715 |  | 3,025 | 1,680 |  | 2,867 | 1,369 | (0) |  | 1,499 | 10,035 | (D)55050 |
| Drugs................................... | 2,433 1,391 | 1,657 892 | 658 | $\underset{(0)}{234}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 499 \\ & 933 \end{aligned}$ | 1580 | 312 | 211 | $\stackrel{29}{32}$ | 267 813 | 1,157 |  |
| Agricultural chemicals ............ | 1,074 | 141 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{658}$ (0) |  |  | ,595 | 308 |  | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 887 887 | 1,157 | 1,024(D)27) |
| Other.. | 7,533 | 1,693 | 1,146 | 548 | 5,840 | 279 | ${ }_{157}$ | 153 |  | 122 |  |  |
| Primary and fabricated metals. |  |  |  |  |  | 3,787 | ${ }^{2,196}$ | (0) | (0) | 1,591 | 6,985 | (0) |
| Primary metal industries................................................. | ${ }^{4,770}$ | 1,191 | 135 | 40056 | 3,742 <br> 1,484 | 3,112 | 1,812 <br> 88 <br> 188 |  |  | 1,300 | 4,370 | (D) |
| Ferrous....... | 1,675 |  |  |  |  | 620 2,492 | 1,524 | (0) | (0) | 332 968 | $\begin{array}{r}1,619 \\ 2,751 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (0) |
| Fabricated metal products... | 2,763 | 665 | 517 | 148 | 2,098 | 675 | 1,384 | 290 | 95 | 291 | 2,615 | 580 |
| Machinery, except electrical.... | 19,877 | 10,362 | 9,940 | 422 | 9,515 | 4,118 | 3,139 | 2,812 | 327 | 979 | 19,455 | 3,790 |
| Farm and garden machinery ........................................ | 1,147 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 734. } \\ 1,774 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,655 | -(P) | $\begin{array}{r}413 \\ 4.464 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (0) | ${ }_{(0)}^{\left(D_{0}\right)}$ | 8 ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 213 248 | ${ }_{6,119}{ }^{(0)}$ | (D) |
| Office and computing machines .... | 7,673 | 6,468 | (l) | (1) | 1,205 | 2,189 | 1,902 | 1,883 | 68 | 238 | (0) | 2,071 |
| Other.. | 4.820 | 1,386 | 1,269 | 118 | 3,434 | (1) | (0) | (9) | 170 | 280 | 4,703 |  |
| Electric and electronic equipment... | 16,987 | 5,961 | 5,277 | 688 | 11,026 | 7,699 | 4,405 | 3,859 | 546 | 3,295 | 16,304 | 7,154 |
| Household appliances ....................................... | 521 5,020 | 136 2,276 | 2,143 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { (D) } \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}385 \\ 2,744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}164 \\ 4,404 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 2,254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{40}$ | ${ }^{18}$ | 2,149 | 4,887 | ${ }^{146}$ |
| Electronic components and accessories................. | 3,756 | 1,853 | 2, (1) | (D) | 1,903 | 1,296 | 1,159 | 1,028 | 131 | 137 | (1) | 1,165 |
| Other ...................................... | 7,690 | 1,696 | 1,270 | 427 | 5,994 | 1,835 | ${ }_{933}$ | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | (D) | 902 | 7,264 | (D) |
| Transportation equipment | 31,334 | 15,001 | 12,205 | 2,796 | 16,331 | 17,272 | 15,469 | (0) | (0) | 1,803 | 28,538 | (D) |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 17,528 | 13,887 | 11,356 | 2,531 | 3,641 | 15,689 | (1) | (D) | (D) | (1) | 14,997 | ( ${ }^{\text {( ) }}$ |
| Other manufacturing. | 15,003 | 5,721 | 5,153 | 568 | 9,282 | 6,947 | 3,887 | 2,336 | 1,551 | 3,059 | 14,435 | 5,396 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 2,248 | 325 | (0) | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,922 | 861 | 283 | 235 | 47 | 578 |  | 813 |
| Textile products and apparel. | 655 | 199 | 148 | 51 | 457 | 434 | 98 | 54 | 44 | 336 | 605 | 390 |
| Lumber, wood, furniture, and fixtures. | 1,426 | 108 | 96 | 12 | 1,318 | 731 | 308 | 128 | 180 | ${ }^{423}$ | 1,413 | 551 |
| Paper and allied products...... | 2,255 | 424 | 281 | 144 | 1,831 | 1,522 | 1,217 | (0) | (D) | 305 | 2,112 | (0) |
| Printing and pubishing ... | 397 1,217 | 144 626 | 122 | ${ }_{151}^{21}$ | 253 590 | 643 679 | ${ }_{563}$ | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | (145) | 222 116 | $\begin{array}{r}375 \\ 1066 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 534 |
| Miscellaneous plastics products... | 116 | 36 | 30 | 7 | 80 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 110 | 23 |
| Glass products. | 501 | 182 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {D }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {() }}$ | 319 | 81 | 61 | 11 | 50 | 20 | ${ }^{\left(D^{\text {P }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | 31 |
| Stone, clay, and other nonmetallic mineral products.......... | 505 | 166 | 114 | 52 | 339 | 252 | 170 | 128 | 42 | 82 | 452 | 210 |
| Instruments and related products Other. | 5,164 | 3,295 215 | $\begin{array}{r}3,236 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ | 59 22 | 1,869 305 | 1,152 | 474 285 | - ${ }^{(\text {D }}$ ( ${ }^{264}$ | $\stackrel{(0)}{21}$ | 679 281 | 5,105 | 546 |
| Wholesale trade.. | 25,594 | 3,802 | 2,613 | 1,189 | 21,792 | 9,852 | 1,081 | 890 | 191 | 8,771 | 24,405 | 9,661 |
| Durable goods....... | 2,411 | 1,057 | (1) | (D) | 1,353 | 7,502 | 701 | (D) | (0) | $\stackrel{6,801}{1070}$ | (D) | (D) |
| Nondurable goods.. | 23,183 | 2,744 | (1) | (D) | 20,439 | 2,350 | 380 | (D) | (D) | 1,970 | (D) |  |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate. | 1,226 | 396 | 185 | 211 | 830 | 839 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 149 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 1,015 | (D) |
| Finance, except banking ........... | 88 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{*}$ * | (1) | (0) | (9) | (D) |  | (0) |  |  | (b) |
| Insurance................... | 1,034 | ( ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | ${ }^{179}$ | (D) | $\stackrel{(0)}{0}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }} 326$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (0) | (1) | (0) | (\%) | (*) |
|  | 67 | 67 | 0 | 67 | 0 | (D) | (0) | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonbusiness entities, except Government...... | 36 | 36 | 6 | 31 | 0 | 94 | 94 | (0) | (D) | 0 | 6 | (D) |
| Services. | 668 | 296 | 114 | 182 | 373 | 104 | (1) | 24 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }}\right.}$ | ${ }^{()^{(1)}}$ | 486 | ( ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Hotels and other lodging places ...................................... | ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | (1) | 0 | 3 |  |
| Business services | 206 4 | 105 | 91 | 14 | 101 | ${ }_{(*)}^{15}$ | (*) | (0) | (0) | (0) | 192 |  |
|  |  | 1 | 1 | ${ }_{0}$ | 2 | (0) | (D) | (0) |  | 0 | 3 |  |
| Equipment rental (ex. automotive and computers) .............. | 5 | 3 <br> 3 <br> (0) | (*) | 3 <br> (0) | - ${ }_{\text {2 }}$ | (0) | (0) | (*) |  | (0) | 2. |  |
| Computer and data processing services................ |  | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (*) | (0) | 0 | 78 | (*) |
| Motion pictures, including television tape and film.... | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ) |  | 2 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (P) |  |
| Engineering, architectural, and surveying services ..... | (10) | ${ }^{(D)}$ | (1) | (\%) | 203 | ${ }_{(0)}^{81}$ | (0) | (0) | (9) | (0) | (\%) |  |
| Health services | 105 | (D) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (D) | (0) | 1 | ${ }^{(9)}$ | 0 | (0) |  |
| ๆther industries ...................................... | 2,996 | 993 | 743 | 251 | 2,003 | 5,031 | 2,604 | 2,301 | 303 | 2,427 | 2,746 | 4,728 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ... | 470 | 116 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (0) | 353 | (0) | (0) | (1) | (1) | 1 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (1) |
| Mining ${ }_{\text {M }}$ - | 160 | (0) | 0 | (8) | 131 | 1 | (D) | 0 | (1) |  | (D) |  |
| Metal mining ........................ | 139 | (0) | (0) | 9 | (0) | (1) | (0) | 0 | (0) | (*) | 130 | (*) |
| Construction ................ | 857 | 119 | ( ${ }^{\text {( ) }}$ | (0) | 739 | 93 | (0) | (0) | (8) | (D) | (0) | 31 |
| Transportation, communication, and public utilities............... | 902 | ${ }_{293}^{437}$ | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | (0) | ${ }_{315}^{465}$ | 1,989 | 1,809 | (0) | (D) | ${ }_{2} 181$ | (D) | (0) |
| Retail trade. |  | 293 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,227 | 579 |  |

## MNC Multinational company.

${ }^{\mathrm{D}}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
(*) Less than $\$ 500,000$.
Nore.-In this table, data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's; data for U.S. parents
are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates; and data for affiliates are only for nonbank
affiliates of nonbank parents.
modestly in 1977-79, turned down briefly in 1980 and again in mid-1981. By the end of 1982, it had fallen below the 1977 level. U.S. exports of automotive vehicles and parts to Canada, most of which were shipped by U.S. MNC's, were especially hard hit.
Exports destined for Japan and for "other Asia and Pacific," in contrast, were boosted by the relatively strong economic performance of these countries in 1977-82. Despite a downturn in 1980 and early 1982, Japanese industrial production ended 1982 well above the 1977 level. In "other Asia and Pacific," several newly industrialized countries sustained particularly high rates of growth. Largely reflecting that growth, both MNC-associated and total U.S. exports to "other Asia and Pacific" rose at average annual rates of over 20 percent. The rapid rise in exports to "other Asia and $\mathrm{Pa}-$ cific" may also have reflected significant increases in shipments of U.S. goods for further processing or assembly in those countries; special U.S. tariff provisions have encouraged such exports by permitting the finished goods to be returned to the United States with duties levied only on the value added abroad.

MNC's accounted for sizable shares of total U.S. exports to most countries in 1982. Their share of exports to developed countries, however, was considerably higher than that to developing countries- 84 percent compared with 64 percent. Among developed countries, their share of exports to Canada was 82 percent; to Europe, 81 percent; to Japan, 95 percent; and to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, 83 percent. Among developing countries, their share of exports to Latin America was 62 percent; to "other Africa," 59 percent; to the Middle East, 63 percent; and to "other Asia and Pacific," 67 percent.

Although the MNC shares of total U.S. exports to most countries remained large in 1982, they declined broadly since 1977. The MNC share of exports to developed countries declined from 86 percent to 84 percent, and that to developing countries declined from 74 percent to 64 percent. Declines also occurred in the MNC shares of exports to most individual countries. The most notable exception was the share for Japan, which rose from 85 percent to 95 percent.

In 1982, the shares of total MNC-associated exports that were shipped to foreign affiliates and, therefore, the shares shipped to unaffiliated foreigners varied significantly among destinations. For developed countries, 41 percent of the MNC total was to foreign affiliates. In contrast, only 25 percent of MNC-associated exports to developing countries were to affilates. The affiliate share in developed countries was boosted by the very large share- 70 percent-of MNC-associated exports to Canada that were shipped to affiliates. A major portion of these exports were road vehicles and parts for resale or further assembly by affiliates in the transportation equipment industry. In addition, fewer affiliates in developed countries than in developing countries were subject to host government restrictions on imports, such as those imposed as a condition for the affiliates' being able to operate in those countries.

Exports by U.S. parents were large shares, and exports by unaffiliated U.S. persons to foreign affiliates small shares, of MNC-associated exports to virtually every destination. For most countries, the parents' shares exceeded 85 percent.

By industry of U.S. parent.-Although a breakdown by product is preferable to one by industry of U.S. parent for examining the composition of MNC-associated exports, a product breakdown is not available for the total. Thus, this section discusses total MNC-associated exports disaggregated by industry of U.S. parent; the next section discusses the portion of the total for which product detail is available.
The industry of the U.S. parent may not accurately reflect the products being exported-in part, because U.S. parents tend to be highly diversified, and may produce and export products outside the single major industry in which they are classified. Also, MNC-associated exports include goods purchased domestically and then exported by U.S. parents, as well as goods shipped directly by unaffiliated U.S. persons to foreign affiliates. In either case, the goods are likely to be outside the parent's industry of classification.

MNC's with U.S. parents in manufacturing accounted for more than two-thirds of total MNC-associated ex-
ports in 1982 (table 4). Within manufacturing, industries with the largest shares were transportation equipment, nonelectrical machinery (which includes computers), electrical machinery, and chemicals. MNC's with parents in wholesale trade accounted for 16 percent and those with parents in petroleum for 13 percent of total MNC-associated exports.
Among industries, as among areas, the shares of total MNC-associated exports that were shipped to affiliates varied considerably. The affiliate shares were 42 percent in manufacturing, 20 percent in petroleum, and 15 percent in wholesale trade. The share in wholesale trade was low because wholesale trade parents normally distribute a large portion of their exported goods-mainly bulk shipments of agricultural products and raw materials-directly to unaffiliated foreign customers.
Within manufacturing, the shares shipped to affiliates were particularly large- 52 and 48 percent, respective-ly-in nonelectrical machinery, mainly office and computing machines, and in transportation equipment, mainly motor vehicles and equipment. The large share in office and computing machines probably reflected the highly integrated operations of MNC's in this industry; parents shipped substantial exports to their manufacturing affiliates for further processing or assembly or to their wholesale trade affiliates for resale without further manufacturing. The large affiliate share in motor vehicles and equipment mainly reflected sizable shipments of autos and parts to Canadian transportation equipment affiliates.
In most industries, exports shipped by U.S. parents were very large shares, and exports shipped by unaffiliated U.S. persons very small shares, of total MNC-associated exports. The parents' shares usually exceeded 85 percent.

By product.-Detail by product, based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), is present ed in this section for exports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents only. ${ }^{9}$ Exports to minority-owned
9. For a description of the SITC, see United Nations, Statistical Office, Standard International Trade Classification (United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 34/Rev. 2).

Table 5.-U.S. Exports Associated With MOFA's and Their U.S. Parents for Which Product Detail Is Available Compared With Total MNC-Associated U.S. Exports, by Area of Destination and Industry of U.S. Parent, 1982

|  | Millions of dollars |  | Column 2 as a percent of column 1 <br> (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total MNCassociated exports <br> (1) | Exports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available ${ }^{1}$ <br> (2) |  |
| All areas, all industries.. | 163,383 | 147,728 | 90.4 |
| By area of destination: |  |  |  |
| Developed countries ................................................................... | 105,697 | 93,633 | 88.6 |
| Canada ................................................................................... | 27,690 | 27,263 | 98.5 |
| Europe.................................................................................. | 51,555 | 48,362 | 93.8 |
| European Communities (10)................................................. | 39,608 11,947 | 37,256 11,105 | 94.1 93.0 |
| Japan............. | 19,977 | 12,013 | 60.1 |
| Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa........... | 6,474 | 5,995 | 92.6 |
| Developing countries. | 54,526 | 51,140 | 93.8 |
| Latin America ........ | 20,864 | 19,607 | 94.0 |
| Other Africa...... | 4,623 | 4,444 | 96.1 |
| Middle East..... | 10,121 | 9,726 | 96.1 |
| Other Asia and Pacific ........................................................ | 18,918 | 17,363 | 91.8 |
| International ${ }^{2}$. | 234 | 111 | 47.4 |
| Unallocated ${ }^{3}$.... | 2,926 | 2,845 | 97.2 |
| By industry of U.S. parent: |  |  |  |
| Petroleum. | 20,780 | 12,743 | 61.3 |
| Manufacturing. | 112,118 | 108,041 | 96.4 |
| Food and kindred products. | 4,630 | 4,324 | 93.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products.. | 16,754 | 16,057 | 95.8 |
| Primary and fabricated metals................................................ | 7,533 | 7,206 | 95.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical................................................ | 19,877 | 18,819 | 94.7 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 16,987 | 16,789 | 98.8 |
| Transportation equipment .............. | 31,334 | 30,528 | 97.4 |
| Other manufacturing ...................... | 15,003 | 14,319 | 95.4 |
| Wholesale trade ............................................................... | 25,594 | 22,329 | 87.2 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate.................... | 1,226 | 1,139 | 92.9 |
| Services........................................................................... | 668 2,996 | 611 2,865 | 91.4 95.6 |
| Other industries................ | 2,996 | 2,865 | 95.6 |

## MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate

MNC Multinational company.
text for further $\$ 3.7$ billion
2. See footnote 8, table 3
3. See footnote 3, table 2

Note.-In this table, data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's; data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates; and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
foreign affiliates were not disaggregated by product in the benchmark survey.

Exports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents for which product detail is available were $\$ 147.7$ billion, or 90 percent of total MNC-associated exports, in 1982 (table 5). ${ }^{10}$ MOFA's and their parents accounted for over 90 percent of total MNC-associated exports to most major areas of destination and in most major industries of U.S. parent. The major exceptions were their shares in Japan, among areas, and in petroleum, among industries.

The share in Japan was relatively low-60 percent-primarily because the data for MOFA's and their parents excluded, but the MNC total in-
10. Total U.S. exports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents in 1982, as reported in the benchmark survey, were $\$ 151.4$ billion. However, exports by the U.S. parents of MOFA's to their minority-owned foreign affiliates-one component of the total-were not disaggregated by product. These exports amounted to $\$ 3.7$ billion, 2 percent of total exports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents, in 1982.
cluded, sizable exports by several U.S. companies that had only minorityowned foreign affiliates. Although the affiliates of these U.S. companies were located outside Japan, the U.S. companies themselves were, in turn, owned by Japanese MNC's. Most of the excluded exports were probably shipped by the U.S. companies to their Japanese parents. Japanese restrictions on majority ownership by foreigners may also have contributed to the low share for Japan.
The share in petroleum was relatively low- 61 percent-because the data for MOFA's and their parents excluded exports by some of the same Japanese-owned U.S. companies mentioned above. Several of these companies were classified in petroleummainly petroleum wholesale trade.
Machinery, both electrical and nonelectrical, accounted for by far the largest share- 30 percent-of total exports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents in 1982 (table 6). Exports of food and of road vehicles and parts each accounted for 12 per-
cent, and exports of chemicals for 11 percent. Accounting for between 5 and 10 percent each were "other transport equipment," "other manufactures," and inedible crude materials, except fuels. Metal manufactures, petroleum and products, coal and coke, beverages and tobacco, and "other"-which consists of animal and vegetable oils and fats and of commodities not elsewhere classi-fied-each accounted for 5 percent or less.

From 1977 to 1982 , the shares of total exports associated with MOFA's and their parents accounted for by machinery, chemicals, petroleum (including coal, which was not reported separately in 1977), and "other transport equipment" increased. The shares accounted for by "other manufactures," road vehicles, and inedible crude materials declined.

In both 1977 and 1982, the shares for road vehicles and other transport equipment were overstated (and the shares for other products, particularly machinery, understated), because of difficulties encountered by reporters in classifying parts and accessories for such equipment. The SITC specifies that parts shipped separately, and certain accessories not attached to the vehicle chassis, be excluded from road vehicles and parts and "other transport equipment," and included instead in other SITC categories (for example, tires and tubes in "other manufactures," engines and engine parts in machinery, etc.). Often, however, reporters could not separately identify such parts and accessories and included all of them in road vehicles and parts or "other transport equipment."

In 1982, exports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available were 70 percent of all U.S. exports. (As noted earlier, total MNC-associated exports in 1982 were 77 percent of all U.S. exports. Thus, 7 percent of all U.S. exports were associated with MNC's, but cannot be compared with all U.S. exports by product.) Product categories in which MOFA's and their parents accounted for more than 70 percent of total U.S. exports were road vehicles and parts, "other transport equipment," metal manufactures, chemicals, beverages and tobacco, food, and machinery. Categories in which their shares were less than 70

Table 6.-Total U.S. Exports and U.S. Exports Associated With MOFA's and Their U.S. Parents for Which Product Detail Is Available, by Product, 1977 and 1982

|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  | Percent distribution |  |  |  | Percent change, 1977-82 average ${ }^{1}$ |  | Exports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available as a percent of total U.S. exports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977 |  | 1982 |  | 1977 |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Exports associated |  | Exports associated |  | Exports associated |  | Exports associated | Total U.S. exports | Exports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available |  |  |
|  | Total U.S. exports ${ }^{2}$ | MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available ${ }^{3}$ | Total U.S. exports ${ }^{2}$ | MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available ${ }^{3}$ | Total U.S. exports | MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available | Total U.S. exports | MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available |  |  | 1977 | 1982 |
| Total | 121,293 | 93,232 | 212,275 | 147,728 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 76.9 | 69.6 |
| Food | 14,663 | ${ }^{4} 13,114$ | 24,376 | 18,241 | 12.1 | ${ }^{4} 14.1$ | 11.5 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 49.5 | ${ }^{4} 79.3$ | 74.8 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 1,873 |  | 3,046 | 2,444 | 1.5 | 5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 5 | 5 | 80.2 |
| Crude materials, inedible, except fuels .... | 12,926 | 8,233 | 19,372 | 9,353 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 63.7 | 48.3 |
| Petroleum and products.......................... | 1,469 | ${ }^{6} 3,230$ | 6,704 | 4,603 | 1.2 | ${ }^{6} 3.5$ | 3.2 | 3.1 | 35.5 | ${ }^{6} 17.8$ | 676.9 | 68.7 |
| Coal and coke.......................................... | 2,730 |  | 6,072 | 2,732 | 2.3 | 7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 17.3 | ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 45.0 |
| Chemicals............................................... | 10,992 | 8,745 | 20,091 | 16,131 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 79.6 | 80.3 |
| Machinery .............................................. | 32,975 | -24,086 | 60,945 | 43,777 | 27.2 | 25.8 | 28.7 | 29.6 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 73.0 | 71.8 |
| Road vehicles and parts.......................... | ${ }^{8} 11,908$ | ${ }^{9} 13,433$ | ${ }^{\text {s }} 14,497$ | ${ }^{9} 17,164$ | ${ }^{8} 9.8$ | ${ }^{9} 14.4$ | ${ }^{8} 6.8$ | ${ }^{9} 11.6$ | 4.0 | 5.0 | ${ }^{8} 9112.8$ | 89118.4 |
| Other transport equipment ...................... | 6,747 | ${ }^{9} 6,693$ | 13,844 | ${ }^{9} 12,627$ | 5.6 | ${ }^{3} 7.2$ | 6.5 | 9.85 | 15.5 | 13.5 | ${ }^{9} 99.2$ | ${ }^{9} 91.2$ |
| Metal manufactures..................................... | 5,285 | 4,337 | 8,507 | 6,834 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 82.1 | 80.3 |
| Other manufactures.................................. | 14,042 | 11,010 | 26,091 | 12,278 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 2.2 | 78.4 | 47.1 |
| Other..................................................... | 5,682 | 352 | 8,730 | 1,544 | 4.7 | . 4 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 34.4 | 6.2 | 17.7 |

MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate.

1. Annual average compound rate of growth.
2. See footnote 2, table 3.
3. Excludes U.S. exports to minority-owned foreign affiliates of the U.S. parents of MOFA's, which were $\$ 3.7$ billion in both 1977 and 1982 . See footnote 10 in text for further discussion.
4. Includes beverages and tobacco.
5. Not available separately in the MNC data for 1977. Included in "food."
6. Includes coal and coke.
7. Not available separately in the MNC data for 1977. Included in "petroleum and products."
8. Total U.S. exports of road vehicles and parts to Canada on a Census basis were understated in 1977 and 1982, largely as a result of underreporting. A United States-Canadian data reconciliation estimated the understatement at $\$ 1,249$ million in 1977 and $\$ 1,478$ million in 1982 .
9. For MOFA's and their U.S. parents, exports of road vehicles and parts and of other transport equipment were probably overstated because of inclusion by reporters of certain parts and accessories for transportation equipment in these categories rather than in the appropriate other SITC category. See text for further discussion.
Nore.-In this table, data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
percent were petroleum, "other manufactures," coal and coke, and "other."
The extraordinarily high shares for road vehicles and "other transport equipment"-over 100 percent and 91 percent, respectively-occurred partly because of the above-mentioned misclassification of vehicle parts and accessories in the MNC data for these two categories. The high share for road vehicles was also partly due to underreporting of vehicle shipments to Canada in the all-U.S. export data. Based on a United States-Canadian data reconciliation, such underreporting was $\$ 1.2$ billion in 1977 and $\$ 1.5$ billion in 1982.
Table 7 shows U.S. exports associated with MOFA's and their parents, by product, cross-classified by industry of U.S. parent. In goods-producing industries, such as petroleum and manufacturing, most exports tended to be products of the parents' own industries of classification or of closely related industries. This tendency reflected the fact that a large share of exports in these industries was from U.S. parents and that a large share of the parent's exports was their own products. In non-goods-producing in-dustries-such as wholesale trade, services, and finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate-the products shipped were, by definition, from
industries other than those in which the parents were classified.
Within manufacturing, particularly high concentrations-from 80 to 90 percent-of the exports in nonelectrical machinery, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment were products of those industries. In chemicals, 63 percent of the exports were chemicals; the remainder was largely "other manufactures," machinery, and inedible crude materials, except fuels. In foods and metals, about 40 percent of the exports were products of those industries. In foods, most of the remaining exports were of inedible crude materials, probably largely shipments of soybeans; in metals, most of the remaining exports were of machinery.
U.S. exports shipped to MOFA's.As noted earlier, more detail is available from the benchmark survey for U.S. exports to MOFA's than for exports to other foreign affiliates or for exports by U.S. parents to unaffiliated foreigners. Specifically, exports to MOFA's can be disaggregated by product or intended use, cross-classified by country of destination and by industry of affiliate.
In 1982, exports shipped to MOFA's, at $\$ 52.8$ billion, were 93 percent of exports to all foreign affiliates and 32 percent of total MNC-associated exports (table 8). The bulk of these ex-
ports-84 percent-were shipped by U.S. parents.

Compared with the MNC total, exports to MOFA's were more heavily concentrated, by product, in road vehicles and machinery, and less heavily concentrated in food, "other transport equipment," and inedible crude materials, except fuels. By area of destination, they were more heavily concentrated in developed countries. Within developed countries, their concentration was higher in Canada, and lower in Japan, compared with total MNC-associated exports. In Japan, most MNC-associated exports were to unaffiliated foreigners rather than to affiliates.
More than three-fourths of exports to MOFA's, both in the aggregate and in most individual product categories, were shipped to developed countries. Exports of petroleum and products were the major exception; nearly 40 percent of these exports were to developing countries, mainly to MOFA's in Latin America engaged in petroleum wholesale trade, refining, and chemical manufacturing. For machinery, coal and coke, and metal manufactures, 30 percent of the exports were to developing countries. Compared with other products, an especially large share- 15 percent-of machinery exports were to "other Asia and Pacific;" some of these exports

Table 7.-U.S. Exports Associated With MOFA's and Their U.S. Parents for Which Product Detail Is Available, Industry of U.S. Parent by Product, 1982


MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate.
${ }^{\mathrm{D}}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. See footnote 1 , table 5.

Note.-In this table, data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates
and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

Table 8.-U.S. Exports Shipped to MOFA's, Area of Destination and Industry of Affiliate by Product, 1982
[Millions of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{By product} <br>
\hline \& \& Food \& Beverages tobacco \& Crude materials, inedible, except
fuels fuels \& Petrole um and products \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Coal } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { coke }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Chemicals \& Machinery \& Road
vehicles and parts \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Other } \\
\text { transport } \\
\text { equip- } \\
\text { ment }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Metal } \\
\text { manufac- } \\
\text { tures }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Other } \\
& \text { manufac- } \\
& \text { tures }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Other <br>
\hline All areas, all industries... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{52,753} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,486} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{296} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,044} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,139} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{90} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6,037} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20,301} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13,250} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{519} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,745} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,707} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{136} <br>
\hline By area of destination: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Developed countries... \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{40,562
19,413
17,21
15,578
1,633
1,527
2,410
2,5} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,116 \\
498 \\
1,524 \\
1,423 \\
102 \\
20 \\
74
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
238 \\
27 \\
193 \\
190 \\
(0) \\
(0) \\
4 \\
14
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,790 \\
309 \\
1,407 \\
1,402 \\
5 \\
3 \\
71
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
695 \\
245 \\
400 \\
362 \\
39 \\
17 \\
32
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
(0) \\
46 \\
9 \\
5 \\
4 \\
0 \\
0 \\
(0)
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
4,510 \\
1,113 \\
2,598 \\
2,373 \\
225 \\
\hline 404 \\
395
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
14,007 \\
4,153 \\
7,790 \\
6,914 \\
876 \\
851 \\
1,213
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
11,726 \\
11,159 \\
351 \\
\left.()^{2}\right) \\
(0) \\
(0) \\
(D) \\
(D)
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{402
226
153
148
5
$t^{*}$
23
23} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,221 \\
485 \\
614 \\
582 \\
32 \\
58 \\
64
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
3,685 \\
1,108 \\
2,112 \\
1,877 \\
1,875 \\
235 \\
(\mathcal{D}) \\
(\mathrm{D})
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{(1)
44
61
60
(} <br>
\hline Canada... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Europe. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Japan .............. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Developing countries ........ \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
12,080 \\
6,479 \\
475 \\
632 \\
4,494
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
370 \\
215 \\
12 \\
1 \\
142
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
58 \\
18 \\
1 \\
0 \\
39
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{254
284
183
$(D)$
$(D)$
32

0} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
445 \\
306 \\
30 \\
5 \\
5
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
(0) \\
(0) \\
(0) \\
(0) \\
0 \\
0 \\
1
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,528 \\
949 \\
38 \\
22 \\
519
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,183 \\
2,545 \\
\mathbf{1 4 6} \\
362 \\
3,130
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,524 \\
1,426 \\
46 \\
20 \\
32
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{117

20
3
3
(0)

(0)} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
524 \\
211 \\
104 \\
17 \\
192
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$(0)$

(1)
1
1
0
11} <br>
\hline Latin America ....................................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other Asia and Pacific........................................ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| International ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ |
| :--- |
| By industry of affiliate: |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{111} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(*)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{111} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(*)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Petroleum............................................ \& \multirow[t]{10}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,775 \\
34,748 \\
14866 \\
4,8066 \\
941 \\
4,835 \\
4,818 \\
13,963 \\
4,488 \\
14,063 \\
15 \\
2666 \\
886
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 789 \\ 763 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ \text { (0) } \\ 0 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{(*)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{1,725}^{\left({ }^{\text {( ) }} \text { ( }\right.}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{893

222
5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(*)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}326 \\ 3,983 \\ \hline 31\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,133
10,502} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18
336} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{172
1,092} \& (D) \& <br>
\hline Manufacturing ........................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 12,802 \& \& \& 2,873 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& | 834 |
| :--- |
| 244 |
| 8 | \& 5

174 \& (*) \& 41
3,239 \& 75
159 \& \& ${ }^{*}{ }^{\text {® }}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline Primary and fabricated metals................................ \& \& \& 0 \& 96 \& (P) \& 58 \& ${ }_{24}$ \& 203 \& 4 \& 3 \& 415 \& 106 \& <br>
\hline Machinery, except electrical ................................. \& \& \& 0 \& (1) \& 3 \& \& 11 \& 4,414 \& ${ }^{(0)}$ \& 88 \& 214 \& (0) \& 0 <br>
\hline Electric and electronic equipment .............. \& \& \& 0 \& 10 \& (*) \& 3 \& 77 \& 4,349 \& 1 \& 8 \& 94 \& (0) \& 0 <br>
\hline Transportation equipment......................... \& \& \& (0) \& \& ${ }^{4}$ \& 1 \& 588 \& 668 \& 12,758 \& 198 \& 264 \& 54 \& 0 <br>
\hline Wholesale trade -.......................... \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,575
1
1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35
0} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$\underset{(*)}{242}$} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 66
419 \& \& <br>
\hline Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate.. \& \& \& \& \& 13
0
0 \& (1) \& 1,637 \& 8,197
12
122 \& 245
0
(D) \& 101 \& $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& (*) \& (*) <br>
\hline Other industries............................................................. \& \& 114 \& 4 \& (D) \& (1) \& 0 \& 82 \& 324 \& ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ \& (0) \& 58 \& (0) \& 0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate.
${ }^{\mathrm{D}}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Less than $\$ 500,000$

1. See footnote 8 , table 3.

Note.-In this table, data are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

Table 9.-U.S. Exports Shipped to MOFA's, Area of Destination and Industry of Affiliate by Whom Shipped and Intended Use, 1982 [Millions of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Shipped by all U.S. persons} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Shipped by U.S. parents} \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Shipped by unaffiliated U.S. persons} \\
\hline \& Total \& Capital equipment \({ }^{1}\) \& For resale without further manufacture \& \begin{tabular}{l}
For
further manu- \\
facture
\end{tabular} \& Other \& Total \& Capital equipment \({ }^{1}\) \& For resale without further manufacture \& For further manu- \& Other \& Total \& Capital equipment \({ }^{1}\) \& For resale without further manufacture \& For further manu- \& Other \\
\hline All areas, all industries. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{52,753} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,231} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21,007} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27,775} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{739} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{44,320} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,085} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19,416} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22,443} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{376} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,432} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,146} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,591} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 5,332} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{363} \\
\hline By area of destination: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Developed countries \& 40,562 \& 1,375 \& 17,942 \& 21,085 \& 160 \& 34,374 \& 1,029 \& 16,740 \& 16,496 \& 110 \& 6,188 \& 346 \& 1,202 \& 4,589 \& 50 \\
\hline Canada.... \& 19,413 \& 716 \& 6,876 \& 11,778 \& 43 \& 15,474 \& 509 \& 6,542 \& 8,404 \& 19 \& 3,939 \& 207 \& 333 \& 3,375 \& 25 \\
\hline Europe. \& 17,211 \& 560 \& 8,687 \& 7,857 \& 107 \& 15,167 \& 428 \& 7,909 \& 6,745 \& 85 \& 2,044 \& 132 \& 778 \& 1,112 \& 22 \\
\hline European Communities (10) \& 15,578 \& 451 \& 7,540 \& 7,492 \& 95 \& 13,743 \& 335 \& 6,895 \& 6,437 \& 75 \& 1,835 \& 116 \& 645 \& 1,054 \& 20 \\
\hline Other Europe.. \& 1,633 \& 109 \& 1,146 \& 365 \& 12 \& 1,424 \& 93 \& 1,014 \& 307 \& 10 \& 209 \& 16 \& 133 \& 58 \& \({ }^{*}\) \\
\hline Japan........................................................ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,410} \& 31 \& 985

1394 \& 511
939 \& 1 \& 1,476 \& 30
61 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,349} \& 506
841 \& $\stackrel{1}{5}$ \& 51
152 \& 1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{45} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-98} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4 4} <br>
\hline Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa... \& \& 67 \& 1,394 \& 939 \& 9 \& 2,257 \& 61 \& \& 841 \& 5 \& 152 \& 6 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Developing countries \& 12,080 \& 1,781 \& 3,065 \& 6,690 \& 544 \& 9,894 \& 1,029 \& 2,676 \& 5,948 \& 242 \& 2,186 \& 752 \& 390 \& 742 \& 302 <br>
\hline Latin America........ \& 6,479 \& 953 \& 1,337 \& 3,896 \& 294 \& 5,120 \& 560 \& 1,061 \& 3,374 \& 125 \& 1,360 \& 394 \& 276 \& 522 \& 168 <br>
\hline Other Africa \& 475 \& 251 \& 68 \& ${ }^{107}$ \& 48 \& 264 \& 114 \& 68 \& 64 \& 18 \& 210 \& 137 \& ${ }^{*}$ *) \& 43 \& 30 <br>
\hline Middle East..... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,494

111} \& \multirow{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
431 \\
76
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,321 \\
0
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& 2,621 \& 120 \& 4,073 \& 298 \& \& 2,449 \& 68 \& 421 \& 133 \& 63 \& 172 \& 52 <br>

\hline International ${ }^{2}$. \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{52} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}28 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,258 0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{59} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{48} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10} <br>
\hline By industry of affiliate: \& 111 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Petroleum. \& 2,775 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,203} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}738 \\ 6,605 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
510 \\
26,581
\end{array}
$$} \& 324 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,784

28,882} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
543 \\
1,021
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
632 \\
6,339
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
441 \\
21,421
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{168

102} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{991
5,865} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{659
338} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{106} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{69
5,160} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{156
100} <br>
\hline Manufacturing . \& 34,748 \& \& \& \& 203 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Food and kindred products. \& 1,866 \& 65 \& 111 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,680 \\
& 3.677
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10

83} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
948 \\
3,298
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 41 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
95 \\
545
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
830 \\
2,695
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 17\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
918 \\
\hline 70
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{49} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16

35} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{849
581} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5
66} <br>

\hline Chemicals and allied products... \& 4,036 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 96 |
| :--- |
| 86 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{110} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Primary and fabricated metals.... \& 941 \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
6,491 \\
3,268
\end{array}
$$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 54 \\
& 26
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
724 \\
4,566
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& 51 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
80 \\
1,089 \\
1,089
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
546 \\
\mathbf{3 , 0 3 9}
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 38 \\
& 25
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& 216 \& 35 \& 21 \& 145 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16

1} <br>
\hline Machinery, except electrical... \& 4,835 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{139} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,114} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{4,103
10,093} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{102} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{346} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{485} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21} \& 230 \& <br>
\hline Electric and electronic equipment. \& 4,618 \& \& \& \& 9

5 \& 4,133 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,679 \\
& 7,621
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 28

6 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{423
2,472} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3
3
6} <br>
\hline Transportation equipment.... \& 13,963
4,488 \& 332
213 \& 3,533 \& 10,093
3,470 \& 5
15 \& 11,265 \& 234 \& 3,408 \& \& $\frac{1}{9}$ \& 2,698 \& 98 \& 125 \& \& <br>
\hline Other manufacturing........................................................................................ \& 4,488
14,063 \& 213
450 \& 790
13,088 \& 3,470
496 \& 15
29 \& 3,948
12,834 \& 163 \& 766
11,950 \& 3,010
437 \& $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 540
1,229 \& 51
19 \& 24
1,139 \& 460
59 \& 6
12 <br>
\hline Wholesale trade ........................................................ \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{15
266
886} \& 450
3 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11
108
457} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{0
17
170} \& 19

1 \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
11 \\
139 \\
669
\end{array}
$$} \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{r}
431 \\
0
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
437 \\
0
\end{array}
$$

\] \& ${ }^{17}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,229 \\
3
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 19

3 \& 1,139 \& 0 \& (*) <br>
\hline Services.................................................................... \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3
87

131} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
1 \\
55 \\
128
\end{array}
$$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 30 \\
& 30 \\
& 60
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
11 \\
83 \\
401
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
135
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16 \\
& 73
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
127 \\
216
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{56

71} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\stackrel{25}{55}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{75} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38
55} <br>
\hline Other industries........................................................ \& \& \& 457 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate.

- Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. Capital equipment and other goods charged to fixed asset accounts.
2. See footnote 8, table 3 .

Note.-In this table, data are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
were probably further assembled by the MOFA's and then reexported to the United States.

In all product categories except food, beverages and tobacco, and inedible crude materials, exports to MOFA's in Canada were larger than those to MOFA's in any other individual country. Canada accounted for a particularly large share-84 per-cent-of total exports to MOFA's of road vehicles and parts.

By industry of affiliate, 66 percent of exports to MOFA's were in manufacturing, 27 percent were in wholesale trade, largely durables, and 5 percent were in petroleum. Exports to MOFA's in all other industries together accounted for 2 percent of the total.

In most industries within manufacturing, exports to MOFA's were products either of the MOFA's own or of related industries. In the electrical and the nonelectrical machinery industries, machinery accounted for 94 percent and 91 percent, respectively, of total exports to MOFA's. In transportation equipment, 93 percent of the exports were either road vehicles and parts or other transport equipment. Chemicals accounted for 80 percent of exports to MOFA's in chemicals. In foods, 44 percent of the exports were food or beverages and 45 percent were inedible crude materials, mainly soybeans. Metal manufactures accounted for 44 percent of exports to MOFA's in metal manufacturing; most of the remainder was machinery or inedible crude materials, including metal ores.

In wholesale trade, machinery accounted for 58 percent, chemicals for 12 percent, and food and "other manufactures" for 11 percent each of the exports to MOFA's. About one-third of exports to petroleum MOFA's were petroleum and products and 12 percent were chemicals; most of the remainder was machinery.

By intended use, 53 percent of exports to MOFA's were for further manufacture by the affiliates, 40 percent were for resale without further manufacture, 6 percent were capital equipment or other goods charged to fixed assets, and 1 percent were for "other" uses, mainly expensed supplies and materials (table 9). Exports of capital equipment were small because MOFA's obtained most of such equipment locally or from other nonU.S. sources, rather than from the

Distribution of U.S. Exports to Majority-Owned Foreign Affiliates,
by Intended Use, 1977 and 1982

*Exports for "Other" uses are not available separately for 1977. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

United States; capital equipment exports were only 7 percent of total plant and equipment expenditures by MOFA's in 1982.

From 1977 to 1982, the proportion of total exports to MOFA's that was for resale without further manufacture fell from 57 percent to 40 percent, and the proportion that was for further manufacture rose from less than 40 percent to 53 percent (chart 5). These shifts occurred in both developed and developing countries. Compared with 1977 , therefore, U.S. MNC's in 1982 tended to rely on their MOFA's relatively more to further process and assemble their parents' products and relatively less to resell their parents' products without further manufacture. This tendency may have partly reflected the pattern of maturation of affiliates noted earlier. In developing countries, particularly the newly industrialized countries of Asia, it may also have reflected the increasing share of exports to MOFA's that were for further processing or assembly and subsequent reexport to the United States.

In 1982, exports for further manufacture accounted for about the same shares of total exports to MOFA's in developed and developing countries52 percent and 55 percent, respectively. Their shares were particularly large in developing countries where many MOFA's were engaged in proc-
essing or assembling their parents' products for reexport to the United States. For example, between 75 and 90 percent of the exports to MOFA's in Mexico, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand were for further manufacture. By industry of affiliate, exports for further manufacture were 76 percent of total exports to MOFA's in manufacturing. Their shares of the totals in petroleum and wholesale trade were much smaller-18 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Exports for resale without further manufacture were a much larger share of exports to MOFA's in developed countries than in developing countries- 44 percent compared with 25 percent. Thus, U.S. MNC's tended to use their affiliates in developed countries relatively more than those in developing countries as distribution channels. This tendency, evidenced by the much higher concentration of wholesale trade affiliates in developed countries, probably reflected those countries' larger, more diverse markets. By industry of affiliate, nearly all-93 percent-of the exports to MOFA's in wholesale trade were for resale without further manufacture; in contrast, only 27 percent of exports to petroleum MOFA's, and 19 percent of exports to manufacturing MOFA's, were for resale.

Compared with exports for resale, exports of capital equipment were a significantly larger share of total exports to MOFA's in developing countries than in developed countries- 15 percent compared with 3 percent. Within developing countries, capital equipment exports accounted for particularly large shares of the totals in Africa, some Latin American countries, and the Middle East. By industry of affiliate, capital equipment exports were a very large share- 43 per-cent-of exports to MOFA's in petroleum. In manufacturing, in contrast, their share of the total was only 4 percent. The large share in petroleum probably reflected the capital intensiveness of that industry and the likelihood that the needed equipmentparticularly oil rigs and other heavydrilling equipment-was not available locally.

## U.S. imports

MNC-associated U.S. imports in 1982 were $\$ 120.8$ billion, of which $\$ 41.6$ billion ( 34 percent) were shipped by foreign affiliates to their U.S. parents, $\$ 9.8$ billion ( 8 percent) were shipped by foreign affiliates to unaffiliated U.S. persons, and $\$ 69.4$ billion (57 percent) were shipped by unaffiliated foreigners to U.S. parents (table 2). Total imports shipped by affiliates, the sum of the first two components, were $\$ 51.4$ billion; about four-fifths were to U.S. parents. Total imports shipped to U.S. parents, the sum of the first and third components, were $\$ 111.0$ billion, of which nearly twothirds were shipped by unaffiliated foreigners.

As previously mentioned, somewhat less detail was obtained for imports than for exports in the 1982 benchmark survey. In particular, imports shipped by unaffiliated foreigners to U.S. parents were not disaggregated by country of origin, and imports from MOFA's were not disaggregated by intended use. Thus, this section first discusses total MNC-associated imports by industry of U.S. parent but not by country of origin. It then presents product detail for imports associated with MOFA's and their U.S. parents comparable to that for exports. (Product detail for imports shipped by unaffiliated foreigners to U.S. parents was collected for the first time in the 1982 benchmark survey; however, as with exports,

Table 10.—U.S. Imports Associated With MOFA's and Their U.S. Parents for Which Product Detail Is Available Compared With Total MNC-Associated U.S. Imports, by Industry of U.S. Parent, 1982

|  | Millions of dollars |  | Column 2 as a percent of column I <br> (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total MNCassociated imports <br> (1) | Imports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| All industries ....................................................... | 120,768 | 106,079 | 87.8 |
| Petroleum. | 56,548 | 50,531 | 89.4 |
| Manufacturing | 48,400 | 43,023 | 89.0 |
| Food and kindred products | 3,200 | 3,100 | 96.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products.. | 5,377 | 4,997 | 92.9 |
| Primary and fabricated metals............................................... | 3,787 | 3,266 | 86.2 |
| Machinery, except electrical..................................................... | 4,118 | 3,949 | 95.9 |
| Electric and electronic equipment ........................................... | 7,699 | 7,425 | 96.4 |
| Transportation equipment ..... | 17,272 | 14,368 | 83.2 |
| Wholesale trade ........................................................................................................... | 6,952 9,85 | 6,657 | 67.6 |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate............................................... | 833 | (D) | (D) |
| Services ............................................................................................................................................... Other industries.......... | 104 5,031 | (D) 4,994 | ${ }_{9}^{(\mathrm{D})} \mathrm{9} .3$ |

MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate.
MNC Multinational company.

1. Excludes $\$ 5.0$ billion of U.S. imports from mindual companies.
n text for further discussion.
Note.-In this table, data for U.S. MNC's are only for nonbank MNC's; data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates; and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
product detail for imports shipped by minority-owned foreign affiliates was not collected.) Finally, this section discusses imports shipped by MOFA's disaggregated by product (but not by intended use), cross-classified by country of origin and by industry of affiliate.

By industry of U.S. parent.-By industry of U.S. parent, petroleum accounted for 47 percent and manufacturing for 40 percent of total MNC-associated imports in 1982 (table 4). Wholesale trade accounted for 8 percent. The large share in petroleum reflected the predominant role MNC's play in the U.S. petroleum industry and the heavy dependence of that industry on foreign petroleum. Although the industry of the U.S. parent does not necessarily indicate the products being imported, most of the imports in petroleum were probably crude petroleum and petroleum products.

Of total MNC-associated imports in manufacturing, the transportation equipment industry had by far the largest share- 36 percent. The imports were mainly from Canada and, to a lesser extent, Japan. The electrical equipment industry accounted for 16 percent, "other manufacturing" for 14 percent, and chemicals for 11 percent of total MNC-associated imports in manufacturing.

The shares of total MNC-associated imports that were shipped by foreign
affiliates, rather than by unaffiliated foreigners, varied considerably among industries. In manufacturing, twothirds of total MNC-associated imports were shipped by affiliates, mainly to their U.S. parents. Within manufacturing, the affiliate share was particularly large- 90 percentin transportation equipment. It was also relatively large, at 76 percent, in nonelectrical machinery.
In contrast to manufacturing, the affiliate shares in petroleum and wholesale trade were much lower- 26 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Most of the imports in these industries were shipped directly by unaffiliated foreigners to U.S. parents, rather than originating in, or being channeled through, foreign affiliates. In petroleum, the affiliate share had declined significantly since 1977 , when it was 46 percent. The decline largely reflected the nationalization of petroleum affiliates in Iran and the impact of weak petroleum markets on relatively high-priced crude oil from affiliates in Libya.

In most industries, imports shipped to U.S. parents-whether by affiliates or by unaffiliated foreigners-were very large shares, and imports shipped to unaffiliated U.S. persons very small shares, of total MNC-associated imports.

By product.-As in the case of exports, product detail is available only for imports associated with MOFA's and U.S. parents. Imports associated

Table 11.-Total U.S. Imports and U.S. Imports Associated With MOFA's and Their U.S. Parents for Which Product Detail Is Available, by Product, 1982

|  | Millions of dollars |  | Percent distribution |  | Imports aciated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available as a percent of total U.S. imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total U.S. imports ${ }^{1}$ | Imports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available ${ }^{2}$ | Total U.S. imports | Imports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available |  |
| Total | 243,941 | 106,079 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43.5 |
| Food. | 14,453 | 3,636 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 25.2 |
| Beverages and tobacco | 3,364 | 2,171 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 64.5 |
| Crude materials, inedible, except fuels..... | 8,589 | 4,974 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 57.9 |
| Petroleum and products.......................... | 65,320 | 46,279 | 26.8 | 43.6 | 70.9 |
| Coal and coke........................................ | 79 | 33 | (*) | (*) | 41.8 |
| Chemicals....... | 9,493 | 3,707 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 39.1 |
| Machinery | 39,457 | 14,764 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 37.4 |
| Road vehicles and parts... | 31,008 | 14,265 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 46.0 |
| Other transport equipment..................... | 2,855 | 990 3739 | 1.2 | .9 | 34.7 |
| Other manufactures............................................... | 19,982 | (D) | 17.2 | (0) ${ }^{\text {(0) }}$ | (b) |
| Other................................................................. | 8,114 | (D) | 3.3 | ( ${ }^{\text {( })}$ | (D) |

[^27]with MOFA's and their parents for which product detail is available were $\$ 106.1$ billion, or 88 percent, of total MNC-associated U.S. imports in 1982 (table 10). ${ }^{11}$ Such imports accounted for more than four-fifths of the MNC totals in all major industries of U.S. parent except wholesale trade. As noted earlier, a number of U.S. parents in wholesale trade had only mi-nority-owned foreign affiliates. Thus, data for these parents and their affiliates are not included in the MNC data by product.

By product, 44 percent of imports associated with MOFA's and their parents were petroleum and products, 14 percent were machinery, and 13 percent were road vehicles and parts (table 11). (As with exports, imports of road vehicles and parts may be somewhat overstated, and imports of other goods understated, because of reporters' difficulties in classifying transportation equipment parts and accessories.) Inedible crude materials, except fuels, accounted for 5 percent, metal manufactures for 4 percent, and chemicals and food for 3 percent each of the total.
Imports associated with MOFA's and their parents for which product

[^28]detail is available were 43 percent of all U.S. imports in 1982. (Total MNCassociated imports, as noted earlier, were 50 percent of all U.S. imports.) MOFA's and their parents accounted for particularly large shares of total U.S. imports of petroleum and of beverages and tobacco- 71 and 65 percent, respectively. They also accounted for sizable shares of U.S. imports of inedible crude materials, except fuels ( 58 percent), road vehicles ( 46 percent), and coal and coke ( 42 percent). Their shares of U.S. imports of chemicals, machinery, and "other transport equipment" ranged between 30 and 40 percent, while their shares of imports of food, metal manufactures, and "other manufactures" ranged between 15 and 25 percent. In the latter categories, a large portion of total U.S. imports were by independent wholesalers or retailers or by the U.S. affiliates of foreign MNC's in wholesale trade, rather than by U.S. MNC's.
When imports associated with MOFA's and their parents, by product, are cross-classified by industry of U.S. parent, the imports in most industries appear to be either products of the parents' own industries or inputs to the parents' products (table 12). In petroleum, 86 percent of the imports were petroleum and products. Within manufacturing, between 82 and 88 percent of the imports in electrical and nonelectrical machinery, foods, and transportation equipment were products of those industries. In primary and fabricated metals, 36
percent of the imports were metal manufactures and 32 percent were inedible crude materials, including metal ores. In chemicals, 46 percent of the imports were chemicals; most of the remaining imports were petroleum and products or inedible crude materials. In wholesale trade, there were sizable imports of a variety of products; the largest were of road vehicles and parts, "other manufactures," machinery, and food.
U.S. imports shipped by MOFA's.In 1982, U.S. imports shipped by MOFA's were $\$ 46.1$ billion, 90 percent of imports shipped by all foreign affiliates and 38 percent of total MNCassociated U.S. imports (table 13). Most of these imports were shipped to U.S. parents.

By product, petroleum accounted for one-third, road vehicles and parts for about one-fourth, and machinery for one-fifth of total imports shipped by MOFA's. By area of origin, 60 percent of the imports were from developed countries and 40 percent were from developing countries. Canada accounted for 44 percent of all imports from MOFA's, by far the largest share for a single country. Among other developed areas, Europe accounted for 13 percent and Japan and Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa for 2 percent each. Among the developing countries, Latin America and "other Asia and Pacific" each accounted for 15 percent, "other Africa" for 6 percent, and the Middle East for 4 percent of total imports from MOFA's.
In 9 of the 12 product categories shown in table 13, imports from MOFA's in developed countries far exceeded those from MOFA's in developing countries. Nearly all of the imports of road vehicles and parts were from developed countries, mainly Canada. Developed countries also accounted for very large shares-between 73 and 87 percent-of the imports of inedible crude materials, chemicals, "other transport equipment," metal manufactures, and "other manufactures." In each of these product categories, imports from Canada were the largest for a single country.
In three product categories-food, petroleum, and machinery-imports from developing countries were larger than those from developed countries. Sixty-nine percent of food imports

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | By product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Food | Beverages $\underset{\text { tobacco }}{\text { and }}$ tobacco | Crude materials, inedible, except fuels | Petrole um and products | Coal and coke | Chemicals | Machinery | Road vehicles and parts | $\qquad$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Metal } \\ \text { manufac- } \\ \text { tures }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { manufac- } \\ \text { tures } \end{gathered}$ | Other |
| All industries.. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,636 \\ { }_{(0)}^{(D)} \\ \mathbf{D}^{(D)} \\ (\mathbb{D}) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ (\mathbb{D}) \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 2,171 | 4,974 | 46,279 | 32 | 3,707 | 14,764 | 14,265 | 990 | 3,740 | (D) | (D) |
| Petroleum. |  |  | 0 | 979 | 43,578 | 17 | 742 | 154 | (D) | 2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (0) | (D) |
| Oil and gas extraction. |  |  | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | (*) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Crude petroleum extraction (no refining) and natural gas |  |  | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Petroleum and coal products............................................................ |  |  | 0 | (0) |  | (0) | (0) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | (0) | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | 0 |
| Integrated petroleum refining and extraction........ |  |  | 0 | (0) | 37,433 | (D) | 477 | (D) | 0 | 0 | (0) | (0) | 0 |
| Petroleum refining without extraction .................... |  |  | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Petroleum and coal products, nec |  |  | 0 | (0) | 4,534 | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | (1) | ( ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | (0) | 0 | (0) | 4 11 | (0) |
| Other...................................................................... |  |  | 0 | 0 | 4,08) | 0 | ${ }_{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| Manufacturing. | 43,052 | 2,380 | 1,555 | 2,901 | 902 | 15 | 2,940 | 12,498 | 12,158 | 973 | 2,119 | 4,433 | 179 |
| Food and kindred products.... | 3,100 | (D) | (D) | 10 |  |  | 42 | 15 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2 | 14 | 229 |  |
| Grain mill and bakery products.... | 590 | 203 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{5}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (D) | 0 |
| Beverages........................................ | 574 | (0) | (0) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
|  | 1,936 4,997 | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | (0) | 9 628 | (0) | 0 9 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 2,291 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 330 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (0) | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | ${ }_{71}^{11}$ | 263 | (0) |
| Industrial chemicals and synthetics.. | 2,619 | 3 | (D) | 142 | (0) | 5 | 1,299 | 223 | (0) | 6 | 48 | (0) | (D) |
| Drugs......................i.i.......... | 1,058 | (0) | 0 | ${ }^{5}$ | (*) | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}437 \\ 62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (0) | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | (0) | 0 |
| Agricultural chemicals .............. | 489 | (0) | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 343 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| Other........ | 256 | 0 | 0 | (D) | (D) | , | 151 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 3 | (*) | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| Primary and fabricated metals..... | ${ }_{2,266}$ | 0 | ${ }_{(0)}^{(D)}$ | 1,059 | (0) | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{(0)}$ | 191 | (0) | (0) | 1,174 | (1) |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}2,606 \\ 431 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 0 0 | 0 0 | (10) | (D) | 4 <br> 4 <br> 4 | (1) | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ \text { (0) } \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 0 0 | (0) | $\begin{array}{r}827 \\ 125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (1) | $\stackrel{4}{0}$ |
| Nonferrous ...................... | 2,175 | 0 | 0 | (0) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | (0) | (0) | 0 | 5 | 702 | 8 | 4 |
| Fabricated metal products................................... |  | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{(D)}$ |  | 0 | 0 | (*) | 57 | (8) | (0) | 347 | (8) |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}3,949 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | (*) | 0 | 39 <br> $(0)$ <br> $(0)$ | 0 0 | 0 | 7 0 | 3,375 330 | ${ }_{(0)}^{\left({ }^{(0)}\right.}$ | (0) | 201 | ${ }_{\text {( }} \times 26$ | 0 |
| Construction, mining, and materials handling machinery | 749 | 0 | 0 | (b) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 494 | (0) | (D) | 135 | (0) |  |
|  | 2,075 | * | 0 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,042 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 24 | 0 |
| Other ......................................... | 7,425 | $\stackrel{(8)}{0}$ | 0 0 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 1 | 0 | 7 | 6,509 | 27 202 | (D) | 246 | (0) | 0 |
|  | 150 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | (*) | (D) | 1 | 0 | (0) | 7 | 0 |
| Radio, television, and communication equipment. | 4,169 | 0 | 0 | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,884 | ${ }^{(D)}$ | 2 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 141 | 0 |
|  | 1,287 1,819 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 1 0 | 0 | ${ }_{7}^{2}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{\left(D^{(0)}\right.}$ | (1) | ${ }_{12}$ | ${ }_{\text {(0) }}$ | (8) | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |
|  | 14,368 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | $\left({ }^{(0)}\right.$ | 1,385 | 11,774 | 767 | 237 | (0) | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| Motor vehicles and equipment...... | ( ${ }_{\text {( }}^{(0)}$ | 0 1 | 0 | - (D) | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ | 0 | ${ }^{1} 1$ | (0) |  | 70 696 | 78 | $(0)$ <br> 71 | ${ }_{(0)}$ (0) |
| Other manufacturing.......... | 5,949 | (D) | 522 | 1,043 | 32 | 2 | 165 | 688 | ${ }_{6}$ | (0) | 177 | 3,149 | (0) |
| Tobacco manufactures ...................................... | 784 | (b) | 522 |  | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 0 | (0) | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Textile products and apparel ............ | ${ }_{731}^{393}$ | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | ${ }_{3} 5$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | (*) | ${ }_{3}^{277}$ | (*) |
| Lumber, wood, furniture, and fixtures | ${ }_{916}$ | (*) | (*) | 350 | (0) | 1 | 32 | (0) | 0 | (*) |  | 465 | (0) |
| Printing and publishing ........................................... | 491 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 20 | 0 | 0 | (v) | 430 | (*) |
| Rubber products............................. | ${ }_{6}^{653}$ | 0 | (*) | (3) | (0) | 0 | (0) | (D) | 5 | 16 | (0) | ${ }^{306}$ | 0 |
| Mlass products...................... | 70 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{3}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{2}$ | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 53 | 0 |
| Stone, clay, and other nonmetallic mineral products | 231 | 0 | 0 | 137 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 1 | 2 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 8 | (D) |  |
| Instruments and related products................ | 1,089 | (*) | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 262 | ${ }^{*}$ * | 0 | 5 | ${ }^{786}$ | (0) |
| Other ............................................. | 566 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | (D) | 0 | 0 | 2 | ${ }^{\text {( ) }}$ | (®) |
| Wholesale trade. | 6.657 | (D) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 564 | 0 | 0 | (0) | (D) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 4 | (0) | 1,159 | (D) |
| Durable goods <br> Nondurable goods | 4,984 1,674 | $\underset{\text { (0) }}{(\mathrm{D})}$ | (0) | ( ${ }_{\text {( }}^{\text {(1) }}$ ) | 0 | 0 | (*) | (*) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | ${ }_{\left({ }^{4}\right)}^{4}$ | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{46}$ (D) | 854 <br> 305 | $\stackrel{(0)}{(0)}$ |
| Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate | (D) | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1 | 0 | 4 | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | (*) | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 0 |
| Finance, except banking.. |  | (D) | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance .e. | $\stackrel{(0)}{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | $\left({ }^{(0)}\right.$ | (0) | ${ }^{*}$ | (0) | (0) |  |
|  | (*) | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{(0)}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |  |
|  | 89 | (0) | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 0 | 0 | (*) | 57 |  |
| Services ............... | (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | (b) | (*) | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {P }} \text { ) }\right.}$ | 2 | 12 | (*) |
| Hotels and other lodging places ................................ |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| Business services <br> Advertising. | (*) | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1) 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }^{(P)}$ | 0 | ${ }_{\left({ }^{(*)}\right)}^{()^{(0)}}$ |  |
| Management, consulting, and public relations services. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $0$ |
| Equipment rental (ex. automotive and computers). | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{*}$ * | 0 | (P) | 0 | 0 |  |
| Computer and data processing services.................................................. | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | (D) | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | (1) |  |
| Motion pictures, including television tape and film Engineering, architectural, and surveying services | (P) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | (0) | (*) | 0 | 1 | ${ }^{*}$ * |  |
| Health services................................................. | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 |
| Other services...................................................... |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Other industries ................................................... | 4,994 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (D) | (1) | 1,797 | 0 | (D) | (D) | 26 | (D) | 37 | 1,662 | ${ }^{\left({ }^{\text {D }} \text { ) }\right.}$ |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ..... | (D) | (D) | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Mining......................................... | (0) | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (*) | 0 |  |
| Metal mining............ | (0) | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 |  |
|  | (1) | 0 | 0 | (0) | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 7 | 0 | ${ }^{(*)}$ | ( ${ }^{(0)}$ | 3 |  |
| Transportation, communication, and public utilities. $\qquad$ | 1,989 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (D) | (D) | 0 | ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | 0 | (*) | 9 | ${ }_{\text {(D) }}^{\text {(D) }}$ | ${ }^{0}$ |
|  | 2,560 | ${ }^{(0)}$ | (D) |  |  | 0 | (0) | (D) | 26 | (P) | (0) | (D) |  |

MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate.
${ }^{D}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

- Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. See footnote 1 , table 10.

Note.-In this table, data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

Table 13.-U.S. Imports Shipped by MOFA's, Area of Origin and Industry of Affiliate by Product, 1982
[Millions of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{By product} \\
\hline \& \& Food \& Beverages tobacco \& Crude materials, inedible, except fuels \& Petrole um and product \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Coal } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { coke }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Chemi- \& Machinery \& Road
vehicles venicle parts \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { transport } \\ \text { equip- } \\ \text { ment }}}{\substack{\text {. }}}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Metal } \\
\text { manufac- } \\
\text { tures }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Other } \\
\text { manufac- } \\
\text { tures }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Other \\
\hline All areas, all industries. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{46,101} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,091} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{359} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,084} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15,433} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,933} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9,269} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11,079} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{643} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,508} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,660} \& 37 \\
\hline By area of origin: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 37 \\
\hline Developed countries................................................. \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
27,767 \\
20,371 \\
5,820 \\
4,582 \\
1,237 \\
1,769 \\
808
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{338
54
(0)
117
117
(0)
(0)
15
15} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
247 \\
58 \\
189 \\
146 \\
43 \\
0 \\
0 \\
\left(^{*}\right)
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,528 \\
1,087 \\
111 \\
59 \\
52 \\
(*) \\
330
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5,592 \\
3,684 \\
\left(1,{ }^{(1)}\right. \\
1,104 \\
(P) \\
0 \\
(0) \\
(0)
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{6
0
5
0
5
1
0} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,680 \\
\left(\begin{array}{c}
(0) \\
765 \\
673 \\
92 \\
17 \\
\left({ }^{(0}\right)
\end{array}\right.
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,085 \\
\& 2,030
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 10,529
10,311 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(\begin{array}{r}527 \\ \hline 493 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,031
1,469} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31
(1)
(1)} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10,311 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 205 \& \(\begin{array}{r}493 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
613 \\
461 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{171}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19} \\
\hline Other Europe................................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& +131 \& \(\underline{6}\) \& 1 \& 23 \& 62 \& \\
\hline Japan. \(\qquad\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& (D) \& 2
5 \& (*) \& (1) \({ }^{(1)}\) \& 84
6 \& 0 \\
\hline Developing countries .................................................... \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
18,333 \\
7,035 \\
2,745 \\
1,674 \\
6,878
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{753
663
0
0
90} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
112 \\
88 \\
(0) \\
0 \\
(0)
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{gathered}
557 \\
386 \\
\left(\begin{array}{c}
08 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{array}\right. \\
0^{(0)}
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9,841 \\
\& 3,497 \\
\& 2,539 \\
\& 1,643 \\
\& 2,161
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0 \\
\& 0 \\
\& 0 \\
\& 0 \\
\& 0
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
253 \\
212 \\
20 \\
0 \\
83 \\
33
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
5,183 \\
1,287 \\
(*) \\
23 \\
3,873
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{550
549
0
0
1} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{(10) \(\begin{array}{r}115 \\ (0) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ (0) \\ 0\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{6
(0)
0
0
0
0
(9)} \\
\hline Latin America ............. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other Africa ......................................................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Middle East.............................................................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other Asia and Pacific........................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline International \({ }^{1}\)........................................................... \& 1 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 1 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \\
\hline By industry of affiliate: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Petroleum. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|}
\mathbf{2 6 , 5 1 7} \\
\hline, 536
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{0
244
227} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{r
281
()\(\left.^{2}\right)\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(5)
811
0} \& 15,397 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{120
1,622
1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,411} \& \& 0 \& \& \& \\
\hline Manufacturing ........................................................................ \& \& \& \& \& 16 \& \& \& \& 10,978 \& 642 \& 1,065 \& 2,317 \& 24 \\
\hline Food and kindred products................................. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{430
1,943
701} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{329} \& 0 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{6}^{0}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,520} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c}
0 \\
6 \\
8
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{0}^{0}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{[ \({ }_{3}^{2}\)} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(0)} \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products............................ \& \& \({ }_{\text {2 }}{ }^{27}\) \& (1) \({ }_{\text {( }}\) \& \& 10 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 46 \& \\
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(2,628} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0
0
0
(0)} \& 0 \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \({ }^{(*)}\) \& 0 \& 1 \& 20
2,385 \& \({ }^{(0)}\) \& 37 \& 141 \& \(\stackrel{13}{13}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4
0
0} \\
\hline Electric and electronic equipment.................................................. \& \& \& \& \& 0 \& 0 \& 6 \& 5,288 \& 4 \& (P) \& 34 \& (D) \& \\
\hline Transportation equipment................................... \& 12,287 \& 0 \& ( \({ }^{0}\) \& 0

(0) \& 1 \& 0 \& (*) \& -596 \& 10,863 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{549} \& 226
48 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,149} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{(*)}$} <br>
\hline Other manufacturing........................................... \& 3,018 \& \& \& (1) \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 0 \& \& 117
833 \& \& \& 48 \& \& <br>
\hline Finance (except banking), insurance, and real estate.. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,565
0
$(D)$
(D)

(D)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
381 \\
0 \\
0 \\
465
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{78

0
0
0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{324
0
2

(D)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
\left(\mathfrak{D P}^{(0)}\right. \\
0 \\
0 \\
\left(\mathcal{P}^{(1)}\right.
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0

0
0
0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{182
0
0
8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{833
0
$(0)$
8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{98
0
0
0
0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(*)
0
0
0
1} \& 411
0 \& (0) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(0)} <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $\stackrel{0}{3}$ \& (0) \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate
${ }^{\mathbf{n}}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Less than $\$ 500,000$.

1. Consists of U.S. imports from affiliates that had operations spanning more than one country
and that were engaged in petroleum shipping, other water transportation, and oil and gas drilling. The precise origin of these imports was not obtained in the 1982 benchmark survey.
Nore.-In this table, data are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.
and 64 percent of petroleum imports were from developing countries. Most of the food imports were from Latin America. More than two-thirds of the petroleum imports were from Indonesia, Nigeria, and several countries in "other Western Hemisphere."
Fifty-six percent of machinery imports were from MOFA's in developing countries. The bulk of these imports were from the newly industrialized countries of "other Asia and Pacific" and from Mexico. A large share of the imports from these countries may have contained U.S.-source goods that were processed and assembled by the affiliates for reexport back to the United States.
By industry of affiliate, 57 percent of the imports were from manufacturing MOFA's, 34 percent from petroleum MOFA's, and 6 percent from MOFA's in wholesale trade. MOFA's in all other industries combined accounted for 3 percent. Of the manufacturing total, 47 percent were from MOFA's in transportation equipment, 20 percent from MOFA's in electrical machinery, 10 percent from MOFA's in nonelectrical machinery, and 7 percent from MOFA's in chemicals.

In petroleum and in all industries within manufacturing, very large shares of the imports shipped by MOFA's were products of the affiliates' own industries of classification or of closely related industries. In wholesale trade, about one-third of the imports were machinery; imports of metal manufactures, food, and inedible crude materials, except fuels, were also large.

## Technical Note

U.S. trade is defined by the Census Bureau as the physical movement of goods between the customs area of the United States and the customs area of a foreign country. The all-U.S. trade data in this article are as compiled by Census.
All-U.S. exports and imports are valued f.a.s. (free alongside ship) at the U.S. or foreign port of exportation; the f.a.s. value represents the transaction value of the goods, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in placing the merchandise alongside the carrier at the port of exportation. All-U.S. ex-
ports include reexports and military grant shipments; all-U.S. imports include goods for immediate consumption as well as goods entering into U.S. Customs bonded warehouses.

