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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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the BUSINESS SITUATION

THE fourth quarter of 1982 was the fifth consecutive quarter of poor economic performance. Nearly complete information indicates that motor vehicle production was down sharply (table 1). Less complete information suggests that other production in total remained flat.¹

- Real personal consumption expenditures (PCE) increased about 2½ percent at an annual rate. In goods, the increase was more than accounted for by motor vehicles; as discussed in the following section on "Motor Vehicles," sales were boosted by manufacturers' interest rate subsidies. All other categories of goods except food were flat or down, continuing their lackluster performance. Services registered only a small increase. An increase in "other services" was largely due to commissions of security and commodity brokers; a decline in gas and electric services reflected unusually mild weather.

- Although information on fixed investment other than residential construction is sketchy, it is clear that fixed investment registered another substantial drop. In producers' durable equipment, most major categories again declined—the nonvehicle cate-

gories for the fourth consecutive quarter. Nonresidential structures continued flat. An increase in office buildings offset declines in several other categories, including oil well drilling. The article on the quarterly BEA plant and equipment survey, which appears later in this issue, puts the fourth-quarter decline in capital spending into the context of past developments and plans for 1983.

- Residential investment was up moderately. As described in the following section on "Housing and Mortgage Markets," declining interest rates have spurred activity: mortgage commitments, sales, and housing starts, as well as construction put in place.

- Little information is yet available about the other components of final sales—net exports and government purchases. It appears that although exports and imports both were down, exports were down more. Weakness in net exports continued to reflect depressed economic conditions abroad and appreciation of the dollar. The major factor in government purchases was a step-up in the price-support operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, as farmers responded to low

market prices for crops by putting substantial amounts—mainly of soybeans, corn, and cotton—under loan.

- For the change in business inventories, reasonably complete information is available only for motor vehicles. Motor vehicle inventories were run down sharply in the fourth quarter; the swing from moderate accumulation in the third quarter to liquidation in the fourth made a negative contribution to the change in GNP. If it is assumed that other inventories contributed little to the change, inventories in total more than accounted for the decline in real GNP.

Prices and wages

With the fourth-quarter increase in the GNP fixed-weighted price index at about a 5-percent annual rate, the quarterly increases for the year were all in the range of 4 to 6 percent, down substantially from 8½ to 10 percent in 1981. The Federal pay raise, which is reflected in the prices of employee services purchased by the Federal Government, accounted for 0.4 percentage points of the fourth-quarter increase. Prices of PCE were up about 1 point more than the average of GNP prices, but less than in the

1. The major source data that shed light on fourth-quarter GNP are limited to 1 or 2 months of the quarter, and in some cases are preliminary. These data are: For *personal consumption expenditures* (PCE), October and November retail sales, unit sales of new autos through the first 10 days of December, and sales of new trucks for October and November; for *nonresidential fixed investment*, the same data for autos and trucks as for PCE, October construction put in place, October manufacturers' shipments of equipment, and business investment plans for the quarter; for *residential investment*, October construction put in place, and October and November housing starts; for *change in business inventories*, October book values for manufacturing and trade, and unit auto inventories for October and November; for *net exports of goods and services*, October merchandise trade; for *government purchases of goods and services*, Federal unified budget outlays for October, State and local construction put in place for October, and State and local employment for October and November; and for *GNP prices*, the Consumer Price Index for October and the Producer Price Index for October and November.

Table 1.—Motor Vehicle Output

(Billions of 1972 dollars; seasonally adjusted annual rates)

	1981: III	Change from preceding quarter					1982: IV*
		1981: IV	1982				
			I	II	III	IV*	
Output	58.2	-10.9	-2.1	10.1	1.0	-8.0	48.3
Autos	45.6	-11.2	-3.1	8.4	2.6	-5.0	37.3
Trucks	12.6	.3	1.0	1.7	-1.6	-3.0	11.0
Final Sales	56.7	-9.7	6.4	-2.4	-1.2	5.8	55.6
Autos	43.7	-8.5	3.1	-1.3	.4	5.6	43.0
Trucks	13.0	-1.2	3.3	-1.1	-1.6	.2	12.6
Change in business inventories	1.3	-1.1	-8.4	12.5	2.0	-13.6	-7.3
Autos	1.8	-2.6	-6.2	9.7	2.1	-10.5	-5.7
Trucks	-5	1.5	-2.2	2.8	-1	-3.1	-1.6

*Projected. Based on unit production in October and November and scheduled production for December, unit sales of autos through the first 10 days of December and of trucks for October and November, and unit inventories for October and November.

NOTE.—For estimates through 1982:III, see tables 1.14-1.15 and 1.16-1.17 of the National Income and Product Accounts Tables. Auto output includes dealers' margins on their used car transactions; truck output includes new trucks only.

third quarter. PCE energy prices increased about one-half as much as the 18½ percent registered in the third quarter. The major factor in the smaller increase in energy prices was gasoline, where cash discount programs held down prices. PCE food prices increased at about the same rate as in the third quarter—2 percent. For fixed investment, prices were up several points less than the average of GNP prices. Prices of non-residential structures and of producers' durable equipment increased less than in the third quarter, and prices of residential investment declined after a little change.

Prices of GNP less food and energy—an indicator of the underlying rate of inflation—also increased about 5 percent at an annual rate. The range of quarterly increases in 1982 was 5 to 6 percent, down from 8½ to 9½ percent in 1981.

Deceleration is also visible in wage rate increases, which moderated further in the second half of 1982. The Index of Hourly Earnings increased about 3½ percent at an annual rate in the fourth quarter and 6 percent in the third, compared with increases of 6½-percent in the first half of the year and of 7½ to 8½ percent in the latter half of 1981 (table 2). A slow-

down in compensation—which, in addition to straight-time wages and salaries, includes employer costs of supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave, health insurance, and social security—paralleled that in wages. The Employment Cost Index for private industry workers decelerated from year-over-year increases of 9 to 10 percent in the latter half of 1981 to a 7-percent increase in September 1982 (table 3).

Recent major collective bargaining settlements—those covering units with at least 1,000 workers—suggest that it is likely that the lower rates of increase will persist. Settlements in the second half of 1982 provided for moderate wage increases in 1983. Many of these settlements involve multi-year contracts, and they often set standards for wage rates in the same or related industries. Wage-rate adjustments to existing contracts were down again in the second half of 1982 due to negotiated deferrals or cancellations of scheduled increases in troubled industries or firms and due to decreases in cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's). (Over one-half of workers covered by major contracts have cost-of-living protection.) The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is the basis for most COLA's, increased

5 percent from October 1981 to October 1982, compared with 10 percent and 12½ percent the 2 previous years. In some cases, increases in the CPI were not large enough to trigger any adjustments; in others, the adjustments were reduced. In addition, COLA reviews that had been scheduled were eliminated by terms agreed to under several contract reopenings.

Personal income

Personal income was up \$30 billion in the fourth quarter (table 4).² The composition of the increase bears the imprint of several significant developments in the economy—in employment, hours, and unemployment; in farm prices; and in interest rates. Wage and salary disbursements were essentially flat. In manufacturing, wages were down sharply, largely due to declines in employment and average weekly hours in durable goods manufacturing. Wages in other commodity-producing industries and in distributive industries were down as well. In services and in government and government enterprises, they were up. In services, however, the increase was less than in the third quarter; the increase in government included \$2½ billion for a Federal pay raise.

In proprietors' income, the farm component registered an increase that was more than accounted for by subsidies. The increase in subsidies, in the form of deficiency and diversion payments by the Commodity Credit Corporation, amounted to \$8½ billion; initially these payments were to be made on a schedule that extended into the first quarter of 1983. Receipts for marketings of both crops and livestock were down; prices paid to farmers dropped sharply, and for crops more than offset the effect of a sharp increase in volume.

Personal interest income increased only \$1 billion, down from increases of \$6 to \$12½ billion earlier in the year. In 1981, increases had been even larger and interest had been the fastest growing component of personal income. The deceleration was due to the drop in interest rates on assets held by persons.

Table 2.—Hourly Earnings Index: Change From Preceding Quarter

[Percent change at annual rates; based on index numbers (1977=100), seasonally adjusted]

	1981		1982			
	III	IV	I	II	III	Nov.
Private nonfarm economy.....	8.5	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	3.7
Mining ¹	10.6	7.2	9.0	4.1	11.6	2.0
Construction.....	8.9	8.8	9.1	2.3	3.5	2.1
Manufacturing.....	8.7	7.7	8.7	6.6	6.3	3.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	6.4	7.7	7.4	6.0	4.3	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	8.0	4.2	4.4	6.4	4.5	4.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9.1	7.6	4.0	9.5	9.6	7.2
Services.....	9.3	9.3	5.1	8.5	8.4	3.9

1. Computed from data that are not seasonally adjusted.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3.—Employment Cost Index: Change From 1 Year Earlier

[Percent; based on index numbers (June 1981=100), not seasonally adjusted]

	1981		1982		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Civilian nonfarm workers ¹	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	7.3
Private industry workers.....	10.0	8.8	7.8	7.2	7.2
Manufacturing.....	10.2	8.7	8.2	7.2	7.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	9.8	9.0	7.6	7.1	7.2
State and local government workers.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	8.5

n.a. Not available.
1. Excludes private household and Federal Government workers.
NOTE.—The index measures change in total compensation costs (wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits).
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2. 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.

Transfer payments again increased by an unusually large amount—\$16 billion. The fourth quarter included a sharp step-up in unemployment insurance benefits and smaller cost-of-living adjustments than in the third quarter.

Disposable personal income increased \$25 billion, or 4½ percent at an annual rate, down from an increase of \$46½ billion, or 9 percent, in the third quarter. (In real terms, disposable income was down, after a 1½ percent increase in the third quarter.) The smaller increase in disposable income in the fourth quarter reflected not only the smaller increase in personal income, but also the fact that

personal taxes increased after a decline. A \$5 billion fourth-quarter increase in taxes was the net of a \$3 billion decline in Federal taxes—the further effects of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981—and an \$8 billion increase due to an increase in the tax base. With a larger increase in spending than in disposable personal income, personal saving declined, and the saving rate moved down from the high levels of recent quarters.

Motor vehicles

Motor vehicle output dropped \$8 billion (1972 dollars) in the fourth quarter, after increasing \$½ billion in the third (see table 1). Auto output dropped following an increase, and truck output registered another substantial decline. Auto sales to domestic purchasers were up, largely due to interest rate subsidies on carried-over 1982 models. Truck sales were about the same as in the third quarter. Motor vehicle inventories declined sharply as stocks of 1982 model cars and trucks were liquidated.

Total new car sales increased to about 8.6 million (seasonally adjusted annual rate)—their highest level in more than a year—from 7.8 million in the third quarter (chart 1). Sales of both domestic and imported cars increased. Imported car sales were up from 2.2 to about 2.5 million, as sales of both Japanese and West German cars increased sharply. Sales of several Japanese makes were boosted by various dealer incentive programs. The share of total sales accounted for by imported cars matched the 28½ percent registered in the third quarter.

Domestic car sales moved up to about 6.2 million from 5.5 million in the third quarter. Sales of all size categories were up: The largest increases were in intermediate and compact cars. Sales were especially strong in November when the major automakers, through their financial subsidiaries, subsidized auto installment loan rates at less than 11 percent. For the most part, these subsidies applied to 1982 models, although some 1983 models were included. The subsidy programs continued through December, but their impact on sales lessened as stocks of 1982 models dwindled. Sales in the first 10-day period in December were down from Novem-

ber but were above the third-quarter level.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter, domestic automakers faced a large inventory overhang due to an excessive carryover of 1982 models. Fourth-quarter production of new models was reduced sharply to 4.7 million units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) from 6.1 million in the third quarter. Total domestic car inventories declined from 1,418,000 (sea-

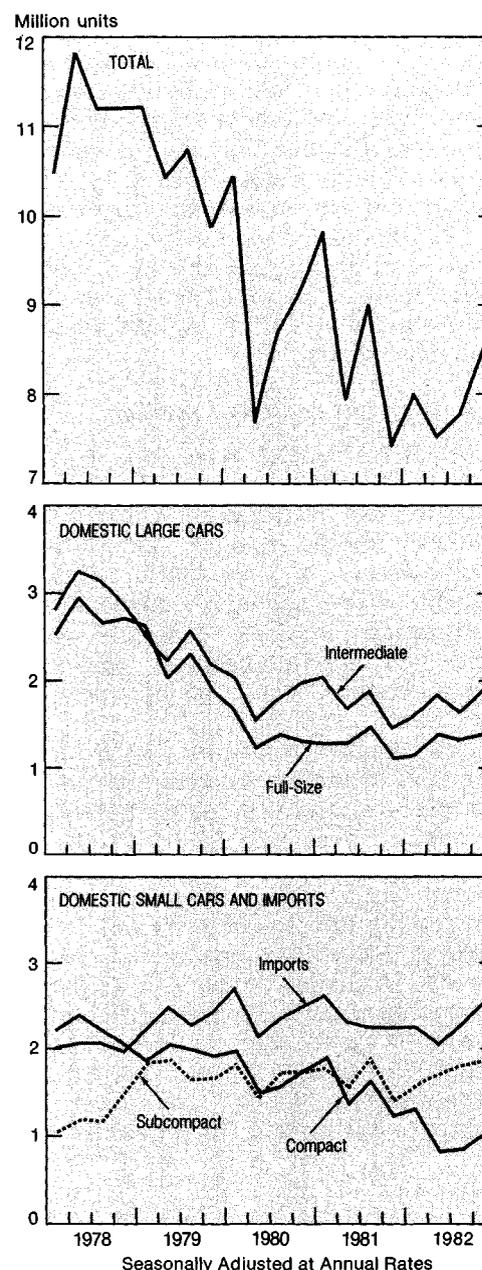
Table 4.—Personal Income and Its Disposition: Change From Preceding Quarter

(Billions of dollars; based on seasonally adjusted annual rates)

	1982			
	I	II	III	IV*
Wage and salary disbursements.....	10.4	15.0	13.4	1.2
Manufacturing.....	-3.6	.5	-1.9	-8.4
Other commodity-producing.....	.2	-1.2	-1.6	-9
Distributive.....	3.1	4.0	3.0	-1.5
Services.....	6.7	8.1	10.2	6.6
Government and government enterprises.....	4.1	3.5	3.5	5.4
Proprietors' income.....	-7.7	.9	1.0	8.3
Farm.....	-6.7	-.5	-.7	5.8
Nonfarm.....	-1.0	1.4	1.8	2.5
Personal interest income.....	8.8	12.3	6.2	1.3
Transfer payments.....	3.8	10.7	15.8	15.9
Other income.....	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	3.6	.7	1.1	-.1
Personal income.....	15.9	42.1	39.8	30.2
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	.2	7.7	-6.7	5.0
Impact of legislation.....	-10.3	-4.8	-18.5	-3.1
Other.....	10.6	12.5	12.9	8.1
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	15.7	34.4	46.6	25.2
Less: Personal outlays.....	35.1	29.2	38.9	39.2
Equals: Personal saving.....	-19.4	5.2	7.6	-14.1
Addenda: Special factors in personal income—				
Cost-of-living increases in Federal transfer payments.....	.4	2.4	12.0	1.2
Social security base and rate changes (in personal contributions for social insurance).....	3.2			
Subsidies to farmers.....	-.1	-1.1	-1.1	8.5
Federal pay raise.....	.3			2.7

*Projected.

CHART 1
Retail Sales of New Passenger Cars



Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
Note.—The components may not add to the total because each category was separately adjusted for seasonal variation. Data for the most recent quarter are projected.

Data: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc. and Ward's Automotive Reports.

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

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sonally adjusted) at the end of the third quarter to about 1,220,000 at the end of November. The inventory-sales ratio fell from 3.2 in the third quarter to 2.1 in November, a level close to that considered desirable by the industry. As a result of the restoration of the inventory-sales balance, a pickup in production has been scheduled for the first quarter of 1983.

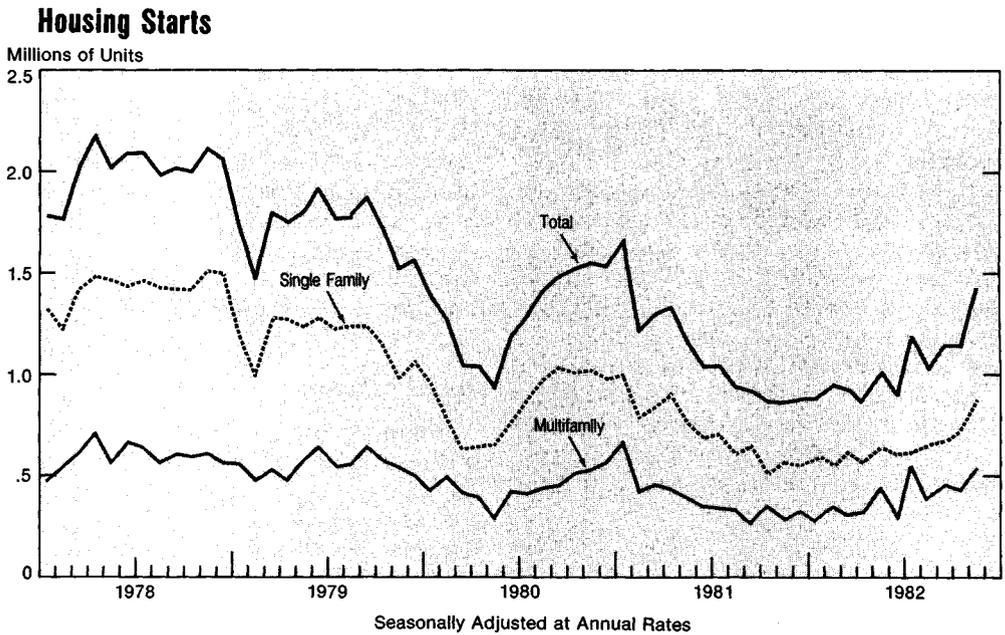
Total new truck sales changed little from the 2.5 million units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) registered in the third quarter. Sales of domestic light trucks (up to 10,000 pounds) remained at 1.9 million, and domestic "other" truck (over 10,000 pounds) sales slumped further to a record low of 0.16 million. Interest rate subsidies on light trucks and vans boosted sales sharply in November from a very low level in October. As was the case for autos, the subsidies were designed to clear out an excessive carryover of 1982 models. Production again was cut back sharply in the fourth quarter. Sales of imported trucks were up substantially, to the highest level in nearly 3 years.

Housing and mortgage markets

Real residential investment was up in the fourth quarter, with both single- and multifamily construction sharing in the increase. The "other" component of residential investment—which includes additions and alterations, brokers' commissions on the sale of new and used residences, and mobile home sales—also increased.

To October-November, both single and multifamily housing starts increased almost 50 percent from a trough a year ago (chart 2). Three-fourths of the increase in multifamily starts occurred in the third quarter under the impetus of government programs. More than one-half of the increase in singles occurred in October-November, in response to declining interest rates and improved home sales. The prime rate—to which many construction loans are tied—fell sharply during the third quarter and continued down in the fourth (chart 3). Sales of new one-family houses turned up in August, jumped in September, and maintained the higher level in October. At October's sales

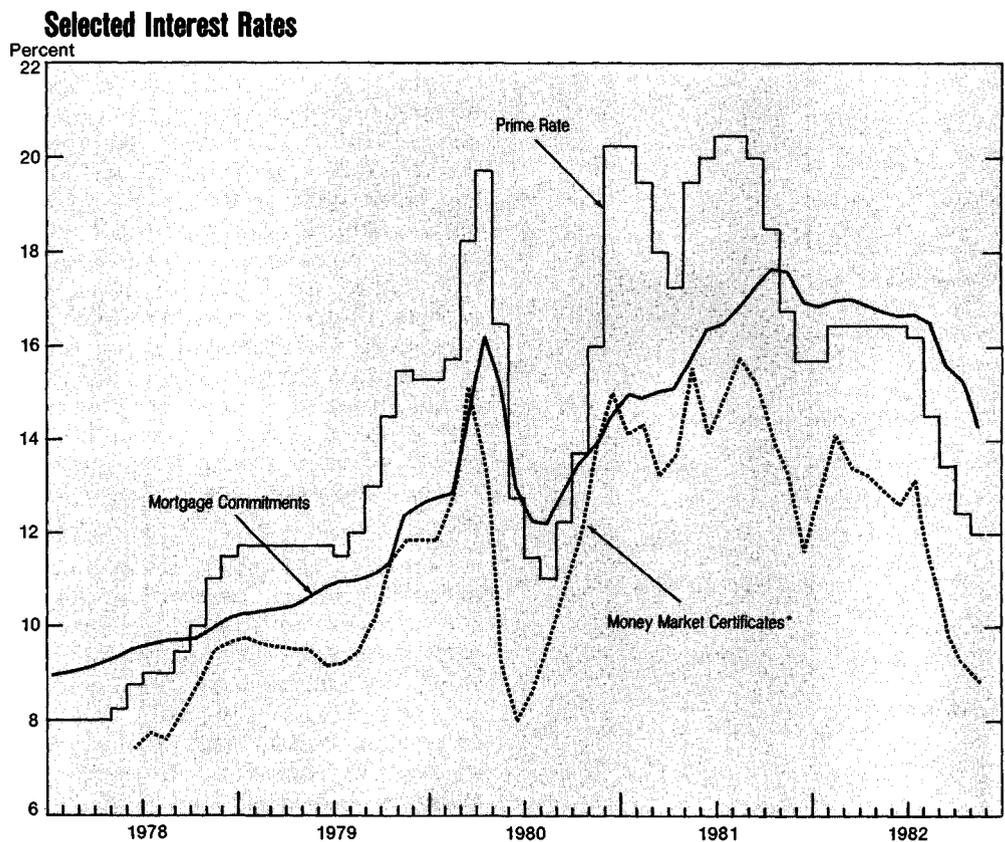
CHART 2



Data: Census
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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CHART 3



*Ceiling rate at savings and loan associations.

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

82-12-3

pace of 487,000 (annual rate), the inventory of unsold new houses fell to 6.1 months' supply, its lowest level in 2 years. Sales of existing single-family homes turned up in September and jumped 80,000 to 1,920,000 (annual rate) in October. Declining mortgage interest rates were an important factor in spurring sales. The commitment rate on 30-year mortgages with 80 percent loan-to-price ratios dropped from 16.93 percent in early July to 13.66 percent in early December.

A drop in short-term interest rates has reduced the cost of deposits for savings and loan associations (S&L's), which account for about 40 percent of mortgage commitments. Net worth of S&L's, an indicator of operating profits, continued to decline in September and October, but the declines (\$0.01 billion and \$0.07 billion, respectively) were much smaller than in earlier months. Moreover, mortgage activity at S&L's has been rising. In both September and October, more than \$6 billion in mortgage commitments were made, and outstanding mortgage commitments rose to \$18 billion by the end of October. New and outstanding commitments had not reached these levels since the spring of 1981.

Not all of the news from S&L's was good, however. All Savers Certificates fell from \$22.9 billion in September to \$9.9 billion in October. Although most of this drop was offset by increased balances in other accounts, withdrawals nevertheless exceeded new deposits (exclusive of interest credited) by \$3.5 billion. In addition, the percentage of S&L mortgages that were delinquent 60 days or more continued to climb, reaching 2.16 percent in October.

Effective December 14, S&L's (and other depository institutions) were permitted to offer savings accounts without interest rate ceilings; effective January 5, 1983, ceiling-free checking accounts will be permitted. These new accounts will enable depository institutions to compete more effectively with money market mutual funds. S&L's are likely to gain deposits that they otherwise would not have gained and to retain deposits that they otherwise would have lost. The magnitude and timing of these

deposit gains are difficult to estimate. It seems likely, however, that the cost of deposits will rise, as funds are shifted from passbook accounts (with a 5¼ percent interest rate ceiling) to the new accounts.

Third-Quarter Corporate Profits

Corporate profits from current production—profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments—increased \$11 billion to \$166 billion in the third quarter, following a decrease of \$1½ billion in the second. (This third-quarter estimate is the same as the preliminary one published a month ago; an upward revision in profits of domestic nonfinancial corporations was offset by downward revisions in domestic financial and rest-of-the-world profits.) The third-quarter increase was in profits of domestic corporations; profits from the rest of the world decreased.

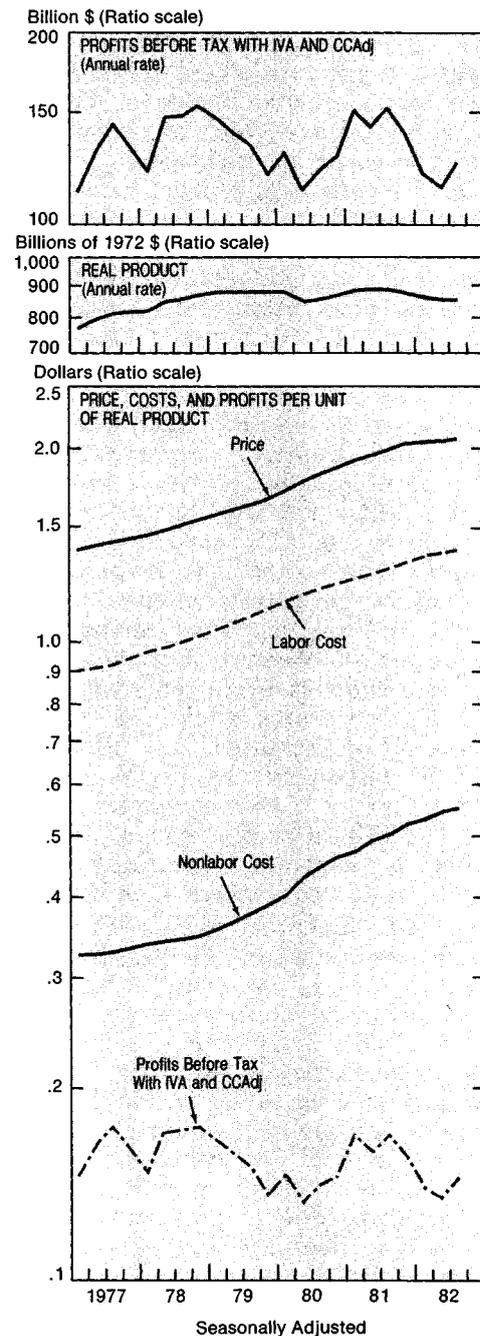
Domestic profits of nonfinancial corporations increased \$10½ billion to \$125½ billion in the third quarter, following a decrease of \$5½ billion in the second. The increase resulted from both an increase in real product of nonfinancial corporations and a more rapid increase in unit prices than in unit costs (chart 4). The growth rate of per-unit labor and nonlabor costs decreased in the third quarter, while the growth rate of unit prices increased.

The third-quarter increase in the domestic profits of nonfinancial corporations was largely due to a sharp increase in the profits of petroleum manufacturing corporations. Refiners' margins increased as wholesale prices for petroleum products increased sharply while their costs for crude oil increased only slightly. Increases and decreases in the profits of other manufacturing industries largely offset each other; the pattern generally mirrored constant-dollar industry sales. Increases in the profits of construction, retail trade, transportation, and communication corporations also added to the overall increase in nonfinancial profits. The increase in retail trade profits occurred even though auto dealers registered a swing from profits to losses. Auto

dealers' losses occurred despite an increase in unit sales and reflected the costs of carrying large inventories of unsold cars.

CHART 4

Domestic Nonfinancial Corporate Business: Profits; Real Product; and Price, Costs, and Profits per Unit of Real Product



Note.—Price per unit is current dollar product divided by constant dollar (real) product. Costs and profits per unit are respective components of current dollar product divided by constant dollar product.

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

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Profits of domestic financial corporations increased \$2½ billion in both the second and third quarters, reaching \$24½ billion. The increase was accounted for by an increase in the profits of commercial banks and decreases in the losses registered by mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations. The reduced losses reflected the impact of decreasing interest rates, which lowered the costs of attracting deposits; the reduced losses occurred although there was a continuing excess of withdrawals over deposits. Profits of Federal Reserve banks—which are treated as part of corporate business in the national income and product accounts—decreased slightly, as the effect of a decline in the average interest rate received on holdings of short-term Federal debt instruments outweighed the effect of an increase in total holdings of assets.

Profits from the rest of the world decreased \$2 billion to \$16½ billion in the third quarter, following an increase of \$1½ billion. A decrease in the profits of foreign manufacturing operations of U.S. corporations was larger than an increase in the profits of the foreign petroleum operations of U.S. corporations. The decrease was centered in Western Europe, where most economies are in recessions.

Other measures of profits.—Profits before tax increased \$8½ billion to \$180½ billion in the third quarter, after having been unchanged in the second. These profits exclude the inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj).³ Inventory profits—the IVA with sign reversed—increased \$1 billion to \$10½ billion in the third quarter, following an increase of \$5 billion. Profits attributable to underdepreciation—the CCAdj with sign reversed—decreased \$3 billion in both the second and third quarters, reaching \$4 billion. Somewhat more than \$2 billion of each decrease in the CCAdj was due to provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, which have progressively reduced profits attributable to underdeprecia-

tion. The decreases were also consistent with rates of inflation in prices for fixed nonresidential investment that were lower than those experienced over the service lives of the assets: Such lower rates of inflation lead to less negative values for the portion of the CCAdj that revalues fixed capital used up in production at replacement cost from historical cost.