The MNC data were defined to be as comparable as possible with the all-U.S. trade data. In practice, however, the MNC and all-U.S. trade data are not strictly comparable because they are derived from different sources. The MNC data are based on company records, whereas the all-U.S. trade data are compiled by the Census Bureau from shippers' export declarations or from import entry forms filed with the U.S. Customs Service on each transaction.
The MNC data, like the all-U.S. data, were required to be reported on a "shipped basis"-that is, on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were physically shipped. However, most reporters maintained their books, and probably, in some cases, reported to BEA, on a "charged basis"-that is, on the basis of when, where, and to (or by) whom the goods were billed or charged. Data on the two bases can differ significantly. For example, if a U.S.
parent buys goods from an affiliate in country A and sells them to an affiliate in country $B$, but the goods are shipped directly from country $A$ to country B, a U.S. import or export would not be recorded on the shipped basis, because the goods never physically entered or left the United States. On the charged basis, however, both a U.S. import (to show the purchase charged to the U.S. parent from country A) and a U.S. export (to show the sale charged by the U.S. parent to country B) would be recorded. A BEA review indicated that most of the reported data were on a shipped rather than a charged basis. When it was determined that the data were on a charged basis, BEA required revised reports to be filed.

However, some cases of erroneous reporting were probably not identified or corrected.

The MNC data may also contain duplication. For example, if one U.S. parent exported goods to an affiliate of another U.S. parent, the goods would be counted twice in total MNCassociated U.S. exports-once as goods shipped by U.S. parents to unaffiliated foreigners and once as goods shipped to affiliates by U.S. persons other than their U.S. parents. This duplication would cause the MNC data to be overstated relative to the all-U.S. data. The amount of any such overstatement is unknown, but believed to be small.

The MNC and all-U.S. trade data may also differ because the timing, valuation, origin or destination, shipper, or product involved in a given transaction may have been recorded differently on company records than on the Customs export and import documents. Other comparability problems are noted in the text, including the misclassification of certain parts and accessories for transportation equipment in the MNC data disaggregated by product, the understatement of all-U.S. exports because of underreporting of exports of road vehicles and parts to Canada, and the use of the "unallocated" category in the data on MNC-associated U.S. exports disaggregated by country of destination.

## CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

The statistics here update series published in Business Statistics: 1984, a statistical supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (available from the Superintendent of Documents for $\$ 13.00$, stock no. 003-010-00160-7) provides a description of each series, references to sources of earlier figures, and historical data as follows: For all series, monthly or quarterly, 1981 through 1984, annually, 1961-84; for selected series, monthly or quarterly, 1961-84 (where available).

The sources of the series are given in Business Statistics: 1984; they appear in the main methodological note for each series, and are also listed alphabetically on pages $143-144$. Series originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Series from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.



| Annual |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | 1985 |

BUSINESS INVENTORIRS

Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of
period (unadj.), total $. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . i l . ~$
$\$$. Mfg. and trade inventories, book value, end of period (seas. adj.), total .............. ........mil. Manufacturing, total.......
Durable goods industri Nondurable goods industries ....... ........................... Retail trade, total $\ddagger$.... Retail trade, total $\ddagger . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Durable goods stores......
Nondurable goods stores
Merchant wholesalers, total Durable goods establishments .....................do.. Nondurable goods establishments...............do ...
Mfg. and trade inventories in constant (1982)
dollars, end of period(seas. adj.), total $\S \ldots$. bil. $\$$. Manufacturing
Retail trade...................
Merchant wholesalers
BUSINE
INES INVENTORY-SALES RATIOS
Manufacturing and trade, total
 Materials and supplies Work in process.
Nondurable goods industri Materials and supplies. Work in process.
Finished goods...
Retail trade, total $\ddagger \ldots$
Durable goods stores.........
Nondurable goods stores
Merchant wholesalers, total $\dagger$... Durable goods establishments... Manuliable goods establishments............do... dollars, total $\S$
Manufacturing
Retail trade....................
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,
Shipments (not seas Durable goods industries, total......
Stone, clay, and glass products.. Primary metals........................ Blast furnaces,
Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical. Electrical machinery ...........
Transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and parts... Instruments and related products
Nondurable goods industries, total Food and kindred products .........................do ... Tobacco products......................... .........................
Textile mill products............ Paper and allied products... Chemical and allied products....
Shipments (seas. adj.), total
By industry group:
Durable goods industries, total \# Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metals Blast furnaces, steel mill
Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical.. Electrical machinery ...............
Transportation equipment..... Motor vehicles and parts......
rand Instruments
products.... Nondurable goods industries, tot
Food and kindred products..... Tobacco products Textile mill products.......
Paper and allied product Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products.
Rubber and plastics products

See footnotes at end of tables.

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1984 and methodological notet are as shown in | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar． | Apr． | May | Jur | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued

| MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES， AND ORDERS－Continued <br> Shipments（seas．adj）－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| By market category： Home goods and apparel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and apparel ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．\＄．． <br> Consumer staples $\qquad$ ．do | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{I} 156,346 \\ & { }^{\prime} 403,584 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1} 158,665 \\ & { }^{4} 416,515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,222 \\ & 35,116 \end{aligned}$ | 13,114 33,979 | 13,214 34,923 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,173 \\ & 34,802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,021 \\ & \mathbf{3 4 , 7 0 4} \end{aligned}$ | 13,509 34,250 | 13,335 34,408 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,408 \\ & 34,043 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,661 \\ & 35,385 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,315 \\ & 35,666 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,464 \\ & \mathbf{3 6 , 1 7 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & r_{13,551} \\ & r 35,870 \end{aligned}$ | 13,613 35,804 |  |
| Equipment and defense products， except auto $\qquad$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{1} 338,881}$ | ${ }^{1} 364,145$ | 30，887 | 30,317 30 | 29，843 | 34，802 | 34，992 | 34,250 30,519 | 34,405 29,945 | 34,043 30,871 | 35,385 <br> 30,915 | 35，666 | 29，114 | r30，091 | 35，804 |  |
| Automotive equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{1} 215,445$ | ${ }^{2} 226,166$ | 18，148 | 18，413 | 18，600 | 17，190 | 17，631 | 18，973 | 19，151 | 19，550 | 20，034 | 19，291 | 21，459 | 「20，287 | 17，818 |  |
| Construction materials，supplies，and intermediate products $\qquad$ do | ${ }^{1} 179,172$ | ${ }^{1} 206,611$ | 16，669 | 17，014 | 17，39 | 17，4 | 17，442 | 17，624． | 17，619 | 18，086 | 17，357 | 16，640 | 18，170 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 17,679$ | 17，967． |  |
| Other materials，supplies，and intermediate products | ${ }^{1981,500}$ | ${ }^{1968,923}$ | 80，261 | 80，819 | 80，662 | 80，095 | 81，003 | 81，718 | 79，776 | 81，271 | 82，779 | 82，266 | 80，580 | ＇79，094 | 75，776 |  |
| Supplementary series： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household durables ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{175,088}$ | ${ }^{1} 78,031$ | 6，451 | 6，443 | 6，574 | 6，608 | 6，377 | 6，444 | 6，625 | 6，505 | 6，746 | 6，519 | 6，720 | ${ }^{r} 6,720$ | 6，850 |  |
| Capital goods industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 3866980$ | ${ }^{1} 411,381$ | 34，485 | 33，454 | 33，393 | 34，703 | 33，869 | 34，952 | 33，848 | 35，392 | 35，629 | 36，573 | 32，628 | r34，443 | 34,803 <br> 27 |  |
| Nondefense ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1314,475 <br> 172,503 | $\begin{array}{r} 1326,712 \\ 184,669 \end{array}$ | 27,767 6,718 | 27,102 6,352 | 26,809 6,584 | $\begin{array}{r} 27,482 \\ 7,221 \end{array}$ | 27,042 6,827 | 27,788 7,164 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,722 \\ 7,126 \end{array}$ | 27,721 7,671 | 27,771 7,858 | $\begin{array}{r} 28,630 \\ 7,943 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,595 \\ 7,083 \end{array}$ | r 26,862 7 7 | 27,729 7,074 |  |
| Inventories，end of year or month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value（unadjusted），total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． Durable goods industries，total | 281,956 188,091 | 277，885 | 286，913 | 288，095 | 287，400 | 286，071 | 284，842 | 284,979 192,582 | 282，567 | 282，136 | 280,930 188,867 | 277，885 | 279，029 | r280，374 <br> r 188,382 <br> 18 | $\begin{gathered} 280,160 \\ 189,024 \end{gathered} .$ |  |
| Nondurable goods industries，total．．．．．．．．．．do． | 93，865 | 91，871 | 93，756 | 94，104 | 93，708 | 92，994 | 92，460 | 92，397 | 91，440 | 92，175 | 92，063 | 91，871 | 92，068 | r91，992 | 91，136． |  |
| Book value（seasonally adjusted），total．．．．．．．do．．．． | 285，709 | 281，884 | 286，171 | 286，049 | 284，900 | 285，678 | 285，036 | 284，688 | 284，030 | 282，444 | 281，993 | 281，884 | 280，357 | r279，236 | 279，372． |  |
| By industry group： <br> Durable goods industries， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total \＃．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． <br> Stone，clay，and glass | 191，109 | 189，164 | 192，355 | 192，475 | 191，546 | 192，239 | 192，163 | 192，087 | 191，930 | 190，508 | 190，284 | 189，164 | 188，518 | ＇187，644 | 188，221 |  |
| products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5， | 5，6 | 5，9 | 5， | 5，880 | 9 | 8，8 | 5，8 | 8 | 5，6 | 5,7 | 78 | 5，618 | r5，546 | 10 |  |
| Primary meta | 20,632 9401 | 17，837 | $\begin{array}{r}19,558 \\ 8888 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 19,297 8717 | 19,083 8,619 | $\begin{array}{r}19,100 \\ 8,58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,822 8.427 | 18,597 8,362 | 18,48 88 8 | 18,146 88 8 | 17,986 8808 | 17,837 7880 | $\begin{array}{r}17,316 \\ 7,504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{r}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17,244 \\ 7,572 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Fabricated metal product | 19，251 | 19，385 | 19，210 | 19，093 | 18，804 | 18，893 | 18，540 | 18，622 | 18，89 | 19，282 | 19，317 | 19，385 | 19，148 | －18，885 | 18，865 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 40，696 | 39，448 | 41，502 | 41，609 | 41，273 | 41，009 | 40，981 | 40，874 | 40，39 | 39，999 | 39，710 | 39，448 | 39，441 | ${ }^{\text {r } 39,285}$ | 39，037 |  |
| Electrical machinery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 32,783 47,418 | 33,496 49068 | 33,614 47708 | 33，744， | 33,957 48,060 | 34,270 48,582 | 34,504 48869 | 34,443 49384 | 34,315 49837 | 33，910 | 33，524 | 33,496 49068 | 33，617 | r33，452 r 48931 | 33,460 49910 |  |
| Transportation equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Motor vehicles and | 47，418 | 49，068 | 47，708 | 48，091 | 48，060 | 48，582 | 48，869 | 49，384 | 49，837 | 49，251 | 49，611 | 49，068 | 49，232 | 「48，931 | 49，910 |  |
| parts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11，219 | 11，477 | 11，115 | 11，254 | 10，979 | 11，127 | 11，26 | 11，555 | 11，4 | 11，2 | 11，335 | 11，477 | 11，3 | ${ }^{1}$ | 11，268 |  |
| Instruments and related products | 9，412 | 9，594 | 9，714 | 9，709 | 9，684 | 9，657 | 9，686 | 9，651 | 9，68 | 9，741 | 9，701 | 9，594 | 9，613 | 「9，535 | 9，518 |  |
| By stage of fabrication： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials and supplies ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． Work in process． $\qquad$ do ．．．． | 56,469 88,105 | －83，527 | 55,445 89,684 | $\begin{aligned} & 55,638 \\ & 89,537 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,693 \\ & 89 \\ & 654 \end{aligned}$ | 54，71 | 94，251 | 54,217 91,473 | ${ }_{92,181}^{53,44}$ | 53，644 91072 |  | 53,527 89,912 | ${ }_{90,477}$ | $r_{51,921}$ $r 90,125$ | 51，544 |  |
| Finished goods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d | 46，535 | 45，725 | 47，226 | 47，300 | 47，199 | 47，219 | 46，523 | 46，347 | 45，905 | 45，792 | 46，265 | 45，725 | 45，724 | 「45，598 | 45，400 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food | 94，600 | 92，720 | 93，816 | 93，574 | 93，354 | 93，439 | 92，873 | 92，651 | 92，100 | 91，936 | 91，709 | 92，720 | 91，839 | r91，592 | 91，151 |  |
| Tobac | 21，558 | 20,270 3 | － 3 3，530 | －${ }_{3}^{23,470}$ | － | 3，301 | ${ }_{3,31}$ | 3，22 | －3，227 | 3，314 | 3，24 | － | 3，266 | ${ }^{23,316}$ | 3，267 |  |
| Textile mill products | 7，017 | 6,744 | 6，932 | 6，876 | 6，747 | 6，737 | 6，662 | 6，598 | 6，689 | 6，781 | 6，651 | 6，744 | 6，477 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,55}$ | 6，613 |  |
| Paper and allied products． | 9，691 | 9，728 | 9，942 | 9，782 | 9，690 | 9，678 | 9，533 | 9，650 | 9，660 | 9，629 | 9，659 | 9，728 | 9，806 | r9，725 | 9，799 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21，872 | 21，4 | 21，4 | 21，364 | 21，499 | 22，05 | 21，8 | 21，8 | 21，8 | 21，697 | 21，677 | 21，419 | 21，549 |  | 21，587 |  |
| Petroleum and coal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| products <br> Rubber and plastics | 8，427 | 7，920 | 8，042 | 7,973 | 8，183 | 7，953 | 7，736 | 7，366 | 7，028 | 7，190 | 7，464 | ，920 | 7，326 | －6，916 | 312 |  |
| products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5，989 | 6，313 | 6，069 | 6，044 | ，05 | 6，09 | 6，14 | 6，248 | 6，262 | 6，094 | 6，16 | 6，318 | 6，382 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,47}$ | 6，462 |  |
| By stage of fabrication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials and supplies ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 36，635 | 35，503 | 36，400 | 36，399 | 36，107 | 36，448 | 35，917 | 35，974 | 35，433 | 35，539 | 35，05 | 35，503 | 35，500 | r 35,48 | 35，287 |  |
| Work in process ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d | 14，811 | 14，568 | 14，524 | 14，351 | 14，318 | 14，336 | 14，216 | 14，161 | 14，310 | 14，607 | 14，68 | 14，56 | 14，150 | ${ }^{1414,185}$ | 13，872 |  |
| Finished goods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 43，154 | 42，649 | 42，892 | 42，824 | 42，929 | 42，655 | 42，740 | 42，516 | 42，357 | 41，790 | 41，978 | 42，649 | 42，189 | ${ }^{\text {r } 41,923 ~}$ | 41，992 |  |
| By market category： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home goods and apparel ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 23，046 | 22，060 | 22，685 | 22，797 | 22，340 | 22，354 | 22，351 | 22，278 | 22，012 | 21，916 | 21，876 | 22，060 | 21，973 | ${ }_{\text {r }}^{\text {r21，936 }}$ | 22，135 |  |
| Consumer staples $\qquad$ Equip．and defense prod．， | 34，262 | 33，823 | 34，209 | 34，234 | 34，247 | 34，053 | 34，126 | 34，125 | 33，650 | 34，022 | 33，677 | 33，82 | 33，640 | r33，885 | 33，800 |  |
| exc．auto．．．．．． | 83，372 | 83，871 | 84，844 | 85，377 | 85，586 | 85，567 | 86，111 | 86，086 | 86，214 | 85，136 | 85，188 | 83，871 | 84，141 | r83，634 | 83，466 |  |
| Automotive equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 13，713 | 13，795 | 13，606 | 13，689 | 13，449 | 13，498 | 13，642 | 13，948 | 13，800 | 13，641 | 13，731 | 13，795 | 13，558 | ${ }^{\text {r } 13,631}$ | 13，558 |  |
| Construction materials，supplies，and intermediate products $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 19，55 | 19，25 | 19，563 |  | 19，336 | 19，555 | 19，253 | 19，139 | 19，184 | 18，791 |  | 19，256 | 18，953 | r19，0 | 18，922 |  |
| Other materials，supplies，and intermediate products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supplementary series： | 11，7 | 109，07 | 111，2 | 110， | 10 | 110，651 | 109， | 109，112 | 109 | 108 | 10 |  | 108，092 | ＇107，143 | 107，491 |  |
| Household | 11，585 | 10，97 | 11，694 | 11，703 | 11，4 |  |  |  | 11，226 |  | 11，1 | 10，9 | 10，935 | ＇10，979 | 11，084 |  |
| Capital goods industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ． | 94，813 | 96，735 | 96，629 | 97，299 | 97，467 | 98，019 | 98，362 | 98，508 | 98，878 | 97，879 | 97，669 | 96，735 | 97，102 | r96，493 | 97，182 |  |
| Nondefense ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 72，296 | 70，465 | 73，140 | 73，293 | 73，505 | 73，298 | 73，045 | 72，585 | 72，402 | 71，292 | 71，071 | 70，465 | 70，340 | －70，239 | 70，138 |  |
| Defense ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 22，517 | 26，270 | 23，489 | 24，006 | 23，962 | 24，721 | 25，317 | 25，923 | 26，476 | 26，587 | 26，598 | 26，270 | 26，762 | －26，254 | 27，044 |  |
| New orders，net（not seas．adj．）， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal | 2，299，609 | 2，349，640 | 204，229 | 192，564 | 195，193 | 208，112 | 179，067 | 192，940 | 205，698 | 201，856 | 192，718 | 198，395 | 188，728 | ${ }^{\text {r201，637 }}$ | 207，070 |  |
| Durable goods industries，total ．．．．．1．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 1，207，327 | 1，251，657 | 109，729 | 101，914 | 103，166 | 112，968 | 92，085 | 100，755 | 110，339 | 109，151 | 100，621 | 107，294 | 101，273 | ${ }^{\text {r } 110,437 ~}$ | 115，947 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries，total．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 1，092，282 | 1，097，983 | 94，50 | 90，650 | 92，027 | 95，144 | 86，982 | 92，185 | 95，359 | 92，705 | 92，097 | 91，101 | 87，455 | 91，200 | 91，123 |  |
| New orders，net（seas．adj），total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 2,299,609$ | ${ }^{1} 2,349,640$ | 191，532 | 191，081 | 195，019 | 198，261 | 195，793 | 198，782 | 197，332 | 195，381 | 196，865 | 201，213 | 201，399 | ${ }^{\text {r198，833 }}$ | 194，165 |  |
| By industry group： <br> Durable goods industries，total ．． $\qquad$ | 1，207，327 | t，251，657 |  | 99，839 | 102，971 | 106，780 | 104，370 | 107，661 | 106，641 | 104，495 | 103，796 | 107，531 | 108，459 | 107，819 | 105，588 |  |
| Primary metals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 129,346$ | ${ }^{1} 126,373$ | 10，019 | 11，169 | 10，559 | 10，736 | 10，604 | 11，038 | 10，212 | 10，749 | 10，560 | 10，059 | 10，596 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,614$ | 9，689 |  |
| Blast furnaces，steel mills．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 52,547$ | ${ }^{2} 53,022$ | 4，093 | 4，734 | 4，215 | 4，344 | 4，509 | 4，826 | 4，179 | 4，638 | 4，421 | 4，085 | 4，228 | ${ }^{4} 4,516$ | 4，014 |  |
| mary metals．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 61,342$ | ${ }^{1} 58,193$ | 4，657， | 5，101 | 5，013 | 5，229 | 4，859 | 4，919 | 4，733 | 4，85 | 4，638 | 4，876 | 4，994 | ${ }^{5} 4,82$ | 4，482 |  |
| Fabricated metal products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 140,282$ | ${ }^{1} 167,724$ | 13，253 | 13，457 | 13，593 | 13，426 | 14，206 | 14，560 | 14，356 | 14，837 | 15，280 | 14，146 | 14，326 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 14,274$ | 13，260 |  |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 213,008$ | ${ }^{1} 210,691$ | 18，782 | 17，002 | 17，332 | 17，822 | 17，766 | 17，812 | 17，370 | 16，718 | 17，983 | 16，195 | 15，868 | r 18,551 | 17，112 |  |
| Electrical machinery ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{2} 191,281$ | ${ }^{1} 189,012$ | 15，871 | 14，378 | 14，947 | 16，200 | 15，189 | 14，685 | 16，856 | 15，820 | 16，250 | 16，297 | 15，346 | ${ }^{\text {＇15，704 }}$ | 17，043 |  |
| Transportation equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． Aircraft，missiles，and parts．．．．．．．．．． | 1301,530 <br> 193,227 | ${ }^{1} 320,028$ ${ }^{101,549}$ | 22,532 5,026 | 23,975 6,433 | 26,416 8,002 | 28，300 | $\begin{array}{r}26,730 \\ 9,336 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29,861 11,321 | $\begin{array}{r}28,080 \\ 9,235 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 26，503 } \\ 7,911 \\ \hline 0.88\end{array}$ | 24,199 5,993 | 31,031 12,961 | 31,002 10,928 |  | 28,488 8,246 88 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries，total．．．．．．．．．do．． | ${ }^{1} 1,092,282$ | $1,097,983$ | 91，988 | 91，242 | 92，048 | 91，481 | 91，423 | 91，121 | 90，691 | 90，886 | 93，069 | 93，682 | 92，940 | －91，014 | 88，577 |  |
| Industries with unfilled <br>  $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 244，241 | ${ }^{1} 253,010$ | 20，836 | 20，39 | 21，24 | 21，367 | 21，101 | 20，692 | 21，48 | 21，180 | 21，090 | 22，093 | 21，949 | r22，06 |  |  |
| Industries wi．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． orders $\diamond$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 24，241 | 283，010 |  |  |  |  | 21，101 | 20，692 | 21，488 | 21，180 | 21，090 | 22，093 | 2，949 | 22，0． |  |  |
| orders $\diamond$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 1848，041 | ${ }^{1} 844,973$ | 71，152 | 70，846 | 70，80 | 70，11 | 70，322 | 70，429 | 69，208 | 69，70 | 71，979 | 71，589 | 70，991 | ＇68，951 | 66，68 |  |
| By market category： Home goods and a | ${ }^{1} 156,164$ | ${ }^{1} 158,436$ | 12，910 | 12，84 | 13，118 | 13，210 |  |  | 13，3 | 13，5 | 13，4 |  |  |  | 13，618 |  |
| Consumer staples．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | ${ }^{1} 403,509$ | ${ }^{1} 416,615$ | 35，047 | 33，988 | 34，943 | 34，770 | 34，69 | 34，205 | 34，474 | 34，088 | ${ }_{35,402}^{13,468}$ | ${ }_{35,676}^{13,151}$ | ${ }_{36,132}^{13,943}$ | ${ }^{1} 35,916$ | 135，897 |  |
| Equip．and defense prod．，exc．auto．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | ${ }^{2} 361,887$ | ${ }^{3} 372,485$ | 30，750 | 29，299 | 30，738 | 33，946 | 31，800 | 32，386 | 32，319 | 28，595 | 28，085 | 33，690 | 30，117 | －30，242 | 33，351 |  |
| Automotive equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．． | ${ }^{1} 214,151$ | ${ }^{1225,235}$ | 18，123 | 18，247 | 18，461 | 17，438 | 17，357 | 19，112 | 18，989 | 19，327 | 19，918 | 18，939 | 21，482 | ＇20，512 | 18，120 |  |
| Construction materials，supplies，and intermediate products $\qquad$ do ．．．． | ${ }^{1} 179,527$ | 1206，388 | 16，322 | 17，03 | 17，200 | 17，324 | 17，339 | 17，640 | 17，662 | 18，21 | 17，230 | 16，8 | 18，22 | ${ }^{r} 17,8$ | 17，461 |  |
| Other materials，supplies， intermediate products |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17，383 | 17，64 | 17，66 | 18，2 | 17，230 |  | 18，22 |  | 17，461 |  |
| intermediate produc Supplementary series： Household durables | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1984，368 } \\ \hline 174,969\end{array}$ | 1970,244 177761 | 78,380 6,167 | 79，668 | 80，559 | 81，573 | 81，637 | 81，991 | 80，538 | 81，580 | 82，762 | 82，91 | 81，505 | ＇80，74 | 75 |  |
| Household durables ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 174,969 \\ { }^{1} 413,931 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{177,761}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,167 \\ 624164 \end{array}$ | 6，195 | 6，453 | 6，616 | 6，291 | 6，328 | 6，652 | 6，711 | 6，665 | 6，328 | 7，139 | －6，639 | 6，835 |  |
| Nondefense ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | ${ }^{1} 324,208$ | － 326,584 | －37，206 | 25，461 | － 34,564 | －37，984 | 36,279 26,685 | 37,824 27,554 | 37,346 29,240 | 38,271 27,092 | 32,598 25,788 | 37,718 30.566 7, | 34,903 24,553 | r36，111 | 37,855 27,409 |  |
| Defense ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 189，723 | ${ }^{196,471}$ | 6，240 | 6，130 | 8，773 | 11，238 | 9，594 | 10，270 | 8，106 | 6，179 | 6，810 | 7，152 | 10，350 | r7，200 | 10，446 |  |
| See footnotes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 andmethodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,
AND ORDERS-Continued
Unfilled orders, end of period (unadjusted),
AND ORDERS-Continued
Unfilled orders, end of period (unadjusted),
total........................................................................ $\$$.
Durable goods industries,
Nondurable goods industries with
unfilled orders $\ddagger . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$

Unfilied orders, end of period (seasonally
adjusted) total........................................................................
By industry group:
By industry group:

By market category:
Hy market category:
Home goods and apparel ....
Consumer staples ...........................

Automotive equipment.............................................
intermediate products....
Other materials, supplies, an
Other materials, supplies, a
intermediate products.
Supplementary series:
Household durables .

Defense .................................... ..........
 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL
FAILURES ©



Failure annual rate (seasonally adjusted)


COMMODITY PRICES


[^29]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Uniess otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Annual} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{1985} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1986} \\
\hline \& 1984 \& 1985 \& Mar. \& Apr. \& May \& June \& July \& Aug. \& Sept. \& Oct. \& Nov. \& Dec. \& Jan. \& Feb. \& Mar. \& Apr. \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|c|}{COMMODITY PRICES-Continued} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CONSUMER PRICES-Continued \\
(U.S. Department of Labor Indexes)-Continued Not Seasonzlly Adjusted \\
All items (CPI-U)-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Commodities............................. ...1967=100 .. \& 280.7 \& 286.7 \& 285.3 \& 286.8 \& 287.0 \& 286.9 \& 286.5 \& 286.5 \& 287.1 \& 287.9 \& 289.2 \& 289.9 \& 290.1 \& 287.4 \& 283.7 \& 281.2 \\
\hline Nondurables .......................... ..............do .... \& 286.6 \& 293.2 \& 291.0 \& 292.7 \& 293.3 \& 293.7 \& 293.5 \& 293.7 \& 294.6 \& 295.1 \& 296.4 \& 297.4 \& 297.7 \& 294.3 \& 289.5 \& 286.3 \\
\hline Nondurables less food........... ..............do.... \& 270.8 \& 277.2 \& 273.2 \& 276.5 \& 278.0 \& 278.4 \& 277.9 \& 278.1 \& 279.6 \& 280.7 \& 282.0 \& 282.0 \& 280.4 \& 274.5 \& 265.6 \& 259.2 \\
\hline Durables .........................................do.... \& 266.5 \& 270.7 \& \({ }_{270 .}^{271.9}\) \& \({ }_{272}^{27.6}\) \& 271.6 \& 270.4 \& 269.3 \& 288.6 \& 268.7 \& 270.2 \& 271.5 \& 271.4 \& 271.4 \& 270.5 \& 269.7 \& 269.2 \\
\hline  \& 267.0
363.0 \& 3821.5 \& 270.6
3750 \& 3727 \& 273.4
378.9 \& \({ }_{381 .}^{2731}\) \& \({ }_{383} 27.4\) \& 272.3
3849 \& 273.1 \& 274.4 \& 275.7 \& 275.7 \& 374.7 \& 270.9 \& 265.2. \& \({ }_{396}^{261.2}\) \\
\hline Food \# ....................................... ... \& 302.9 \& 309.8 \& 309.7 \& 309.6 \& 308.9 \& 309.3 \& 309.5 \& 309.7 \& 309.9 \& 309.8 \& 311.0 \& 313.2 \& 315.6 \& 315.3 \& 315.4 \& 316.1 \\
\hline Food at home ............................ .............do .... \& 292.6 \& 296.8 \& 298.4 \& 297.7 \& 296.2 \& 296.0 \& 296.2 \& 295.9 \& 295.6 \& 295.3 \& 296.6 \& 299.3 \& 302.5 \& 301.5 \& 301.2 \& 301.5 \\
\hline Housing ...................................... ..............do .... \& 336.5 \& 349.9 \& 344.7 \& 345.9 \& 348.5 \& 350.4 \& 351.6 \& 352.9 \& 353.8 \& 354.4 \& 355.0 \& 355.8 \& 356.8 \& 356.5 \& 357.0 \& 358.0 \\
\hline Shelter \#................................ ................do .... \& 361.7 \& 382.0 \& 374.3 \& 375.9 \& 379.5 \& 381.0 \& 383.2 \& 385.9 \& 386.9 \& 389.1 \& 391.3 \& 392.3 \& \({ }_{393.8}\) \& 394.8 \& 397.0 \& 400.1 \\
\hline Rent, residential..................... ...........do.... \& 249.3 \& 264.6 \& 259.2 \& 260.4 \& 262.6 \& 263.6 \& 265.0 \& 266.6 \& 267.7 \& 269.9 \& 271.7 \& 272.4 \& 273.4 \& 273.7 \& 275.0 \& 277.9 \\
\hline Homeowners' cost.................Dec. 1982=100.. \& 107.3 \& 113.1 \& 110.8 \& 111.3 \& 112.4 \& \({ }^{112.8}\) \& 113.5 \& 114.3 \& 114.6 \& 115.1 \& 115.8 \& 116.3 \& 116.7 \& 117.0 \& 117.9 \& 118.7 \\
\hline Fuel and utilities \# .................... .... \(1967=100\).. Fuel oil, coal, and bottled \& 387.3 \& 393.6 \& 388.2 \& 388.7 \& 393.0 \& 399.4 \& 399.9 \& 398.9 \& 400.5 \& 395.6 \& 392.1 \& 393.3 \& 394.6 \& 390.0 \& 385.5 \& 381.8 \\
\hline gas.............................. .............do... \& 641.8 \& 619.5 \& 620.8 \& 623.5 \& 620.8 \& 612.0 \& 601.9 \& 594.6 \& 601.7 \& 615.3 \& 641.6 \& 657.3 \& 650.3 \& 591.2 \& 549.9 \& 518.3 \\
\hline Gas (piped) and electricity \(\qquad\) do .... Household furnishings and op- \& 445.2 \& 452.7 \& 445.5 \& 445.9 \& 454.7 \& 465.6 \& 467.1 \& 465.1 \& 466.5 \& 453.9 \& 440.5 \& 439.9 \& 442.6 \& 444.5 \& 442.3 \& 439.2 \\
\hline  \& 200.2 \& 247.2
206.0 \& 246.9
205.3 \& 247.9
205.9 \& \begin{tabular}{l|}
247.6 \\
205.3
\end{tabular} \& 247.1
204.6 \& 246.5
202.8 \& 247.0
205.3 \& 247.1
209.6 \& 248.4
211.1 \& 248.9
211.2 \& 248.8
209.0 \& 248.8 \& 249.01 \& 249.8
206.3 \& 249.6
207.3 \\
\hline Transportation.................................... .......................... \& 311.7 \& 319.9 \& 316.7 \& 320.0 \& 321.4 \& 321.8 \& 321.8 \& 320.7 \& 319.7 \& 320.9 \& 323.2 \& 324.0 \& 323.9 \& 319.2 \& 309.6 \& 303.3 \\
\hline Private..................................... ................do.... \& 306.6 \& 314.2 \& 311.0 \& 314.6 \& 316.0 \& 316.3 \& 316.1 \& 314.9 \& 313.6 \& 314.7 \& 317.0 \& 317.8 \& 317.3 \& 312.2 \& 302.1 \& 295.3 \\
\hline New cars ............................... ..............do .... \& 208.5 \& 215.2 \& 214.1 \& 214.1 \& 214.5 \& 214.7 \& 214.7 \& 214.6 \& 214.5 \& 216.2 \& 218.4 \& 219.4 \& 219.9 \& 220.4 \& 220.3 \& 221.2 \\
\hline Used cars.............................. .............do..... \& 375.7 \& 379.7 \& 386.1 \& 386.4 \& 384.2 \& 380.3 \& 376.7 \& 374.0 \& 374.3 \& 375.3 \& 376.4 \& 375.6 \& 374.1 \& 370.7 \& 367.2 \& 364.8 \\
\hline Public....................................... ...............do... \& \({ }^{385.2}\) \& 402.8 \& 397.3 \& 398.0 \& 398.4 \& 399.3 \& 402.4 \& 403.7 \& 408.0 \& 411.5 \& 412.8 \& 412.9 \& 419.6 \& 422.2 \& 421.2 \& 422.2 \\
\hline Medical care................................... .............do... \& 379.5 \& 403.1 \& 396.5 \& 398.0 \& 399.5 \& 401.7 \& 404.0 \& 406.6 \& 408.3 \& 410.5 \& 413.0 \& 414.7 \& 418.2 \& 422.3 \& 425.8 \& 428.0 \\
\hline Seasonally Adjusted \(\dagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{All items, percent change from} \\
\hline Commodities.................................. .....1967=100.. \& \& \& 285.3 \& 286.2 \& 285.9 \& 286.1 \& 286.0 \& 286.2 \& 286.7 \& 287.5 \& 289.0 \& 290.2 \& 291.1 \& 287.6 \& 283.7 \& 280.7 \\
\hline Commodities less food...................... .............do.... \& \& \& 271.5 \& 272.8 \& 272.5 \& 272.5 \& 272.2 \& 272.3 \& 272.5 \& 273.5 \& 274.8 \& 275.5 \& 276.0 \& 271.9 \& 266.0 \& 261.0 \\
\hline Food ............................................ ..............do... \& \& \& 308.6 \& 308.7 \& 308.4 \& 309.1 \& 309.2 \& 309.6 \& 310.7 \& 311.1 \& 313.2 \& 315.2 \& 315.9 \& 313.8 \& 314.1 \& 315.0 \\
\hline Food at home.............................. ..............do.... \& \& \& 296.7 \& 296.3 \& 295.4 \& 295.6 \& 295.6 \& 295.6 \& 296.4 \& 296.9 \& 299.4 \& 301.8 \& 302.6 \& 299.5 \& 299.4 \& 300.0 \\
\hline Apparel and upkeep......................... .............do .... \& \& \& 205.1 \& 205.4 \& 205.3 \& 205.9 \& 205.6 \& 205.9 \& 206.8 \& 207.7 \& 208.4 \& 208.3 \& 207.7 \& 206.6 \& 206.3 \& 206.9 \\
\hline Transportation.................................. ..............do ... \& \& \& 319.0 \& 320.9 \& 320.2 \& 320.2 \& 320.3 \& 319.8 \& 319.3 \& 320.5 \& 322.6 \& 323.9 \& 325.5 \& 320.9 \& 311.8 \& 304.0 \\
\hline Private........................................ ..............do... \& \& \& 313.5 \& 315.5 \& 314.8 \& 314.7 \& 314.6 \& 314.0 \& 313.2 \& 314.3 \& 316.5 \& 317.7 \& 319.1 \& 314.0 \& 304.4 \& 296.2 \\
\hline New cars ..................................... .............do... \& \& \& 213.7 \& 214.1 \& 214.5 \& 215.0 \& 215.2 \& 215.7 \& 216.2 \& 217.0 \& 217.7 \& 218.4 \& 218.6 \& 219.5 \& 219.9 \& 221.2 \\
\hline Services ......................................... .............do.... \& \& \& 376.0 \& 377.5 \& 379.6 \& 381.3 \& 383.0 \& 384.4 \& 385.1 \& 386.7 \& 389.0 \& 390.3 \& 391.9 \& 393.7 \& 395.6 \& 397.8 \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
By stage of processing: \\
Crude materials for further
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 304.7 \& r304.3 \& 301.3 \& 290.5 \& 280.9 \& 272.8 \\
\hline Intermediate materials, supplies, etc \(\qquad\) do. \& 320.0 \& 318.7 \& 318.6 \& 319.3 \& 319.9 \& 319.8 \& 318.6 \& 317.9 \& 317.7 \& 317.6 \& 318.1 \& r318.9 \& 317.2 \& 313.5 \& 309.4 \& 307.0 \\
\hline Finished goods \#........................ .......................... \& 291.1 \& 293.8 \& 292.1 \& 293.1 \& 294.1 \& 294.0 \& 294.8 \& 293.5 \& 290.0 \& 294.7 \& 296.4 \& 297.2 \& \& \& 288.1 \& 286.9 \\
\hline Finished consumer goods........ ..............do .... \& 290.3 \& 291.9 \& 290.1 \& 291.2 \& 292.4 \& 292.2 \& 293.1 \& 291.4 \& 288.2 \& 292.3 \& 294.4 \& 295.4 \& 294.1 \& 288.9 \& 283.5 \& 281.6 \\
\hline Capital equipment.................. .............do ... \& 294.0 \& 300.5 \& 299.3 \& 299.9 \& 300.3 \& 300.5 \& 300.8 \& 301.0 \& 296.3 \& 303.5 \& 303.8 \& r303.7 \& 304.0 \& 304.2 \& 304.3 \& 305.6 \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{By durability of product:} \\
\hline Nondurable goods............................. .................do..... \& 323.3 \& 317.3 \& 317.7 \& 318.4 \& 318.9 \& 297.8
317.5 \& 397.8
317.3 \& \({ }_{314.1}^{297.8}\) \& 313.0 \& 314.3 \& 317.6 \& \({ }^{2} 318.8\) \& 316.9 \& 298.8
309.0 \& 300.6 \& 295.7 \\
\hline Total manufactures........................ ..................do..... \& 302.9 \& 304.3 \& 303.3 \& 304.2 \& 305.2 \& 304.8 \& 304.6 \& 303.8 \& 302.2 \& 304.4 \& 305.4 \& r306.0 \& 304.7 \& 301.0 \& 297.3 \& 296.0 \\
\hline Durable manufactures............ ..............do.... \& 293.9 \& 298.1 \& \({ }^{296.9}\) \& 297.6 \& 298.4 \& 298.7 \& 298.7 \& 298.6 \& 296.0 \& 299.7 \& 299.5 \& 299.5 \& 299.1 \& 299.2 \& 299.5 \& 300.3 \\
\hline Nondurable manufactures....... ...............do .... \& 312.3 \& 310.5 \& 309.9 \& 310.8 \& 312.1 \& 311.0 \& 310.6 \& 309.0 \& 308.4 \& 309.2 \& 311.4 \& r312.5 \& 310.3 \& 302.7 \& 294.7 \& 291.2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} \\
\hline feeds ..................................... ................................................. \& 262.4
255.8 \& \(\stackrel{250.5}{230.4}\) \& 254.6
238.8 \& 253.1
236.8 \& 250.2
230.4 \& 249.1
229.4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
249.4 \\
229.3 \\
\hline 29
\end{tabular} \& 244.0
218.0 \& \({ }_{212.8}^{240.9}\) \& 245.1
219.9 \& 251.0
230.4 \& \({ }^{\text {r232.6 }}\) \& 250.9 \& 247.9
220.6 \& 247.0
218.9 \& \(\stackrel{246.1}{217.9}\) \\
\hline Foods and feeds, processed.......... ........................ \& 265.0 \& 260.5 \& 262.3 \& 260.9 \& 260.0 \& 258.8 \& 259.4 \& 257.3 \& 255.3 \& 257.8 \& 261.2 \& \({ }^{2} 262.8\) \& 263.5 \& 261.9 \& 261.5 \& 260.6 \\
\hline Industrial commodities ................., .............do .... \& 322.6 \& 323.9 \& 322.5 \& 323.8 \& 325.3 \& 324.8 \& 324.4 \& 323.7 \& 322.3 \& 324.2 \& 324.7 \& r325.1 \& 324.0 \& 319.4 \& 314.0 \& 311.3 \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products.... ...............do.... Fuels and related prod., and \& 300.8 \& 303.0 \& 302.6 \& 303.5 \& 303.2 \& 303.7 \& 304.6 \& 304.6 \& 304.7 \& 303.0 \& 302.6 \& -301.9 \& 304.9 \& 304.8 \& 308.1 \& 299.6
4808 \\
\hline Furniture and hous......................................do.... \& 656.8 \& 634.2 \& 625.3 \& 633.9 \& 647.3 \& \({ }^{640.6}\) \& 635.4 \& 627.6 \& 628.6 \& 628.0 \& 634.7 \& \({ }^{7} 639.6\) \& 622.0 \& 571.5 \& 512.2 \& 480.8
220.0 \\
\hline Furniture and household durables..............do.... Hides, skins, and leather products..................do..... \& \(\stackrel{218.7}{286.3}\) \& 221.7
286.2 \& \({ }_{282.4}^{221.1}\) \& 221.7
284.7 \& 221.7
284.2 \& 221.6
285.5 \& 222.0 \& \({ }_{286.3}^{222.0}\) \& 221.9
287.2 \& 221.8
288.6 \& 222.2
290.0 \& 222.4

r292.4 \& 222.1 \& 222.4
294.1 \& $\stackrel{222.9}{ }$ \& 298.0 <br>
\hline Lumber and wood products....... ................do..... \& 307.4 \& 303.6 \& 303.1 \& 301.5 \& ${ }_{306.8}^{284.2}$ \& 313.1 \& 284.6

310.1 \& 3805.5 \& 380.5 \& | 2898.4 |
| :--- |
| 298 | \& 296.9 \& ${ }^{29} 298.1$ \& 298.7 \& 294.1

297.2 \& 2900.2 \& 307.1 <br>
\hline Machinery and equipment .......... ................do..... \& 293.1 \& 298.9 \& 297.8 \& 298.1 \& 298.4 \& 298.9 \& 299.2 \& 299.6 \& 299.8 \& 299.9 \& 300.1 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 300.4$ \& 300.9 \& 301.6 \& 301.9 \& 302.6 <br>
\hline Metals and metal products ......... ................do..... \& 316.1 \& 314.9 \& 315.4 \& 316.8 \& 316.4 \& 314.9 \& 314.5 \& 314.7 \& 314.4 \& 314.2 \& 313.3 \& r313.4 \& 311.3 \& 311.0 \& 311.5 \& 310.6 <br>
\hline Nonmetallic mineral products.... ..............do .... \& 337.3 \& 347.8 \& 343.9 \& 345.5 \& 348.1 \& 349.3 \& 349.7 \& 350.3 \& 349.9 \& 350.5 \& 350.5 \& ${ }^{2} 351.1$ \& 352.3 \& 352.3 \& 351.9 \& 352.9 <br>
\hline Pulp, paper, and allied products................do.... \& 318.5 \& 327.3 \& 327.7 \& 327.6 \& 327.3 \& 327.1 \& 326.8 \& 326.9 \& 326.6 \& 327.2 \& 327.3 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 327.4$ \& 330.7 \& 330.9 \& 331.4 \& 332.4 <br>
\hline Rubber and plastics products ..... .............do.... \& 246.8 \& 245.8 \& 246.5 \& 246.6 \& 246.4 \& 246.2 \& 245.8 \& 244.8 \& 245.1 \& 245.2 \& 245.5 \& ${ }^{2} 246.0$ \& 246.8 \& 247.4 \& 246.7 \& 246.5 <br>
\hline Textile products and apparel...... ............do.... \& 210.0 \& 210.4 \& 210.5 \& 210.7 \& 210.5 \& 210.2 \& 210.2 \& 210.4 \& 210.3 \& 210.1 \& 210.6 \& ${ }^{2} 210.6$ \& 210.6 \& 210.8 \& 211.1 \& 211.1 <br>
\hline Transportation equip. \#...........Dec. $1968=100 .$. \& 262.6 \& 269.5 \& 267.7 \& 268.2 \& 269.1 \& ${ }^{2693}$ \& 269.9 \& 270.0 \& 259.9 \& 275.2 \& 275.2 \& 274.1 \& 273.7 \& 273.5 \& 273.8 \& 275.7 <br>
\hline Motor vehicles and equip ........ .... $1967=100$ Seasonally Adjusted $\dagger$ \& 261.5 \& 267.3 \& 266.2 \& 266.2 \& 267.3 \& 267.5 \& 267.7 \& 267.7 \& 254.8 \& 273.3 \& 273.2 \& r271.9 \& 270.7 \& 270.4 \& 270.7 \& 273.2 <br>
\hline Finished goods, percent change from previous month \& \& \& . 0 \& . 5 \& . 2 \& -. 2 \& . 2 \& -. 3 \& -. 5 \& . 9 \& . 7 \& . 6 \& -. 7 \& -1.6 \& -1.1 \& -. 6 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{| By stage of processing: |
| :--- |
| Crude materials for further proc- |} <br>

\hline essing ............................................ .... $1967=100$ \& \& \& 311.0 \& 307.3 \& 305.6 \& 308.8 \& 303.0 \& 296.1 \& 293.1 \& 302.2 \& 308.0 \& r307.0 \& 303.2 \& 288.1 \& 279.9 \& 269.7 <br>
\hline Intermediate materials, supplies, etc............................................. \& \& \& 318.6 \& 319.3 \& 320.0 \& 318.5 \& 317.8 \& 317.4 \& 317.2 \& 317.5 \& 318.6 \& r319.9 \& 318.3 \& 313.8 \& 310.0 \& 307.0 <br>
\hline Finished goods \#......................... .............do .... \& \& \& 292.0 \& 293.5 \& 294.2 \& 293.6 \& 294.3 \& 293.4 \& 291.8 \& 294.4 \& 296.4 \& 298.3 \& 296.3 \& 291.7 \& 288.6 \& 286.8 <br>
\hline Finished consumer goods............ ..............do... \& \& \& 289.9 \& 291.9 \& 292.6 \& 291.6 \& 292.5 \& 291.2 \& 289.6 \& 292.1 \& 294.5 \& 296.7 \& 294.3 \& 288.3 \& 284.1 \& 281.5 <br>
\hline Foods.................................... .............do... \& \& \& 272.4 \& 270.8 \& 268.6 \& 268.4 \& 270.9 \& 269.0 \& 266.4 \& 270.8 \& 273.7 \& r276.5 \& 274.8 \& 270.5 \& 271.2 \& 271.6 <br>
\hline Finished goods, exc. foods....... ..............do... \& \& \& 294.0 \& 297.5 \& 299.7 \& 298.4 \& 298.4 \& 297.5 \& 296.3 \& 298.0 \& 300.0 \& ${ }^{2} 301.9$ \& 299.2 \& 292.4 \& 285.8 \& 281.7 <br>
\hline Durable ............................. .............do... \& \& \& 240.4 \& 240.9 \& 241.4 \& 242.1 \& 242.1 \& 242.3 \& 239.8 \& 243.0 \& 243.8 \& '243.6 \& 242.4 \& 242.6 \& 243.9 \& 245.6 <br>
\hline Nondurable......................... ..................do.... \& \& \& 334.1 \& 340.1 \& 343.8 \& 340.7 \& 340.7 \& 339.0 \& 338.9 \& 339.3 \& 342.3 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 346.0$ \& 342.0 \& 330.0 \& 317.5 \& 308.9 <br>
\hline Capital equipment....................... .................d. ${ }^{\text {a .... }}$ \& \& \& 299.3 \& 299.6 \& 300.0 \& 300.4 \& 300.7 \& 301.3 \& 299.7 \& 302.7 \& 303.4 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 303.8$ \& 303.3 \& 303.5 \& 304.3 \& 305.3 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR} <br>
\hline As measured by: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Producer prices..............................1967=\$1.00.. \& . 343 \& . 340 \& . 342 \& . 341 \& . 340 \& . 340 \& . 339 \& . 341 \& . 345 \& . 339 \& . 337 \& . 336 \& 338 \& . 342 \& . 347 \& 349 <br>
\hline Consumer prices............................. .............do.... \& . 321 \& . 310 \& . 314 \& . 312 \& . 311 \& . 310 \& . 310 \& . 309 \& . 308 \& . 307 \& . 306 \& . 305 \& . 305 \& . 305 \& . 307 \& . 307 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | v. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |


| CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage applications for new home construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FHA applications............................thous. units.. | 115.6 | 180.8 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 39.1 | 51.0 |
| Seasonally adjusted annual rates...............do .... |  |  | 146 | 169 | 162 | 207 | 201 | 186 | 190 | 208 | 219 | 212 | 329 | 336 | 441 | 548 |
| Requests for VA appraisals ........... ..............do .... | 198.7 | 215.0 | 20.9 | 17.9 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 21.4 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 16.9 | ${ }^{17} 17$ | 27.1 |
| Seasonally adjusted annual rates...............do .... |  |  | 227 | 189 | 214 | 223 | 198 | 236 | 218 | 211 | 240 | 216 | 219 | 215 | '191 | 289 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Face amount § ............. ..............do .... | 12,728.42 | 13,047.56 | 826.25 | 943.72 | 867.87 | 961.45 | 1,104.49 | 1,275.00 | 1,318.29 | 1,120.09 | 1,693.10 | 1,347.17 | 1,304.65 | 1,242.44 | 1,621.70 | 1,298.65 |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total $\qquad$ mil. $\$$. | 172,234 | r180,207 | 13,960 | 15,069 | 16,266 | 16,219 | 14,507 | 15,993 | ${ }^{16,607}$ | 16,731 | ${ }^{r} 14,318$ | ${ }^{\text {r 1 }} 19,442$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,070$ | ${ }^{\text {'11,706 }}$ | 14,515 |  |
| By purpose of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home construction..................... ..............do.... | 25,542 | r25,386 | 2,034 | 2,143 | 2,303 | 2,154 | 2,205 | 2,544 | r2,271 | ${ }^{2} 2,339$ | ${ }_{r} 1,950$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,435}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,677 ~}$ | ${ }^{r} 1,659$ | 2,058 |  |
| Home purchase *........................ .............do .... | 102,757 | ${ }^{\text {r } 111,751 ~}$ | 8,179 | 9,354 | 10,314 | 9,759 | 9,016 | 10,753 | ${ }^{\top} 10,632$ | ${ }^{r} 11,157$ | r9,476 | ${ }^{r} 11,508$ | r7,708 | ${ }^{7} 7,821$ | 9,760 |  |
| All other purposes * ................... ..............do .... | 43,933 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 43,067 | 3,747 | 3,573 | 3,648 | 4,305 | 3,286 | 2,696 | 「3,702 | r3,235 | r2,891 | '5,500 | r2,685 | r2,228 | 2,697 |  |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING <br> Magazine advertising (Leading National Advertisers): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost, total .............................. ...........mil. \$.. | 4,668.0 |  | ${ }_{216.9}$ | ${ }_{6}^{468.1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel and accessories............. ..............do..................... | 473.5 |  | 55.6 | 59.3 | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building materials ..................... ...................... | 68.7 |  | 5.2 | 5.7 | 11.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drugs and toiletries. | 463.6 |  | 43.1 | 52.1 | 54.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foods, soft drinks, confection- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ery. | 334.9 |  | 32.7 | 35.7 | 29.8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beer, wi | 242.1 |  | 19.1 | 22.2 | 19.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houshold equip., supplies, furnishings | 191.6 |  | 13.8 | 20.8 | 23.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial materials.................... ...................... | 48.0 |  | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc .................. ....-................. | 34.6 |  | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smoking materials...................... .............do.... | 422.6 |  | 27.1 | 29.1 | 26.8 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other................................... .............do.... | 2,148.5 |  | 184.1 | 209.8 | 196.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newspaper advertising expenditures (Newspaper Advertising Bureau, Inc.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total........................................ ...........mil. $\%$ ¢... Classifiel | 23,523 | 25,170 8376 | 2,097 731 | 2,038 | 2,165 | 2,144 | 1,889 | 2,046 | 2,152 | 2,285 | 2,402 | 2,280 |  |  |  |  |
| National....................................... ...............do.... | 3,081 | $\stackrel{3}{8,352}$ | 280 | 269 | 300 | 281 | 223 | 242 | 295 | 340 | ${ }_{335}^{335}$ | 264 |  |  |  |  |
| Retail ..................................... ............do.... | 12,784 | 13,443 | 1,085 | 1,049 | 1,140 | 1,102 | 957 | 1,061 | 1,116 | 1,219 | 1,358 | 1,442 |  |  |  |  |
| WHOLESALE TRADE $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,360,853 | 1,373,926 | 115,647 | 117,050 | 123,536 | 110,634 | 113,211 | 116,066 | 111,775 | 121,011 | 113,874 | 116,941 | 112,335 | ${ }^{102,577}$ | 114,203 |  |
| Durable goods establishments ....... ..............do... | 609,210 | 626,749 | 52,499 | 53,068 | 55,664 | 51,106 | 51,406 | 54,272 | 52,040 | 57,296 | 52,393 | 52,653 | 50,115 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 47,324$ | 52,834 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments. ..............do .... | 751,643 | 747,177 | 63,148 | 63,982 | 67,872 | 59,528 | 61,805 | 61,794 | 59,735 | 63,715 | 61,481 | 64,288 | 62,220 | '55,253 | 61,369 |  |
| Merchant wholesalers inventories, book value, end of period (unadj.), total......... ............mil. \$.. | 132,733 | 137,139 | 134,418 | 134,287 | 132,425 | 133,469 | 132,836 | 132,424 | 133,789 | 136,122 | 136,376 | 137,139 | 137,103 | ${ }^{\text {r137,385 }}$ | 138,315 |  |
| Durable goods establishments........ ..............do .... | 86,024 | 86,984 | 87,102 | 87,624 | 87,058 | 87,883 | 87,457 | 87,178 | 87,642 | 87,298 | 87,019 | 86,984 | 86,586 | -87,701 | 88,752 |  |
| Nondurable goods establishments. ................do .... RETAIL TRADE $\ddagger$ | 46,709 | 50,155 | 47,316 | 46,663 | 45,367 | 45,586 | 45,379 | 45,246 | 46,147 | 48,824 | 49,357 | 50,155 | 50,517 | r 49,684 | 49,763 |  |
| All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadi) total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadj.), total....... ...........mil. \$.. | 1,293,062 | 1,373,941 | 109,934 | 112,945 | 120,188 | 114,777 | 115,225 | 120,772 | 113,842 | 115,750 | 118,060 | 138,646 | 105,642 | r99,661 | ${ }^{1113,753}$ | '114,648 |
| Durable goods stores \# $\qquad$ | 465,798 | 514,207 | 41,444 | 43,816 | 47,158 | 44,592 | 44,919 | 46,053 | 45,165 | 42,787 | 41,120 | 46,346 | 38,985 | r37,469 | r 42,548 | ${ }^{1} 45,43$ |
| supply, and mobile home dealers.....mil. \$.. | 69,488 | 74,062 | 5,312 | 6,463 | 7,112 | 6,835 | 6,973 | 6,899 | 6,541 | 6,950 | 6,236 | 5,993 | 5,393 | ${ }^{4} 4,996$ | ${ }^{6} 6,404$ | 17,659 |
| Automotive dealers .................................. | 278,534 | 312,793 | 26,598 | 27,836 | 29,835 | 27,772 | 28,091 | 28,507 | 28,544 | 25,007 | 23,103 | 23,093 | 23,811 | r23,328 | r26,032 |  |
| Furniture, home turnishings, and equipment ...................................... | 61,843 | 68,112 | 5,243 | 5,095 | 5,465 | 5,381 | 5,457 | 5,816 | 5,509 | 5,983 | 6,406 | 8,102 | 5,565 | '5,101 | '5,710 | 5,562 |
| Nondurable goods stores............ ..............do .... | 827,264 | 859,734 | 68,490 | 69,129 | 73,030 | 70,185 | 70,306 | 74,719 | 68,677 | 72,963 | 76,940 | 92,300 | 66,657 | $\stackrel{\text { r } 62,192}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {r71,205 }}$ |  |
| General merch. group stores... <br> Food stores $\qquad$ .do.... | 152,913 | 159,456 282,198 | $\begin{array}{r}11,811 \\ 23,149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 12,027 22,753 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food stores.....................................do..... | 270,430 99,464 | 282,198 | 23,149 7,947 | 22,731 | $\begin{array}{r}24,368 \\ 8,794 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23,601 8874 | 24,148 9,070 | $\begin{array}{r}24,887 \\ 9,005 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 22,753 8,380 | 23,709 8,647 | 24,297 8,285 | 25,409 8,618 | 23,948 8,067 | ${ }^{-21,813}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 24,176 \\ 7 \\ \hline 1208\end{array}$ | 17,230 1 |
| Apparel and accessory stores.. ..............do.... | 65,103 | 69,673 | 5,380 | 5,603 | 5,707 | 5,297 | 5,073 | 6,172 | 5,491 | 5,881 | 6,809 | 9,783 | 4,694 | ${ }^{4,401}$ | $\cdot 6,107$ | ${ }^{1} 5,625$ |
| Eating and drinking places..... ..............do .... | 124,541 | 131,035 | 10,813 | 10,843. | 11,560 | 11,514 | 11,673 | 11,979 | 10,987 | 11,307 | 10,754 | 10,728 | 10,338 | ${ }^{r 9} 9826$ | ${ }^{1} 11,195$ | ${ }^{1} 11,173$ |
| Drug and proprietary stores ... ...............do . <br> Liquor stores ........................... ................do | 48,174 18,157 | 47,802 | 3,683 1,363 | 3,703 1,375 | 1,803 1,447 | 3,675 1,450 | 1,726 1,514 1 | 3,866 1,532 | 3,595 1,491 | 3,863 1,430 | 3,882 <br> 1,544 | 5,186 2,077 | 3,828 1,363 | ${ }^{3} 3,619$ $r_{1,242}$ | r3,984 1,402 | 13,797 |
| Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total ... .............do.... |  |  | ${ }^{1} 111,999$ | $\tau_{114,316}$ | 114,232 | 113,599 | 114,430 | 116,276 | 119,118 | 114,785 | 115,433 | 116,861 | 117,349 | '117,200 | ${ }^{116,165}$ | 116,788 |
| Durable goods stores \# ............. ............do.... |  |  | '41,498 | '42,822 | 42,787 | 42,444 | 42,768 | 44,209 | 46,748 | 42,355 | 42,631 | 43,882 | 44,187 | '43,949 | '42,976 | 44, |
| Bldg. materials, hardware, garden sup- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ply, and mobile home dealers \#........mil. \$. ply, and mobilding materials and |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }}$, 952 | '6,335 | 6,005 | 5,963 | 6,147 | 6,209 | 6,226 | 6,409 | 6,456 | 6,641 | 6,925 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,908}$ | ${ }^{\text {r,101 }}$ | 17,4 |
| supply stores.................... .............do ... |  |  | 2 | 4,623 | 4,400 | , 341 | ,412 | , 529 | 4,493 | 4,679 | , 683 | ,882 | 5,121 | ,053 | 5,062 |  |
| Hardware stores .................. .............do.... |  |  |  |  |  | 894 |  | 937 | 936 | 1,012 | 941 | 940 | 927 | 953 | 977 |  |
| Autornotive dealers................ .............do .... |  |  | '25,184 | '26,102 | 26,184 | 26,079 | 26,150 | 27,322 | 29,790 | 25,065 | 25,289 | 26,164 | 26,327 | '26,040 | '24,831 | '25,8 |
| Motor vehicle and miscellaneous auto dealers................... ................do ... |  |  | '23,159 | r24,049 | 24,145 | 24,065 | 24,14 | 25,296 | 27,740 | 23,018 | 23,187 | 24,117 | 24,286 | '24,002 | '22,828 | 23 |
| Auto and home supply <br> stores. $\qquad$ do |  |  | r2,025 | r2,053 | 2,039 | 2,014 | 2,005 | 2,026 | 2,050 | 2,047 | ,102 | ,04 | 2,04 | r2,038 | 2,003 |  |
| Furniture, home furnishings, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture, home furnish- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,909 |  |  |  | 6,047 | 5,94 |
| ings stores...................... .............do |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r3,019 }}$ | 「2,980 | 3,081 | 3,057 | 085 | 118 | 137 | ,123 | 3,160 | 211 | 3,253 | 3,300 | 3,329 |  |
| TV stores $\qquad$ |  |  | 2,080 | r2,102 | 2,187 | 2,116 | 2,103 | 2,149 | 2,239 | 2,307 | 2,301 | 2,348 | 2,263 | r2,244 | 2,256 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| methodological notes are as shown in Business Staristics: 1984 |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |


| DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RETAIL TRADE $\ddagger-$ Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores-Continued <br> Estimated sales (seas. adj.)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable goods stores............. ...........mil. \$. |  |  | ${ }^{7} 70,501$ | r71,494 | 71,445 | 71,155 | 71,662 | 72,067 | 72,370 | 72,430 | 72,802 | 72,979 | 73,162 | r73,251 | r73,189 | '72,591 |
| General merch. group stores... ..............do.... |  |  | '13,161 | '13,294 | 13,203 | 13,071 | 13,164 | 13,441 | 13,410 | 13,322 | 13,455 | 13,416 | 13,340 | ${ }^{r} 13,621$ | ${ }^{13,831}$ | ${ }^{1} 13,987$ |
| Department stores............... ....................do.... |  |  | r11,069 | r11,191 | 11,126 | 11,008 | 11,131 | 11,345 | 11,270 | 11,295 | 11,430 | 11,416 | 11,330 | r11,532 | ${ }^{1} 11,697$ | ${ }^{\text {' } 11,774 ~}$ |
| Variety stores...................... .............do ... |  |  | ${ }^{7} 758$ | ${ }^{7} 760$ | 752 | 746 | 733 | 737 | 775 | 726 | 721 | 723 | 768 | 747 | 797 |  |
| Food stores............................. ..............do. |  |  | ${ }^{2} 23,073$ | r23,412 | 23,371 | 23,377 | 23,505 | 23,521 | 23,828 | 23,787 | 24,043 | 24,250 | 24,337 | r24,261 | r24,405 | ${ }^{1} 24,024$ |
| Grocery stores .......................... .............................. |  |  | '21,720 | r22,070 | 22,006 | 22,066 | 22,189 | 22,186 | 22,505 | 22,453 | 22,692 | 22,873 | 23,002 | r22,948 | '23,070 | 122,697 |
| Gasoline service stations......... ..............do |  |  | r8,270 | '8,588 | 8,464 | 8,428 | 8,477 | 8,432 | 8,388 | 8,420 | 8,420 | 8,499 | 8,421 | '8,186 | 「7,603 | ${ }^{17,431}$ |
| Apparel and accessory stores \#.............do |  |  | '5,691 | ${ }^{5} 5,706$ | 5,765 | 5,718 | 5,757 | 5,879 | 5,890 | 5,897 | 5,964 | 5,954 | 5,915 | 「5,996 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,124 ~}$ | ${ }^{16,121}$ |
| Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores $\qquad$ do |  |  | '694 | ${ }^{7} 701$ | 700 | 680 | 678 | 687 | 684 | 697 | 704 | 704 | 695 | '730 | 749 |  |
| Women's clothing, specialty stores, and furriers. $\qquad$ do |  |  | r2,355 | '2,356 | 2,383 | 2,392 | 2,441 | 2,487 | 2,497 | 2,470 | 2,493 | 2,505 | 2,498 | r2,492 | 2,532 |  |
| Shoe stores .......................... ..............do. |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 918$ | r934 | 944 | 912 | 902 | 916 | 898 | 885 | 891 | 893 | 886 | '924 | 933 |  |
| Eating and drinking places..... ..............do |  |  | ${ }^{r} 10,802$ | 10,908 | 10,989 | 10,987 | 10,950 | 10,950 | 11,009 | 11,107 | 11,110 | 11,003 | 11,274 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11,255$ | ${ }^{1} 11,297$ | ${ }^{1} 11,252$ |
| Drug and proprietary stores ... ..............do |  |  | ${ }^{2} 3,758$ | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{ } \times 1,767$ | 3,784 | 3,808 | 3,857 | 3,913 | 3,878 | 3,954 | 3,910 | 3,911 | 3,938 | r3,925 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4,004$ | 1 3,947 |
| Liquor stores .......................... ..............do |  |  | ${ }^{r} 1,475$ | ${ }^{r} 1,486$ | 1,474 | 1,457 | 1,466 | 1,462 | 1,591 | 1,465 | 1,482 | 1,495 | 1,503 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,489$ | 1,529 |  |
| Estimated inventories, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total.... ............mil. \$. | 153,046 | 160,372 | 159,904 | 160,920 | 159,751 | 158,461 | 157,952 | 156,747 | 161,329 | 171,829 | 175,337 | 160,372 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 161,865$ | 167,173 |  |  |
| Durable goods stores \# .......... ..............do.... | 76,280 | 81,979 | 80,549 | 80,906 | 80,427 | 80,059 | 77,999 | 75,224 | 76,126 | 81,529 | 84,310 | 81,979 | '84,120 | 87,113 |  |  |
| Bldg. materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers............do ... | 12,383 | 13,176 | 13,304 | 13,415 | 13,514 | 13,272 | 13,371 | 13,517 | 13,559 | 13,749 | 13,564 | 18,176 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,547$ | 14,005 |  |  |
| Automotive dealers .............. .............do .... | 37,451 | 42,404 | 40,455 | 40,391 | 39,852 | 39,896 | 37,656 | 34,218 | 34,544 | 38,326 | 41,293 | 42,404 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 44,113$ | 46,462 |  |  |
| Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment | 11,971 | 12,749 | 12,190 | 12,396 | 12,452 | 12,497 | 12,342 | 12,502 | 12,734 | 13,423 | 13,704 | 12,749 | ${ }^{r} 12,593$ | 12,605 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods stores \#..... ..............do .... | 76,766 | 78,393 | 79,355 | 80,014 | 79,324 | 78,402 | 79,953 | 81,523 | 85,203 | 90,300 | 91,027 | 78,393 | ${ }^{7} 77,745$ | 80,060 |  |  |
| General merch. group | 28,104 | 28,002 | 29,932 | 30,459 | 30,054 | 29,335 | 29,922 | 30,916 | 32.942 | 35,581 | 36,035 | 28,002 | r27.739 | 29,273 |  |  |
| Department stores............. ..................do | 22,264 | 22,086 | 23,757 | 24,182 | 23,777 | 22,986 | 23,226 | 23,981 | 25,676 | 27,795 | 28,477 | 22,086 | r21,730 | 22,954 |  |  |
| Food stores.......................... .............do ... | 15,474 | 16,278 | 15,357 | 15,446 | 15,394 | 15,445 | 15,403 | 15,346 | 15,662 | 16,385 | 16,696 | 16,278 | ${ }^{7} 16,190$ | 16,231 |  |  |
| Apparel and accessory stores $\qquad$ do | 13,653 | 14,418 | 14,410 | 14,420 | 14,187 | 13,954 | 14,678 | 15,297 | 15,937 | 16,966 | 17,259 | 14,418 | 14,063 | 14,895 |  |  |
| Book value (seas. adj.), total ....... ..............do. | 157,845 | 165,324 | 159,685 | 160,004 | 159,470 | 159,528 | 160,333 | 159,078 | 160,302 | 164,262 | 165,557 | 165,324 | r167,987 | 169,066 |  |  |
| Durable goods stores \# .......... ..............do ... | 77,142 | 82,875 | 79,033 | 79,071 | 78,679 | 79,143 | 79,205 | 78,042 | 78,425 | 81,668 | 83,056 | 82,875 | '84,755 | 85,508 |  |  |
| Bldg. materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers...........do... | 12,859 | 13,696 | 12,967 | 12,961 | 13,032 | 13,025 | 13,331 | 13,531 | 13,710 | 13,930 | 13,912 | 13,696 | '13,995 | 14,019 |  |  |
| Automotive dealers .............. .............di .... | 37,265 | 42,193 | 38,787 | 38,763 | 38,319 | 38,923 | 38,582 | 37,032 | 37,224 | 39,799 | 41,459 | 42,193 | ${ }^{1} 43,418$ | 44,165 |  |  |
| Furniture, home furn., and equip........................... ...............do .... | 12,141 | 12,943 | 12,351 | 12,509 | 12,527 | 12,447 | 12,454 | 12,477 | 12,633 | 12,957 | 13,076 | 12,943 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,942$ | 12,849 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods stores \# ..... ..............do. | 80,703 | 82,449 | 80,652 | 80,983 | 80,791 | 80,385 | 81,128 | 81,036 | 81,877 | 82,594 | 82,501 | 82,449 | -83,232 | 83,558 |  |  |
| General merch. group stores...............do | 31,136 | 31,059 | 30,773 | 30,713 | 30,515 | 30,253 | 30,384 | 30,340 | 30,752 | 31,066 | 31,079 | 31,059 | '31,568 | 31,649 |  |  |
| Department stores ............ ..............do | 24,574 | 24,404 | 24,341 | 24,255 | 24,017 | 23,721 | 23,748 | 23,697 | 24,086 | 24,360 | 24,402 | 24,404 | '24,778 | 24,788 |  |  |
| Food stores .......................... ..............do... | 15,275 | 16,069 | 15,388 | 15,508 | 15,518 | 15,491 | 15,685 | 15,723 | 15,836 | 15,970 | 15,947 | 16,069 | '16,288 | 16,412 |  |  |
| Apparel and accessory stores.................................. | 14,540 | 15,387 | 14,556 | 14,580 | 14,626 | 14,551 | 14,826 | 14,909 | 14,992 | 15,285 | 15,647 | 15,387 | '15,403 | 15,597 |  |  |
| Firms with 11 or more stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total.......................................................mil. \$ | 450,603 | 472,244 | 37,256 | 37,451. | 40,044 | 38,011 | 27 | 40,626 | 36,963 | 39,527 | 44,041 | 56,786 | '34,526 | 32,716 |  |  |
| Durable goods stores.................. ..............do.... | 37,697 | 40,049 | 2,945 | 3,170 | 3,538 | 3,371 | 3,284 | 3,380 | 3,138 | 3,346 | 3,717 | 5,246 | r2,679 | 2,553 |  |  |
| Auto and home supply stores................................... $\qquad$ do.. | 4,687 | 4,895 | 382 | 410 | 431 | 417 | 423 | 426 | 409 | 455 | 454 | 437 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 361$ | 339 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods stores \#........ ..............do. | 412,906 | 432,195 | 34,311 | 34,281 | 36,506 | 34,640 | 34,043 | 37,246 | 33,825 | 36,181 | 40,324 | 51,540 | '31,847 | 30,163 |  |  |
| General merchandise group stores. | 142,334 | 148,412 | 11,003 | 11,432 | 12,316 | 11,488 | 10,636 | 12,553 | 11 | 12239 | 15,387 | 23,218 | r8,708 | 8,911 |  |  |
| Food stores.................................... .......................... | 148,957 | 156,131 | 13,010 | 12,592 | 13,574 | 12,943 | 13,140 | 13,570 | 12,408 | 12,979 | 13,516 | 14,177 | ${ }^{\text {r } 13,401}$ | 12,074 |  |  |
| Grocery stores ........................................................ | 146,983 | 154,083 | 12,843 | 12,423 | 13,418 | 12,787 | 12,987 | 13,413 | 12,260 | 12,822 | 13,340 | 13,880 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ - 3,235 | 11,898 |  |  |
| Apparel and accessory stores.. ..............do .... | 25,354 | 28,120 | 2,157 | 2,239 | 2,239 | 2,134 | 2,003 | 2,607 | 2,212 | 2,351 | 2,849 | 4,234 | ${ }^{1} 1,743$ | 1,729 |  |  |
| Eating places......................... ..............do | 26,999 | 28,404 | 2,398 | 2,307 | 2,459 | 2,458 | 2,494 | 2,586 | 2,386 | 2,436 | 2,379 | 2,405 | r2,268 | 2,139 |  |  |
| Drug stores and proprietary stores. $\qquad$ do | 24,387 | 26,016 | 2,066 | 2,042 | 2,150 | 2,074 | 2,099 | 2,195 | 2,016 | 2,122 | 2,147 | 3,174 | '2,083 | 1,943 |  |  |
| Estimated sales(sea. adj.), total \# .. ..............do |  |  | 38,849 | 39,162 | 39,182 | 39,038 | 39,217 | 39,604 | 39,717 | 39,664 | 40,028 | 40,234 | ${ }^{\prime} 40,077$ | 40,227 |  |  |
| Auto and home supply stores ..... ..............do |  |  | 403 | 402 | 403 | 399 | 394 | 402 | 418 | 419 | 429 | 428 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 424$ | 435 |  |  |
| Department stores..................... ..............do . |  |  | 10,636 | 10,769 | 10,653 | 10,542 | 10,661 | 10,889 | 10,808 | 10,827 | 10,974 | 10,940 | ${ }^{\prime} 10,851$ | 11,046 |  |  |
| Variety stores ............................ .............do . |  |  | 651 | 649 | 642 | 636 | 624 | 625 | 664 | 616 | 606 | 609 | ${ }^{5} 640$ | 596 |  |  |
| Grocery stores........................... ..............do ... |  |  | 12,666 | 12,820 | 12,840 | 12,890 | 12,858 | 12,738 | 13,043 | 12,925 | 13,015 | 13,181 | ${ }^{\prime} 13,156$ | 13,118 |  |  |
| Apparel and accessory stores...... ...............do ... |  |  | 2,271 | 2,294 | 2,289 | 2,308 | 2,328 | 2,380 | 2,373 | 2,403 | 2,448 | 2,423 | '2,435 | 2,494 |  |  |
| Women's clothing, specialty stores, and furriers. $\qquad$ do |  |  | 991 | 1,002 | 994 | 1,024 | 1,043 | 1,037 | 1,058 | 1,059 | 1,100 | 1,077 | '1,099 | 1,115 |  |  |
| Shoe stores............................. .............do.... |  |  | 433. | 444 | 450 | 455 | 450 | 472 | 451 | 461 | 452 | 459 | ${ }^{7} 452$ | 468 |  |  |
| Drug stores and proprietary stores. $\qquad$ do.... |  |  | 2,143 | 2,107 | 2,146 | 2,149 | 2,191 | 2,247 | 2,198 | 2,227 | 2,164 | 2,189 | r2,207 | 2,166 |  |  |