Disposition of profits.—Corporate profits taxes, which are levied on profits including inventory profits and profits attributable to underdepreciation, increased \$5½ billion to \$61 billion in the second quarter, following a decrease of \$1½ billion. The increase resulted from both higher profits and an increase in the share going to Federal taxes. Only a small portion of the increase in profits taxes resulted from provisions of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982. The increased share reflected reduced importance of tax credits relative to pretax profits.

Dividends continued their uptrend in the third quarter, increasing \$1 billion to \$70½ billion, following an increase of \$½ billion in the second quarter. Undistributed profits increased \$2 billion to \$49 billion in the third quarter, following an increase of \$1 billion.

Unemployment: An Overview

In November, 12 million persons in the United States were unemployed.⁴ That level is 50 percent more than that in the third quarter of 1981, the low prior to the current period of weakness in economic activity, and is double that in the second quarter of 1979, the low prior to the 1980 recession. As a percentage of the civilian labor force, unemployed persons were at a postwar high of 10.8 percent in November, up from 7.4 percent in the third quarter of 1981 and from 5.7 percent in the second quarter of 1979. A 12-million level is of historic interest because that is the level that was averaged during the worst years of the Great Depression, when, of course, it was a much larger part—about 25 percent—of the civilian labor force.

Chart 5 shows a number of unemployment rates prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to supplement the “official” unemployment rate just mentioned. These summary measures, which are based on information collected for BLS by the Census Bureau in the monthly Current Population Survey (commonly referred to as the household survey), are designed to meet a variety of analytical purposes by defining unemployment and the associated labor force in different ways.⁵ The official unemployment rate—designated U5—is based on the definition of unemployed persons as those aged 16 and over who did not work during the week the survey was conducted, who were available to work (except for temporary illness), and who either (1) had made specific efforts to find a job within the prior 4 weeks, (2) were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off, or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job within 30 days.

Two of the alternatives shown in the chart are more comprehensive than the official unemployment rate. U6, the rate for full-time workers plus one-half of employed part-time workers, is based on the rationale that persons involuntarily working part-time (34 hours or less) should be counted as at least partly unemployed and that the weights assigned to unemployed persons should reflect whether they were looking for part-time or full-time work. U7 is the rate for workers as defined in U6 plus discouraged workers, that is, those who say they want a job but are not looking because they think they cannot get a job. The addition of discouraged workers is based on the rationale that their situation is essentially the same as that of unemployed workers.

U4 through U1 are more narrowly defined, referring, respectively, to unemployed full-time workers (representing those strongly attached to the labor force), unemployed persons 25 years and over (representing experienced workers settled into an occupa-

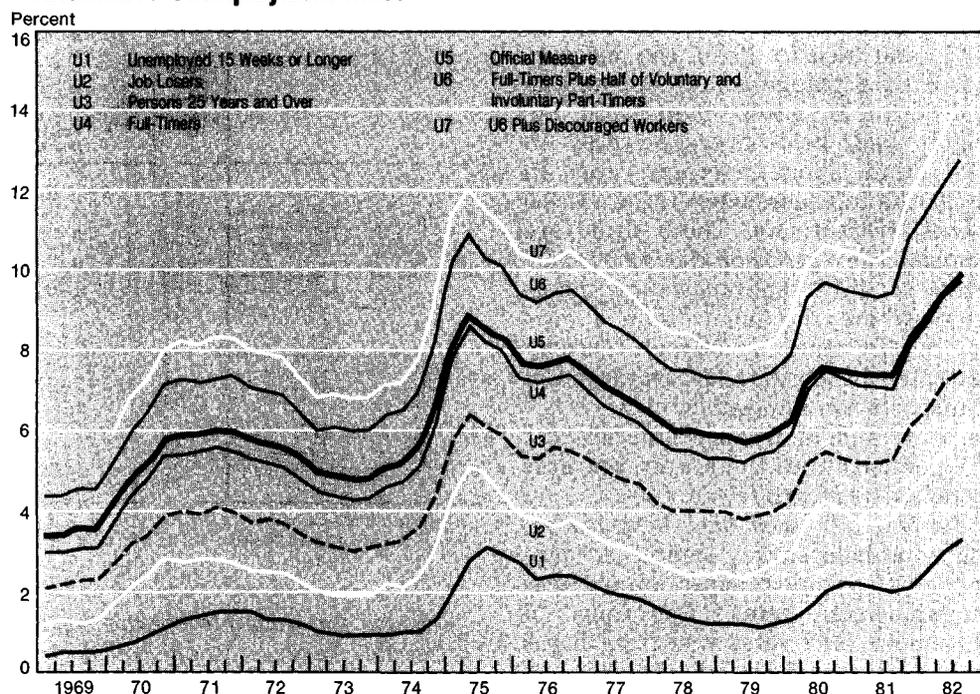
3. The IVA and CCAdj are defined in *National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-1976: Statistical Tables*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1981).

4. Unless otherwise noted, seasonally adjusted data are used in the following discussion.

5. The Current Population Survey is a sample survey of about 60,000 households. The sample is selected to reflect the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. The data collected are based on activity or status reported for the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month.

CHART 5

Alternative Unemployment Rates



Note.—November is plotted for the fourth quarter of 1982

Data: BLS

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

82-12-5

tion), job losers (because income loss for this group, many of whom are heads of households, stems from forces outside their control), and persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer (because substantial hardship is often a result of long-term unemployment).

As is clear from the chart, the pattern of these summary measures is similar. With the exception of the rate for long-term unemployment (U1), which tends to lag the others by one or more quarters, all rates fell only slightly during the short, weak recovery from the 1980 recession before turning up sharply in the third or fourth quarters of 1981. Previous highs—all set in the 1973-75 recession—were surpassed in the first half of 1982. By November, all rates were well above their previous highs. U1 was 4.1 percent, double its 1981 low and approaching four times its 1979 low. U6 was 13.9 percent, up 4.6 percentage points from 1981 and 6.7 points from 1979. (Unlike the other measures, U7 is available only quarterly, so that the latest figure is for the third quarter. It was then 14.1 percent, up 3.9 points from its 1981 low and 6.1 points from its 1979 low.)

Selected unemployment rates.—The unemployment situation that has resulted from the weakness in economic activity—most immediately from that of the last year and a half but also from that of the last 3 years—can be profiled more fully with unemployment rates by demographic characteristic, occupation, industry, and residence of the unemployed. Chart 6 presents some of these unemployment rates.

For each major age-sex and race-ethnic group, unemployment rates were at postwar highs in November. As shown in the top panel of the chart, throughout 1982 the rate for adult men was above that for adult women. By November the rate for men was 10.1 percent, up 4.1 percentage points from the third quarter of 1981. This increase is larger than those recorded in all postwar recessions except that in 1948-49. For women, the rate was 9.1 percent, up 2.4 points—about the average increase for a recession. The unemployment rate for men increases more than that for women in most recessions, but it is unusual for the rate for men to increase so much that it

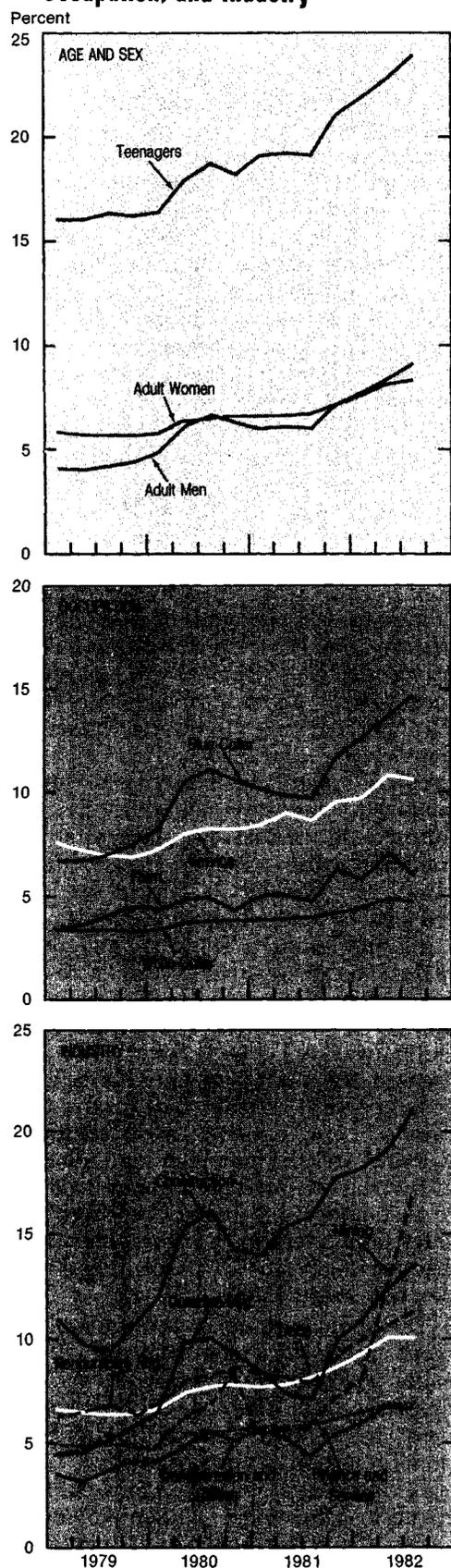
exceeds the rate for women. Teenagers, for whom the rate declined in only two quarters in the past 3 years, experienced the sharpest percentage-point increase of the age-sex groups—up 5.1 points, to 24.2 percent.

The unemployment rate for blacks also had shown little improvement as a result of the recovery in 1981. From 15.8 percent in the third quarter of 1981, the rate moved up to 20.2 percent in November 1982. For persons of Hispanic origin, the rate was 15.7 percent in November, up 5.9 points, and for whites, 9.7 percent, up 3.3 points. The spreads between the rates for whites and for others widened, as is typical of a recession.

The middle panel of the chart shows that blue-collar workers experienced the sharpest increase in their unemployment rate from a level that was already the highest of the four major occupational groups. The blue-collar rate was up 6.8 percentage points to 16.5 percent in November. Within that occupational group, operatives (except transport) were affected most; their unemployment rate was 21.2 percent in the fourth quarter, double its 1981 low. (This diverse group of operatives includes occupations such as assemblers, as in the automobile industry; inspectors in manufacturing; packers and wrappers; and welders.) The rates for transportation equipment operatives, craft and kindred workers, and non-farm laborers ranged from 12 to 19 percent in November, each up 5 to 6 points. In contrast, the rate for white-collar workers, the lowest rate, increased the least—up only 1.6 points to 5.6 percent. Within that group, the rates for professional and technical workers and for managers and administrators both increased about 1 point to just under 4 percent; the rates for sales and clerical workers both increased more, to 6.3 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively.

The sharp run-up in the unemployment rates for men and for blue-collar workers can be traced to the industries most affected by the weakness in economic activity (bottom panel). Among nonagricultural private wage and salary workers, the highest November unemployment rates, and also the sharpest increases from 1981 lows, were for workers last employed in construction (21.9 per-

CHART 6
Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex,
Occupation, and Industry



1. Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers only.
 Data: BLS

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

82-12-6

cent in November), mining (18.0 percent), and durable goods manufacturing (17.1 percent). In construction, which had an above-average rate in 1981 (and also in 1979), the increase was 6.0 percentage points. For mining and durable goods manufacturing, which had below-average rates in 1981 (and about average rates in 1979), the increases were 12.1 and 10.0 points, respectively. These three are among the goods-producing industries—roughly the blue-collar industries—where the labor force is predominately made up of men. November rates for workers last employed in transportation and public utilities (8.7 percent) and in finance and services (7.7 percent) were the lowest, but nevertheless at record levels.

For the 10 most populous States, the household survey sample is large enough to permit preparation of State unemployment rates.⁶ The range of November 1982 rates was from highs of 17.2 percent for Michigan and 14.2 percent for Ohio to lows of 7.6 percent for Texas and 7.2 percent for Massachusetts. Michigan and Ohio registered the largest increases, both 5.8 percentage points, from lows in the second quarter of 1981. Massachusetts registered the smallest increase, 1.7 points, from a low in the fourth quarter of 1980; most of the increase occurred before 1982. The increase for Texas was 2.6 points (the third smallest, after New Jersey), and almost all of it occurred in 1982. These differences can be traced in part to the industrial makeup of the States. Michigan and Ohio have heavy concentrations in durable goods manufacturing industries, such as automobiles and primary and fabricated metals, that have been especially hard hit. In Massachusetts, although there is a concentration in durable goods manufacturing, it is in rapid-growth high technology industries. In Texas, oil and gas extraction and petroleum refining, and industries related to them, are important; they were adversely affected in 1982 by recession-induced cutbacks in energy use and lower prices for petroleum.

6. The 10 States are California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Data for the other States are based on different procedures.

Table 5.—Involuntary Part-time and Discouraged Workers

[Millions; seasonally adjusted]

	Involuntary part-time workers ¹	Discouraged workers	
		Number	Percent citing job-market reasons
1979: I.....	3.3	0.7	69
II.....	3.4	.8	64
III.....	3.4	.8	71
IV.....	3.5	.8	62
1980: I.....	3.5	.9	63
II.....	4.2	1.0	68
III.....	4.3	1.0	68
IV.....	4.2	1.1	68
1981: I.....	4.3	1.1	78
II.....	4.2	1.0	69
III.....	4.5	1.1	73
IV.....	5.1	1.2	74
1982: I.....	5.5	1.3	80
II.....	5.7	1.5	72
III.....	5.9	1.6	75
Nov.....	6.5		

1. Nonagricultural industries.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Reasons for unemployment.—In the household survey, unemployed persons are categorized according to whether they lost their last job by layoff or by permanent separation, voluntarily left a job, entered the labor force for the first time, or reentered the labor force. As is typical of recessions, the percentage of total unemployed persons who lost their jobs increased. However, the percentage reached in November was unusually high—62 percent, 4 points above the previous record in 1973-75. The percentage had dropped to only about 50 percent in 1981, compared with about 40 percent during most recoveries. (The unemployment rate for job losers—U2 in chart 5, was 6.7 percent in November, up 3 points from its 1981 low and more than 4 points from its 1979 low.) In contrast, the percentage of job leavers dropped to a record low in November—6.5 percent. This percentage was down about 5 points from its 1981 high and about 8 points from its 1979 high.

Duration of unemployment.—Since the fourth quarter of 1981, when the increase in the number of unemployed brought the measures of average duration down, the mean and median number of consecutive weeks of unemployment increased sharply. The mean increased from 13.2 to 17.2 weeks by November, equaling the highs following the 1973-75 and 1960-

61 recessions. However, because the duration measures tend to lag turn-arounds in the economy (the high following the 1973-75 recession occurred about 1 year after the 1975 trough) they are likely to move even higher. Duration lengthened as the percentage of the total number of unemployed who had been without jobs 15 weeks or longer increased sharply. In November, over one-third of the unemployed had been so for at least 15 weeks, compared with lows of one-quarter in 1981 and one-fifth in 1979. (As noted earlier, the unemployment rate for this group (U1) moved up to a record high in November.)