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS

| LABOR FORCE AND POPULATION <br> Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noninstitutional population, persons 16 years of age and over $\qquad$ | 178,080 | 179,912 | 179,368 | 179,501 | 179,649 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force @ ................................ ......................... | 115,241 | 117,167 | 116,095 | 116,027 | 116,595 | 118,274 | 119,240 | 180,131 | 117,582 | 180,470 118,046 | 117,799 | 117,478 | - ${ }^{2} 181,361$ | 1817,416 | 181,678 | 118,012 |
| Resident Armed Forces.............. ..............do .... | 1,697 | 1,706 | 1,701 | 1,702 | 1,705 | 1,702 | 1,704 | 1,726 | 1,732 | 1,700 | 1,702 | 1,698 | 1,691 | 1,691 | 1,693 | 1,695 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population................do.... | 176,383 | 178,206 | 177,667 | 177,799 | 177,944 | 178,096 | 178,263 | 178,405 | 178,572 | 178,770 | 178,940 | 179,112 | 179,670 | 179,821 | 179,985 | 180,148 |
| Civilian labor force, total ............... ..............do ... | 113,544 | 115,461 | 114,394 | 114,325 | 114,890. | 116,572 | 117,536 | 116,679 | 115,850 | 116,346 | 116,097 | 115,780 | 115,431 | 115,725 | 116,309 | 116,317 |
| Employed .................................. ..............do.... | 105,005 | 107,150 | 105,768 | 106,175 | 106,880 | 107,819 | 108,854 | 108,628 | 107,867 | 108,428 | 108,282 | 108,063 | 106,959 | 106,685 | 107,643 | 108,201 |
| Unemployed $\qquad$ .do .... Seasonally Adjusted | 8,539 | 8,312 | 8,625 | 8,150 | 8,011 | 8,753 | 8,682 | 8,051 | 7,984 | 7,917 | 7,815 | 7,717 | 8,472 | 9,041 | 8,667 | 8,115 |
| Civilian labor force, total .............. ..............do. |  |  | 115,335 | 115,256 | 115,339 | 115,024 | 115,272 | 115,343 | 115,790 | 116,114 | 116,130 | 116,229 | 116,786 | 117,088 | 117,207 | 117,234 |
| Participation zate $\dagger$.............. ........percent.. | 64.4 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.9 | 65.0 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 65.1 |
| Employed, total......................... ...........thous .. |  |  | 106,951 | 106,872 | 106,939 | 106,601 | 106,871 | 107,210 | 107,519 | 107,813 | 107,969 | 108,206 | 108,955 | 108,561 | 108,788 | 108,892 |
| Employment-population ratio $\dagger$....percent.. | 59.5 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 59.9 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.6 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 60.4 |
| Agriculture ............................ ...........thous .. | 3,321 | 3,179 | 3,314 | 3,353 | 3,284 | 3,140 | 3,120 | 3,095 | 3,017 | 3,058 | 3,070 | 3,151 | 3,299 | 3,096 | 3,285 | 3,222 |
| Nonagriculture........................ ..............do .... | 101,685 | 103,971 | 103,637 | 103,519 | 103,655 | 103,461 | 103,751 | 104,115 | 104,502 | 104,755 | 104,899 | 105,055 | 105,655 | 105,465 | 105,503 | 105,670 |
| Unemployed, total. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do .... <br> Long term, 15 weeks and |  |  | 8,384 | 8,384 | 8,400 | 8,423 | 8,401 | 8,133 | 8,271 | 8,301 | 8,161 | 8,023 | 7,831 | 8,527 | 8,419 | 8,342 |
|  | 2,737 | 2,305 | 2,400 | 2,374 | 2,274 | 2,328 | 2,329 | 2,274 | 2,307 | 2,277 | 2,205 | 2,188 | 2,056 | 2,340 | 2,258 | 2,135 |

[^30]| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr, | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in | Units | Anmual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1384 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS-Continued







| Unless otherwise stated in footnotas below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| FINANCE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's)......... .....percent.. By rating: | ${ }^{1} 13.49$ | 12.05 | 13.13 | 12.89 | 12.47 | 11.70 | 11.69 | 11.76 | 11.75 | 11.69 | 11.29 | 10.89 | 10.75 | 10.40 | 9.79 | 9.51 |
| Aaa....................................... ..........do .... | ${ }^{1} 12.71$ | 11.37 | 12.56 | 12.23 | 11.72 | 10.94 | 10.97 | 11.05 | 11.07 | 11.02 | 10.55 | 10.16 | 10.05 | 9.67 | 9.00 | 8.79 |
| Aa ............................................... ........................ | 13.31 | 11.82 | 12.91 | 12.69 | 12.30 | 11.46 | 11.42 | 11.47 | 11.46 | 11.45 | 11.07 | 10.63 | 10.46 | 10.13 | 9.49 | 9.21 |
| A.......................................... ...........do .... | 13.74 | 12.28 | 13.36 | 13.14 | 12.70 | 11.98 | 11.92 | 12.00 | 11.99 | 11.94 | 11.54 | 11.19 | 11.04 | 10.67 | 10.15 | 9.83 |
| Baa ......................................... ..........do .... | 14.19 | 12.72 | 13.69 | 13.51 | 13.15 | 12.40 | 12.43 | 12.50 | 12.48 | 12.36 | 11.99 | 11.58 | 11.44 | 11.11 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10.49$ | 10.19 |
| By group: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public utilities ........................ ..........do .... | ${ }^{1} 14.03$ | 12.29 | 13.66 | 13.42 | 12.89 | 11.91 | 11.88 | 11.93 | 11.95 | 11.84 | 11.33 | 10.82 | 10.66 | 10.16 | 9.33 | 9.02 |
| Railroads ................................ ..........do .... | 13.07 | 11.94 | 12.57 | 12.60 | 12.39 | 11.81 | 11.63 | 11.56 | 11.63 | 11.54 | 11.35 | 11.18 | 10.86 | 10.58 | 10.05 | 9.78 |
| Domestic municipal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond Buyer (20 bonds) ................ ..........do .... | 10.12 | 9.07 | 9.75 | 9.37 | 8.81 | 8.80 | 9.01 | 9.09 | 9.33 | 8.76 | 8.51 | 8.33 | 7.86 | 6.98 | 7.15 | 7.33 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corp. (15 bonds). $\qquad$ do .... | 10.15 | 9.18 | 9.79 | 9.48 | 9.08 | 8.78 | 8.90 | 9.18 | 9.37 | 9.24 | 8.64 | 8.51 | 8.06 | 7.44 | 7.07 | 7.32 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\ddagger$...... ............do .... Stocks | 11.99 | 10.75 | 11.78 | 11.42 | 10.96 | 10.36 | 10.51 | 10.59 | 10.67 | 10.56 | 10.08 | 9.60 | 9.51 | 9.07 | 8.13 | 7.59 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow Jones averages ( 65 stocks) | 463.10 | 541.56 | 514.75 | 513.03 | 523.56 | 542.53 | 557.59 | 549.77 | 541.18 | 547.98 | 577.56 | 606.50 | 614.75 | 659.83 | 693.86 | 706.04 |
| Industrial (30 stocks).... | 1,178.48 | 1,328.23 | 1,268.83 | 1,266.36 | 1,279.40 | 1,314.00 | 1,343.17 | 1,326.18 | 1,317.95 | 1,351.58 | 1,432.88 | 1,517.02 | 1,534.86 | 1,652.73 | 1,757.35 | 1,807.05 |
| Public utility (15 stocks).. | 131.77 | 157.58 | 148.97 | 154.96 | 159.92 | 164.29 | 163.87 | 157.30 | 154.54 | 155.85 | 163.98 | 169.56 | 173.44 | 180.93 | 186.35 | 188.34 |
| Transportation (20 stocks).. | 513.85 | 645.11 | 608.40 | 590.59 | 611.86 | 648.66 | 685.75 | 683.94 | 660.91 | 652.77 | 679.68 | 707.14 | 715.74 | 774.86 | 804.40 | 802.01 |
| Standard \& Poor's Corporation: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index ( 500 Stocks)......1941-43 $=10 .$. | 160.46 | 186.84 | 179.42 | 180.62 | 184.90 | 188.89 | 192.54 | 188.31 | 184.06 | 186.18 | 197.45 | 207.26 | 208.19 | 219.37 | 232.33 | 237.98 |
| Industrial, total (400 Stocks) \#............do.... | 181.26 | 207.79 | 200.42 | 201.13 | 204.83 | 208.50 | 212.90 | 209.40 | 205.15 | 207.65 | 219.44 | 230.29 | 230.37 | 241.91 | 256.25 | 263.89 |
| Capital goods ( 105 Stocks) .... ...........do .... | 171.84 | 188.75 | 184.17 | 182.94 | 184.43 | 183.59 | 190.61 | 189.60 | 184.53 | 184.97 | 196.54 | 210.81 | 211.67 | 223.60 | 229.34 | 232.60 |
| Consumer goods (191 Stocks)............do... | 150.87 | 184.52 | 174.01 | 177.40 | 178.55 | 188.71 | 190.30 | 185.93 | 182.75 | 187.49 | 200.75 | 212.60 | 211.38 | 226.76 | 248.55 | 260.51 |
| Utilities (40 Stocks)................ ..........do .... | 67.98 | 82.97 | 78.89 | 81.25 | 83.60 | 86.90 | 87.22 | 83.21 | 81.46 | 81.49 | 86.80 | 90.83 | 92.06 | 97.51 | 102.01 | 103.78 |
| Transportation (20 Stocks) ...... 1982=100... | 136.77 | 166.62 | 154.61 | 152.12 | 159.45 | 167.10 | 177.97 | 174.45 | 168.07 | 168.89 | 177.68 | 187.65 | 191.27 | 206.37 | 212.11 | 208.18 |
| Railroads ( 6 Stocks).............1941-43=10.. | 101.40 | 123.17 | 114.15 | 113.56 | 117.19 | 121.48 | 130.00 | 125.85 | 123.58 | 126.58 | 133.46 | 140.41 | 142.49 | 150.10 | 156.43 | 148.69 |
| Financial ( 40 Stocks) ............... ... $1970=10$.. <br> New York City banks (6 Stocks) | 16.99 | 22.04 | 20.61 | 21.00 | 22.49 | 23.04 | 23.19 | 22.07 | 21.06 | 21.60 | 23.79 | 25.10 | 25.87 | 27.76 | 30.27 | 30.12 |
| 1941-43=10... | 63.82 | 85.44 | 79.70 | 83.55 | 87.14 | 89.24 | 90.93 | 85.57 | 79.73 | 82.48 | 89.85 | 97.89 | 100.70 | 100.33 | 118.69 | 125.26 |
| Banks outside NYC (10 Stocks)........do .... | 95.21 | 101.62 | 101.00 | 101.61 | 107.04 | 107.43 | 106.55 | 100.10 | 94.28 | 93.89 | 99.55 | 104.47 | 103.95 | 106.60 | 118.90 | 120.46 |
| Property-Casualty Insurance (5 Stocks)................... ............do .... | 181.26 | 246.47 | 222.55 | 230.30 | 254.56 | 259.92 | 257.13 | 250.40 | 243.24 | 249.47 | 278.01 | 283.54 | 294.56 | 314.73 | 337.97 | 329.19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial ............................... ...........do .... | 108.01 | 123.78 | 119.64 | 119.93 | 121.88 | 124.11 | 126.94 | 124.92 | 122.35 | 123.65 | 130.53 | 136.77 | 137.13 | 144.03 | 152.75 | 157.30 |
| Transportation....................... ..........do .... | 85.63 | 104.10 | 98.30 | 96.47 | 99.66 | 105.79 | 111.67 | 109.92 | 104.96 | 103.72 | 108.61 | 113.52 | 115.72 | 124.18 | 128.66 | 126.17 |
| Utility ................................... ...........do .... | 46.44 | 56.74 | 53.91 | 55.51 | 57.32 | 59.61 | 59.68 | 56.99 | 55.93 | 55.84 | 59.07 | 61.69 | 62.46 | 65.18 | 68.06 | 69.46 |
| Finance................................... ..........do .... | 89.28 | 114.21 | 107.59 | 109.39 | 115.31 | 118.47 | 119.85 | 114.68 | 110.21 | 112.36 | 122.83 | 128.86 | 132.36 | 142.13 | 153.94 | 155.07 |
| Yields (Standard \& Poor's Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite ( 500 stocks) .................. ....percent.. | 4.64 | 4.25 | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.31 | 4.21 | 4.14 | 4.23 | 4.32 | 4.28 | 4.06 | 3.88 | 3.90 | 3.72 | 3.50 |  |
| Industrials ( 400 stocks) ............... ..........do .... | 4.05 | 3.76 | 3.87 | 3.87 | 3.84 | 3.75 | 3.67 | 3.73 | 3.82 | 3.77 | 3.59 | 3.44 | 3.47 | 3.32 | 3.13 | .............. |
| Utilities (40 stocks) ..................... ..........do .... | 9.48 | 8.12 | 8.37 | 8.31 | 8.14 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 8.18 | 8.17 | 8.32 | 7.84 | 7.45 | 7.42 | 7.11 | 6.78 |  |
| Transportation (20 stocks) .......... ...........do ... | 3.22 | 2.86 | 3.06 | 3.09 | 3.02 | 2.85 | 2.67 | 2.74 | 2.84 | 2.81 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 2.52 | 2.35 | 2.26 |  |
| Financial (40 stocks)................... ...........do .... | 5.35 | 4.21 | 4.47 | 4.41 | 4.15 | 4.04 | 4.02 | 4.23 | 4.44 | 4.32 | 3.84 | 3.63 | 3.54 | 3.30 | 3.00 |  |
| Preferred stocks, 10 high-grade ..... ...........do .... | 11.62 | 10.44 | 10.97 | 10.75 | 10.60 | 10.05 | 9.92 | 10.15 | 10.26 | 10.35 | 10.12 | 10.05 | 9.85 | 9.62 | 9.13 | 8.97 |
| Sales:Total on all registered exchanges (SEC): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares sold ................................................illions.. | -30,451 | -1, 37,031 | - | 2,610 | 3,205 | 2,875 | 3,208 | - ${ }^{85,582}$ | - 2,476 | 104,280 3,160 | - 3,327 | 1,002 4,002 | - | 128,761 3,71 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value............................ ........mil. \$.. <br> Shares sold (cleared or set- | 822,714 | r1,023,179 | r85,383 | 72,354 | 89,154 | 「83,281 | r91,151 | ${ }^{7} 74,974$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{r} 67,460}$ | r89,592 | r92,545 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 111,908$ | 101,520 | 109,681 |  |  |
| tled) ................................. ...millions.. | 25,150 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 30,222$ | 2,497 | 2,094 | 2,641 | 2,373 | 2,653 | r2,263 | 「2,032 | r2,587 | '2,744 | 3,240 | 2,934 | 3,087 |  |  |
| New York Stock Exchange: <br> Exclusive of odd-lot and stopped stock <br> sales (sales effected) | 23,071 | 27,511 | 2,154 | 1,982 | 2,350 | 2,117 | 2,463 | 1,924 | 1,860 | 2,543 | 2,445 | 2,802 | 2,879 | 2,899 | 3,215 | 3,240 |
| Shares listed, NYSE, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares ...... .........bil. \$ .. | 1,586.10 | 1,950.33 | 1,716.16 | 1,709.41 | 1,804.24 | 1,812.38 | 1,800.46 | 1,778.90 | 1,702.80 | 1,774.44 | 1,874.53 | 1,950.33 | 1,959.17 | 2,094.86 | 2,204.12 | 2,165.55 |
| Number of shares listed................ ...millions.. | 49,092 | 52,427 | 49,756 | 49,921 | 50,128 | 50,971 | 51,361 | 51,493 | 51,605 | 52,105 | 52,175 | 52,427 | 53,259 | 52,734 | 53,259 | 53,407 |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| methodological notes are as shown in Busingss Statistcs: |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |



[^31]Exports (mdse.), incl. reexports-Continued

## Eu


rope:
deral Democratic Republic............ Italy...

Cth and South America:
Latin American Republics, Brazil ...................................................................................
Mexico....................... ........do Exprts of U.S. merchandise, total 8. Agricultural products, total........... ................do....
By commodity groups and principal commodities:
 General imports, total.
Seasonally adjusted


Europe.

By leading countries:
Africa:
 Asia; Australia and Oceania: Australia, including New
Guinea ........................................mil. \$..
Europe:
 Ftaly Union of Soviet Socialist ReUnited Kingdom.............................................................
North and South America: Latin American Republics,

By commodity groups and principal commodities:
Agricultural products, total....... ........mil. \$.
Food and live animals \#
Crude materials, inedible, exc.
...........do ...
Petroleum and products ..........


Manufactured goods \#.......................................... achuipment


FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indexes <br> Exports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit value ................................... .... $1977=100$.. | 156.2 | 155.0 | 157.4 | 156.4 | 157.6 | 157.5 | 156.4 | 154.4 | 154.5 | 154.4 | 153.6 | 154.7 | 156.2 | 155.3 | 155.5 |  |
| Quantity....................................... .............do ... | 115.1 | 113.0 | 127.8 | 113.8 | 115.0 | 112.6 | 105.2 | 105.3 | 108.7 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 108.4 | 107.5 | 112.5 | 120.1 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit value .................................. ..............do .... | 163.5 | 159.4 | 159.6 | 159.2 | 160.1 | 158.4 | 158.4 | 159.1 | 159.2 | 1597 | 161.0 | 162.0 | 160.2 | 158.0 | 1539 |  |
| Quantity ..................................... .............do.... | 136.7 | 148.6 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 150.6 | 156.7 | 140.4 | 135.9 | 162.2 | 146.6 | 158.4 | 156.2 | 164.5 | 150.6 | 171.0 |  |
| Value .......................................... .............do ... | 223.5 | 236.9 | 236.5 | 235.3 | 241.2 | 248.2 | 222.3 | 216.1 | 258.2 | 234.1 | 247.1 | 253.0 | 263.5 | 237.9 | 263.3 |  |
| Shipping Weight and Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterborne trade:Exports (incl. reexports): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value ................................................................. mil. \$.. | 101,803 |  | 8,231 | ${ }_{7,853}$ | 30,604 | 6,956 | 7, 7 7,35 | 7,669 | 7,243 | ${ }_{7}^{2862}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping weight.......................thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }_{191113}^{413}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{26,394}$ | 32,949 16968 | 33,270 17,566 | 36,212 18267 | 30,618 16,199 | 30,744 16227 | ${ }_{1}^{38,902}$ | 33,442 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value ...................................... .........mil. \$.. | 191,113 | ............ | 16,458 | 16,968 | 17,566 | 18,267 | 16,199 | 16,227 | 19,188 | 16,367 | ......... | ........... | ......... |  | ........ |  |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION


See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Awg. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |


| COMMUNICATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telephone carriers: 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues \# .................. ..........mil. \$.. | 67,625 | 71,685 | 5,766 | 5,965 | 6,016 | 6,013 | 6,073 | 6,154 | 5,984 | 6,118 | 5,943 | 6,025 | 6,014 | 5,958 |  |  |
| Station revenues........................ ..............do ... | 28,322 | 29,817 | ${ }^{2} 2,264$ | 2,490 | 2,505 | 2,498 | 2,510 | 2,542 | 2,528 | 2,567 | 2,531 | 2,549 | 2,572 | 2,569 |  |  |
| Tolls, message ............................ ..............do ... | 10,353 | 8,214 | 662 | 658 | 690 | 667 | 674 | 769 | 700 | 693 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 6556$ | 740 | 680 | 628 |  |  |
| Operating expenses (excluding taxes)............do.... | 44,435 | 47,035 | 3,891 | 3,874 | 3,985 | 3,836 | 3,907 | 3,928 | 3,922 | 4,136 | 3,995 | 4,093 | 3,884 | 3,774 |  |  |
| Net operating income (after taxes)................do... | 12,206 | 12,934 | 972 | 1,131 | 1,030 | 1,111 | 1,102 | 1,157 | 1,083 | 1,034 | 1,022 | 1,151 | 1,121 | 1,167 |  | .............. |
| Access lines *................................ ..............mil .. |  |  | 105.5 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 105.9 | 106.4 | 106.6 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 107.3 |  |  |
| Telegraph carriers, domestic and overseas: @ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues ....................... ...........mil. \$.. | 1,382.9 |  | 117.9 | 119.0 | 119.4 | 113.5 | 117.3 | 113.3 | 114.9 | 111.1 | 106.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses....................... ..............do .... | 1,227.6 |  | 100.8 | 94.2 | 100.5 | 95.3 | 102.4 | 99.4 | 93.1 | 110.9 | 104.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating revenues (before taxes). $\qquad$ | 67.7 |  | 10.4 | 19.0 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 16.0 | -6.5 | -3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown inBusinkss Statisucs: 1984 | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plastics and resin materials Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phenolic resins .......................... | .......mil lb.. | ${ }^{1} 1,656.3$ | ${ }^{\prime} 1,423.3$ | ${ }^{2} 358.8$ |  |  | 365.0 |  |  | 347.8 |  |  | 347.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Polyethylene and copolymers........ | ............do... | ${ }^{1} 14,620.6$ | 15,385.7 | ${ }^{2} 3,773.2$ | ............ | ............ | 3,662.1 |  |  | 3,810.7 |  | $\cdots$ | 3,939.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Polypropylene ............................. | $\ldots$ | $1,5,216.4$ $16,857.0$ 1 | ${ }_{1}^{5} 5,1850.3$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 1,213.4$ |  |  | 1,401.1 |  |  | 1,336.9 |  |  | 1,328.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Polyvinyl chloride and copolymers. | ..............do..... | ${ }_{16,827.5}^{6,5}$ | ${ }_{16,893.8}$ | ${ }^{2} 1,749.2$ |  |  | 1,721.5 |  |  | 1,659.8 |  |  | 1,759.4 |  |  |  |  |
| PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER $\wedge$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total shipments ............................ | .......mil. \$.. | 8,686.4 | 9,924.9 | 806.2 | 925.5 | 996.0 | 942.9 | 925.5 | 925.4 | 864.3 | 878.4 | 720.0 | 609.9 | 774.3 | 752.4 |  |  |
| Architectural coatings ................. | ...........do ... | 3,629.4 | 4,106.6 | 333.5 | ${ }^{405.6}$ | 461.0 | 429.1 | ${ }_{217.8}$ | 414.0 |  | 344.2 <br> 3145 | 265.2 | 228.0 |  | 284.7 2968 |  |  |
| Product coatings (OEM)................ Special purpose coatings .......... | ..............do..... | $3,270.5$ $1,786.5$ | $3,488.9$ $2,329.4$ | 287.1 185.6 | 311.8 208.1 | 315.0 219.9 | 302.4 211.4 | 285.1 222.7 | 301.5 209.8 | 298.3 223.4 | 314.5 219.7 | 274.4 180.5 | 233.4 148.5 | 303.2 176.6 | 296.8 170.8 | .............. |  |


| ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ELECTRIC POWER |  | 2,469,841 | 194970 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 196,790 \\ & 170,368 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 205,363 \\ 181,524 \\ 09 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 226,722 \\ 205,429 \\ 9,1002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226,050 \\ & 206,069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202,499 \\ & 183,733 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194,789 \\ & 174,741 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192,427 \\ & 169,473 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219,255 \\ & 193,895 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217,735 \\ & 195,920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,433 . \\ 169,114 \end{array} .$ | …….......... | ${ }^{\text {............. }}$ |
| Production: <br> Electric utilities, total.....................mil. kw.-hr.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By fuels ................................................do.... | 2,095,154 | 2,188,686 | 170,330 | 160,473 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By waterpower............................. .................... | 321,150 | 281,149 | 24,640 | 24,403 | 26,421 |  |  | 19,981 | 18,767 | 20,048 | 22,954 | 25,359 | 21,815 | 23,319 |  |  |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eleetric Institute) $\ddagger$.....................mil. kw.hr.. | 2,286,040 | '2,318,379 | 588,112 |  |  | 561,047 |  |  | 620,612 |  |  | 563,117 |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial §............................... ..........do .... | 583,831 | ${ }^{1} 613,267$ | 145,282 |  |  | 148,148 |  | $\ldots$ | 170,183. |  |  | 150,520 | ......... |  |  |  |
| Industrial §.................................. ..........do .... | 836,105 | ${ }^{1} 822,048$ | 201,548 |  |  | 211,825 |  |  | 211,033. |  |  | 204,073 |  |  |  |  |
| Railways and railroads................. ...........do .... | 4,488 | ${ }^{14,728}$ | 1,232 |  | $\ldots$ | 1,092 |  | $\ldots$ | 1,135. |  |  | 1,208 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential or domestic ................ ..........do ... | 780,664 | ${ }^{1} 794,546$ | 219,084 |  |  | 178,184 |  |  | 216,511. |  |  | 187,754 |  |  |  |  |
| Street and highway lighting........... ...........do .... | 14,129 | ${ }^{1} 14,260$ | 3,660 |  |  | 3,538 |  |  | 3,373. |  |  | 3,663 |  |  |  |  |
| Other public authorities................ ..........do .... | 61,029 | ${ }^{2} 63,786$ | 16,015 |  |  | 16,784 |  |  | 16,815. |  |  | 14,509 |  |  |  |  |
| Interdepartmental ....................... ..........do .... | 5,793 | ${ }^{2} 5,744$ | 1,291 |  |  | 1,478 |  |  | 1,563. |  |  | 1,391 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) $\dagger$............ ........mil. \$. | 142,281 | ${ }^{1} 148,876$ | 36,427 |  |  | 36,174 |  |  | 41,347 |  |  | 35,928 |  |  |  |  |
| GAS $\dagger$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total utility gas, quarterly <br> (American Gas Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of period, total...... ........thous.. | 49,494 | 50,370 | 50,272 |  |  | 49,957 |  |  | 49,589. |  |  | 50,370 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential............................... ..........do .... | 45,516 | 46,299 | 46,153 |  |  | 45,910 |  |  | 45,614 |  |  | 46,299 |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial ................................ ..........do .... | 3,751 | 3,845 | 3,887 |  | .......... | 3,819 |  |  | 3,750 |  |  | 3,845 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial ................................... ...........do.... | 180 $r_{48}$ | 178 48 | 184 |  | ........... | 180 48 |  | ........... | 178 |  | .............. | 178 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to customers, total ......................tril. Btu................................. | 13,162 | 12,298 | 4,761 |  |  | 2345 |  |  | 1.990 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential.............................. ..........do ... | 4628 |  | 2166 |  |  | 739 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial .................................... .............do.... | 2,396 | 2,362 | 1,037 |  |  | 396 |  |  | ${ }_{272}$ |  |  | , 655 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial........................................ ...........do..... | 5,991 | 5,265 | 1,504 |  |  | 1,184 |  |  | 1,315. |  |  | 1,266 |  |  |  |  |
| Other ...................................... ..........do .... | 146 | 142 | 54 |  |  | 26 |  |  | 19 |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to custom- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ers, total................................. ......mil. \$.. | 67,496 | 61,952 | 24,914 |  |  | 11,854 |  |  | 9,486 |  |  | 15,686 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential............................... ..........do .... | 27,485 | 26,791 | 12,474 |  |  | 4,581 |  |  | 2,674 |  |  | 7,073 |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial ............................... ..........do .... | 13,205 | 12,750 | 5,699 |  |  | 2,209 |  |  | 1,474 |  |  | 3,379 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26,093 713 | ${ }^{21,749}$ | 6,490 |  |  | 4,951 |  |  |  |  |  | 5,043 |  |  |  |  |
| Other ........................................ ..........do.... |  | 661 | 252 | ............. | ${ }^{\text {............... }}$ | 113 | .............. | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| alcoholic beverages |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beer: |  |
| Production....................................... ............................ |  |
|  |  |
| Distilled spirits (total): |  |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage <br> purposes \#.................................il. wine gal. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Whisky: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Wines and distilling materials: Effervescent wines: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Taxable withdrawals...................... ..........do.... |  |
| Stocks, end of period $\qquad$$\qquad$ do ... Imports |  |
|  |  |
| Still wines: |  |
| Production. |  |
| Taxable withdrawals $\qquad$ do$\qquad$ o..... d |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Distilling materials produced at |  |



FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

See footnotes at end of tables.

| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics： 1984 | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． |


| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS；TOBACCO－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS | 1，103．3 | ${ }^{\text {r1，247．8 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 105.9$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{r} 111.4 \\ 272.3 \end{array}$ | 112.9 | $\begin{aligned} & r 95.6 \\ & 286.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 92.4 \\ 280.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} r 92.1 \\ 264.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & r 92.1 \\ & 247.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 109.3 \\ 231.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} r 99.4 \\ 206.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{1} 115.4 \\ 205.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.8 \\ & 206.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 119.4 \\ r 245.5 \end{gathered}$ | 120.2 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| Butter： <br> Production（factory） $\qquad$ mil．lb．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks，cold storage，end of period．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 296.6 | 205.5 | 291.7 |  | 283.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 289.4 |  |
| Producer Price Index ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1967=100 .$. | 228.8 | 217.0 | 216.9 | 217.5 | 217.4 | 217.6 | 215.1 | 216.1 | 215.2 | 218.8 | 218.5 | ＇218．5 | 213.2 | 213.1 | 213.1 | 213.2 |
| Cheese： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（factory），total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．lb．． | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4,674.0$ | 「5，024．9 | ${ }^{+} 411.9$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 429.9$ | ${ }^{+} 456.2$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 442.4$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 438.6$ | ${ }^{4} 422.7$ | r399．6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 428.0$ | ${ }^{*} 411.8$ | ${ }^{\prime} 437.5$ | 425.9 | 398.7 | 462.7 |  |
| American，whole milk．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | r2，648．5 | r2，854．4 | ${ }^{2} 232.0$ | r253．0 | r273．5 | r266．2 | r259．0 | r246．3 | －216．9 | r229．1 | 221.9 | r236．6 | 239.2 | 227.2 | 263.6 |  |
| Stocks，cold storage，end of period．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 986.2 | 852.9 | 907.7 | 898.6 | 911.0 | 954.2 | 963.5 | 962.9 | 941.0 | 891.8 | 877.5 | 852.9 | 835.8 | r811．2 | 809.1 |  |
| American，whole milk ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 884.8 | 758.8 | 806.4 | 791.9 | 803.0 | 846.8 | 853.6 | 856.8 | 841.5 | 794.6 | 782.5 | 758.8 | 742.1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 721.9$ | 725.3 |  |
| Imports．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 306.0 | 302.5 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 26.6 | 22.3 | 24.7 | 27.8 | 35.5 | 31.6 | 33.3 | 22.9 | 37.2 | 20.9 |  |
| Price，wholesale，cheddar，single daisies （Chicago）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\＄per Ib．． | 1.704 | 1.620 | 1.660 | 1.631 | 1.677 | 1.667 | 1.582 | 1.651 | 1.556 | 1.556 | 1.556 | 1.555 | 1.556 | 1.556 | 1.556 | 1.557 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production，case goods $\qquad$ mil．lb． Stocks，manufacturers＇，case goods，end of l．lb．． | 647.7 | ${ }^{1} 635.3$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 53.7$ | r58．9 | ${ }^{7} 60.4$ | r58．2 | 「59．8 | ${ }^{7} 56.2$ | ${ }^{\prime} 47.4$ | 「51．1 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 49.5$ | ${ }^{*} 48.5$ | 43.1 | 43.5 | 50.2 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| period $\qquad$ end of do ．．． | 41.7 | 62.3 | 50.2 | 68.2 | 83.3 | 97.6 | 113.8 | 119.9 | 117.1 | 105.7 | 79.1 | 62.3 | 61.3 | 72.7 | 73.2 |  |
| Exports ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 8.1 | 11.6 | ． 7 | ． 9 | ． 9 | ． 7 | ． 7 | ． 8 | ． 9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 |  |
| Fluid milk： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production on farms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 135，479 | 143，667 | 11，929 | 12，082 | 12，885 | 12，532 | 12，588 | 12，388 | 11，857 | 12，058 | 11，564 | 11，968 | ＇12，192 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 11,314$ | 12，726 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| Utilization in manufactured dairy products． $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do | r76，489 | ＋83，023 | 「6，829 | ${ }^{\text {r7，238 }}$ | 「7，694 | 「7，443 | r7，419 | ${ }^{77,178}$ | －6，522 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,815}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,281 ~}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ，648 | 7，129 | 6，721 | 7，495 |  |
| Price，wholesale，U．S．average ．．．．．．．\＄per 100 lb ．． | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13.46$ | ${ }^{1} 12.75$ | 13.30 | 12.90 | 12.50 | ${ }^{r} 12.20$ | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.30 | 12.60 | 12.60 | 12.60 | 12.50 | 12.40 | 12.20 | ${ }^{p} 12.00$ |
| Dry milk： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production：${ }_{\text {Dry }}$ mhole milk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dry whole milk Nonfat dry milu．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．${ }^{\text {a }}$ lb．． | 119.6 | ${ }^{\prime} 118.9$ | ${ }^{1} 10.1$ | r9．7 | T9．8 | ＇8．8 | r8．9 | ${ }^{111.1}$ | ${ }^{r} 11.1$ | ${ }^{9} 9.6$ | 11.9 | r8．6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 11.5 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk（human food）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | ${ }^{5} 1,160.7$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,390.0$ | r104．5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 123.1$ | ${ }^{\prime} 142.4$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 143.0$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 139.7$ | ${ }^{1} 132.7$ | r106．8 | ${ }^{r} 108.3$ | 96.7 | ${ }^{2} 115.8$ | 123.7 | 114.7 | 128.1 |  |
| Stocks，manufacturers＇，end of period： <br> Dry whole milk． | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.9 | ． 6 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.0 |  |
| Nonfat dry milk（human food）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 61.1 | 78.2 | 64.5 | 70.4 | 79.8 | 94.2 | 87.6 | 80.8 | 81.0 | 70.7 | 68.6 | 78.2 | 68.0 | 63.3 | 74.4 |  |
| Exports，whole and nonfat （human food）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{7} 202.7$ | r276．1 | 29.5 | 41.5 | 5.3 | 17.3 | 24.6 | r23．1 | 46.9 | 39.3 | 30.8 | 3.7 | 18.3 | 27.1 | 41.2 |  |
| Price，manufacturers＇average selling，nonfat dry milk（human food）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\＆per lb | 202.7 .912 | 27.1 .849 | 29.5 .913 | 41.5 .871 | 5.8 .855 | 17.8 .851 | 24.6 .826 | 20.1 .810 | 46.9 .810 | 39.8 .810 | 30.8 .808 | ． 811 | 18.3 .811 | 27.1 .812 | 41.2 .807 |  |
| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports（barley，corn，oats，rye， <br> wheat） $\qquad$ mil．bu ． | 3，611．0 | ＇2，695．0 | 233.8 | 239.5 | 197.8 | 188.1 | 165.1 | 182.9 | 153.3 | 212.6 | 298.2 | 242.8 | 238.3 | 192.9 | 163.3 |  |
| Barley： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | ${ }^{2} 599.2$ | ${ }^{2} 589.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks（domestic），end of period，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 436.9 | 533.6 | 319.9 |  | 1247.4 |  |  |  | 654.8 |  |  | 533.6 |  |  | （10） |  |
| On farms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 307.3 | 365.1 | 216.7 |  | ${ }^{4} 163.4$ |  |  |  | 461.5 |  |  | 365.1 |  |  | （10） | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| Off farms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 129.6 | 168.4 | 103.1 |  | ${ }^{4} 84.0$ |  |  |  | 193.3 |  |  | 168.4 |  |  | （10） |  |
| Exports，including malt §．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 95.5 | 34.8 | 1.3 | ． 4 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 5.3 | ． 9 | 2.8 | 3.9 |  | 1.5 | ． 1 | ． 2 |  |
| Producer Price Index，No． 2 feed， Minneapolis $.1967=100 .$. | 200.9 | 150.1 | 165.6 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 165.6 | 152.9 | 123.2 | 118.9 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 135.9 |
| Corn： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate，grain | ${ }^{2} 76740$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |
| Stocks（domestic），end of period，total．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 5，864．2 | ${ }_{7,891.3}$ | 3，965．5． |  | ${ }^{3} 2,835.5$ |  |  |  | 11，380．7 |  |  | －7，891．3 |  |  | 5，945．3 |  |
| On farms ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 4，304．1 | ＇5，525．1 | 2，833．8 |  | ${ }^{3} 2,007.8$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 678.9$ |  |  | r5，525．1 |  |  | 3，979．9 |  |
| Off farms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1，560．2 | ＇2，366．2 | 1，131．7 |  | ${ }^{3} 827.7$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 701.8$ |  |  | r2，366．2 |  |  | 1，965．4 |  |
| Exports，including meal and flour．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 1，928．6 | ${ }^{1,731.6}$ | 170.7 | 167.7 | 135.4 | 105.7 | 95.6 | 90.8 | 79.9 | 123.7 | 210.0 | 176.1 | 164.8 | 119.6 | 97.6 |  |
| Producer Price Index，No．2，Chi－ cago ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1967=100$ ． | 250.9 | 204.8 | 217.8 | 223.4 | 220.0 |  | 214.9 |  | 185.7 |  | 188.0 | 192.1 | 190.7 | 193.0 | 187.1 | 189.7 |
| Oats： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．bu ．． | ${ }^{2} 473.7$ | ${ }^{2} 518.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks（domestic），end of period， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On farms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 358.1 | 378.6 | 256.4 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 179.9$ |  |  |  | 511.0 |  |  | 378.6 |  |  | ${ }_{(10)}^{(10)}$ |  |
| Off farms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 300.3 57.7 | 310.2 68.4 | 214.7 |  | ${ }^{1} 136.4$ |  |  |  | 416.0 95.0 |  |  | 310.2 68.4 |  |  | $(10)$ |  |
| Exports，including oatmeal ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．． | 1.9 | 1.7 | ． 1 | ． 2 | ． 1 | ． 1 | ． 1 | ． 2 | ． 1 | ． 2 | ． 4. | （5） | ． 1 | ． 1 | ． 3 |  |
| Producer Price Index，No．2，Minneapolis $1967=100 . .$ | 266.5 | 216.8 | 259.4 | 242.3 | .1 237.8 | 224．6 | 218.9 | 175.5 | 175．5 | 167.0 | 186.2 | 194.7 | 202.6 | 185.4 | 191.1 | 158.1 |
| Rice： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．bags \＃．． | ${ }^{2} 138.8$ | ${ }^{2} 136.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California mills： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts，domestic，rough ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．lb．． | ${ }^{(9)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mills，milled $\qquad$ do | ${ }^{(8)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks，rough and cleaned（cleaned basis）， end of period $\qquad$ mil．lb． | $\left({ }^{9}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern States mills（Ark．，La．，Tenn．，Tex．）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts，rough，from producers．．．．．．．．．．．mil．lb．． | 9，476 | 9，230 | 615 | 358 | 228 | 180 | 183 | 900 | 2，876 | 1，553 | 673 | 739 | 207 | 201 | 148 |  |
| Shipments from mills，milled rice．．． $\qquad$ do | 6，183 | 5，659 | 396 | 427 | 461 | 405 | 443 | 466 | 557 | 536 | 507 | 539 | 338 | 436 | 382 |  |
| Stocks，domestic，rough and cleaned（cleaned basis），end of period ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．lb． | 2，868 | 2，751 | 2，683 | 1，856 | 1，415 | 1，132 | 854 | 1，017 | 389 | 2，867 | 2，821， | 2，751 | ，584 | 2，330 | 2，144 |  |
| Exports ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．． | 4，509 | $\cdot 4,101$ | 411 | 315 | 355 | 296 | 336 | 380 | 489 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 417$ | 290 | 283 | 277 | 163 | 249 |  |
| Producer Price Index，medium grain， milled． $.1967=100 .$ | 202.7 | 206.3 | 204.7 | 204.6 | 206.3 | 206.6 | 207.0 | 206.2 | 205.9 | 215.9 | 214.4 | г208．0 | 207.2 | 207.5 | 205.0 | 195.2 |
| Rye： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．bu ．． | ${ }^{2} 32.5$ | ${ }^{2} 20.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks（domestic），end of period．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | $\left({ }^{(9)}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producer Price Index；No．2， <br> Minneapolis $\qquad$ $\ldots . . .1967=100 .$ | 200.9 | ${ }^{8} 195.1$ | 197.6 | 203.6 | 207.9 | 187.7 | 189.0 | 190.7 | 178.3 | 199.8 | 214.8 |  | 212.6 | 195.5 | 197.6 | 191.2 |
| Wheat： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production（crop estimate），total ．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．bu ．． | ${ }^{2} 2,595$ | ${ }^{2} 2,425$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spring wheat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | ${ }^{2} 534$ | ${ }^{2} 598$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Winter wheat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | ${ }^{2} 2,060$ | ${ }^{2} 1,827$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{11,603}$ |
| Distribution，quarterly＠．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 2，789 | 2，044 | 475 |  |  | ${ }^{6} 244$ |  |  | ${ }^{6} 886$ |  |  | 439 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks（demestic），end of period，total．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 2，141．0 | ${ }^{2} 2,526.1$ | 1，667．1 |  | ${ }^{4} 1,425.2$ |  |  |  | 2，971．1 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2,526.1$ |  |  | 2，123．7 |  |
| On farms ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 1930.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 1，011．2 | 713.4 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{1} 582.1$ |  |  |  | 1，248．4 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,011.2$ |  |  | 799.4 |  |
| Off farms．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 1，210．8 | ${ }^{7} 1,515.0$ | 953.7 |  | 4843.2 |  |  |  | 1，722．7 |  |  | ＇1，515．0 |  |  | 1，324．3 |  |
| Exports，total，including flour．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1，584．5 | 926.8 | 61.7 | 71.2 | 59.4 | 80.7 | 65.6 | 86.5 | 72.3 | 「86．0 | 83.8 | 66.5 | 71.8 | 73.1 | 65.2 |  |
| Wheat only ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 1，545．0 | 893.1 | 57.4 | 65.0 | 55.8 | 79.1 | 63.6 | 85.6 | 72.0 | 85.6 | 81.3 | 60.5 | 68.6 | 67.7 | 60.1 | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jam. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |


| FOOD AND KHNDRET PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-ment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Cont. Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, raw and refined............... .......sh. tons .. | 308,300 | 375,782 | 26,654 | 32,259 | 20,406 | 33,364 | 36,548 | 53,010 | 35,873 | 27,731 | 24,687 | 20,329 | 60,948 | 20,528 | 34,846 |  |
| Imports, raw and refined..............thous. sh. tons .. | 2,947 | 2,423 | 282 | 154 | 239 | 238 | 51 | 190 | 235 | 100 | 270 | 212 | 174 | 131 | 208 |  |
| Producer Price Indezes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw (cane) ................................. ...1967=100 .. | 312.0 | 291.2 | 298.0 | 298.6 | 301.9 | 304.2 | 302.5 | 296.3 | 288.5 | 273.3 | 267.6 | 272.6 | 283.2 | 288.1 | 291.7 | 289.6 |
| Refined ....................................... . $12 / 77=100 .$. | 173.5 | 165.6 | 166.2 | 166.1 | 167.0 | 166.7 | 168.1 | 165.2 | 165.1 | 163.8 | 163.1 | ${ }^{r} 163.0$ | 165.7 | 165.2 | 165.7 | 165.6 |
| Tea, imports.................................... ......thous. lb.. | 194,565 | 174,617 | 15,491 | 13,342 | 15,337 | 15,054 | 15,586 | 12,745 | 14,942 | 14,878 | 13,656 | 13,493 | 16,923 | 13,219 | 21,719 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate)............ , .........mil. lb.. | ${ }^{1} 1,728$ | ${ }^{21} 1,513$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of period | 5,444 | 5,293 | 5,259 |  |  | 4,997 |  |  | 5,151 |  |  | 5,293 |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stems ....... ......thous. lb.. | 528,451 | 538,648 | 48,037 | 54,102 | 15,800 | 14,230 | 20,374 | 39,168 | 41,104 | 48,052 | 85,377 | 89,299 | 21,580 | 31,869 | 48,826 |  |
| Imports, incl. scrap and stems ....... ..............do .... | 409,102 | 430,273 | 27,000 | 32,710 | 34,409 | 33,772 | 34,845 | 46,941 | 33,624 | 30,312 | 47,782 | 33,625 | 32,507 | 26,374 | 40,183 |  |
| Manufactured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax-exempt............................. ........millions.. | 67,112 | 66,491 | 5,728 | 4,130 | 5,250 | 4,600 | 4,682 | 6,151 | 6,342 | 7,305 | $5,760$ | 5,684 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,153 \\ r 01208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,062 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Taxable................................... ..............do ... | 597,893 | 594,922 | 54,810 | 45,782 | 49,339 | 57,583 | 42,073 | 50,092 | 36,012 | 70,606 | 49,853 | $47,972$ | $\text { r } 11,398$ | $43,179$ |  |  |
| Cigars (large), taxable ................ ..............do .... | 2,961 | r2,740 | 215 | 214 | 259 | 266 | 196 | 255 | 261 | 250 | 230 | 202 | 207 | 179 |  |  |
| Exports, cigarettes ......................... ..............do .... | 56,517 | ${ }^{5} 58,968$ | 5,658 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,014$ | 3,575 | 2,766 | 3,999 | 7,309 | 5,524 | 4,724 | 6,242 | 5,391 | 4,142 | 5,290 | 5,037 | .............. |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LEATHER \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Exports: \\
Upper and lining leather. \(\qquad\) thous. sq. ft..
\end{tabular} \& 163,373 \& 131,505 \& 11,049 \& 11,637 \& 12,112 \& 16,233 \& 9,919 \& 10,763 \& 8,085 \& 12,310 \& 12,452 \& 7,824 \& 12,032 \& 10,849 \& 13,050 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Producer Price Index, leather........... .... \(1967=100\).. \\
LEATEER MANUFACTURES
\end{tabular} \& 372.3 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 353.1\) \& 348.5 \& 350.3 \& 350.5 \& 349.2 \& 348.8 \& 350.4 \& 351.7 \& 354.9 \& 360.1 \& r362.2 \& 368.4 \& 367.6 \& 368.3 \& 368.9 \\
\hline Fontwear: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production, total \(\diamond\). \(\qquad\) thous. pairs.. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, \& 301,398 \& 266,042 \& 22,245 \& 22,264 \& 24,948 \& 21,187 \& 19,759 \& 24,620 \& 22,489 \& 24,863 \& 21,127 \& 18,829 \& '21,911

$r 17872$ \& 20,845 \& 20,722
15095 \& <br>
\hline except athletic..........................thous. pairs.. \& 233,392 \& 205,926 \& 17,501 \& 17,102 \& 18,562 \& 15,445 \& 15,558 \& 18,840 \& 17,407 \& 19,160 \& 16,284 \& 15,739 \& ${ }^{r} 17,872$ \& 16,479
3867 \& 15,995 \& <br>
\hline Slippers................................................................................................. \& 54,026
13,980 \& 52,372 \& $\begin{array}{r}4,022 \\ 722 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}4,499 \\ \hline 663\end{array}$ \& 5,576
810 \& 5,051 \& 3,766
435 \& 5,118 \& 4,627 \& 5,172 \& $\begin{array}{r}4,289 \\ \hline 554\end{array}$ \& 2,519 571 \& - ${ }^{\text {r }}$ +562 \& 3,867
499 \& 4,167 \& <br>
\hline Other footwear...................................................................... \& 4,918 \& 4,174 \& 287 \& 336 \& 322 \& 376 \& 287 \& 411 \& 441 \& 588 \& 336 \& 309 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 414$ \& 419 \& 432 \& <br>
\hline Exports......................................... .............do .... \& 6,240 \& 9,205 \& 806 \& 698 \& 619 \& 615 \& 639 \& 994 \& 1,174 \& 1,321 \& 806 \& 611 \& 611 \& 664 \& 707 \& <br>

\hline | Producer Price Indexes: |
| :--- |
| Men's leather upper, dress and casual | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline , $12 / 80=100$. \& 107.9 \& 109.7 \& 109.7 \& 109.7 \& 104.7 \& 110.7 \& 110.6 \& 110.8 \& 111.6 \& 111.5 \& 111.0 \& ${ }^{1} 11.0$ \& 112.8 \& 112.2 \& 112.6 \& 112.6 <br>
\hline Women's leather upper....................1967=100.. \& 219.2 \& 223.5 \& 221.5 \& 223.0 \& 223.5 \& 223.4 \& 223.7 \& 224.4 \& 224.7 \& 224.7 \& 224.2 \& 224.3 \& 224.6 \& 224.6 \& 224.4 \& 225.8 <br>
\hline Women's plastic upper...................12/80=100.. \& 102.9 \& 104.0 \& 101.8 \& 102.5 \& 104.8 \& 104.0 \& 102.7 \& 104.7 \& 105.3 \& 105.3 \& 105.3 \& ${ }^{1} 105.3$ \& 105.3 \& 105.6 \& 105.0 \& 105.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

LUMBER AND PRODUCTS

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES \# <br> National Forest Products Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, total.................................mil. bd. ft. | ${ }^{2} 37,390$ | ${ }^{2} 37,164$ | 3,085 | 3,296 | 3,256 | 3,101 | 3,034 | 3,299 | 3,196 | 3,387 | 2,851 | 2,649 | 3,092 |  |  |  |
| Hardwoods ................................. ..............do ... | ${ }^{2} 6,216$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2}, 4744$ | 562 | 556 | 541 | 527 | 480 | 516 | 517 | 535 | 471 | 416 | 517. |  |  |  |
| Softwoods ................................... .............do .... | ${ }^{2} 31,174$ | ${ }^{2} 30,690$ | 2,523 | 2,740 | 2,715 | 2,574 | 2,554 | 2,783 | 2,679 | 2,852 | 2,380 | 2,233 | 2,575 |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total ............................ .............do .... | ${ }^{2} 37,180$ | ${ }^{2} 36,887$ | 3,013 | 3,496 | 3,349 | 3,031 | 2,944 | 3,294 | 3,162 | 3,221 | 2,828 | 2,809 | 2,955 |  |  |  |
| Hardwoods | ${ }^{2} 51,994$ | 26,322 | 586 | 537 | 532 | 499 | , 437 | 504 | 502 | 519 | 469 | 425 | 503 |  |  |  |
| Softwoods .................................. ..............do.... | 231,186 | ${ }^{2} 30,565$ | 2,427 | 2,959 | 2,817 | 2,532 | 2,507 | 2,790 | 2,660 | 2,702 | 2,359 | 2,384 | 2,452 |  |  |  |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of period, total. $\qquad$ do ... | 6,150 | 6,632 | 6,488 | 6,282 | 6,198 | 6,445 | 6,535 | 6,555 | 6,603 | 6,770 | 6,792 | 6,632 | 6,769 |  |  |  |
| Hardwoods .................................. ............................ | 1,556 | 1,913 | 1,755 | 1,774 | 1,783 | 1,812 | 1,855 | 1,868 | 1,904 | 1,920 | 1,922 | 1,913 | 1,927 |  |  |  |
| Softwoods ................................... ..............do .... | 4,594 | 4,719 | 4,733 | 4,508 | 4,415 | 4,633 | 4,680 | 4,687 | 4,699 | 4,850 | 4,870 | 4,719 | 4,842 |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products........ ..............do .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products......... ................do.... SOFTWOODS | 13,615 | 14,191 | 1,212 | 420 | 1,431 | 1,445 | 1,318 | 1,308 | 1,307 | 1,395 | 1,146 | 1,039 | 1,113 | 1,159 | 1,325 |  |
| Douglas fir: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new......................................mil. bd. ft.. | 8,296 | 7,592 | 649 | 710 | 665 | ${ }_{6}^{612}$ | 568 | 596 | 734 | 659 | 654 | 568 | $\stackrel{670}{558}$ | 659 | 833 | .............. |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period ....... .................do .... Production | 561 8,329 | 528 7,620 | 580 | 587 | 663 | 655 | ${ }_{6} 602$ | 495 | 563 | 738 | 618 | 563 | 666 | 671 | 739 | ................ |
| Shipments ..................................... ......................... | 8,409 | 7,625 | 636 | 703 | 689 | 620 | 568 | 656 | 666 | 684 | 617 | 615 | 640 | 617 | 795 | .-. |
| Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.. ..............do .... | 914 | 909 | 969 | 930 | 859 | 863 | 897 | 883 | 900 | 960 | 961 | 909 | 935 | 989 | 983 | .............. |
| Exports, total sawmill products ..... ..............do .... | 543 | 486 | 44 | 52 | 39 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 39 | 37 | 51 | 49 |  |
| Sawed timber ............................ ..............do .... | 150 | 127 | 9 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 9 | .............. |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc ... ..............do .... | 393 | 358 | 35 | 35 | 23 | 34 | 25 | 32 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 39 | 40 | .............. |
| Producer Price Index, Douglas fir, dressed $1967=100 .$ | 328.0 | 336.6 | 353.1 | 345.0 | 358.9 | 386.6 | 379.4 | 343.3 | 313.7 | 299.2 | 283.8 | 302.1 | 316.1 | 304.3 | 315.8 |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Annual} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{1985} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1986} \\
\hline \& 1984 \& 1985 \& Mar. \& Apr. \& May \& June \& July \& Aug. \& Sept. \& Oct. \& Nov. \& Dec. \& Jan. \& Feb. \& Mar. \& Apr. \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|c|}{LUMBER AND PRODUCTS-Continued} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
SOFTWOODS-Continued \\
Southern pine:
\(\qquad\) mil. bd. ft .. \\
Orders, unfilled, end of period \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{1} 10,342\) \& \({ }^{1} 10,630\) \& 818 \& 1,130 \& 1,028 \& 644 \& 958 \& 958 \& 895 \& 924 \& 719 \& 829 \& 889 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 595 \& 534 \& 530 \& \(\begin{array}{r}693 \\ \hline 1039\end{array}\) \& 528 \& 577 \& 640 \& 618 \& 628 \& 581 \& 595 \& 612 \& \& \& \\
\hline Production ................................................................................................................................... \& \({ }^{1} 10,674\) \& \(t\)

10,651
10,596 \& 890
881 \& 992
1,130 \& 1,039
1,039 \& 894
814 \& 920
909 \& 920
892 \& 895
913 \& 944
915 \& 783
766 \& 761
791 \& 881. \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stacks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of period.......................................mil. bd. ft. \& 1,808 \& 1,863 \& 1,867 \& 1,723 \& 1,732 \& 1,818 \& 1,829 \& 1,868 \& 1,846 \& 1,876 \& 1,893 \& 1,863 \& 1,872 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products ..... thous. bd. ft .. \& 184,793 \& 169,925 \& 11,239 \& 18,594 \& 17,071 \& 11,180 \& 11,865 \& 15,477 \& 14,450 \& 15,166 \& 16,609 \& 9,836 \& 13,108 \& 13,278 \& 15,780 \& <br>
\hline Producer Price Index, southern pine, dressed.......................................... .... $1967=100$.. \& 319.8 \& 300.6 \& 295.8 \& 292.4 \& 326.4 \& 347.0 \& 321.1 \& 297.1 \& 288.0 \& 283.4 \& 279.6 \& 279.6 \& 287.6 \& 287.5 \& 300.5 \& <br>
\hline Western pine: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Orders, new.............................mil. bd. ft. ......... \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
9,011 \\
407
\end{array}
$$ \& 9,173

433 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
673 <br>
413 <br>
\hline

 \& 

878 <br>
464 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 832

508 \& 798

499 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
763 <br>
503 <br>
\hline

 \& 

892 <br>
456 <br>
\hline 821
\end{tabular} \& 831

460 \& 816
441 \& 734
446 \& 724
433 \& 748
485 \& 501 \& 909 \& <br>
\hline Production .................................... ...............do .... \& 8,992 \& 9,185 \& 726 \& 822 \& 777 \& 783 \& 759 \& 921 \& 834 \& 866 \& 733 \& 700 \& 743 \& 736 \& 828 \& <br>
\hline Shipments..................................... .............do .... \& 9,014 \& 9,147 \& 666 \& 827 \& 788 \& 807 \& 759 \& 939 \& 827 \& 835 \& 729 \& 737 \& 695 \& 712 \& 857 \& <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.. ...............do.... \& 1,257 \& 1,295 \& 1,348 \& 1,343 \& 1,332 \& 1,308 \& 1,308 \& 1,290 \& 1,297 \& 1,328 \& 1,332 \& 1,295 \& 1,343 \& 1,367 \& 1,338 \& <br>
\hline Producer Price Index, other softwood, dressed.......................................... .... $1967=100$.. \& 385.5 \& 378.8 \& 379.0 \& 373.6 \& 376.4 \& 395.6 \& 391.7 \& 382.1 \& 376.2 \& 371.5 \& 368.8 \& 370.8 \& 373.0 \& 371.5 \& 378.7 \& <br>
\hline HARDWOOD FLOORING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Oak: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of period ....... ....mil. bd. ft .. \& 7.3
1096 \& 5.5 \& 5.6 \& 6.3
98 \& 5.3
9.9 \& 5.6
105 \& 5.0
99 \& 4.6 \& 4.1
110 \& 4.084 \& 4.2 \& 8.5 \& 5.8
111 \& 6.6
10.6 \& 8.2
12.2 \& .............. <br>
\hline Stocks (gross), mill, end of period..............................do ..... \& 109.6
5.7 \& 121.8 \& 10.0
5.5 \& 9.8 \& 9.9
6.6 \& 10.5
7.3 \& 9.9
6.9 \& 11.1
6.1 \& 11.0
6.0 \& 12.4
6.1 \& 10.2
6.0 \& 8.7
6.2 \& 11.1
4.7 \& 10.6
4.2 \& 12.2 3.7 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

IRON AND STEEL





| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below，data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics： 1984 | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar． | Apr． | May | June | July | Aug． | Sept． | Oct． | Nov． | Dec． | Jan． | Feb． | Mar． | Apr． |
| METALS AND MANUFACTURES－＿Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT－Contimued <br> Tractors used in construction，shipments， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 878.4 | 660.3 | 167.8 |  |  | 175.3 |  |  | 155.1 |  |  | 162.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Wheel（contractors＇off－highway）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．units．． | 5，602 | 6，315 | 1，607 |  |  | 1,817 |  |  | 1，447 |  |  | 1，444 |  |  |  |  |
| mil．$\$$. | 421.9 | 463.6 | 115.3 |  |  | 130.4 |  |  | 101.9 |  |  | 116.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45，622 | 49,419 | 9，832 |  |  | 14，012 |  |  | 12，357 |  |  | 13，218 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio sets，production，total market．．．．．．．．．．．．thous． | 46，420 | 40，606 | ${ }^{1,543}$ | 2，859 | 3，229 | 13，410 | 2，885 | 3，243 | 14，650 | 3，282 | 3，179 | ${ }^{12,256}$ | 2，096 | 1，969 |  | $\cdots$ |
| Television sets（incl．combination models）， production，total market ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous ．． | 22，210 | 20，525 | ${ }^{1} 2,180$ | 1，471 | 1，481 | ${ }^{1,970}$ | 992 | 1，611 | 12，137 | 1，641 | 1，999 | ${ }^{1} 2,235$ | 1，687 | 1，616 | 1，888 | 2，045 |
| shipments（domestic and export）\＃．．．．．．．．thous Air conditioners（room）． $\qquad$$\qquad$ | 39，446 | 41，797 | ＇3，908 | 3，509 | 4，182 | 3，830 | 3，318 | 3，211 | 3，390 | 3，672 | 3，459 | 2，984 | 3，594 | 3，185 | 3，466 |  |
|  | 3 3，103 | 3，022 | 530 | 524 | 632 | 416 | 171 | 68 | 49 | 24 | 39 | 113 | 131 | 175 | 422 |  |
| Air conditioners（room）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 3，491 | 3，575 | 284 | 276 | ${ }_{286}^{286}$ | 322 | 307 | ${ }_{285}^{285}$ | 313 | ${ }^{357}$ | ${ }_{3}^{298}$ | ${ }^{254}$ | ${ }_{316}^{316}$ | 287 | 295 |  |
| Disposers（food waste）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．． Microwave ovens／ranges © ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9，132 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4，} \\ 10,885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，120 | 827 | $\begin{array}{r}1,056 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{855}$ | ${ }_{728}$ | 8388 | ${ }_{852}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,004 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 1,274 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 871 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1，087 } \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{3404}{ }$ | 870 |  |
| Microwave ovens／ranges＠．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 3，074 | 3，142 | 241 | 251 | 260 | 270 | 261 | 266 | 279 | 311 | 270 | 255 | 265 | 254 | 240 |  |
| Refrigerators ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5，994 | 6，080 | 448 | 472 | 564 | 648 | 668 | 537 | 559 | 559 | 434 | 335 | 448 | 407 | 419 | ．．． |
|  | 1，281 | 1，236 | 86 | 90 | 112 | 136 | 149 | 131 | 108 | 100 | 66 | 70 | 90 | 77 | 80 | $\cdots$ |
| Dryers（incl．gas）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Vacuum cleaners（qtrly．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5,049 3,684 | 5,278 3 | ${ }_{2}^{425}$ | ${ }_{286}^{412}$ | 468 307 | 462 <br> 819 | ${ }_{298}^{42}$ | 425 298 | 476 360 | 528 420 | 405 340 | 341 284 | 490 375 |  | 408 314 |  |
|  | 3，684 | 3，914 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GAS EQUIPMENT（RESIDENTIAL） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ranges，total，sales． ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． Water heaters（storage），automatic， | 1，849 | 1，822 | 126 | 112 | 115 | 131 | 128 | 182 | 196 | 220 | 181 | 178 | 155 | 150 | 160 |  |
|  | 1，732 | 1，828 | 164 | 125 | 143 | 174 | 109 | 163 | 185 | 185 | 163 | 158 | 148 | 150 | 167 |  |
| sales ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 3，502 | 3，529 | 286 | 324 | 278 | 270 | 288 | 274 | 273 | 334 | 288 | 308 | 337 | 323 | 343 | $\ldots$ |


| PETROLEUM，COAL，AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4,162680611.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,907 \\ & 1,286 \\ & 616.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 329 \\ 62 \\ 615.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249 \\ 69 \\ 614.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 335 \\ 168 \\ 614.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ 128 \\ 614.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 338 \\ 64 \\ 614.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ 168 \\ 614.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316 \\ 119 \\ 615.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 371 \\ 250 \\ 615.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ 164 \\ 622.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 328 \\ 525 \\ 62.9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ 623.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Anthracite： <br> Production $\dagger$ $\qquad$ thous．sh．tons． Exports． <br> Producer Price Index $\qquad$ $1967=100$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 635.1 |
| Bituminous： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\dagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．sh．tons．． | 891，759 | 882，189 | 77，659 | 76，535 | 78，240 | 73，017 | 69，010 | 79，478 | 73，818 | 80，117 | 69，288 | 70，010 | 74，218 | 69，011 | 73，938 |  |
| Consumption，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 788，203 | 815，078 | 「64，643 | 「61，473 | －64，563 | －66，772 | －73，961 | ${ }^{7} 72,900$ | ${ }^{7} 66,474$ | 64，757 | 64，579 | 74，863 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 663，329 | r692，808 | ${ }^{\text {r 54，706 }}$ | r50，810 | ＇54，497 | r57，545 | ${ }^{\text {r } 64,160}$ | ＇62，980 | 56，706 | 54，884 | 54，228 | 63,316 | 63，965 |  |  |  |
|  | 117，214 | 115，801 | r9，510 | ${ }^{10,025}$ | ＇9，681 | －8，923 | ${ }^{r} 9,345$ | r9，489 | ${ }^{\text {9，}} 196$ | 9,294 | 9,739 | 10，764 |  |  |  |  |
| Coke plants（oven and beehive）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 43，987 | 41，029 | 3，508 | 3，849 | 3，776 | 3，282 | 3，434 | 3，417 | 3，358 | 3，163 | 3，190 | 3，311 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential and commercial．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．． | 7，660 | 6，469 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 427$ | 638 | 385 | r304 | 456 | 431 | 572 | 579 | 612 | 783 |  |  |  |  |
| Stacks，end of period，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 190，410 | 163，008 | ${ }^{1772,567}$ | ${ }^{1} 177,983$ | ${ }^{180,548}$ | r180，941 | ${ }^{1772,138}$ | r168，889 | ＇168，947 | 172，809 | 170，421 | 163，008 |  |  |  |  |
| Electric power utilities．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Industrial，totalOven－coke plants．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 173，017 | 149，188 | ${ }^{\text {r } 159,574}$ | ${ }^{1} 164,859$ | ${ }_{-167,293}$ | ${ }^{1} 167,555$ | ${ }^{\text {r158，858 }}$ | ${ }^{1} 155,716$ | ${ }^{1} 155,880$ | 159，491 | r156，852 | 149，188 | 144，896 |  |  |  |
|  | 17，393 | 13，820 | r12，993 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,124$ | ＇13，255 | ＇13，386 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,280$ | ＇13，173 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 33,067$ | 13，318 | 13，569 | 13，820 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6，158 | 3，409 | 4，409 | 4，466 | 4，522 | 4，579 | 4，164 | 3，749 | 3，334 | 3，359 | 3，384 | 3，409 |  |  |  |  |
| Exports $\qquad$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． $1967=100$ ．． <br> Producer Price Index $\quad 1967=100$ | 80，792 | 91，361 | 6，634 | 6，989 | 9，059 | 7，781 | 7，247 | 10，245 | 7，975 | 8,492 | 7，969 | 7，162 | 5，922 | 5，145 | 6，089 |  |
| Producer Price Index COKE | 543.5 | 544.2 | 545.6 | 544.5 | 545.1 | 544.3 | 546.7 | 547.0 | 545.6 | 540.4 | 534.2 | 「537．1 | 537.6 | 534.3 | 535.9 | 536.2 |
| COKE <br> Production： <br> Beehive and oven（byproduct）．．．．．．thous．sh．tons．． Petroleum coke § $\qquad$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30，561 | 28，651 | 7，211． |  |  | 7，601． |  |  | 7，150 |  |  | 6，689 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32，131 | 33，046 | 2，486 | 2，566 | 2，722 | 2，914 | 2，953 | 2，970 | 2，684 | 2，942 | 2，899 | 3，271 | 3，097 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks，end of period： Ovencoke plants，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 3，716 | 2，553 | 3，471． |  |  | 3，279 |  |  | 3，217 |  |  | 2，553 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，363 | 2，148 | 3，077 |  |  | 2，883 |  |  | 2，831 |  |  | 2，148 |  |  |  |  |
| At merchant | 353 968 | 1，232 | 1，086 | 1，045 | 1，111 | 396 $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 0}$ | 986 | 1，056 | 386 950 | 1，064 | 1，050 | 1，232 | 1，207 |  |  |  |
|  | 1，130 | 1，179 | 28 | 32 | 215 | 115 | 117 | 62 | 162 | 101 | 128 | 87 | 52 | 18 | 83 |  |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum：${ }_{\text {Producer }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producer Price Index ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1967=100$ ．． <br> Gross input to crude oil distillation <br> units． | 669.8 | 619.3 | 615.5 | 617.6 | 620.9 | 620.1 | 618.9 | 614.1 | 615.5 | 618.5 | 621.4 | ${ }^{7} 624.3$ | 620.2 | 494.5 | 371.9 | 309.0 |
|  | 4，471．0 | 4，443．8 | 356.7 | 359.0 | 381.4 | 374.1 | 394.0 | 380.2 | 362.7 | 383.3 |  |  |  | 338.0 |  |  |
|  | 4，41．0 |  | 7 | 76 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 378 | ${ }^{394} 8$ | ${ }_{80} 88$ | ${ }_{78} 8$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5，851．7 | 5，708．8 | 473.6 | 471.9 | 506.4 | 464.9 | 479.1 | 473.6 | 464.9 | 488.6 | 507.2 | ． 4 | 499.2 | 28 |  |  |
| Production： <br> Crude petroleum | 3，249．7 | 3，255．8 | 276.7 | 265.3 | 278.0 | 268.9 | 276.0 | 275.8 | 266.2 | 277.2 | 268.0 | 276.8 | 277.2 | 250.3 |  |  |
| Natural gas plant liquids | 613.1 | 612.1 | 51.5 | 49.2 | 51.1 | 49.7 | 50. | 52.8 | 49.4 | 51.7 | 52.9 | ． 3 | ． 0 | 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude and unfinished oils ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | $1,368.8$ 620.2 | ${ }^{1,302.6}$ | ${ }_{47.3}^{98.1}$ | 114.3 43.2 | 128.8 48.5 | 106.4 39.8 | 112.5 40.0 | 110.9 <br> 34.2 | 106.4 43.0 | 113.1 46.7 | 133.6 <br> 52.7 | 121.9 | $\begin{array}{r}112.1 \\ 54.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39.2 |  |  |
| Change in stocks，all oils．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．． | 102.6 | －39．8 | －8．1 | 14.7 | 33.5 | 2.5 | 4.6 | －22．1 | 7.3 | －7．5 | 29.9 | －5．8 | 21.3 | －22．7 |  |  |
| Product demand，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do ．．．． | 6，018．7 | 6，013．7 | 496.4 | 483.2 | 501.1 | 487.2 | 501.9 | 520.4 | 477.6 | 515.0 | 493.3 | 4 | 520.0 | 3.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5.9 |  | 7.7 | 6．8 |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 4.5 |  |  |
|  | 196.9 | 209.9 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 18.5 | 17.6 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 21.5 | 19.6 |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |



| PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PULPWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts...........................thous. cords (128 cu.ft.).. | 188,876 | ${ }^{2} 85,503$ | 7,483 | 7,009 | 6,958 | 6,918 | 7,003 | 7,015 | 6,913 | 7,880 | 6,914 | 6,861 | 9,137 |  |  |  |
| Consumption ................................... .............do .... | 187,646 | ${ }^{185,744}$ | 7,651 | 7,148 | 7,072 | 6,943 | 7,022 | 6,925 | 6,904 | 7,666 | 7,112 | 6,907 | 9,208 |  |  |  |
| Inventories, end of period................ .............do.... | 5,574 | 5,046 | 5,256 | 5,136 | 4,952 | 4,925 | 4,881 | 4,970 | 4,958 | 5,312 | 5,062 | 5,046 | 6,943 |  |  |  |
| WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption................................thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{1} 15,926$ | ${ }^{1} 15,290$ | 1,360 | 1,245 | 1,223 | 1,264 | 1,212 | 1,294 | 1,266 | 1,364 | 1,286 | 1,207 | 1,400 |  |  |  |
| Inventories, end of period................. .............do ... | 1,053 | 978 | 977 | 994 | 970 | 985 | 1,011 | 958 | 958 | 999 | 957 | 978 | 954 | ............. | ............ |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total......................................thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{155,470}$ | ${ }^{154,170}$ | 4,844 | 4,394 | 4.522 | 4,456 | 4,492 | 4,518 | 4,433 | 4,595 | 4,499 | 4,385 | 4,846 |  |  |  |
| Dissolving pulp.........al............ .............do.... | 1,206 | 1,174 | 118 | 104 | 112 | 97 | 87 | 77 | 82 | 106 | 97 | ${ }^{93}$ | 107 |  |  |  |
| Paper grades chemical pulp....... ..............do... | 44,690 | 43,696 | 3,893 | 3,506 | 3,618 | 3,584 | 3,626 | 3,666 | 3,604 | 3,683 | 3,648 | 3,555 | 3,931. |  |  |  |
| Groundwood and thermomechanical $\qquad$ do... |  | 5,251 | 484 | 451 | 441 | 428 |  | 427 | 423 | 454 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semi-chemical ............................ ....................... | 4,069 | 4,050 | 349 | 333 | 352 | 346 | 332 | 348 | 324 | 353 | 333 | 328 | 346 |  |  |  |
| Inventories, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At pulp mills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Own use woodpulp..................... ..............do... | 174 | 163 | 191 | 165 | 175 | 192 | 186 | 180 | 184 | 175 | 190 | 164 | 165 |  |  |  |
| Market pulp ............................ ............do.... | 585 | 475 | 685 | 636 | 560 | 529 | 563 | 541 | 502 | 507 | 537 | 486 | 444 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Market pulp at paper and board | 484 | 425 | 484 | 449 | 444 | 442 | 414 | 410 | 407 | 426 | 398 | 398 | 429 |  |  |  |
| Exports, all grades, total.................. ..............do.... | ${ }^{1} 3,694$ | ${ }^{1} 3,794$ | 399 |  | 309 | 372 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha ........... ........................ |  |  | 89 | 59 | 46 | 80 | 52 | 35 | 35 | 45 | 56 | 42 | 55 | 48 | 57 |  |
| All other ................................... .............do.... | 2,999 | ${ }^{13,161}$ | 309 | 269 | 263 | 292 | 282 | 268 | 263 | 224 | 307 | 253 | 312 | 148 | 357 |  |
| Imports, all grades, total.................. .............do .... | ${ }^{4} 4,490$ | ${ }^{4} 4,466$ | 460 | 335 | 380 | 384 | 392 | 387 | 340 | 355 | 401 | 339 | 383 | 335 | 145 |  |
|  | 146 44,343 | 117 14.349 | 17 443 | 3314 | 11 369 | 379 | 14 378 | [58 | 18 322 | 6 349 | 14 387 | 43 | 17 366 | 6 329 | 15 13 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| PULP, PAPER, AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS <br> Paper and board: <br> Production (API): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.....................................thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{168,449}$ | ${ }^{1} 67,174$ | 5,943 | 5,420 | 5,756 | 5,496 | 5,384 | 5,772 | 5,546 | 5,821 | 5,585 | 5,388 | 5,920 | 5,470 |  |  |
|  | 34,409 34,039 | 33,188 | 2,953 | 2,689 <br> 2 | 2,886 2,870 | 2,758 2,738 | 2,762 2, | 2,903 | - 2,777 | 2,879 | 2,818 2,767 | 2,756 <br> 2,68 | 2,940 | 2,719 2, |  |  |
| Producer price indexes: <br> Paperboard $. .1967=100 .$ | 281.4 | ${ }_{2}^{274.6}$ | ${ }_{258}^{285.7}$ | ${ }_{2576}^{284}$ | ${ }_{2586}^{28.1}$ | ${ }_{261.2}^{276.2}$ | 267.8 | ${ }_{2}^{2658.8}$ | ${ }_{2600}^{266.0}$ | ${ }_{2}^{265.8}$ | 266.4 254.8 | ${ }_{254.0}^{264.6}$ | 264.1 253.2 | ${ }_{253.4}^{262.7}$ | 266.1 2573 |  |
| Building paper and board.......... .............do.... | 259.0 | 257.3 | 256.3 | 257.6 | 258.6 | 261.1 | 259.9 | 258.6 | 260.0 | 255.2 | 254.8 | 254.0 | 253.2 | 258.4 | 257.3 |  |
| Selected types of paper (API): Groundwood paper, uncoated: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new........................thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{1} 1,575$ | ${ }^{1} 1,478$ | 118 | 110 | 121 | 142 | 124 | 124 | 129 | 161 | 126 | 105 | 118 | 110 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of period ... .............do.... | ${ }^{1} 1,565$ | ${ }^{1} 1,4981$ | 132 129 | 123 | 93 116 | 121 | 117 | 103 134 | 111 | 122 <br> 147 | 111 137 | 106 | 118 | 118 |  |  |
| Coated paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new ........................... ..............do.... | ${ }^{16,281}$ | ${ }^{1} 5,717$ | 472 459 | 509 445 | 464 410 | ${ }_{442}^{492}$ | ${ }_{422}^{452}$ | 448 <br> 385 | 459 424 | 511 <br> 424 | 474 426 | 444 430 | 552 439 | 482 |  |  |
| Shipments............................ ...............do.... | 6,249 | 5,863 | 540 | 516 | 496 | 456 | 470 | 484 | 437 | 481 | 472 | 448 | 521 | 489 |  |  |
| Uncoated free sheet papers: <br> Orders, new ................................ ...............do ... | 18,939 | 19,789 | 865 | 855 | 827 | 771 | 761 | 808 | 785 | 912 | 869 | 775 | 886 | 811 |  |  |
| Shipments........................................ ..................do..... | 19,474 | 19,980 | 8856 | 856 | 848 | 813 | 812 | 853 | 817 | 890 | 839 | 832 | 912 | 836 |  |  |
| Unbleached kraft packaging and industrial converting papers: <br> Shipments. $\qquad$ thous. sh. tons. | ${ }^{13,666}$ | 13,410 | 295 | 258 | 290 | 265 | 280 | 281 | 315 | 290 | 273 | 271 | 290 | 263 |  |  |
| Tissue paper, production ............... ..............do .... | ${ }^{\text {2 }} 4,921$ | ${ }^{1} 4,941$ | 428 | 394 | 419 | 415 | 407 | 413 | 396 | 432 | 411 | 410 | 428 | 391 |  |  |
| Newsprint:Canada: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production........................thous. metric tons.. | 9,013 | 8,988 | 804 | 749 | 768 | 719 | 717 | 766 | 722 | 771 | 747 | 696 | 772 | 726 | 747 |  |
| Shipments from mills................. .............do.... | 9,018 | 8,996 | 809 | 756 | 745 | 740 | 729 | 749 | 705 | 788 | 760 | 777 | 713 | 696 | 746 |  |
| Inventory, end of period ............ .............do.... | 298 | 290 | 385 | 379 | 401 | 380 | 368 | 384 | 402 | 384 | 371 | 290 | 349 | 379 | 380 |  |
| United States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ............................ .............do.... | 5,025 | 4.924 | 443 | 387 | 418 | 408 | 416 | 414 | 405 | 407 | 397 | 398 | 420 | 394 | 444 |  |
| Shipments from mills................. ................................................... | 5,065 60 | 4,927 | 432 84 | 408 63 | 410 71 | 406 73 | 403 84 | 412 86 | 405 86 | 420 <br> 73 | 406 65 | 406 57 | 387 90 | 394 90 | ${ }_{99}^{434}$ |  |
| Estimated consumption, all | 11,431 | 11,580 | 1,000 | 955 | 1,009 | 964 | 888 | 949 | 985 | 1,051 | 1,041 | ${ }^{+1,015}$ | r918 | r878 | 981 |  |
| Publishers' stocks, end of period \# |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. metric tons.. | 874 | 10 | 967 | 977 | 955 | 930 | 962 | 988 | 962 | 935 | 889 | 910 | 920 | r927 | 914 |  |
| ports................................thous. sh. tons.. | 7,899 | 8,472 | 791 | 743 | 720 | 693 | 668 | 672 | 740 | 744 | 691 | 683 | 708 | 722 | 708 |  |
| Producer Price Index, standard newsprint.................. .... $1967=100$.. | 323.1 | 332.5 | 332.4 | 332.6 | 332.9 | 333.7 | 333.0 | 334.9 | 333.9 | 329.3 | 329.8 | 330.2 | 324.1 | 324.8 | 324.3 |  |
| Paper products: <br> Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber shipments.................mil. sq. ft. surf. area. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 267,547 | 264,128 | '22,028 | 22,582 | 22,345 | 21,245 | 22,025 | 23,167 | 22,037 | 25,515 | 20,726 | 19,594 | 24,075 | 21,306 | 22,567 |  |
| RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption.......................thous. metric tons.. | 750.74 | ${ }_{7} 71.21$ | ${ }_{9}^{91.53}$ | ${ }^{51.67}$ | ${ }^{89.00}$ | ${ }_{95}^{45.16}$ | ${ }_{97}^{55.36}$ | ${ }_{93}^{47.30}$ | ${ }_{88.12}$ | 47.15 81.07 | ${ }_{85}^{65.71}$ | ${ }_{9517}^{52.37}$ | 59.43 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period..................... .............do... | 96.39 | 95.17 | 91.42 | 101.91 | 95.90 | 95.63 | 97.93 | 93.93 | 84.91 | 81.07 | 85.13 | 95.17 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, incl. latex and guayule thous. long tons. | 786.01 | 779.80 | 88.04 | 63.98 | 84.66 | 48.09 | 59.97 | 45.30 | 40.70 | 69.44 | 71.81 | 64.49 | 63.64 | 70.32 | 76.62 |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (N.Y.)...................................... .......\$ per lb .. | 495 | 18 | 48 | 423 | . 408 | 420 | 403 | . 418 | . 418 | 438 | . 425 | 398 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |
| Synthetic rubber: <br> Production... .thous. metric tons . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,155.96 | 1,907.07 | ${ }_{159.07}^{182.07}$ | 166.00 | ${ }_{15267}^{154.15}$ | 142.54 | 150.36 | 154.21 | ${ }_{17157}^{160.33}$ | 153.64 | 149.17 | 181.76 | ${ }_{160}^{166.52}$ |  |  |  |
| Consumption ................................ .............do... | 2,062.30 | 1,880.00 | 159.59 | 154.76 | 152.67 | 143.56 | 139.78 | 150.64 | 171.57 | 174.31 | 154.00 | 140.27 | 160.66 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period.................... ............do... | 372.05 | 348.95 | 288.56 | 293.96 | 292.46 | 286.35 | 295.79 | 413.53 | 397.28 | 374.94 | 367.00 | 348.95 | 352.75 |  |  |  |
| Exports (Bu. of Census).................thous. Ig. tons.. TIRES AND TUBES | 327.91 | ${ }^{\text {r306.93 }}$ | ${ }^{2} 28.88$ | 26.23 | 30.38 | 27.25 | 22.21 | 24.95 | 27.60 | 25.33 | 22.13 | 25.44 | 23.49 | 27.66 | 24.00 |  |
| Pneumatic casings, automotive: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. | 1209,375 | ${ }^{\text {I 195,972 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18,704 | 17,388 | 16,781 | 15,216 | 12,989 | 16,635 | 16,844 | 17,626 | 15,198 | 13,786 | 16,306 | 15,966 |  |  |
|  | 242,454 58,770 |  | ${ }^{20,521}$ | 20,801 | 20,794 | 20,981 | 19,326 | 21,054 | 22,683 | 22,638 | 19,290 | 17,916 | 19,407 | 16,966 |  |  |
|  | -58,770 |  | 5,86913,961 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,708 } \\ 14,561\end{array}$ | 5,727 14,627 | - 5 5, 2731 | 4,447 14.502 | 4,759 <br> 15,819 | 5,336 16,868 | 5,593 <br> 16,667 | - 5 | 4,233 13,274 | 5,603 13,366 |  |  |  |
|  | - 7,397 |  |  | 14,532 | 14,620 440 | 15,369 369 | 14,377 | 15,876 | 16,868 | +378 | -365 | ${ }^{13} 409$ | +438 | ${ }^{1} 475$ |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period..................... ...............do....Exports (Bu. of Census).............. ...........do... | 39,623 | 39,823 | 48,875 | 49,168 | 49,063 | 46,909 | 44,349 | 43,553 | 41,514 | 40,425 | 40,023 | 39,823 | 40,717 | 43,499 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,627 \\ & 1,123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86 \\ 662 \\ 113 \end{gathered}$ | 548 | 535 | 453 | 433 | 397 | 339 | 444 | 322 | 404 | 108 | 92 | 104 |  |
| Inner tubes, automotive: <br> Exports (Bu. of Census) | 1,612 |  |  | 98 | 84 | 89 | 86 | 75 | 70 | 91 | 118 | 72 | 75 | 69 | 90 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Units | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, finished cement......................thous. bbl.. CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS | ${ }^{1435,787}$ | ${ }^{1} 445,585$ | 31,681 | 39,415 | 44,154 | 42,617 | 45,941 | 46,883 | 43,335 | 45,968 | 33,186 | 26,718 | 28,904 | 23,660 |  | .............. |
| Shipments: $\ddagger$ <br> Brick, unglazed (common and face) mil. standard brick . | 6,990.6 | 6,605.4 | 535.9 | 601.4 | 635.8 | 630.1 | 657.3 | 686.0 | 629.7 | 646.8 | 499.8 | 416.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 487.6$ | 409.4 |  |  |
| Structural tile, except facing........thous. sh. tons.. | 52.7 | 54.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 |  |  |
| Sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified... .............do .... | 442.6 | 366.4 | 31.0 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 34.2 | 46.8 | 32.1 | 34.7 | 29.5 | 19.4 | 16.4 | 19.9 | 12.8 |  |  |
| Floor and wall tile and accessories, glazed and unglazed. ..mi. sq. ft.. | 408.7 | 369.7 | 30.0 | 29.4 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 32.4 | 33.9 | 32.3 | 35.2 | 31.3 | 31.7 | ${ }^{\text {r}} 30.6$ | 30.5 |  |  |
| Producer Price Index, Brick (common), f.o.b. <br> plant or N.Y. dock $\qquad$ $.1967=100$ | 350.3 | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flat glass, mfrs.' shipments............... .......thous. $\$ .$. | 955,088 | 1,153,682 | ${ }^{6} 250,695$ |  |  | 288,349 |  |  | 302,417 |  |  | 312,221 |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.......................................thous. gross .. | 291,682 | 279,150 | 23,315 | 24,411 | 24,397 | 24,252 | 25,019 | 25,468 | 23,487 | 25,649 | 22,857 | 18,301 | ${ }^{\mathbf{r} 22,887}$ | 23,648 |  |  |
| Shipments, total $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do. | 289,950 | 279,106 | 22,913 | 24,475 | 24,922 | 24,835 | 26,245 | 25,865 | 23,482 | 24,226 | 20,012 | 19,393 | r22,458 | 21,513 |  |  |
| Narrow-neck containers: <br> Food | 26,170 | 23,535 | 1,991 | 1,971 | 2,257 | 2,073 | 2,105 | 2,154 | 2,210 | 1,993 | 1,509 | 1,407 | 1,859 | 2.027 |  |  |
| Beverage.............................................................................. | 61,575 | 61,027 | 4,917 | 5,632 | 5,791 | 6,030 | 6,316 | 5,929 | 4,856 | 4,903 | 4,117 | 3,922 | 4,303 | 4,065 |  |  |
| Beer.......................................... ............................. | 90,796 | 86,501 | 7,290 | 8,196 | 8,262 | 7,926 | 8,095 | 7,536 | 6,752 | 7,098 | 5,973 | 6,443 | 7,209 | 6,540 |  |  |
| Liquor and wine ..................... ..............do .... | 24,429 | 26,178 | 2,080 | 2,286 | 2,260 | 2,351. | 2,637 | 2,786 | 2,289 | 2,126 | 1,822 | 1,832 | 1,848 | 1,883 |  |  |
| Wide-mouth containers: <br> Food and dairy products $\qquad$ do ... | 64,302 | 60,334 | 4,852 | 4,588 | 4,547 | 4,861 | 5,416 | 5,657 | 5,598 | 6,181 | 4,856 | 4,194 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$,295 | 4,935 |  |  |
| Narrow-neck and wide-mouth containers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medicinal and toilet................ .............do .... | 20,311 | 19,348 | 1,545 | 1,649 | 1,642 | 1,429 | 1,496 | 1,558 | 1,648 | 1,707 | 1,557 | 1,435 | 1,767 | 1,902 |  |  |
| Chemical, household, and industrial $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do | 2,367 | 2,183 | 238 | 153 | 163 | 165 | 180 | 245 | 129 | 218 | 178 | 160 | 177 | 161 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of period $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do... GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS | 42,918 | 38,212 | 40,252 | 40,175 | 36,899 | 36,258 | 36,422 | 34,790 | 35,558 | 37,257 | 39,664 | 38,212 | r38,568 | 40,553 |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum (exc. byproduct)....thous. sh. tons.. | ${ }^{1} 14,390$ | 14,784 | 1,061 | 1,215 | 1,285 | 1,195 | 1,300 | 1,358 | 1,352 | 1,430 | 1,262 | 1,276 | 1,919 | 1,084 |  |  |
| Calcined........................................ .............do ... | 14,829 | 17,135 | 1,467 | 1,555 | 1,418 | 1,358 | 1,502 | 1,499 | 1,416 | 1,632 | 1,366 | 1,473 | 1,511 | 1,173 |  |  |
| Imports, crude gypsum ..................... ..............do .... | 8,904 | 9,922 | 702 | 943 | 739 | 666 | 798 | 870 | 1,071 | 820 | 739 | 1,074 | 694 | 804 |  |  |
| Sales of gypsum products: <br> Uncalcined. $\qquad$ do ... | ${ }^{14,544}$ | 4,386 | 239 | 345 | 355 | 423 | 415 | 446 | 429 | 377 | 358 | 374 | 271 | 266 |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial plasters...................... .............do .... | ${ }^{1} 522$ | 544 | 46 | 50 | 47 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 44 | 51 | 43 | 36 | 46 | 41 | . | ............... |
| Building plasters, total <br> (incl. Keene's cement) <br> do ... | 249 | 214 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 |  |  |
| Board products, total..................... ....mil. sq. ft. | 18,324 | ${ }^{5} 19,431$ | 1,617 | 1,685 | 1,647 | 1,572 | 1,674 | 1,718 | 1,586 | 1,883 | 1,620 | 1,585 | 1,696 | 1,369 |  |  |
| Lath............................................ ..............do ... | -32 | 28 | 2 | 1, 2 | 1,6 | , 3 | , 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |  |  |
| Veneer base............................... ..............do.... | 407 | 432 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 34 | 39 | 41 | 30 |  |  |
| Gypsum sheathing ..................... .............do.... | 323 | 328 | 27 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 32 | 20 |  |  |
| Regular gypsum board............... ..............do ... | 11,474 | 11,631 | 976 | 995 | 970 | 940 | 992 | 1,021 | 938 | 1,135 | 974 | 962 | 1,014 | 819 |  |  |
| Type X gypsum board .................. ........................... | ${ }^{11,083}$ | 5,507 | 445 | 470 | 467 | 446 | 486 | 488 | 455 | $\bigcirc 530$ | 460 | 451 | 487 | 397 |  |  |
| Predecorated wallboard ............... ...............do .... | ${ }^{1} 125$ | 128 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 |  |  |
| 5/16 mobile home board ............... ..............do.... | ${ }^{1} 880$ | 853 | 76 | 91 | 82 | 68 | 69 | 81 | 72 | 82 | 66 | 53 | 59 | 56 | ............... | .............. |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| FABRIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Woven fabric, finishing plants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (finished fabric)............mil linear yd.. | 7,538 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,967}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} 708$ | 541 | 532 | ${ }^{3} 668$ | ${ }^{396}$ | 574 | ${ }^{3} 728$ | 586 | 584 | ${ }^{3} 624$ |  | 591 |  |  |
| Manmade fiber and silk fabrics.....................do.... | 5,022 | r4,343 | ${ }^{3} 434$ | 336 | 334 | ${ }_{3} 331$ | 243 | 345 | ${ }^{3} 460$ | 368 | 369 | ${ }_{3} 398$ | ${ }^{2} 40$ | 355 |  |  |
| Inventories held at end of period .. ...............do .... | 629 | 582 | 625 | 629 | 635 | 628 | 596 | 621 | 589 | 602 | 613 | 582 | ${ }^{\text {r } 570}$ | 572. |  |  |
| Cotton ................................... ..............do .... | 276 | 228 | 268 | 266 | 263 | 259 | 237 | 254 | 236 | 243 | 237 | 228 | ${ }^{2} 228$ | 230 |  |  |
| Manmade fiber and silk fabrics................do.... | 354 | 354 | 357 | 363 | 372 | 369 | 359 | 367 | 354 | 359 | 376 | 354 | r342 | 342 |  |  |
| Backlog of finishing orders ............ .............do.... |  |  | 509 | 547 | 539 | 514 | 539 | 525 | 535 | 539 | 535 | 533 | r516 | 534. |  |  |
| Cotton................................... ............do... |  |  | 195 | 194 | 183 | 172 | 172 | 173 | 179 | 166 | 180 | 183 | 189 | 198 |  |  |
| Manmade fiber and silk fabrics.................do.... |  |  | 313 | 353 | 356 | 342 | 367 | 351 | 356 | 373 | 355 | 349 | ${ }^{\text {r } 327}$ | 336. |  |  |
| COTTON AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (excluding linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop estimate...................thous. net weight running bales $¢$ ¢.. | $\begin{aligned} & 12,545 \\ & 12,982 \end{aligned}$ | 13,584 |  |  |  |  | 70 | 681 | 2,432 | 6,254 | 10,134 | 12,369 |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption....................thous. running bales.. | 5,628 | ${ }^{1} 5,268$ | ${ }^{3} 519$ | 419 | 439 | ${ }^{3} 525$ | 369 | 458 | ${ }^{3} 560$ | 562 | 477 | ${ }^{3} 486$ | 595 | 「499 | ${ }^{3} 491$ |  |
| Stocks in the United States, total, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.478 |  |
| period \#...................thous. running bales... | 11,441 | ${ }_{13,682}^{13,68}$ | 7,500 | 6,647 | 5,795 | 4,910 | 4,4 | 16,776 | ${ }_{15,820}$ | 15,372 | 14,325 | 13,682 | 12,897 | ${ }_{12,120}$ | 11,477 | ............ |
| On farms and in transit.......... .............do... | 3,208 | 2,374 | 974 | 1,032 | 929 | 625 | 425 | 1,326 | 11,464 | 8 8,648 | 4,793 | 2,374 | 1,490 | 1,125 | 1,890 |  |
| Public storage and compresses..............do.... | 7,551 682 | 10,696 612 | 5,644 882 | 4,817 <br> 798 | 3,989 803 | 3,576 709 | 2,908 ${ }_{721}$ | 2,830 | 3,726 630 | 6,165 | 8,5693 | 10,696 | 10,726 681 | 10,271 | 9,624 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1984 and methodological notes are as shown in Business Statistics: 1984 | Annual |  | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1986 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | Juiy | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| TEXTLLE PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| APPARELLContinued <br> Men's apparel cuttings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits.............................................thous. units.. | 11,994 | 9,516 | 894 | 775 | 829 | 723 | 553 | 760 | 812 | 842 | 798 | 676 | $\begin{array}{r}757 \\ \\ \hline 1595\end{array}$ | 738 |  |  |
| Coats (separate), dress and sport .... ........................... | 20,656 122,965 | 20,066 105,478 | $\begin{array}{r}1,724 \\ 10,874 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,608 9,016 | 1,877 9,641 | 1,576 8,012 | 1,435 $\mathbf{7 , 4 5 0}$ | 1,848 9,265 | 1,841 8,438 | 1,898 | 1,624 8,183 | 1,324 |  | 1,523 | ........ | ................. |
| Slacks (jean cut), casual................... ........................... | 179,665 | 203,080 | 16,927 | 17,943 | 17,641 17,034 | 19,020 | 16,679 | $\begin{array}{r}1,8,265 \\ 19,680 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | -16,155 | 1,888 $\mathbf{1 9 , 1 2 4}$ | r\| | 14,002 14 | r17,219 | 19,651 17,378 |  |  |
| Shirts, dress and sport...................................... dous. doz. | 39,572 | ${ }^{\text {r 33,024 }}$ | 2,618 | 2,741 | 2,963 | 2,694 | 2,393 | 2,905 | 2,731 | 3,387 | 2,927 | 2,460 | r3,192 | 3,258 |  |  |
| Hosiery, shipments.......................thous. doz. pairs. | 309,357 | 308,660 | 24,721 | 24,229 | 25,768 | 26,859 | 29,388 | 23,364 | 24,648 | 30,111 | 28,412 | 22,891 | 24,239 | 24,442 |  | ............ |


| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AEROSPACE VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new (net), qtrly, total............ ..........mil. \$.. | ${ }^{3} 105,017$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Government........................ ..............do.... | ${ }^{3} 67,120$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prime contract.............................. .............do ... | ${ }^{3} 101,978$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales (net), receipts, or billings, quarterly, total. $\qquad$ do | 388,060 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Government................................ .......................... | ${ }^{3} 54,912$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Backlog of orders, end of period \# ... ...............do.... | ${ }^{3} 133,542$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Government....................... ..................do.... | ${ }^{3} 86,643$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft (complete) and parts ............ ................................. | ${ }^{3} 56,725$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engines (aircraft) and parts............ ...................do..... | ${ }^{3} 13,602$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and parts $\qquad$ mil. \$.. | ${ }^{3} 17,865$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, services. $\qquad$ mil. \$.. | ${ }^{3} 17,892$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aircraft (complete); |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments $\dagger$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do .... | 7,911.5 | 11,843.4 | 1,036.9 | 1,067.7 | 825.3 | 1,025.5 | 931.1 | 857.8 | 777.9 | 1,120.0 | 769.4 | 2,046.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 755.3$ | 841.7 |  |  |
|  | 33,450 <br> 3,989 | 47,150 | 4,398 | 4,267 | 3,495 | 4,025 | 3,668 | 3,343 | 2,882 | 4,533 | 3,111 | 7,712 | ${ }^{5} 201$ | 575 | 921 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES (NEW) | 3,989 | 252 | 761 | 66 | 495 | 494 | 511 | 27 | 55 | 555 | 0 | 798 | 201 | 575 | 921 |  |
| Passenger cars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales (from U.S. plants): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............................................ ............thous . Domestic................. | 7,621 <br> 7,030 | 8,002 | 736 664 | 744 677 | 760 693 | 677 612 | 565 516 | 554 | 638 <br> 585 | 739 677 | 658 601 | 540 499 | 713 662 | 675 |  | (2) |
| Retail sales, total, not seas. adj ..... ..............do .... | 10,394 | 11,039 | 970 | 988 | 1,075 | 925 | 899 | 1,001 | 1,068 | 864 | 762 | 812 | 870 | 832 | 897 | ${ }^{\text {e972 }}$ |
| Domestics §............................ ..............do .... | 7,952 | 8,205 | 769 | 788 | 808 | 677 | 634 | 745 | 839 | 598 | 516 | 558 | 636 | 613 | 649 | 720 |
| Imports §................................ ..............do.... | 2,442 | 2,834 | 201 | 200 | 268 | 248 | 265 | 256 | 229 | 265 | 247 | 254 | 234 | 219 | 248 | ${ }^{\text {e } 252 ~}$ |
| Total, seas. adj. at annual rate .. ..............mil .. |  |  | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 9.7 | ${ }^{\text {e }} 11.1$ |
| Domestics § ¢............................ .............do ... |  |  | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 8.1 |
| Imports §................................. ..............do ... |  |  | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | ${ }^{\text {e }} 3.1$ |
| Retail inventories, end of period, domestics: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not seasonally adjusted ............... ................................. | 1,415 | 1,630 | 1,571 | 1,563 1,518 | 1,546 1,474 | 1,577 | 1,580 1,529 | 1,413 1,443 | 1,242 | 1,434 | 1,606 | 1,630 | 1,763 | 1,867 | 1,907 $r 1,813$ | 1,791 |
| Inventory-retail sales ratio, domestics § ....... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Exports (BuCensus), total............... .............do.... | 613.66 | 701.16 | 73.52 | 72.39 | 68.08 | 67.49 | 52.09 | 33.61 | 59.03 | 61.39 | 59.19 | 42.25 | 57.26 | 63.52 | 69.63 |  |
| To Canada................................. ..............do.... | 589.30 | 677.19 | 71.24 | 69.87 | 66.53 | 66.27 | 49.92 | 33.04 | 57.57 | 60.38 | 56.75 | 39.36 | 55.42 | 61.99 | 66.50 |  |
| Imports (ITC), complete units........ ..............do.... | 3,559.4 | 4,394.9 | 327.1 | 343.6 | 382.5 | 431.8 | 332.1 | 321.6 | 390.9 | 328.7 | 410.5 | 429.3 | 395.2 | 351.5 |  |  |
| From Canada, total.................... ..............do ... | ${ }^{1} 1,067.4$ | 1,146.3 | 95.6 | 92.5 | 104.7 | 111.0 | 69.9 | 75.6 | 110.4 | 109.0 | 106.9 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 95.4 | 104.2 |  |
| Registrations $\bigcirc$, total new vehicles................do.... | 10,129 | ${ }^{1} 10,889$ | 927 | 936 | 912 | 923 | 949 | 926 | 1,105 | 973 | 828 | 849 | 913 | 822 | 848 |  |
| Imports, including domestically sponsored. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 2,524 | ${ }^{13,011}$ | 222 | 216 | 211 | 256 | 291 | 284 | 275 | 275 | 284 | 294 | 277 | 236 | 259 |  |
| Trucks and buses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales (from U.S. plants): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total......................................... ..............do ... | 3,075 | 3,357 | 292 | 286 | 320 | 295 | 206 | 280 | 316 | 321 | 276 | 242 | 294 | 280 |  | (2) |
| Domestic................................. ..............do.... | 2,884 | 3,126 | 272 | 266 | 298 | 273 | 189 | 261 | 296 | 308 | 255 | 220 | 274 | 262 |  |  |
| Retail sales, not seasonally adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Light-duty \$+............................. ..............do .... | 3,261.3 | 3,699.5 | 339.0 | 308.1 | 333.5 | 329.9 | 332.5 | 266.6 | 314.5 | 301.3 | 289.0 | 297.7 | 268.6 | 271.4 | 301.7 |  |
| Medium-duty $\ddagger$ ¢.......................... ..............do ... | 60.9 | 53.4 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 |  |
| Heavy-duty \# ........................... .............do ... | 216.2 | 230.6 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 18.8 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 20.6 | 15.6 | 22.2 | 16.8 | 13.7 | 18.7 |  |
| Retail sales, seasonally adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 301.5 | 294.2 | 277.7 | 312.7 | 326.8 | 293.4 | 337.1 | 298.1 | 323.9 | 339.5 | 282.2 | 290.2 | 268.3 |  |
| Medium-duty 年.......................... ..............do ... |  |  | 4.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 |  |
| Heavy-duty 女f........................... ..............do ... |  |  | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 22.7 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 17.6 |  |
| Retail inventories, end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not seasonally adjusted do .... Seasonally adjusted $\qquad$ | 782.8 8020 | 827.6 | 808.4 | 820.5 | 838.0 | 830.5 | 725.0 | 760.9 797.0 | 782.4 | 836.5 | 872.1 | 8827.6 | ${ }_{4}^{9881.5}$ | 959.8 | 976.5 |  |
| Exports (BuCensus)......................... ............................ | 153.38 | 185.27 | 15.21 | 17.39 | 17.84 | 17.64 | 14.53 | 12.43 | 17.07 | 13.22 | 17.94 | 16.31 | 15.51 | 15.47 | 16.66 |  |
| Imports (BuCensus), including separate chassis and bodies. $\qquad$ thous.. | ${ }^{1} 1,082.08$ | 1,308.94 | 106.08 | 118.70 | 119.48 | 111.87 | 109.14 | 91.15 | 111.47 | 95.56 | 113.35 | 116.58 | 140.09 | 109.41 | 134.15 |  |
| Registrations $\widehat{\delta}$, new vehicles, excluding buses not produced on truck chassis.... $\qquad$ thous .. | 4,049 | ${ }^{14,675}$ | 403 | 398 | 378 | 399 | 436 | 400 | 390 | 404 | 385 | 405 | 374 | 345 | 370 |  |
| Truck trailers and chassis, complete (excludes detachables), shipments $\qquad$ | 234,230 | 176,306 | 15,603 | 15,619 | 16,043 | 14,869 | 13,818 | 14,052 | 13,940 | 14,446 | 13,908 | 15,827 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13,991$ | 11,719 | 14,829 |  |
| Van type ...................................... .............do ... | 156,600 | 120,219 | 10,376 | 10,367 | 10,339 | 9,609 | 9,055 | 9,806 | 9,852 | 10,545 | 10,148 | 11,519 | r9,122 | 8,266 | 10,778 |  |
| Trailer bodies (detachable), sold separately $\qquad$ do .... | 899 | 286 | 40 | 19 | 13 | 15 | 38 | 61 | 8 | 21 | 1014 26 | 11,519 | ${ }^{\text {r } 22}$ | 14 | 64 |  |
| Trailer chassis (detachable), sol............................ separately | 25,529 | 15,591 | 1,559 | 1,421 | 923 | 817 | 829 | 1,774 | 2,158 | 2,133 | 1,039 | 405 | '845 | 568 | 428 |  |
| RAILROAD EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (new), for domestic use; all railroads and private car lines (excludes rebuilt cars and cars for export): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments..................................... .......number .. | ${ }^{1} 12,396$ | ${ }^{1} 12,080$ | 868 | 979 | 966 | 1,077 | 1,075 | 1,034 | 1,020 | 1,169 | 910 | 714 | 443 | 544 | 574 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers ......... ...............do .... | ${ }^{1} 12,396$ | ${ }^{1} 11,674$ | 868 | 979 | 896 | 1,077 | 1,075 | 1,034 | 1,020 | 1,169 | 910 | 714 | 443 | 544 | 574 |  |
| New orders .................................... ..............do .... | 15,460 | 19,510 | 1,553 | 816 | 593 | 827 | 1,090 | 770 | 153 | 980 | 350 | 558 | 500 | 1,425 | 1,252 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers ......... ..............do.... | 15,054 | 19,510 | 1,553 | 816 | 593 | 827 | 1,090 | 770 | 153 | 980 | 350 | 558 | 500 | 1,425 | 1,252 |  |
| Unfilled orders, end of period ........ ..............do.... | 5,154 | 1,759 | 4,629 | 4,466 | 4,093 | 3,843 | 3,858 | 3,594 | 2,583 | 2,394 | 1,834 | 1,759 | 1,816 | 2,697 | 3,375 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers ......... ..............do .... | 4,748 | 1,759 | 4,559 | 4,396 | 4,093 | 3,843 | 3,858 | 3,594 | 2,583 | 2,394 | 1,834 | 1,759 | 1,816 | 2,697 | 3,375 | .............. |
| Freight cars (revenue), class I railroads(AAR): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned, end of period $\qquad$ $\qquad$ thous Capacity (carrying), total, end of month | 948 | 867 | 909 | 905 | 902 | 894 | 892 | 885 | 879 | 872 | 869 | 867 | 862 | 857 | 850 |  |
| mil. tons .. | 78.13 | 72.17 | r75.11 | 75.52 | 75.23 | 74.68 | 74.58 | 74.17 | 73.80 | 73.26 | 73.09 | 72.17 | 71.77 | 71.36 | 70.98 |  |
| Average per car............................ .............tons.. | 82.40 | 83.23 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 82.62$ | 83.42 | 83.45 | 83.58 | 83.65 | 83.83 | 83.93 | 84.03 | 84.10 | 83.23 | 83.27 | 82.30 | 83.49 |  |

# FOOTNOTES FOR PAGES S-1 THROUGH S-32 <br> <br> General Notes for all Pages: 

 <br> <br> General Notes for all Pages:}
$r$ Revised.
p Preliminary.
e Estimated.
c Corrected.