Involuntary part-time and discouraged workers.—Neither persons working part-time involuntarily—that is, for economic reasons such as slack work, material shortages, or inability to find full-time jobs—nor discouraged workers are counted as unemployed. The number of nonagricultural involuntary part-timers increased over the period since 1979: There was no decline following the 1980 recession and a sharp increase beginning in late 1981 (table 5). Their number as a percentage of those at work increased to 7.2 percent from 3.7 percent in the third quarter of 1979 and from 4.6 percent in the second quarter of 1981. The number of discouraged workers followed roughly the same pattern as that of involuntary part-timers. By the third quarter of 1982 (the latest period for which data are available), there were 1.6 million persons classified as discouraged workers, double the number in 1979. About 75 percent of discouraged workers gave job market-related, rather than personal, reasons: they had looked unsuccessfully for a job, or thought that there were no jobs available in their line or

Table 6.—Revisions in Selected Component Series of the NIPA's, Third Quarter of 1982

	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates			Percent change from preceding quarter at annual rates	
	45-day estimate	75-day estimate	Revision	45-day estimate	75-day estimate
	Billions of current dollars				
GNP.....	3,080.7	3,088.2	7.5	4.7	5.8
Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,987.5	1,986.3	-1.2	8.4	8.1
Nonresidential fixed investment.....	341.2	344.2	3.0	-11.9	-8.7
Residential investment.....	97.2	94.3	-2.9	7.0	-4.8
Change in business inventories.....	2.9	4.7	1.8		
Net exports.....	2.7	6.9	4.2		
Government purchases.....	649.2	651.7	2.5	12.1	13.8
National income.....	2,457.6	2,455.6	-2.0	5.5	5.1
Compensation of employees.....	1,868.2	1,868.3	.1	3.8	3.8
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	165.9	166.2	.3	29.2	30.1
Other.....	423.4	421.1	-2.3	4.5	2.2
Personal income.....	2,596.0	2,592.5	-3.5	7.0	6.4
	Billions of constant (1972) dollars				
GNP.....	1,478.4	1,481.1	2.7	0	.7
Personal consumption expenditures.....	957.7	956.3	-1.4	1.1	.6
Nonresidential fixed investment.....	162.0	163.4	1.4	-10.8	-7.6
Residential investment.....	40.7	39.5	-1.2	6.3	-5.3
Change in business inventories.....	2.3	3.4	1.1		
Net exports.....	25.7	27.5	1.8		
Government purchases.....	290.0	291.1	1.1	6.8	8.4
	Index numbers, 1972=100 ¹				
GNP implicit price deflator.....	208.38	208.51	.13	4.7	5.0
GNP fixed-weighted price index.....	215.9	216.0	.1	5.6	5.9
GNP chain price index.....				5.8	6.0

1. Not at annual rates.

NOTE.—For the third quarter of 1982, the following revised or additional major source data became available: For *personal consumption expenditures*, revised retail sales for September, consumer share of new car purchases for September, and consumption of electricity for August; for *nonresidential fixed investment*, revised manufacturers' shipments of equipment for September, revised construction put in place for September, and business share of new car purchases for September; for *residential investment*, revised construction put in place for September, and residential alterations and repairs for the quarter; for *change in business inventories*, revised book values for manufacturing and trade for September; for *net exports of goods and services*, revised merchandise trade for September, and revised service receipts for the quarter; for *government purchases of goods and services*, revised construction put in place for September; for *wages and salaries*, revised employment, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours for September; for *net interest*, financial assets held by households for the quarter, and revised net interest received from abroad for the quarter; for *corporate profits*, revised domestic book profits for the quarter, and revised profits from the rest of the world for the quarter; and for *GNP prices*, revised residential housing prices for the quarter, and revised Producer Price Indexes for September.

area. As suggested by the widening of the spreads between U5 and U6 and between U6 and U7, respectively, the increase in the number of persons in these groups has been a significant aspect of the underutilization of resources that has characterized this prolonged period of weakness in economic activity.

* * *

Third-quarter NIPA revisions

The 75-day revisions of the national income and product account estimates for the third quarter of 1982 are shown in table 6.

Summary of BEA Working Paper

“A Stage-of-Processing Price Sector for the BEA Quarterly Econometric Model”

By Albert A. Hirsch

This paper, BEA Working Paper 1, presents the equations that constitute, before some recent modifications, the price-wage sector of the BEA quarterly econometric model. Most of the price equations fall within a “stage-of-processing” (SP) framework, i.e., a framework in which energy and “basic materials” prices explain producer finished goods prices and these prices, in turn, explain implicit price deflators for final demands. The impetus for the development of the SP subsector, as described in Section I of the paper, was the poor forecasting record during the 1970’s of the typical aggregative price function incorporated in econometric models. These functions were unable to handle the effects of the price shocks, such as those related to the major crop shortages in 1973-74, the OPEC embargo, and strong demand pressure on nonpetroleum primary commodities in 1973.

The theory underlying the prototype SP equation is described in Section II. The starting point is a neoclassical model developed by W. D. Nordhaus in the early 1970’s. That model is modified in the direction of greater reality, e.g., to handle consideration of competitive structure, behavior other than profit maximizing, and disequilibrium.

Section III presents an overview of the SP framework and describes the data used in the SP subsector. The sub-

sector uses price indexes developed from components of the Producer Price Index and relies heavily on interindustry coefficients estimated by BEA.

Section IV describes the price-wage sector equations—first those contained in the SP subsector, then the remaining equations. This section is supplemented by two appendices. One lists the stochastic equations and identities, along with three summary statistics, and the other defines the variables used and describes the operator functions and transformations applied to many of these variables.

Section V presents results of historical simulations of the price-wage sector as a whole to test its overall goodness of fit. These results are matched against those from comparable simulations of the previously used price-wage sector, which relied on a “top-down” approach of explaining an aggregative price measure with unit labor cost, a demand proxy, indirect business taxes, and a dummy for wage-price controls, and using this price measure to drive component price measures. The SP approach yields smaller errors, as well as provides a vehicle for simulating macroeconomic effects of changes in energy and basic materials prices.

Copies of the paper will soon be available from: National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

Selected National Income and Product Accounts Tables

New estimates in this issue: Third quarter 1982, revised.

The abbreviations used in the tables are: CCA_{adj} Capital consumption adjustment
 IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
 NIPA's National income and product accounts
 p Preliminary
 r Revised

The NIPA estimates for 1929-76 are in *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-76: Statistical Tables* (Stock No. 003-010-00101-1, price \$10.00). Estimates for 1977-81 and corrections for earlier years are in the July 1982 *SURVEY*. These publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents and Commerce Department District Offices; see addresses inside front cover.

Table 1.1-1.2.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars								
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			1981			1982					1981			1982				
			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^r			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^r		
Gross national product.....	2,633.1	2,937.7	2,901.8	2,980.9	3,003.2	2,995.5	3,045.2	3,088.2	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,502.2	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,478.4	1,481.1		
Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,667.2	1,843.2	1,819.4	1,868.8	1,884.5	1,919.4	1,947.8	1,986.3	930.5	947.6	944.6	951.4	943.4	949.1	955.0	956.3		
Durable goods.....	214.3	234.6	230.4	241.2	229.6	237.9	240.7	240.3	137.1	140.0	138.6	142.2	134.1	137.5	138.3	136.4		
Nondurable goods.....	670.4	734.5	729.6	741.3	746.5	749.1	755.0	768.4	355.8	362.4	361.7	363.0	363.1	362.2	364.5	365.9		
Services.....	782.5	874.1	859.4	886.3	908.3	932.4	952.1	977.6	437.6	445.2	444.3	446.2	446.2	449.5	452.2	454.0		
Gross private domestic investment.....	402.3	471.5	475.5	486.0	468.9	414.8	431.5	443.3	208.4	225.8	229.5	233.4	218.9	195.4	202.3	206.3		
Fixed investment.....	412.4	451.1	450.9	454.2	455.7	450.4	447.7	438.6	213.3	216.9	217.4	216.9	214.1	210.8	206.7	202.9		
Nonresidential.....	309.2	346.1	341.3	353.0	360.2	357.0	352.2	344.2	166.1	172.0	170.1	173.9	174.2	172.0	166.7	163.4		
Structures.....	110.5	129.7	127.0	132.7	139.6	141.4	143.6	141.3	48.5	51.6	51.0	52.5	53.3	53.5	53.7	53.0		
Producers' durable equipment.....	198.6	216.4	214.3	220.2	220.6	215.6	208.6	203.0	117.6	120.4	119.1	121.4	120.9	118.5	113.0	110.4		
Residential.....	103.2	104.9	109.5	101.2	95.5	98.4	95.5	94.3	47.2	44.9	47.3	42.9	39.9	38.9	40.1	39.5		
Nonfarm structures.....	98.3	99.7	104.7	95.6	89.4	87.9	89.6	88.7	44.3	42.1	44.6	39.9	36.7	36.0	37.0	36.6		
Farm structures.....	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.4	.8	.9	.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0		
Producers' durable equipment.....	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9		
Change in business inventories.....	-10.0	20.5	24.6	31.8	13.2	-35.6	-16.2	4.7	-5.0	9.0	12.1	16.5	4.8	-15.4	-4.4	3.4		
Nonfarm.....	-5.7	15.0	19.3	24.6	6.0	-36.0	-15.0	3.7	-2.9	6.8	10.2	13.6	1.6	-15.6	-3.8	2.9		
Farm.....	-4.3	5.5	5.3	7.2	7.2	.4	-1.2	1.0	-2.1	2.1	1.9	3.0	3.2	.2	-6	.5		
Net exports of goods and services.....	25.2	26.1	23.7	25.9	23.5	31.3	34.9	6.9	50.6	42.0	44.2	39.2	36.5	36.9	35.7	27.5		
Exports.....	339.2	367.3	368.9	367.2	367.9	359.9	365.8	349.5	159.2	158.5	159.7	157.8	156.9	151.7	154.4	147.5		
Imports.....	314.0	341.3	345.1	341.3	344.4	328.6	330.9	342.5	108.6	116.4	115.5	118.7	120.4	114.7	118.7	120.0		
Government purchases of goods and services.....	538.4	596.9	583.2	600.2	626.3	630.1	630.9	651.7	284.6	287.1	283.9	286.4	291.3	289.2	285.3	291.1		
Federal.....	197.2	228.9	218.2	230.0	250.5	249.7	244.3	259.0	106.5	110.4	107.0	110.7	116.0	114.4	110.3	116.2		
National defense.....	131.4	153.7	150.5	154.4	166.9	166.2	176.2	182.7	70.1	73.5	72.9	74.3	76.1	74.5	78.2	80.6		
Nondefense.....	65.8	75.2	67.7	75.7	83.6	83.5	68.2	76.3	36.4	36.8	34.1	36.5	39.9	39.8	32.1	35.5		
State and local.....	341.2	368.0	365.0	370.1	375.7	380.4	386.6	392.7	178.1	176.7	176.9	175.7	175.3	174.9	175.0	174.9		

Table 1.3-1.4.—Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars								
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			1981			1982					1981			1982				
			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^r			II	III	IV	I	II	III ^r		
Gross national product.....	2,633.1	2,937.7	2,901.8	2,980.9	3,003.2	2,995.5	3,045.2	3,088.2	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,502.2	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,478.4	1,481.1		
Final sales.....	2,643.1	2,917.3	2,877.2	2,949.1	2,989.9	3,031.1	3,061.4	3,083.5	1,479.0	1,493.7	1,490.1	1,493.9	1,485.3	1,486.1	1,482.7	1,477.8		
Change in business inventories.....	-10.0	20.5	24.6	31.8	13.2	-35.6	-16.2	4.7	-5.0	9.0	12.1	16.5	4.8	-15.4	-4.4	3.4		
Goods.....	1,141.9	1,289.2	1,276.1	1,317.0	1,298.4	1,269.4	1,283.1	1,295.5	667.9	689.5	689.8	697.2	678.0	661.8	663.2	665.1		
Final sales.....	1,151.9	1,268.7	1,251.4	1,285.1	1,285.2	1,305.0	1,299.3	1,290.7	672.9	680.5	677.7	680.7	673.2	677.2	667.5	661.7		
Change in business inventories.....	-10.0	20.5	24.6	31.8	13.2	-35.6	-16.2	4.7	-5.0	9.0	12.1	16.5	4.8	-15.4	-4.4	3.4		
Durable goods.....	477.3	528.1	538.2	547.3	504.9	482.4	505.9	516.9	288.3	293.1	299.6	298.8	275.1	265.0	272.3	274.0		
Final sales.....	482.5	519.4	519.7	527.5	510.5	513.2	512.6	506.8	290.8	289.3	290.5	290.2	277.6	278.7	274.9	269.2		
Change in business inventories.....	-5.2	8.7	18.5	19.8	-5.6	-30.9	-6.6	10.1	-2.6	3.8	9.1	8.6	-2.5	-13.7	-2.6	4.8		
Nondurable goods.....	664.6	761.1	737.8	769.7	793.6	787.0	777.2	778.6	379.7	396.3	390.3	398.4	402.9	396.8	390.9	391.1		
Final sales.....	669.4	749.4	731.7	757.6	774.7	791.8	786.7	783.9	382.1	391.2	387.2	390.5	395.6	398.5	392.6	392.5		
Change in business inventories.....	-4.8	11.7	6.1	12.0	18.9	-4.8	-9.6	-5.4	-2.4	5.1	3.0	7.9	7.3	-1.7	-1.7	-1.5		
Services.....	1,225.5	1,364.3	1,340.2	1,382.1	1,421.5	1,444.4	1,476.7	1,509.5	687.1	695.6	693.2	697.5	698.6	697.0	702.2	703.6		
Structures.....	265.7	284.2	285.6	281.9	283.3	281.7	285.3	283.2	118.9	117.6	119.2	115.7	113.4	111.9	113.0	112.5		
Addenda:																		
Gross domestic purchases ¹	2,607.9	2,911.7	2,878.1	2,955.0	2,979.7	2,964.2	3,010.3	3,081.3	1,423.4	1,460.6	1,458.0	1,471.2	1,453.6	1,433.8	1,442.6	1,453.7		
Final sales to domestic purchasers ¹	2,617.9	2,891.2	2,853.5	2,923.2	2,966.5	2,999.8	3,026.5	3,076.6	1,428.4	1,451.6	1,445.9	1,454.7	1,448.8	1,449.2	1,447.0	1,450.3		

1. Gross domestic purchases equals GNP less exports plus imports; final sales to domestic purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.

Table 1.13.—Gross Domestic Product of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Domestic Product of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars								Billions of dollars								
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
			1981			1982					1981			1982			
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III	
Gross domestic product of corporate business	1,635.5	1,837.1	1,818.6	1,867.8	1,873.1	1,863.1	1,882.7	1,911.2	Net domestic product	1,365.7	1,536.5	1,522.4	1,564.5	1,562.0	1,548.8	1,559.0	1,578.4
Capital consumption allowances with CCAdj.....	181.2	206.2	202.9	209.7	216.0	218.9	223.4	227.5	Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies.....	148.6	178.3	179.0	179.9	181.3	176.3	181.2	184.2
Net domestic product	1,454.2	1,630.9	1,615.7	1,658.1	1,657.1	1,644.2	1,659.3	1,683.7	Domestic income	1,217.1	1,358.2	1,343.4	1,384.5	1,380.8	1,372.4	1,377.8	1,394.2
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies.....	155.8	186.1	186.9	187.8	189.1	184.0	189.1	192.2	Compensation of employees.....	1,041.7	1,150.1	1,140.0	1,167.0	1,174.5	1,181.6	1,190.4	1,195.8
Domestic income	1,298.5	1,444.8	1,428.8	1,470.3	1,468.0	1,460.2	1,470.3	1,491.4	Wages and salaries.....	874.8	962.9	954.7	977.7	982.7	985.3	991.4	995.0
Compensation of employees.....	1,107.3	1,224.5	1,213.5	1,242.5	1,251.5	1,259.5	1,270.7	1,278.7	Supplements to wages and salaries.....	166.9	187.1	185.4	189.3	191.9	196.4	198.9	200.8
Wages and salaries.....	929.2	1,024.8	1,015.7	1,040.5	1,046.6	1,049.7	1,057.8	1,063.4	Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj.....	123.0	145.6	142.1	151.8	138.2	120.3	114.8	125.3
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	178.0	199.7	197.8	202.1	204.9	209.8	212.9	215.3	Profits before tax.....	183.0	186.6	181.8	191.5	170.5	134.8	131.3	139.8
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj.....	151.3	167.8	164.3	172.2	158.3	140.2	137.2	149.9	Profits tax liability.....	64.8	63.3	61.4	65.5	54.8	38.9	37.1	42.1
Profits before tax.....	212.1	209.3	204.6	212.3	190.9	154.7	153.5	164.0	Profits after tax.....	118.2	123.3	120.4	126.0	115.7	95.8	94.2	97.6
Profits tax liability.....	84.7	81.2	79.2	82.4	71.6	56.7	55.3	60.9	Dividends.....	42.4	52.9	51.2	54.4	56.7	58.0	59.7	62.6
Profits after tax.....	127.5	128.1	125.4	129.8	119.3	98.1	98.2	103.1	Undistributed profits.....	75.8	70.3	69.2	71.6	58.9	37.8	34.5	35.0
Dividends.....	39.7	50.8	48.9	52.7	54.6	56.0	58.0	60.6	IVA.....	-43.0	-24.6	-22.8	-23.0	-17.1	-4.4	-9.4	-10.3
Undistributed profits.....	87.8	77.3	76.4	77.1	64.7	42.0	40.2	42.4	CCAdj.....	-17.8	-16.8	-17.5	-17.1	-15.5	-10.1	-6.9	-3.8
IVA.....	-43.0	-24.6	-22.8	-23.0	-17.1	-4.4	-9.4	-10.3	Net interest	39.9	52.5	51.0	55.6	58.3	60.5	62.4	62.8
CCAdj.....	-17.8	-16.8	-17.5	-17.1	-15.5	-10.1	-6.9	-3.8	Gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business	97.8	104.8	103.6	104.2	106.0	106.6	111.7	116.8
Net interest	39.9	52.5	51.0	55.6	58.3	60.5	62.4	62.8	Capital consumption allowances with CCAdj.....	172.0	195.8	192.6	199.1	205.1	207.8	212.1	216.0
Gross domestic product of financial corporate business	97.8	104.8	103.6	104.2	106.0	106.6	111.7	116.8	Net domestic product	770.2	787.0	790.4	792.6	774.5	761.8	759.8	760.1
Gross domestic product of non-financial corporate business	1,537.7	1,732.3	1,715.0	1,763.6	1,767.2	1,756.6	1,771.0	1,794.4	Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies.....	93.0	94.7	94.4	95.2	94.7	94.6	95.0	94.6
Capital consumption allowances with CCAdj.....	172.0	195.8	192.6	199.1	205.1	207.8	212.1	216.0	Domestic income	677.2	692.2	696.0	697.4	679.8	667.2	664.8	665.5

Table 1.14-1.15.—Auto Output in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars								
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			1981			1982					1981			1982				
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III		
Auto output	59.8	69.2	73.7	78.7	58.3	53.5	69.9	75.2	38.7	41.5	44.5	45.6	34.4	31.3	39.7	42.3		
Final sales	60.9	68.0	63.3	74.4	60.2	65.9	64.5	66.6	39.4	40.8	38.2	43.7	35.2	38.3	37.0	37.4		
Personal consumption expenditures.....	60.6	67.2	63.0	71.5	62.8	68.0	67.8	69.5	35.8	36.0	33.9	37.4	32.2	34.9	34.4	34.2		
Producers' durable equipment.....	14.9	18.0	17.6	19.3	17.8	18.3	17.8	20.7	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	7.1		
Net purchases of used autos.....	12.1	13.6	13.1	15.3	12.5	13.1	13.4	15.2	8.3	9.5	8.9	10.7	8.8	9.3	9.3	10.6		
Net exports.....	21.1	24.1	22.4	27.6	22.0	23.3	22.9	26.7	13.0	14.1	13.1	15.8	12.5	13.3	12.9	14.9		
Imports.....	-9.0	-10.5	-9.3	-12.3	-9.4	-10.2	-9.5	-11.6	-4.8	-4.6	-4.2	-5.2	-3.7	-4.0	-3.6	-4.3		
Government purchases.....	-12.8	-13.8	-13.7	-13.4	-16.0	-16.1	-17.6	-19.1	-5.4	-5.3	-5.3	-5.1	-6.5	-6.6	-7.3	-8.1		
Change in business inventories.....	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.6	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8		
New.....	16.8	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.9	18.7	21.0	22.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	9.2	9.9		
Used.....	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7		
Net exports.....	-1.1	1.2	10.4	4.3	-1.9	-12.4	5.4	8.7	-7.7	.7	6.3	1.8	-8	-7.0	2.7	4.8		
Imports.....	-6	9	11.3	3.1	-1.6	-12.7	5.8	9.1	-4	.6	6.7	1.3	-7	-7.1	2.8	5.0		
Government purchases.....	-5	.3	-9	1.2	-3	.3	-4	-4	-3	.1	-4	.5	-1.1	.1	-1	-1		
Addenda:																		
Domestic output of new autos ¹	49.1	54.6	59.5	61.6	44.8	37.8	53.3	59.7	30.5	31.9	34.9	35.4	25.5	21.6	30.1	33.1		
Sales of imported new autos ²	21.4	24.5	23.9	24.3	25.2	27.6	26.6	28.1	13.3	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.4	15.7	15.0	15.7		

Table 1.16-1.17.—Truck Output in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars								
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			1981			1982					1981			1982				
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III		
Truck output ¹	26.1	27.8	30.1	26.5	27.7	29.4	32.9	30.3	13.9	13.3	14.6	12.6	12.9	13.9	15.6	14.0		
Final sales	28.2	27.6	29.5	27.5	25.8	32.0	29.7	26.9	14.9	13.2	14.2	13.0	11.8	15.1	14.0	12.4		
Personal consumption expenditures.....	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	7.4	11.8	11.6	10.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.2	6.7	6.5	6.0		
Producers' durable equipment.....	18.0	17.3	18.2	17.4	16.6	18.6	17.0	15.2	9.2	7.8	8.3	7.7	7.2	8.0	7.3	6.3		
Net exports.....	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	-2.5	-2.2	-2.6	-3.3	-3.7	-8	-1.0	-8	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.7	-1.8		
Imports.....	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	.8		
Government purchases.....	4.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7		
Change in business inventories.....	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0		
Change in business inventories	-2.0	.2	.7	-1.0	1.9	-2.5	3.2	3.4	-1.1	.1	.4	-.5	1.0	-1.2	1.6	1.5		

Table 1.14-1.15:

1. Consists of final sales and change in business inventories of new autos produced in the United States.

2. Consists of personal consumption expenditures, producers' durable equipment, and government purchases.

Table 1.16-1.17:

1. Includes new trucks only.

Table 2.1.—Personal Income and Its Disposition

	Billions of dollars							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Personal income.....	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,380.6	2,458.2	2,494.6	2,510.5	2,552.7	2,592.5
Wage and salary disbursements.....	1,356.1	1,493.9	1,479.4	1,512.3	1,531.2	1,541.6	1,556.6	1,570.0
Commodity-producing industries.....	468.0	510.8	507.2	519.3	517.7	514.3	513.6	510.2
Manufacturing.....	354.4	386.4	386.9	392.9	388.7	385.1	383.6	383.8
Distributive industries.....	330.5	361.4	358.7	366.5	368.3	371.4	375.4	378.4
Service industries.....	297.4	338.6	333.7	342.8	352.8	359.5	367.6	377.8
Government and government enterprises.....	260.2	283.1	279.8	283.8	292.4	296.5	300.0	303.5
Other labor income.....	127.2	140.4	138.4	142.2	145.8	149.1	152.5	155.5
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj.....	116.3	124.7	123.8	127.5	124.1	116.4	117.3	118.4
Farm.....	19.4	24.0	22.5	27.1	24.6	17.8	17.4	16.6
Nonfarm.....	96.9	100.7	101.2	100.4	99.5	98.6	99.9	101.7
Rental income of persons with CCAAdj.....	32.9	33.9	34.0	33.6	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.6
Personal dividend income.....	55.9	62.5	61.5	64.1	65.2	65.8	66.1	67.2
Personal interest income.....	263.4	329.0	320.6	339.6	351.0	359.7	372.0	378.2
Transfer payments.....	297.2	336.3	327.0	344.8	350.7	354.6	365.2	381.0
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.....	154.2	182.0	173.7	190.6	192.8	194.7	197.5	209.2
Government unemployment insurance benefits.....	16.1	15.4	15.1	14.1	16.7	18.7	23.5	25.5
Veterans benefits.....	15.0	16.1	15.9	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.3
Government employees retirement benefits.....	43.0	49.2	49.1	49.6	50.8	51.5	54.4	54.9
Other transfer payments.....	69.0	73.6	73.2	74.4	74.0	73.3	73.8	75.2
Aid to families with dependent children.....	12.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.0
Other.....	56.6	60.3	59.8	61.0	60.6	60.1	60.6	62.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	88.7	104.9	104.1	106.1	107.0	110.6	111.4	112.4
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	336.3	386.7	384.2	398.1	393.2	393.4	401.2	394.4
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	1,824.1	2,029.1	1,996.5	2,060.0	2,101.4	2,117.1	2,151.5	2,198.1
Less: Personal outlays.....	1,717.9	1,998.9	1,874.5	1,925.7	1,942.7	1,977.9	2,007.2	2,046.1
Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,667.2	1,843.2	1,819.4	1,868.8	1,884.5	1,919.4	1,947.8	1,986.3
Interest paid by consumers to business.....	49.9	55.1	54.4	56.2	57.5	57.8	58.4	59.0
Personal transfer payments to foreigners (net).....	.8	.6	.8	.7	.7	.8	.9	.8
Equals: Personal saving.....	106.2	130.2	122.0	134.4	158.6	139.1	144.3	152.0
Addenda:								
Disposable personal income:								
Total, billions of 1972 dollars.....	1,018.0	1,043.1	1,036.6	1,048.8	1,051.9	1,046.9	1,054.8	1,058.3
Per capita:								
Current dollars.....	8,012	8,827	8,698	8,951	9,107	9,155	9,285	9,461
1972 dollars.....	4,472	4,538	4,516	4,557	4,559	4,527	4,552	4,555
Population (millions).....	227.7	229.9	229.5	230.1	230.8	231.2	231.7	232.3
Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income.....	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.9

Table 2.2-2.3.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Personal consumption expenditures.....	1,667.2	1,843.2	1,819.4	1,868.8	1,884.5	1,919.4	1,947.8	1,986.3
Durable goods.....	214.3	234.6	230.4	241.2	229.6	237.9	240.7	240.3
Motor vehicles and parts.....	89.7	98.6	94.2	104.0	93.9	103.2	103.3	104.3
Furniture and household equipment.....	86.3	93.4	93.3	93.8	93.3	91.0	93.2	92.7
Other.....	38.3	42.6	42.9	43.4	42.4	43.7	44.2	43.3
Nondurable goods.....	670.4	734.5	729.6	741.3	746.5	749.1	755.0	768.4
Food.....	343.7	375.3	372.1	378.0	382.3	387.9	395.0	401.3
Clothing and shoes.....	104.7	114.6	114.0	115.9	116.0	117.5	118.4	119.1
Gasoline and oil.....	87.0	96.8	96.7	97.7	97.5	95.3	91.3	94.2
Other nondurable goods.....	135.0	147.9	146.9	149.7	150.7	148.4	150.4	153.8
Fuel oil and coal.....	19.0	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.2	17.3	17.3	18.4
Other.....	116.0	128.2	127.0	129.8	131.5	131.1	133.1	135.4
Services.....	782.5	874.1	859.4	886.3	908.3	932.4	952.1	977.6
Housing.....	266.0	295.3	291.3	298.7	307.0	314.5	320.4	328.2
Household operation.....	111.7	128.9	125.2	132.8	136.9	141.4	140.7	145.0
Electricity and gas.....	56.6	66.8	64.6	69.4	71.2	75.1	72.6	75.2
Other.....	55.1	62.1	60.7	63.5	65.7	66.3	68.1	69.9
Transportation.....	62.9	65.4	64.3	65.5	65.7	66.9	69.5	71.5
Other.....	341.9	384.4	378.5	389.3	398.7	409.6	421.5	432.9
	Billions of 1972 dollars							
Personal consumption expenditures.....	930.5	947.6	944.6	951.4	943.4	949.1	955.0	956.3
Durable goods.....	137.1	140.0	138.6	142.2	134.1	137.5	138.3	136.4
Motor vehicles and parts.....	53.8	54.2	52.2	56.1	50.0	54.9	54.4	53.8
Furniture and household equipment.....	60.1	61.6	61.8	61.4	60.4	58.5	59.4	58.9
Other.....	23.2	24.3	24.6	24.7	23.7	24.1	24.4	23.7
Nondurable goods.....	355.8	362.4	361.7	363.0	363.1	362.2	364.5	365.9
Food.....	180.2	181.4	181.3	180.9	182.0	181.7	183.0	184.9
Clothing and shoes.....	78.0	82.7	82.6	83.1	83.0	83.8	84.0	84.0
Gasoline and oil.....	25.7	25.7	25.4	26.2	25.8	26.2	27.2	26.5
Other nondurable goods.....	72.0	72.6	72.5	72.9	72.3	70.4	70.2	70.5
Fuel oil and coal.....	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3
Other.....	68.0	69.1	69.0	69.4	69.0	67.4	67.1	67.2
Services.....	437.6	445.2	444.3	446.2	446.2	449.5	452.2	454.0
Housing.....	159.6	162.6	162.4	162.9	163.5	164.5	165.2	165.7
Household operation.....	61.5	63.5	63.0	64.1	64.4	64.5	63.4	63.7
Electricity and gas.....	23.8	24.6	24.4	25.0	25.2	25.6	24.1	24.3
Other.....	37.8	38.8	38.6	39.1	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.4
Transportation.....	34.1	32.4	32.3	32.1	31.7	31.9	32.5	32.7
Other.....	182.4	186.8	186.7	187.2	186.6	188.5	191.0	191.8

Table 3.14.—State and Local Government Social Insurance Funds Receipts and Expenditures

	[Billions of dollars]							
Receipts.....	45.6	52.6	51.7	53.4	55.1	56.8	58.5	60.1
Contributions for social insurance.....	29.9	33.8	33.4	34.2	35.1	36.0	36.9	37.7
Personal contribution.....	7.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2
Employer contributions.....	22.4	25.3	24.9	25.6	26.3	27.1	27.8	28.4
Government and government enterprises.....	20.0	22.7	22.4	23.1	23.7	24.4	25.1	25.7
Other.....	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Interest and dividends received.....	15.7	18.8	18.3	19.2	20.0	20.8	21.6	22.5
Expenditures.....	18.4	20.8	20.5	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.8	23.3
Administrative expenses (purchases of goods and services).....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7
Transfer payments to persons.....	17.8	20.2	19.8	20.4	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.6
Surplus or deficit (-).....	27.3	31.8	31.3	32.3	33.3	34.5	35.7	36.9

Table 3.14:
NOTE.—In this table, interest and dividends received are included in receipts; in tables 3.2 and 3.3, interest received and dividends received are netted against expenditures.