## Page S-1

$\dagger$ Revised series. The estimates of personal income have been revised as a part of the comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts released in 1985. An article describing that revision appears in the Dec. 1985 issue of the SURVEY. See tables 2.6-2.9 in the March 1986 SURVEY for revised estimates for 1982-85. Pre-1983 estimates will appear soon in The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables.
$\ddagger$ Includes inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
§ Monthly estimates equal the centered three-month average of personal saving as a percentage of the centered three-month moving average of disposable personal income.
$\diamond$ See note " $\diamond$ " for p . S-2.

## Page S-2

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
$\diamond$ The figures presented here reflect revisions of the industrial production index introduced by the Federal Reserve Board in July 1985. The revision moves the reference year of the index from 1967 to $1977=100$, and increases the number of basic index series from 235 to 252 . New value-added weights were assigned to each series for 1977. A detailed description of the revision and its results are in the July 1985 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin (pp. 487-501)
\# Includes data not shown separately.
$\dagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for p. S-8.
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for p. S-8.
§ Revised series, effective with the Feb. 1986 SURVEY. Data for inventories are available from 1959; sales and ratios 1967 forward. Revisions are available upon request.

Page S-3
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\dagger$ See note " $\dagger$ " for $p$. S-8.
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for p . S-8.
§ See note "§" for p. S-2.
Page S-4

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Includes textile mill products, leather and products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero.
$\diamond$ For these industries (food and kindred products, tobacco, apparel and other textile products, petroleum and coal, chemicals and allied products, and rubber and plastics products) sales are considered equal to new orders.

## Page S-5

1. Based on unadjusted data.
2. Effective with the Mar. 1986 SURVEY, the reporting frequency has been changed from monthly to 3 -month intervals.
@ Compiled by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. Monthly data from 1984 to 1985 for failures and liabilities, are available upon request, but are not comparable to the earlier years. The failure annual rate data will be available at a later date.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index).
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for p . S-4.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Feb. 1986 SURVEY, data (back to 1983, for some commodities) have been revised and are available upon request.

## Page S-6

§ For producer price indexes of individual commodities, see respective commodities in the Industry section beginning p. S-19. All indexes subject to revision four months after original publication.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Feb. 1986 SURVEY, data back to 1981 have been revised and are available upon request.

## Page S-7

1. Computed from cumulative valuation total.
2. Index as of May 1, 1986: building, 366.4; construction, 396.8.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Data for May, Aug. and Oct.1985, and Jan. 1986 are for five weeks; other months four weeks.
$\diamond$ Effective Feb. 1986 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted housing starts have been revised back to 1983. These revisions are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective May 1986 SURVEY, data for seasonally adjusted building permits have been revised back to Jan. 1984. These revisions are available upon request.

## Page S-8

1. Advance estimate.

* New series effective Sept. 1985 SURVEY. All activity reported on a gross basis (i.e., the entire amount of loan) including refinancings and combination construction-purchase loans. Revised data are now available back to Jan. 1984. Earlier data will be available later.
$\diamond$ Home mortgage rates (conventional first mortgages) are under money and interest rates on p. S-14.
§ Data include guaranteed direct loans sold.
$\dagger$ Effective April 1986 SURVEY, wholesale trade data have been revised back to Jan. 1976. Revised data and a summary of changes appear in the report Revised Monthly Wholesale Trade Sales and Inventories BW-13-85S, available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; $\$ 2.50$ per copy.
$\ddagger$ Effective April 1986 SURVEY, retail trade data have been revised. Estimates of retail sales have been revised back to Jan. 1983 and estimates of retail inventories have been revised back to Jan. 1978. Revised data and a summary of changes appear in the report Revised Monthly Retail Sales and Inventories BR-13-85S, available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; \$3.00 per copy.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.


## Page S-9

1. Advance estimate.
2. Data beginning Jan. 1986 are not strictly comparable with earlier data because of a change in estimation procedures.
$\ddagger$ See note " $\ddagger$ " for $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}$-8.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Effective with the January 1986 SURVEY, the seasonally adjusted tabor force series have been revised back to January 1981. The January 1986 issue of Employment and Earnings contains the new seasonal adjustment factors, a description of the current methodology, and revised data for the most recent 13 months or calendar quarters. Revised monthly data for the entire 1981-85 revision period appear in the February 1986 issue of Employment and Earnings.
t The participation rate is the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force. The employment-population ratio is civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years and over.
@ Data include resident armed forces.

## Page S-10

$\diamond$ See note " $\diamond$ " for p. S-9.
Page S-11
$\ddagger$ This series is not seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
$\diamond$ Production and nonsupervisory workers.

## Page S-12

1. This series is not seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision. Use the corresponding unadjusted series.
$\diamond$ Production and nonsupervisory workers.
$\ddagger$ Earnings in 1977 dollars reflect changes in purchasing power since 1977 by dividing by Consumer Price Index
§ Wages as of May 1, 1986: Common, \$16.19; Skilled, \$21.21.
@ New series. The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the average change in the cost of employing labor. See p. S-36 of the August through October 1984 issues of the SURVEY for a brief description of the ECI.
$\dagger$ Excludes farm, household, and Federal workers.

## Page S-13

1. Average for Dec.
2. Reported annual; monthly revisions are not available.
$\ddagger$ Effective January 1984, series revised due to changes in the reporting panel and in the item contents. The new panel includes 168 banks that had domestic office assets exceeding $\$ 1.4$ billion as of December 31, 1982. Beginning Jan. 1985, data are as of the last Wednesday of the month. Earlier data are as of the Wednesday nearest the end of the month or year (meaning some data are as of the first Wednesday of the next month).
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Reflects offsetting changes in classification of deposits of thrift institutions. Deposits of thrifts were formerly grouped with deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, instead of with deposits of commercial banks in the United States.

* "Transaction balances other than demand deposits" consists of ATS, NOW, super NOW, and telephone transfer accounts, which formerly were classified with savings deposits. "Nontransaction balances" reflects the combination of deposits formerly reported separately as time deposits and the savings deposits remaining after deduction of the items now reported separately under "transaction balances."
§ Excludes loans and federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks and includes valuation reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves)
$\diamond$ Securities of Federal agencies and corporations have been shifted out of "other securities" and are now combined with U.S. Treasury securities. Also, loan obligations of States and political subdivisions have been shifted out of "other securities" and are now shown separately among the loan items.
@ 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 a percent of average covered employment in a 12 -month period.


## Page S-14

1. Data are for fiscal years ending Sept. 30 and include revisions not distributed to the months.
2. Weighted by number of loans.
3. Does not include a prior period adjustment of $\$ 326$ million.
4. Effective with Apr. 1986 SURVEY, not seasonally adjusted data by type of credit for certain holders are no longer available.
$\dagger$ Effective with Apr. 1986 SURVEY, the consumer installment credit series have been revised for the period 1975 through 1985 to reflect newly available historical information for financial institutions and retailers, and to incorporate new seasonal adjustment factors.

* New series. Effective with Apr. 1986 SURVEY, data for savings institutions (includes savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and federal savings banks) are shown for the first time.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Adjusted to exclude domestic commercial interbank loans and federal funds sold to domestic commercial banks.
$\ddagger$ Rates on the commercial paper placed for firms whose bond rating is Aa or the equivalent.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Courtesy of Metals Week.
@@ Average effective rate


## Page S-15

1. This series has been discontinued.
$\dagger$ Effective Feb. 1986 SURVEY, the money stock measures and components have been revised and are available from the Banking Section of the Division of Research and Statistics at the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. 20551.
$\ddagger$ Composition of the money stock measures is as follows:
MI.-This measure is currency plus demand deposits at commercial banks and interestearning checkable deposits at all depository institutions-namely NOW accounts, automatic transfer from savings (ATS) accounts, and credit union share draft balances-as well as a small amount of demand deposits at thrift institutions that cannot, using present data sources, be separated from interest-earning checkable deposits.
M2.-This measure adds to M1 overnight repurchase agreements (RP's) issued by commercial banks and certain overnight Eurodollars (those issued by Caribbean branches of member banks) held by U.S. nonbank residents, money market mutual fund shares, and savings and small-denomination time deposits (those issued in denominations of less than $\$ 100,000$ ) at all depository institutions. Depository institutions are commercial banks (including U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks, Edge Act corporations, and foreign investment companies), mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions.
M3.-This measure equals M2 plus large-denomination time deposits (those issued in denominations of $\$ 100,000$ or more) at all depository institutions (including negotiable CD's) plus term RP's issued by commercial banks and savings and loan associations.
L.-This broad measure of liquid assets equals M3 plus other liquid assets consisting of other Eurodollar holdings of U.S. nonbank residents, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, savings bonds, and marketable liquid Treasury obligations.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ includes ATS and NOW balances at all depository institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at thrift institutions.
$\diamond$ Overnight (and continuing contract) RP's are those issued by commercial banks to the nonbank public, and overnight Eurodollars are those issued by Caribbean branches of member banks to U.S. nonbank customers.
(a) Small time deposits are those issued in amounts of less than $\$ 100,000$. Large time deposits are those issued in amounts of $\$ 100,000$ or more and are net of the holdings of domestic banks, thrift institutions, the U.S. Government, money market mutual funds, and foreign banks and official institutions.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Number of issues represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect the continuity of the series.

## Page S-16

1. The Aaa public utility average was suspended Jan. 17, 1984, because of a lack of appropriate issues. The average corporate and the Aaa corporate do not include Aaa utilities from Jan. 17 to Oct. 12. The Aaa utility average was reinstated on Oct. 12; the Oct. monthly average includes only the last 14 days of the month.
2. Effective with Jan. 1986 data, the practice of adjusting exports and imports for seasonal and working-day variations was discontinued.
§ Number of issues represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect the continuity of the series.
$\ddagger$ For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
@ Data may not equal the sum of the geographic regions, or commodity groups and principal commodities, because of revisions to the totals not reflected in the component items.

## Page S-17

1. See note 2 for p. S-16.
\# Includes data not shown separately.
§ Data may not equal the sum of geographic regions, or commodity groups and principal commodities, because of revisions to the totals not reflected in the components.

## Page S-18

I. Annual total; quarterly or monthly revisions are not available.
2. Restaurant sales index data represent hotels and motor hotels only.
3. For month shown.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Total revenues, expenses, and income for all groups of carriers also reflect nonscheduled service.
\# The threshold for Class 1 railroad status is adjusted annually by the Interstate Commerce Commission to compensate for inflation.
$\widehat{A v e r a g e ~ d a i l y ~ r e n t ~ p e r ~ r o o m ~ o c c u p i e d, ~ n o t ~ s c h e d u l e d ~ r a t e s . ~}$
\#\# Data represent entries to a national park for recreational use of the park, its services, conveniences, and/or facilities.
$\dagger$ Before extraordinary and prior period items.

## Page S-19

1. Reported annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
2. Effective with 1985, data are reported on a quarterly basis.
3. Less than 500 short tons.
4. Data are no longer available. Annual figure represents total exports for the period Jan. June.
5. Figure withheld because of not meeting publication standards of the Bureau of the Census.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

* New series. Access lines are a communication circuit that connects a customer location to a switching center.
(@) Because of deregulation, carriers are free to enter both domestic and international markets. Previously, carriers were limited either to domestic or overseas markets. Separate data for domestic or overseas are no longer available.
$\ddagger$ Data for 1984 (and 1983, for some commodities) have been revised and are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective with 1985, data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of ethyl acetate material.
$\diamond$ Beginning January, 1986, data are not directly comparable to earlier periods because the data represent only companies that have annual revenues over $\$ 100$ million.


## Page S-20

1. Reported annual total; monthly or quarterly revisions are not available.
2. See note 2 for p. S-19.
§ Data are not wholly comparable from year to year because of changes from one classification to another.
$\diamond$ Effective with the Nov. 1985 SURVEY, data for 1982-84 have been revised and are available upon request.
$\dagger$ Effective with the Nov. 1985 SURVEY, data for 1983-84 have been revised. These revisions are available upon request.
\# Effective with the Sept. 1985 SURVEY, monthly data have been restated back to Jan. 1984 to include consumption for Hawaii. Prior to 1984, consumption for Hawaii is reflected in annual totals only.
$\ddagger$ Revised data for 1983-84 (and 1981, for revenue from sales to ultimate customers) are available upon request.

## Page S-21

1. Previous year's crop; new crop not reported until Oct. (beginning of new crop year).
2. Crop estimate for the year.
3. Stocks as of June 1 .
4. Stocks as of June 1 and represents previous year's crop; new crop not reported until

June (beginning of new crop year).
5. Less than 50,000 bushels.
6. See note"@" for this page.
7. Reported annual total; revisions not distributed to the months.
8. Based on a 10 -month average.
9. Data are no longer available.
10. Beginning with 1986, quarterly stock estimates are no longer available. However, June 1 stock estimates, representing previous year's crop, will continue to be published.
11. May I estimate of 1986 crop.
§ Excludes pearl barley.
\# Excludes pearl
\# Bags of 100 lbs .
@ Data are quarterly except for June (covering Apr. and May) and Sept. (covering June-Sept.).

## Page S-22

1. Reported annual total; revisions not distributed to the months.
2. Prices are no longer available. Annual average is based on quotations for fewer than 12 months.
3. Effective with the Mar. 1986 SURVEY, the reporting frequency has been changed; ratios will be published in Jan., Apr., July, and Oct. of each year.
4. Effective with Mar. 1986 reporting, coverage has been reduced to twenty major States, representing approximately 80 percent of U.S. production.
$\S$ Cases of 30 dozen.
$\diamond$ Bags of 60 kilograms.

## Page S-23

1. Crop estimate for the year.
2. Reported annual total; revisions not distributed to the months.
\# Totals include data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Effective Sept. 1985 SURVEY, the footwear production series have been revised for 1983 and 1984.

Page S-24

1. Annual data; monthly revisions not available.
2. Less than 500 tons.
3. Beginning January 1985, data have been revised because of a new estimation procedure and may not be comparable to earlier periods.
4. See notes 1 and 3 for this page.

Page S-25

1. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available.
2. For month shown.
$\dagger$ Beginning January 1982, data represent metallic (mostly aluminum) content. Data for 1981 and prior years represent aluminum content only.
$\bigcirc$ The source for these series is now the Bureau of Mines.
§ Source: Metals Week.

Page S-26

1. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available.
2. Less than 50 tons.
3. Beginning 1st quarter 1984, data have been revised because of a new sample and may not be comparable to earlier periods.
4. Average for 8 months; no data for March, April, September, and October.
5. Average for 10 months; no data for November and December.
$\diamond$ Includes secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap
(a) All data (except annual production figures) reflect GSA remelted zinc and zinc purchased for direct shipment.
$\ddagger$ Source for monthly data: American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Source for annual data: Bureau of Mines.
\# Includes data not shown separately.
§ Beginning with the Aug. 1985 SURVEY, unadjusted fluid power shipments indexes are shown. Seasonally adjusted indexes are no longer available.

* New series. For an explanation of material handling equipment shipments and historical data, see p. S- 35 of the Dec. 1985 SURVEY.


## Page S-27

1. Data are for five weeks; other months 4 weeks.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
§ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.
$\diamond$ Includes small amounts of "other hydrocarbons and alcohol new supply (fieid production)," not shown separately.

Effective with the Oct. 1985 SURVEY, coal production data for 1984 have been revised. These revisions are available upon request.
@ Includes U.S. produced and imported microwave ovens and combination microwave oven/ranges.
$\ddagger$ "Tractor shovel loaders" includes some front engine mount wheel tractors that had previously been included in "Tractors, wheel, farm, and nonfarm."

## Page S-28

1. Reported annual totals; revisions not allocated to the months.
2. Effective with June 1985 , indexes reflect price movements through the middle of the month for which they are shown. Indexes prior to June 1985 were based on prices for the previous month; reflecting a one-month lag in pricing.
3. Effective with the Jan. 1985 price, gasoline that contains alcohol as an additive is included.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.

## Page S-29

1. See note 1 for p. S-28.
2. Data are not longer available.
$\diamond$ Source: American Paper Institute. Total U.S. estimated consumption by all newspaper users.
\# Compiled by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.
Page S-30
3. Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.
4. Crop for the year.
5. Data cover five weeks; other months, four weeks.
6. Data are no longer available.
7. Beginning Jan. 1985, figure includes sales of water/moisture resistant board, not shown separately.
8. Beginning Ist quarter 1985, value of shipments for rolled and wire glass is excluded. Comparable 4th quarter 1984 figure, which excludes such shipments, is $\$ 243,820,000$.
\# Includes data for items not shown separately.
$\diamond$ Cumulative ginnings to the end of month indicated.
§ Bales of 480 lbs .
$\ddagger$ Monthly revisions for 1984 are available upon request

## Page S-31

1. Less than 500 bales.
2. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
3. Average for crop year; Aug. 1-Jul. 31.
4. For five weeks; other months four weeks.
5. Average for 9 months; no data for Oct.-Dec.
$\diamond$ Based on $480-\mathrm{lb}$. bales, preliminary price reflects sales as of the 15 th; revised price reflects total quantity purchased and dollars paid for the entire month (revised price includes discounts and premiums).
\# Includes data not shown separately.
§ Bales of 480 lbs ..

## Page S-32

1. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
2. Production of new vehicles (thous. of units) for Apr. 1986: passenger cars, 740; trucks and buses, 324.
3. Effective with 1984, data are reported on an annual basis only. The annual/end of year figure for 1982 has been revised and is available upon request.
4. See note "@" for this page.
5. Data are no longer available.
\# Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
§ Domestics comprise all cars assembled in the U.S. and cars assembled in Canada and imported to the U.S. under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Imports comprise all other cars.
$\diamond$ Courtesy of R.L. Polk \& Co.; republication prohibited. Because data for some states are not available, month-to-month comparisons are not strictly valid.
$\ddagger$ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.
$\dagger$ Monthly revisions for aircraft shipments and airframe weight for 1984 are available upon request.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Sizes (gross vehicle weight) are classified as follows: Light-duty, up to $14,000 \mathrm{lbs}$; medium-duty, 14,001-26,000 lbs.; and heavy-duty, 26,001 lbs. and over.
(a) Effective with the Feb. 1986 SURVEY, retail inventories of trucks and buses have been revised back to 1967 . These revisions, which were made to reflect updated factors, are shown on p. S-35 of the Feb. 1986 SURVEY.

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[^0]:    table 8.1.

[^1]:    Note.-The authors are grateful to Frank de Leeuw, Ray Fair, William Nordhaus, and James Tobin for helpful discussions. Views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of BEA or the Department of Commerce.

[^2]:    2. Data available for the July revision include the Census Bureau's annual surveys of merchant wholesale and retail trade, housing, manufacturing, and State and local government, and the Internal Revenue Service's tabulation of business tax returns. For example, see "The U.S. National Income and Product Accounts: Revised Estimates," Survey 62 (July 1982): 5.
    3. "The U.S. National Income and Product Accounts of the United States: An Introduction to the Revised Estimates for 1929-80," Survey 60 (December 1980): 10.
[^3]:    4. There are two further exceptions to this proce4. There are two further exceptions to this proce-
    dure. First, in 1980 , the revision that usually would dure. First, in 1980, the revision that usually would
    have been made in July was incorporated in the benchmark revision released in December. Hence, for the second quarter of 1980 , the growth rates Y2, Y3, and Y4, are based on the 75 -day estimate of first-quarter GNP. Moreover, the base for Y4 in the third quarter of 1980 is the second quarter of 1980 estimate released in December. Second, no July revision was made in 1981, so for the second quarter of 1981, the growth rates Y2, Y3, and Y4 are also based on the $75-$ day estimate of the preceding quarter.
[^4]:    5. All percent changes are expressed at annual rates.
    6. This discussion of the confidence intervals presumes that the revisions are normally distributed,
[^5]:    7. For a formal treatment, see N. Gregory Mankiw, David E. Runkle, and Matthew D. Shapiro, "Are Preliminary Announcements of the Money Stock Rational Forecasts?" Journal of Monetary Economics 14 (July 1984): $15-27$.
[^6]:    8. The $t$ statistic of the correlation coefficient is identical to the $t$ statistic of the slope coefficient of the regression of the column on the row or of the row on the column.
[^7]:    ** Significant at the 5-percent level.
    ** Significant at the 1-percent level.
    Figures in parentheses are absolute values of $t$ statistics
    Estimation period: 1976:II-1982:IV

[^8]:    11. Arnold Zellner, "A Statistical Analysis of Provisional Estimates of Gross National Product and Its Components, of Selected National Income Components, and of Personal Savings," Journal of the American Statistical Association 53 (March 1958): 59; Rosanne Cole, Errors in Provisional Estimates of Gross National Product, (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1969), pp. 19 ff.
    12. Such serial correlation would not make our estimated regression coefficients inconsistently estimated. It could, however, make our standard errors inconsistent. We have, however, found no evidence of serial correlation in our residuals, so our standard errors appear to be valid.
    13. Cole, Errors in Provisional Estimates, p. 20, and George Jaszi, "The Quarterly National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1942-1962," in Studies in Short-term National Accounts and Longterm Growth, Income and Wealth: Series XI, (London: Bowes and Bowes, 1965), p. 125. See also, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Reliability of the Quarterly National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1947-71, by Allan H. Young, Staff Paper Series SP-23 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1974).
[^9]:    14. See Philip E. Howery, "The Use of Preliminary Data in Econometric Forecasting," Review of Economics and Statistics 60 (May 1978): 193-200; idem, "Data Revision, Reconstruction, and Prediction: An Application to Inventory Investment," Review of Economics of Statistics 66 (August 1984): $386-93$; and William Conrad and Carol Corredo, "Application of Kalman Filtering to Revision of Monthly Retail Sales Estimates," Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control 1 (May 1979): 177-98.
    15. One might wonder why we are not able to forecast the revisions of aggregate GNP when Howrey ("The Use of Preliminary Data") is able to do so for inventory investment, a component of GNP. There are likely to be errors in the components of GNP that wash out in the aggregate. Jaszi finds evidence for this claim, calling it the "guardian angel of national income estimators" ("Quarterly National Income and Product Accounts," p. 126). Of course, a failure to find a forecastable component to the revision error could be due to a lack of statistical power.
    16. See Mankiw, Runkle, and Shapiro, "Preliminary Announcements of the Money Stock."
    17. Parker, "Revisions of the Initial Estimates," p. 14.
[^10]:    1. The previous estimates appeared in "Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income, 1981-83," Survey of Current Business 65 (April 1985): 32-35. In the NIPA tables, the reconciliation between personal income and AGI appears in table 8.14.
[^11]:    4. Accounting differences consist of the following:

    Tax code section 1231 capital gains;
    Excess of interest accrued over interest paid;
    Inventory valuation adjustment for nonfarm noncorporate business;
    Depletion on domestic minerais and certain deductible oil, gas, or geothermal well drilling expenses; Defaulters' gain;
    Change in farm inventory;
    Excess of IRS depreciation over the NIPA measure of historical-cost depreciation for farm proprietors income and for rental income of persons;
    Capital consumption adjustments for proprietors' income and rental income of persons;
    Investment income of individual retirement accounts (IRA's) and Keogh funds; and
    Miscellaneous adjustments to nonfarm proprietors' income.

[^12]:    5. This group consists of the following (the first six items are subtracted and the rest are added in calculating the BEA-derived AGI):

    Statutory adjustments;
    Excluded dividends;
    Tax-exempt military pay and allowances;
    Excluded interest for 1981;
    All Savers Certificates interest (tax-exempt portion); Small business corporation dividends adjustment; Personal contributions for social insurance;
    Net gain from sale of assets;
    Taxable private pensions;
    Small business corporation income (retained earn ings); and
    Other types of income.

[^13]:    6. For a more detailed discussion, see "The Underground Economy: An Introduction," Survey 64 (July 1984): 106-117.
[^14]:    * Less than $\$ 0.05$ billion.

    1. With inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.
    2. With capital consumption adjustment.
[^15]:    7. In addition to individual relative AGI gaps by type of income, table 8 also shows the relative AGI gap for personal interest income and personal dividend income combined because of the difficulty in recent years of accurately deriving separate gaps. The difficulty relates to the reconciliation item for distributions from regulated investment companies. IRS instructs taxpayers to report such distributions as dividends, rather than as interest, on their tax returns. Despite such instructions, there is considerable evidence that some taxpayers have inadvertently reported the distributions as interest. Because the amount of this misreporting is not known, the AGI gap for personal dividend income is overstated and the AGI gap for personal interest income understated.
[^16]:    8. Beginning in 1984, a small portion of the incomes in this group is subject to withholding. For taxable pensions, withholding is required unless the recipient elects not to have tax withheld. For interest and dividends, withholding is required if the recipient fails to furnish an accurate taxpayer identification number or has underreported interest or dividends in the past.
[^17]:    1. This series appears in NIPA table 2.1
[^18]:    NOTE.-Percentages are shares of total payments and receipis.

[^19]:    U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

[^20]:    ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

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

    1. Sales, or gross operating revenue, excluding sales taxes

    Note--Data for 1985 are preliminary. For acquired businesses, data are for, or as of the end of, the fiscal year preceding the year of acquisition; for newly established businesses, data are projec-
    tions for, or as of the end of, the first full year of operation.

[^21]:    1. Results of the 1983 annual survey are summarized in "U.S. Multinational Companies: Operations in 1983," in the January 1986 Survey of Current Business. More detailed estimates are available in U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Operations of U.S. Parent Companies and Their Foreign Affiliates, Preliminary 1983 Estimates; price $\$ 5.00$. Copies may be obtained from Economics and Statistical Analysis/BEA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Citizens and Southern National Bank, 222 Mitchell Street, P.O. Box 100606 , Atlanta, GA 30384. When ordering, specify title and enclose a check or money order made payable to "Economics and Statistical Analysis/BEA."

    Results of the 1982 benchmark survey are summarized in "1982 Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad," in the December 1985 Survey. Complete results-including a methodology, basic concepts and definitions of U.S. direct investment abroad, more than 300 tables, and reprints of the survey forms and instructions-are in U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1982 Benchmark Survey Data. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; price $\$ 18.00$, stock number 003-010-00161-5.

    Data from the 1977 benchmark survey were published in U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, 1977 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981); price $\$ 10.00$. Copies may be obtained from Economics and Statistical Analysis/BEA (see paragraph 1 of this footnote for address). When ordering, specify title and MNC data were defined to be as comparable as possible to the Census data, strict comparability could not be achieved in practice (see technical note).
    This article first presents an overview of changes in MNC-associated trade and in the MNC share of total U.S. trade, in 1983 and in 1977-82.
    enclose a check of money order made payable to "Economics and Statistical Analysis/BEA." The trade data from the 1977 survey were discussed in U.S. Multinational Companies: U.S. Merchandise Trade, Worldwide Sales, and Technology-Related Activities in 1977. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; price $\$ 5.00$, stock number $003-010-$ 00122-4.
    The 1966 benchmark survey results appeared in U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, 1966, Final Data (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d.). Copies may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161; price $\$ 23.50$, accession number COM-75-10694.

[^22]:    2. For 1966 and 1977, comparable data are available only for majority-owned foreign affiliates-affiliates owned more than 50 percent by U.S. parents-and their U.S. parents. Based on these data, MNC-associated exports increased at a 16.2 -percent rate from 1966 to 1977 , compared with a 13.4 -percent rate for total U.S. exports, and the MNC share of the total rose from 62 percent to 81 percent.
    Both the 1966 and 1977 data used here have been adjusted to improve comparability. For further discussion, see U.S. Multinational Companies: U.S. Merchandise Trade, Worldwide Sales, and Technology-Related Activities in 1977.
[^23]:    4. This statement is based on a very rough estimate of imports associated with majority-owned foreign affiliates (MOFA's) and their U.S. parents in 1966. Using that estimate; imports associated with MOFA's and their parents grew at an annual rate of 18.7 percent in 1966-77. During the same period, total U.S. imports grew at a 17.5 -percent rate. Thus, the MNC share of total U.S. imports would have risen. For further discussion of how the growth rate for the MNC's was calculated, see footnote 19, page 24, of U.S. Multinational Companies: U.S. Merchandise Trade, Worldwide Sales, and Technology-Related Activities in 1977.
[^24]:    5. Employment of all nonbank U.S. businesses was derived by subtracting employment of government and government enterprises, private households, and banks from total full-time and part-time employees of the United States. The data for 1982 are from table 6.6B of the national income and product accounts, as published in the March 1986 Survey; the data for 1977 will be published in a forthcoming volume.
    6. Also, only part of the faster decline in employment of U.S. parents than of all U.S. firms in manufacturing, noted in the previous paragraph, was due to parents leaving the universe between 1977 and 1982. Employment of manufacturing parents that remained in the universe declined at a 1.6 -percent rate over the 1977-82 period-still considerably faster than the rate of decline for all-U.S. manufacturing firms.
[^25]:    7. Based on BEA's annual sample survey of foreign direct investment in the United States, U.S. affiliates of foreign MNC's are estimated to have had imports of $\$ 84.3$ billion in 1982 . In contrast, their exports were only $\$ 60.2$ billion. It should be noted that these exports and imports cannot be added to U.S. exports and imports associated with U.S. MNC's, as reported in the 1982 benchmark survey, because of duplication in the two data sets. To the extent U.S. affiliates of foreign MNC's, in turn, had affiliates abroad, they would have been considered the U.S. parents of those foreign affiliates in the 1982 benchmark survey and their exports and imports would have been reported in that survey as well as in the 1982 annual survey. A highly preliminary match between companies reported in both surveys indicated that the overlap for exports and imports was sizable-roughly $\$ 30-\$ 35$ billion each.
[^26]:    8. In the benchmark survey, a U.S. parent was permitted to sum its exports to unaffiliated foreigners in all countries to which such exports were less than $\$ 150,000$ and to report the sum as a single item. Thus, exports by U.S. parents to unaffiliated foreigners in countries shown separately in table 2 are understated by the amount of these unallocated exports.
[^27]:    MOFA Majority-owned foreign affiliate.
    o Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

    * Less than 0.05 percent.

    1. Total U.S. imports are on a Census basis and represent transactions values, f.a.s. the foreign port of exportation. 2. See footnote 1, table 10.

    Note.-In this table, data for U.S. parents are only for nonbank parents of nonbank affiliates and data for affiliates are only for nonbank affiliates of nonbank parents.

[^28]:    11. Total U.S. imports associated with MOFA's and their parents, as published in $U S$. Direct Investment Abroad: 1982 Benchmark Survey Data, were $\$ 111.1$ billion. However, the portion of the total that is imports by the U.S. parents of MOFA's from their minorityowned foreign affiliates is not available by product. Such imports were $\$ 5.0$ billion, less than 5 percent of total imports associated with MOFA's and their parents in 1982.
[^29]:    $\square$
    
    315.
    318
    301
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    | 317.8 | 318.7 | 319.1 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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    319.7

[^30]:    See footnotes at end of tables.

[^31]:    see footnotes at end of tablea.