Table 3.2.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures

	Billions of dollars							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Receipts.....	540.7	628.2	627.0	640.2	625.7	609.9	617.0	613.7
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	257.5	298.1	297.0	307.9	300.9	299.9	305.8	295.6
Income taxes.....	250.7	290.8	289.8	300.6	293.2	291.1	297.5	288.1
Estate and gift taxes.....	6.6	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.5	8.5	8.0	7.2
Nontaxes.....	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	70.3	67.3	65.6	68.4	59.1	46.5	45.2	49.8
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	38.9	58.5	61.5	57.8	57.2	48.7	49.8	50.8
Excise taxes.....	26.8	44.1	47.7	43.1	41.9	33.6	34.6	35.5
Customs duties.....	7.2	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.7	8.6	8.5
Nontaxes.....	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8
Contributions for social insurance.....	174.1	204.3	202.8	206.1	208.4	214.9	216.2	217.5
Expenditures.....	602.1	688.2	667.5	698.2	727.4	728.3	736.6	769.7
Purchases of goods and services.....	197.2	228.9	218.2	230.0	250.5	249.7	244.3	259.0
National defense.....	131.4	153.7	150.5	154.4	166.9	166.2	176.2	182.7
Nondefense.....	65.8	75.2	67.7	75.7	83.6	83.5	68.2	76.3
Transfer payments.....	251.4	286.6	276.7	295.1	300.7	303.2	312.8	327.4
To persons.....	246.2	280.9	271.9	289.0	294.0	297.2	307.0	321.8
To foreigners.....	5.2	5.7	4.8	6.1	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.6
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	88.7	87.7	90.6	86.3	83.6	83.0	85.0	82.0
Net interest paid.....	53.1	71.9	68.3	74.0	79.0	79.6	82.8	88.7
Interest paid.....	67.2	91.4	87.4	94.3	99.5	101.8	105.1	111.9
To persons and business.....	54.7	74.6	70.4	77.2	82.4	83.9	87.6	94.2
To foreigners.....	12.5	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.9	17.4	17.8
Less: Interest received.....	14.1	19.5	19.1	20.3	20.6	22.1	22.3	23.2
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	11.7	13.1	13.7	13.0	13.6	12.7	11.6	12.6
Subsidies.....	10.4	12.2	11.6	12.0	13.8	13.7	12.6	11.8
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	-1.3	-9	-2.0	-1.0	.3	1.1	1.0	-.8
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	0	0	0	.2	-.1	-.2	0	0
Surplus or deficit (-), NIPA's.....	-61.4	-60.0	-40.5	-58.0	-101.7	-118.4	-119.6	-156.0
Social insurance funds.....	-12.4	-11.0	-3.9	-16.6	-19.3	-16.4	-24.1	-36.5
Other.....	-49.0	-49.0	-36.6	-41.4	-82.4	-102.0	-95.5	-119.6

Table 3.3.—State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures

	Billions of dollars							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Receipts.....	385.9	416.8	415.2	420.3	421.5	424.2	434.3	440.5
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	78.8	88.6	87.2	90.3	92.3	93.6	95.4	98.8
Income taxes.....	42.8	48.3	47.5	49.3	50.1	50.2	50.8	53.0
Nontaxes.....	28.1	32.0	31.4	32.6	33.7	34.8	35.9	37.0
Other.....	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	14.4	13.9	13.6	14.0	12.5	10.1	10.2	11.2
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	174.1	192.8	190.4	195.5	198.0	201.5	206.9	210.9
Sales taxes.....	82.8	90.4	89.2	91.8	91.8	92.6	95.0	96.1
Property taxes.....	68.4	75.1	74.3	76.0	77.8	79.8	81.8	84.7
Other.....	22.9	27.2	27.0	27.8	28.4	29.2	30.0	30.2
Contributions for social insurance.....	29.9	33.8	33.4	34.2	35.1	36.0	36.9	37.7
Federal grants-in-aid.....	88.7	87.7	90.6	86.3	83.6	83.0	85.0	82.0
Expenditures.....	357.8	385.0	382.2	386.9	392.4	396.5	402.2	408.2
Purchases of goods and services.....	341.2	368.0	365.0	370.1	375.7	380.4	386.6	392.7
Compensation of employees.....	189.9	207.4	205.6	209.2	213.0	217.1	221.4	224.7
Other.....	151.3	160.6	159.4	161.0	162.7	163.2	165.2	168.0
Transfer payments to persons.....	39.6	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.4
Net interest paid.....	-14.8	-16.9	-16.7	-17.4	-17.8	-18.5	-19.2	-19.8
Interest paid.....	20.3	23.7	23.2	24.2	25.3	26.4	27.4	28.5
Less: Interest received.....	35.0	40.6	39.8	41.5	43.1	44.9	46.7	48.3
Less: Dividends received.....	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	-6.2	-6.5	-6.4	-6.5	-6.6	-6.6	-6.7	-6.8
Subsidies.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus or deficit (-), NIPA's.....	28.2	31.7	32.9	33.5	29.1	27.7	32.1	32.3
Social insurance funds.....	27.3	31.8	31.3	32.3	33.3	34.5	35.7	36.9
Other.....	.9	-1	1.7	1.2	-4.2	-6.8	-3.6	-4.5

Table 3.7B-3.8B.—Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars									Billions of 1972 dollars								
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates															
			1981			1982			1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III		
Government purchases of goods and services.....	538.4	596.9	583.2	600.2	626.3	630.1	630.9	651.7			284.6	287.1	283.9	286.4	291.3	289.2	285.3	291.1
Federal.....	197.2	228.9	218.2	230.0	250.5	249.7	244.3	259.0	106.5	110.4	107.0	110.7	116.0	114.4	110.3	116.2		
National defense.....	131.4	153.7	150.5	154.4	166.9	166.2	176.2	182.7	70.1	73.5	72.9	74.3	76.1	74.5	78.2	80.6		
Durable goods.....	33.6	40.1	40.0	41.6	42.7	43.1	48.9	51.7	18.3	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.9	21.7	22.8		
Nondurable goods.....	10.7	12.6	13.2	11.9	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7		
Services.....	84.1	98.0	94.4	98.0	107.6	106.0	110.7	113.8	47.9	49.9	49.0	50.3	51.8	50.3	52.3	53.4		
Compensation of employees.....	53.2	60.8	59.2	59.8	65.6	66.3	66.5	66.8	32.2	32.8	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3		
Military.....	30.5	35.6	34.4	34.6	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.9	18.9	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.6		
Civilian.....	22.7	25.2	24.9	25.2	26.2	26.5	26.7	26.9	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8		
Other services.....	30.8	37.2	35.1	38.1	42.0	39.8	44.1	47.0	15.7	17.1	16.3	17.3	18.8	17.1	19.1	20.1		
Structures.....	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7		
Nondefense.....	65.8	75.2	67.7	75.7	83.6	83.5	68.2	76.3	36.4	36.8	34.1	36.5	39.9	39.8	32.1	35.5		
Durable goods.....	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2		
Nondurable goods.....	4.3	11.0	3.7	12.3	18.9	18.4	4.8	12.8	2.1	4.1	1.0	4.2	7.9	8.1	1.4	5.0		
Services.....	52.2	55.0	54.7	54.4	55.7	56.1	54.7	55.1	29.6	28.4	28.6	28.1	27.9	27.7	26.8	26.8		
Compensation of employees.....	29.7	31.5	31.3	31.1	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.3	17.3	16.9	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5		
Other services.....	22.5	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.5	23.7	22.3	22.7	12.3	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.3	10.3		
Structures.....	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6		
State and local.....	341.2	368.0	365.0	370.1	375.7	380.4	386.6	392.7	178.1	176.7	176.9	175.7	175.3	174.9	175.0	174.9		
Durable goods.....	11.2	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9		
Nondurable goods.....	27.0	30.3	29.9	30.7	31.3	31.7	31.8	32.4	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9		
Services.....	257.6	282.8	280.7	285.9	290.6	296.1	302.3	306.9	140.1	140.7	141.2	140.4	139.9	140.0	140.0	139.5		
Compensation of employees.....	189.9	207.4	205.6	209.2	213.0	217.1	221.4	224.7	105.9	106.3	106.5	106.1	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.4		
Other services.....	67.7	75.4	75.1	76.7	77.6	79.0	80.8	82.3	34.2	34.4	34.7	34.3	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.1		
Structures.....	45.4	42.9	42.4	41.4	41.6	40.3	40.1	40.8	20.6	18.6	18.5	17.9	17.9	17.2	17.2	17.6		

Table 4.1-4.2—Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts in Current and Constant Dollars

	Millions of dollars								Billions of 1972 dollars									
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			1981			1982					1981			1982				
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III		
Receipts from foreigners	340.4	368.4	370.0	368.3	369.0	359.9	365.8	349.5										
Exports of goods and services.....	339.2	367.3	368.9	367.2	367.9	359.9	365.8	349.5	159.2	158.5	159.7	157.8	156.9	151.7	154.4	147.5		
Merchandise.....	220.1	231.9	236.0	226.3	227.8	221.4	218.9	207.3	93.1	89.8	91.7	87.0	87.6	84.0	83.5	79.8		
Durable goods.....	128.9	134.4	140.1	133.2	130.1	123.9	123.9	121.0	56.1	51.8	54.7	50.3	48.6	45.2	44.8	43.7		
Nondurable goods.....	91.1	97.4	95.9	93.1	97.8	97.5	95.0	86.3	36.9	38.0	37.1	36.6	39.0	38.8	38.7	36.1		
Services.....	119.2	135.5	132.9	140.8	140.1	138.5	146.8	142.2	66.1	68.7	68.0	70.9	69.3	67.7	70.9	67.7		
Factor income ¹	75.2	86.1	84.2	89.6	89.5	85.9	93.8	88.4	42.6	44.5	44.0	45.9	44.8	42.5	45.9	42.7		
Other.....	44.0	49.4	48.7	51.3	50.6	52.6	53.0	53.8	23.5	24.2	24.0	25.0	24.5	25.1	25.0	24.9		
Capital grants received by the United States (net).....	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0	0										
Payments to foreigners	340.4	368.4	370.0	368.3	369.0	359.9	365.8	349.5										
Imports of goods and services.....	314.0	341.3	345.1	341.3	344.4	328.6	330.9	342.5	108.6	116.4	115.5	118.7	120.4	114.7	118.7	120.0		
Merchandise.....	244.0	260.1	263.3	257.9	263.5	243.9	241.1	256.5	74.5	79.1	77.6	80.3	83.8	76.7	78.6	82.2		
Durable goods.....	110.0	123.7	122.7	126.3	130.5	125.4	127.7	127.4	48.0	51.9	51.1	53.0	55.2	51.6	52.0	53.2		
Nondurable goods.....	134.0	136.4	140.6	131.7	133.1	118.5	118.4	129.1	26.5	27.2	26.5	27.3	28.6	25.1	26.6	29.1		
Services.....	70.0	81.1	81.8	83.4	80.9	84.7	89.8	86.0	34.1	37.4	38.0	38.4	36.6	38.1	40.1	37.8		
Factor income ¹	29.1	36.9	37.5	39.9	36.1	40.0	44.3	41.8	16.5	19.1	19.6	20.4	18.1	19.8	21.7	20.2		
Other.....	40.9	44.2	44.3	43.5	44.8	44.7	45.5	44.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.5	18.2	18.4	17.6		
Transfer payments (net).....	6.0	6.3	5.5	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4										
From persons (net).....	.8	.6	.8	.7	.7	.8	.9	.8										
From government (net).....	5.2	5.7	4.8	6.1	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.6										
Interest paid by government to foreigners.....	12.5	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.9	17.4	17.8										
Net foreign investment.....	7.8	4.1	2.3	3.1	.1	6.5	10.8	-17.3										

Table 4.1-4.2.

1. Equals rest-of-the-world production as shown in tables 1.5-1.6.

Table 4.3-4.4.—Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars								Billions of 1972 dollars									
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
			1981			1982					1981			1982				
			II	III	IV	I	II	III			II	III	IV	I	II	III		
Merchandise exports	220.1	231.9	236.0	226.3	227.8	221.4	218.9	207.3	93.1	89.8	91.7	87.0	87.6	84.0	83.5	79.8		
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	35.7	38.3	38.7	34.9	35.7	36.0	36.6	29.0	15.2	15.5	15.1	14.6	15.7	15.7	16.4	13.7		
Industrial supplies and materials.....	68.1	65.4	63.7	63.4	67.1	66.5	63.1	59.4	24.1	22.3	21.7	21.5	22.9	22.9	21.9	21.2		
Durable goods.....	24.6	20.4	21.4	19.0	19.4	17.9	17.6	16.5	8.7	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.9		
Nondurable goods.....	43.4	45.0	42.4	44.4	47.7	48.6	45.4	42.9	15.4	15.4	14.4	15.1	16.3	16.7	15.8	15.3		
Capital goods, except autos.....	74.2	81.7	84.4	80.9	80.8	77.4	77.1	74.2	34.9	32.9	34.5	31.8	31.2	29.0	28.6	27.3		
Autos.....	17.2	19.1	20.5	20.2	16.8	17.3	17.9	17.7	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6		
Consumer goods.....	16.6	16.3	16.7	16.3	15.5	14.7	15.3	14.7	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.6	7.3		
Durable goods.....	8.8	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.4	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5		
Nondurable goods.....	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.2	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8		
Other.....	8.2	11.1	12.0	10.7	11.9	9.5	8.9	12.4	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.4	4.8		
Durable goods.....	4.1	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.8	4.4	6.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.4		
Nondurable goods.....	4.1	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.8	4.4	6.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.4		
Merchandise imports	244.0	260.1	263.3	257.9	263.5	243.9	241.1	256.5	74.5	79.1	77.6	80.3	83.8	76.7	78.6	82.2		
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.2	14.9	17.2	19.1	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.2	8.1		
Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum.....	50.0	56.3	56.8	57.8	56.8	54.1	51.2	50.6	17.1	19.0	19.0	19.5	19.4	18.3	17.7	17.9		
Durable goods.....	29.1	33.3	34.4	34.4	33.2	31.7	29.1	27.0	9.9	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.5		
Nondurable goods.....	20.9	23.0	22.4	23.4	23.6	22.4	22.2	23.6	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.4		
Petroleum and products.....	79.4	77.6	83.2	72.6	72.4	62.6	53.7	65.8	6.9	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.5		
Capital goods, except autos.....	30.3	34.6	33.2	35.1	37.3	35.1	36.4	36.6	15.4	18.0	17.1	18.6	20.1	17.9	18.2	19.1		
Autos.....	27.0	29.7	29.9	30.8	31.4	30.6	35.7	37.3	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.4	9.8	11.6	11.8		
Consumer goods.....	34.4	38.7	37.2	38.7	41.9	40.5	38.2	40.6	15.7	16.7	16.0	16.8	18.3	17.1	16.0	17.1		
Durable goods.....	21.2	23.5	22.7	23.4	25.3	24.9	22.2	23.3	10.9	11.3	10.9	11.1	12.1	11.9	10.5	11.4		
Nondurable goods.....	13.3	15.1	14.5	15.3	16.7	15.6	16.0	17.3	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.7		
Other.....	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.5	6.0	8.8	6.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.4	3.5	2.6		
Durable goods.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.3		
Nondurable goods.....	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.3		
Addenda:																		
Exports:																		
Agricultural products.....	42.2	44.3	44.6	39.8	42.4	42.0	42.6	33.9	18.0	18.0	17.5	16.6	18.5	18.4	19.2	15.9		
Nonagricultural products.....	177.9	187.6	191.4	186.6	185.5	179.4	176.3	173.3	75.1	71.8	74.2	70.4	69.1	65.5	64.3	63.9		
Imports of nonpetroleum products.....	164.6	182.6	180.1	185.3	191.2	181.3	187.5	190.7	67.6	73.1	71.4	74.5	78.0	71.6	74.1	76.7		

Table 6.4.—National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry

	Billions of dollars							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
National income without CCAdj.	2,174.2	2,410.6	2,382.8	2,446.0	2,462.1	2,447.6	2,470.1	2,495.8
Domestic industries	2,128.2	2,361.4	2,336.1	2,396.3	2,408.8	2,401.7	2,420.6	2,449.3
Private industries	1,822.0	2,025.4	2,004.3	2,059.0	2,060.9	2,048.6	2,062.6	2,086.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	58.5	68.7	66.5	72.7	71.6	66.1	66.6	66.5
Mining.....	37.4	44.9	40.9	47.0	49.0	49.3	45.5	42.9
Construction.....	108.5	113.4	112.3	112.8	113.4	112.9	112.8	112.9
Manufacturing	525.6	580.8	584.1	595.4	573.1	555.2	556.0	560.4
Durable goods.....	309.4	344.8	352.3	349.3	336.7	323.1	326.8	324.1
Nondurable goods.....	216.2	236.0	231.8	246.1	236.4	232.1	229.1	236.3
Transportation and public utilities	171.1	190.9	186.1	193.9	197.7	198.5	200.2	201.0
Transportation.....	81.2	87.0	86.4	87.6	86.5	85.3	87.1	86.9
Communication.....	48.9	55.3	53.0	56.8	58.3	59.3	59.2	60.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	41.0	48.6	46.8	49.6	52.8	53.8	53.9	54.0
Wholesale trade	137.4	155.8	152.7	156.0	162.9	157.3	154.6	155.4
Retail trade	178.3	197.5	196.0	201.6	199.1	203.6	205.7	209.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	295.5	324.2	320.8	326.2	331.5	336.4	345.6	352.7
Services.....	309.9	349.4	344.8	353.4	362.7	369.3	376.1	385.6
Government and government enterprises	306.2	336.0	331.9	337.3	347.9	353.2	358.0	362.7
Rest of the world	46.1	49.2	46.6	49.7	53.3	45.8	49.5	46.6

Table 6.20.—Corporate Profits by Industry

	Billions of dollars							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj.	181.6	190.6	185.1	193.1	183.9	157.1	155.4	166.2
Domestic industries	151.3	167.8	164.3	172.2	158.3	140.2	137.2	149.9
Financial.....	28.3	22.2	22.2	20.3	20.1	19.9	22.4	24.7
Nonfinancial.....	123.0	145.6	142.1	151.8	138.2	120.3	114.8	125.3
Rest of the world	30.3	22.8	20.8	21.0	25.7	16.9	18.2	16.3
Corporate profits with IVA	199.4	207.5	202.6	210.3	199.4	167.2	162.2	170.0
Domestic industries	169.1	184.6	181.7	189.3	173.7	150.3	144.1	153.7
Financial.....	29.2	22.7	22.7	20.8	20.4	20.0	22.2	24.2
Federal Reserve Banks.....	11.9	14.5	14.2	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.0	15.8
Other.....	17.2	8.1	8.6	5.5	4.8	3.9	6.2	8.4
Nonfinancial.....	140.0	162.0	159.0	168.5	153.3	130.4	121.9	129.5
Manufacturing.....	74.5	86.3	88.9	92.2	73.7	57.7	56.6	62.7
Durable goods.....	20.7	28.4	35.2	27.4	18.9	9.1	12.7	12.2
Primary metal industries.....	2.9	4.1	4.7	4.1	.7	-3.1	-6.5	-5.4
Fabricated metal products.....	4.4	4.9	6.0	5.4	3.4	4.4	3.8	4.7
Machinery, except electrical.....	7.2	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.9	8.3	4.8	3.7
Electric and electronic equipment.....	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.2
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	-5.0	-1.1	2.6	-2.8	-1.8	-4.1	3.3	3.2
Other.....	6.8	6.2	7.8	6.3	2.4	0	3.5	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	53.8	57.9	53.7	64.8	54.7	48.6	43.9	50.5
Food and kindred products.....	6.2	8.7	8.5	7.7	8.1	6.7	6.3	7.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	6.7	8.2	7.5	8.0	7.8	6.5	5.8	5.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	28.0	26.6	23.3	35.1	24.7	25.4	20.4	25.9
Other.....	13.0	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.1	10.0	11.4	12.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	17.4	19.1	15.6	19.6	21.2	18.8	18.5	19.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	24.6	33.4	32.1	33.0	35.7	31.9	26.8	27.4
Other.....	23.4	23.1	22.5	23.7	22.7	21.9	20.0	20.3
Rest of the world	30.3	22.8	20.8	21.0	25.7	16.9	18.2	16.3

Table 7.1.—Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product

	Index numbers, 1972=100							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Gross national product	178.64	195.51	193.17	197.36	201.55	203.68	205.98	208.51
Personal consumption expenditures	179.2	194.5	192.6	196.4	199.8	202.2	204.0	207.7
Durable goods.....	156.3	167.5	166.2	169.7	171.3	173.0	174.0	176.1
Nondurable goods.....	188.4	202.7	201.7	204.2	205.6	206.8	207.1	210.0
Services.....	178.8	196.3	193.4	198.6	203.6	207.4	210.6	215.3
Gross private domestic investment	193.3	208.0	207.4	209.4	212.9	213.6	216.6	216.2
Fixed investment.....	186.1	201.3	200.7	203.0	206.8	207.6	211.3	210.7
Nonresidential.....	227.7	251.5	249.1	252.7	261.9	264.5	267.6	266.7
Structures.....	169.0	179.8	179.9	181.4	182.5	181.9	184.6	183.8
Producers' durable equipment.....	218.5	233.6	231.7	235.8	239.2	240.5	238.6	238.8
Residential.....	221.7	237.1	234.9	239.4	243.3	244.3	242.1	242.3
Nonfarm structures.....	218.8	236.9	233.4	237.9	242.7	243.8	242.0	241.9
Farm structures.....	149.2	159.4	158.3	161.3	162.8	165.7	168.1	169.4
Change in business inventories.....								
Net exports of goods and services	213.1	231.8	230.9	232.6	234.5	237.3	236.8	236.9
Exports.....	289.3	293.1	298.7	287.7	286.1	286.4	278.8	285.4
Imports.....								
Government purchases of goods and services	189.2	207.9	205.5	209.5	215.0	217.8	221.1	223.9
Federal.....	185.2	207.4	204.0	207.8	216.0	218.3	221.6	223.0
National defense.....	187.4	209.0	206.4	207.9	219.5	223.0	226.5	226.5
Nondefense.....	181.0	204.2	198.9	207.4	209.4	209.6	212.6	214.9
State and local.....	191.6	208.2	206.3	210.7	214.3	217.5	220.9	224.5

Table 7.2.—Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes, for Gross National Product, 1972 Weights

	Index numbers, 1972=100							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III
Gross national product	184.4	202.0	199.9	204.2	208.4	210.8	213.0	216.0
Personal consumption expenditures	184.8	202.1	200.2	203.9	207.5	209.9	211.6	215.4
Durable goods.....	160.4	172.9	171.5	175.1	177.4	179.0	181.0	182.6
Nondurable goods.....	195.8	212.8	212.1	214.0	215.9	217.2	216.4	219.7
Services.....	183.0	202.1	199.2	204.5	209.9	213.8	217.6	222.6
Gross private domestic investment	204.1	220.9	219.0	223.2	226.8	229.2	230.4	232.0
Fixed investment.....	196.0	213.5	211.7	215.6	219.3	222.0	225.0	227.4
Nonresidential.....	219.3	237.3	235.0	239.4	243.0	245.7	248.6	250.0
Structures.....	182.6	199.8	198.3	201.9	205.6	208.4	211.5	214.5
Producers' durable equipment.....	219.5	235.0	233.0	237.5	241.2	242.7	240.7	240.7
Residential.....								
Change in business inventories.....								
Net exports of goods and services	218.6	239.3	238.4	241.1	242.5	245.6	246.3	245.2
Exports.....	303.7	319.0	323.4	316.3	314.0	319.1	313.6	313.6
Imports.....								
Government purchases of goods and services	193.8	212.2	210.3	213.6	219.3	222.4	224.5	227.2
Federal.....	192.7	214.7	212.2	214.5	223.9	227.1	228.4	230.1
National defense.....	196.5	219.7	217.4	219.6	230.1	233.4	234.6	236.3
Nondefense.....	182.8	201.7	198.8	201.6	207.9	211.0	212.6	214.2
State and local.....	194.6	210.6	209.0	212.9	216.1	219.2	221.9	225.2
Addenda:								
Gross domestic purchases ¹	189.8	207.2	205.3	209.0	213.0	215.6	217.3	220.4
Final sales.....	184.3	202.0	199.8	204.2	208.4	210.9	213.0	216.1
Final sales to domestic purchasers ¹	189.8	207.2	205.4	209.0	213.0	215.6	217.4	220.5
Personal consumption expenditures, food.....	193.0	208.8	207.3	210.6	211.7	215.3	217.3	218.4
Personal consumption expenditures, energy.....	316.1	359.6	360.6	360.4	366.1	361.9	348.9	364.1
Other personal consumption expenditures.....	170.3	185.5	183.4	187.6	191.6	194.3	197.3	200.8
Gross domestic product	184.4	202.1	199.9	204.2	208.5	210.9	213.0	216.1
Business.....	185.6	203.4	201.2	205.7	209.4	211.8	213.8	216.8
Nonfarm.....	185.3	203.3						

Table 7.1 and 7.2:

1. Gross domestic purchases equals GNP less exports plus imports; final sales to domestic purchasers equals final sales less exports plus imports.

Table 7.14B.—Implicit Price Deflators for Government Purchases of Goods and Services by Type

	Index numbers, 1972=100							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III'
Government purchases of goods and services.....	189.2	207.9	205.5	209.5	215.0	217.8	221.1	223.9
Federal.....	185.2	207.4	204.0	207.8	216.0	218.3	221.6	223.0
National defense.....	187.4	209.0	206.4	207.9	219.5	223.0	225.2	226.5
Durable goods.....	183.5	203.5	201.1	205.6	212.6	216.4	225.4	227.0
Nondurable goods.....	437.2	486.9	495.9	488.8	503.0	479.5	472.2	484.4
Services.....	175.7	196.5	192.4	194.9	207.5	210.8	211.5	213.0
Compensation of employees.....	165.3	185.3	180.9	181.5	198.5	199.6	200.0	200.4
Military.....	161.0	184.8	178.7	179.3	203.1	203.5	203.6	203.8
Civilian.....	171.4	186.0	184.0	184.7	192.0	194.0	194.8	195.5
Other services.....	197.0	217.9	215.6	220.3	223.4	232.7	231.7	233.9
Structures.....	203.8	221.5	219.5	224.2	227.5	231.4	235.4	233.8
Nondefense.....	181.0	204.2	198.9	207.4	209.4	209.6	212.6	214.9
Durable goods.....	174.2	194.0	190.0	196.7	202.9	206.3	209.8	213.7
Nondurable goods.....	176.6	193.3	191.0	193.3	199.5	202.6	203.9	205.4
Services.....	171.5	186.5	184.4	185.3	193.1	195.3	196.0	196.4
Compensation of employees.....	183.9	203.4	200.7	205.1	209.0	213.4	216.7	219.9
Other services.....	208.3	222.6	221.0	224.5	227.8	230.5	231.8	232.6
Structures.....	191.6	208.2	206.3	210.7	214.3	217.5	220.9	224.5
State and local.....	183.0	200.5	199.0	202.6	206.0	206.5	208.4	210.9
Durable goods.....	238.6	265.3	266.1	267.7	269.5	270.5	269.6	272.3
Nondurable goods.....	183.8	201.0	198.8	203.7	207.7	211.6	215.8	220.0
Services.....	179.4	195.0	193.0	197.2	200.9	204.9	209.0	213.2
Compensation of employees.....	197.7	219.5	216.5	223.9	229.0	232.3	236.9	241.1
Other services.....	220.8	230.3	229.8	231.7	232.3	233.6	232.8	232.1

Table 7.16.—Implicit Price Deflators for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

	Index numbers, 1972=100							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III'
Exports of goods and services.....	213.1	231.8	230.9	232.6	234.5	237.3	236.8	236.9
Merchandise.....	236.4	258.3	257.3	260.2	260.2	263.6	262.0	259.7
Durable goods.....	229.7	259.5	256.4	264.7	267.8	274.0	276.4	276.8
Nondurable goods.....	246.6	256.6	258.5	254.0	250.7	251.4	245.5	238.9
Services.....	180.3	197.3	195.4	198.8	202.1	204.7	207.2	210.1
Factor income.....	176.4	193.7	191.3	195.4	199.5	201.8	204.3	206.9
Other.....	187.4	203.8	203.0	205.0	206.6	209.5	212.5	215.7
Imports of goods and services.....	289.3	293.1	298.7	287.7	286.1	286.4	278.8	285.4
Merchandise.....	327.7	329.0	339.5	321.4	314.3	318.1	306.7	312.0
Durable goods.....	229.2	238.4	240.3	238.4	236.4	242.9	245.5	239.7
Nondurable goods.....	506.1	501.9	530.5	482.3	464.6	473.0	426.4	444.1
Services.....	205.4	217.1	215.5	217.2	221.3	222.5	224.1	227.5
Factor income.....	176.6	193.6	191.2	195.4	199.5	201.8	204.2	206.9
Other.....	232.4	241.7	241.5	242.0	242.5	245.0	247.5	251.2

Table 7.21:

1. Inventories are as of the end of the quarter.
2. Business final sales equals final sales less gross product of households and institutions, government, and rest of the world.

Table 7.17.—Implicit Price Deflators for Merchandise Exports and Imports by Type of Product and by End-Use Category

	Index numbers, 1972=100							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III'
Merchandise exports.....	236.4	258.3	257.3	260.2	260.2	263.6	262.0	259.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	235.0	246.9	256.2	239.1	228.0	228.6	223.3	212.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	282.9	293.2	293.4	294.2	292.6	291.0	287.8	280.7
Durable goods.....	282.9	293.2	293.5	294.2	292.5	291.0	287.8	280.8
Nondurable goods.....	282.8	293.2	293.4	294.2	292.6	291.0	287.8	280.7
Capital goods, except autos.....	212.4	248.4	244.5	254.3	258.6	266.6	269.7	271.9
Autos.....	249.6	286.4	281.6	294.3	303.4	308.7	315.0	313.6
Consumer goods.....	195.9	200.7	197.5	202.1	204.2	205.6	202.9	200.3
Durable goods.....	228.2	244.1	242.9	248.4	248.3	249.8	249.3	254.2
Nondurable goods.....	169.1	173.1	169.2	172.5	177.4	179.8	176.5	171.8
Other.....	235.7	258.3	257.3	260.0	260.0	263.4	262.1	259.8
Durable goods.....	235.7	258.3	257.3	260.0	260.0	263.4	262.3	259.8
Nondurable goods.....	235.7	258.3	257.3	260.0	260.0	263.4	262.0	259.8
Merchandise imports.....	327.7	329.0	339.5	321.4	314.3	318.1	306.7	312.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	270.1	259.3	268.2	254.4	238.2	243.4	239.4	235.2
Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum.....	293.1	296.8	299.7	296.4	293.5	296.1	290.1	282.7
Durable goods.....	293.0	296.9	300.0	297.0	293.7	296.6	290.4	284.4
Nondurable goods.....	293.3	296.7	299.3	295.7	293.2	295.5	289.7	280.9
Petroleum and products.....	1,155.4	1,297.1	1,348.8	1,267.9	1,246.8	1,248.2	1,181.0	1,195.7
Capital goods except autos.....	197.5	191.9	193.7	189.3	185.4	195.5	200.0	191.5
Autos.....	248.5	288.0	282.7	288.2	303.3	311.0	307.7	315.5
Consumer goods.....	219.7	231.3	232.1	231.0	228.8	237.4	239.0	236.9
Durable goods.....	195.1	208.3	208.4	210.5	209.1	209.0	211.5	204.1
Nondurable goods.....	275.2	279.3	282.2	271.4	266.9	303.2	291.6	302.2
Other.....	243.5	249.2	252.0	248.4	244.8	252.5	252.9	248.1
Durable goods.....	243.4	249.2	252.0	248.2	244.9	252.5	252.8	247.9
Nondurable goods.....	243.6	249.2	252.0	248.6	244.6	252.5	253.1	248.3
Addenda:								
Exports:								
Agricultural products.....	234.3	246.3	254.3	239.3	229.1	227.8	222.0	212.8
Nonagricultural products.....	236.9	261.3	258.0	265.2	268.5	273.7	274.0	271.4
Imports of nonpetroleum products.....	243.5	249.8	252.3	248.6	245.0	253.0	253.1	248.6

Table 7.21.—Implicit Price Deflators for Inventories and Final Sales of Business

	Index numbers, 1972=100							
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II	III'
Inventories¹.....	235.0	235.1	236.6	235.6	237.1	237.6		
Farm.....	207.5	192.1	189.3	195.3	200.4	193.1		
Nonfarm.....	238.8	241.1	243.3	241.4	242.4	244.0		
Durable goods.....	222.1	226.1	228.6	227.7	229.0	230.8		
Nondurable goods.....	264.8	264.3	265.9	262.0	262.8	264.1		
Manufacturing.....	242.2	244.4	246.8	244.6	243.9	245.1		
Durable goods.....	225.5	229.9	232.6	231.1	231.7	233.5		
Nondurable goods.....	278.4	276.2	277.7	273.8	270.6	270.6		
Wholesale trade.....	242.9	244.1	245.2	242.4	244.4	245.1		
Durable goods.....	225.5	229.4	231.6	231.7	233.3	235.7		
Nondurable goods.....	277.9	274.2	272.6	264.3	266.2	264.1		
Merchant wholesalers.....	233.9	235.4	236.4	235.9	238.6	238.7		
Durable goods.....	226.1	230.1	232.4	232.8	234.4	236.9		
Nondurable goods.....	250.4	246.5	244.9	242.4	247.1	242.4		
Nonmerchant wholesalers.....	285.9	286.2	288.7	275.3	274.2	278.9		
Durable goods.....	222.6	225.6	227.5	225.9	227.3	229.0		
Nondurable goods.....	393.4	393.0	394.1	361.1	358.4	366.9		
Retail trade.....	207.8	210.9	212.9	211.5	214.4	216.7		
Durable goods.....	204.6	208.9	211.3	210.9	213.4	216.5		
Nondurable goods.....	210.5	212.6	214.2	211.9	215.3	216.9		
Other.....	291.3	296.4	301.7	300.9	305.2	311.6		
Final sales².....	193.2	197.7	201.2	203.7	206.1	208.1		
Final sales of goods and structures.....	192.9	196.8	199.4	201.1	203.0	203.3		

Reconciliation and Other Special Tables

Table 1.—Relation of Net Exports of Goods and Services in the National Income and Products Accounts (NIPA's) to Balance on Goods and Services in the Balance of Payments Accounts (BPA's)

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Line	1982		
		I	II	III
Exports of goods and services, BPA's.....	1	360.8	365.1	352.2
Less: Gold BPA's.....	2	1.7	1.4	2.3
Capital gains net of losses in direct investment income receipts.....	3	-2.1	-2.8	-.1
Statistical differences ¹	4	.2	.1	.1
Other items.....	5	1.1	.5	.4
Equals: Exports of goods and services, NIPA's.....	6	359.9	365.8	349.5
Imports of goods and services, BPA's.....	7	348.3	349.2	362.5
Less: Payments of income on U.S. Government liabilities..	8	17.9	17.4	17.8
Gold, BPA's.....	9	3.0	2.6	3.9
Capital gains net of losses in direct investment income payments.....	10	-.5	-.6	-.2
Statistical differences ¹	11	-.5	-1.0	-1.0
Other items.....	12			
Plus: Gold NIPA's.....	13	.2	.1	.6
Equals: Imports of goods and services, NIPA's.....	14	328.6	330.9	342.5
Balance on goods and services, BPA's 1-7.....	15	12.5	15.9	-10.3
Less: Gold (2-9+13).....	16	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0
Capital gains net of losses in direct investment income (3-10).....	17	-1.6	-2.1	.1
Statistical differences (4-11).....	18	.7	1.1	1.1
Other items (5-12).....	19	1.1	.5	.4
Plus: Payments of income on U.S. Government liabilities (8).....	20	17.9	17.4	17.8
Equals: Net exports of goods and services, NIPA's (6-14)....	21	31.3	34.9	6.9

1. Consists of statistical revisions in the BPA's that have not yet been incorporated in the NIPA's

Table 2.—Real Gross National Product and National Income, Command Over Goods and Services, and Related Series

[Billions of 1972 dollars]

	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			1981		1982		
			III	IV	I	II	III
GNP.....	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,478.4	1,481.1
Gross domestic purchases.....	1,423.4	1,460.6	1,471.2	1,453.6	1,433.8	1,442.6	1,453.7
Net exports of goods and services.....	50.6	42.0	39.2	36.5	36.9	35.7	27.5
National income.....	1,177.6	1,200.8	1,207.0	1,189.2	1,168.5	1,170.1	1,170.5
Command, GNP basis.....	1,432.1	1,469.5	1,480.2	1,461.8	1,444.7	1,455.1	1,456.1
Gross domestic purchases.....	1,423.4	1,460.6	1,471.2	1,453.6	1,433.8	1,442.6	1,453.7
Net exports of goods and services ¹	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.2	10.9	12.5	2.4
Command, national income basis.....	1,140.4	1,171.2	1,180.1	1,164.0	1,145.4	1,149.5	1,148.2
	Percent change from preceding period						
GNP.....	-.4	1.9	2.2	-5.3	-5.1	2.1	.7
Command, GNP basis.....	-1.1	2.6	3.9	-4.9	-4.6	2.9	.3
National income.....	-1.4	2.0	1.5	-5.8	-6.8	.6	.1
Command, national income basis.....	-2.2	2.7	3.4	-5.3	-6.2	1.5	-.5
Addendum:							
Terms of trade ²	73.7	79.1	80.9	82.0	82.9	85.0	83.0

1. Equals current-dollar net exports of goods and services deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services.

2. Equals the ratio of the implicit price deflator for exports of goods and services to the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services.

Inventory Investment and Economic Instability

INVENTORY investment—the difference between production and final sales—can be either a stabilizing or a destabilizing factor in economic fluctuations. For example, if a drop in final sales leads to an involuntary accumulation of inventories of finished goods, then inventory investment is playing a stabilizing role, because production has fallen less than sales have fallen. But if the lower level of final sales persists and the swollen level of inventories is deliberately reduced by driving production below sales, then inventory investment is playing a destabilizing role.

As has often been documented, inventory investment has usually been destabilizing. This article measures the extent to which various categories of inventories have been destabilizing and, for manufacturers' inventories, explains the destabilizing behavior in terms of the contributions of factors that influence inventory investment.

The article makes intensive use of the estimates of constant-dollar manufacturers' inventories by stage of fabrication introduced by BEA as part of the 1980 comprehensive revisions of the national income and product accounts.¹ The new estimates are built up from separate estimates of inventories of materials, goods in process, and finished goods in each of 20 manufacturing industries. This article explores some aspects of what the new estimates tell about the behavior of inventories.

The first section of the article develops a statistical measure of the extent to which inventory investment contributes to economic instability.

The measure is presented for total inventory investment, and for inventory investment at different stages of the production process and at different cyclical stages. The second section presents demand equations for manufacturers' inventory holdings by stage of fabrication; these equations permit further analysis of the destabilizing behavior by measuring separately the contribution of various influences—sales, new orders, and the financial cost of holding inventories—on inventory investment. The final section presents simulations of manufacturers' inventory behavior under different demand and cost conditions.

The analysis indicates that manufacturing inventory investment in total is destabilizing. However, the extent to which it is destabilizing differs substantially by stage of fabrication. For finished goods inventory investment, neither stabilizing nor destabilizing behavior dominates; in the early stages of cyclical fluctuations, inventory behavior tends to be stabilizing, but in later stages, it is mixed. Investment in both work-in-process inventories and materials inventories is destabilizing, and this behavior is apparent at all stages of cyclical fluctuation.

Inventories in all three stages of fabrication respond positively to levels of demand, as measured by sales and new orders, and negatively to the financial cost of holding inventories. The finding of a response to the latter, as measured by a real rate of interest, contrasts with the findings of much previous analysis. The contrast in findings, at least in part, is due to the inclusion in the sample period used for this article of the wide swings in real interest rates of the 1970's. The response to demand is stronger for work-in-process and ma-

terials inventories than for finished goods inventories, and this difference accounts, at least in part, for the difference in stabilizing/destabilizing behavior.

The Contribution of Inventory Investment to Instability

The measure proposed in this article is an answer to the question: How much more instability is there in production than in final sales? The measure can be calculated for total inventory investment, for inventory investment by stage of fabrication and by industry, for expansions and contractions, and for many other groupings of inventory estimates.

The measure is the percent difference between two measures of dispersion. One of the two is the root-mean-square (i.e., the square root of the mean squared value) of the percentage deviation of final sales of goods and structures (in 1972 dollars) from its trend. The other is the root-mean-square of the percentage deviation of final sales plus inventory change—i.e., production—from its trend. If sales relative to its trend has a root-mean-square deviation of 2.4 percent and sales plus inventory change relative to its trend has root-mean-square deviation of 3.0 percent, then the measure equals 25, the 25 percent excess of 3.0 over 2.4. (As will be seen, these are the actual figures in the calculation for total inventory change in 1959-81.) The measure is always positive if inventory change is destabilizing. If some category of inventory change has a stabilizing influence, so that the deviation from trend of sales plus that category of inventory

1. The new estimates are described in John C. Hinrichs and Anthony D. Eckman, "Constant-Dollar Manufacturers' Inventories," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 61 (November 1981): 16-23.

change is smaller than the deviation of sales alone, then the measure will be negative.²

In mathematical terms, the measure (M) is:

$$M = 100 \left(\frac{S_q - S_s}{S_s} \right)$$

where S_q is the square root of the mean square percent deviation from trend of constant-dollar final sales of goods and structures plus inventory change, and S_s is the square root of the mean square percent deviation from trend of final sales of goods and structures. The sales trend is a centered 21-quarter moving average of actual sales.³ The trend of inventory

2. The possibility of negative values points to the difference between the measure of instability used in this article and a measure based on an analysis of the variance of output by component, often used by others (see, for example, Alan Blinder, "Retail Inventory Behavior and Business Fluctuations," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, No. 2 (1981) pp. 445-9). In an analysis of variance, inventory investment will make a positive contribution to total variance irrespective of whether it is stabilizing or destabilizing; only the covariance terms can discriminate between the two situations. The measure used here depends on both the variance of inventory investment and the covariance of inventory investment and sales.

3. The trend was extended to the end of 1981 by using an autoregressive equation to project changes in sales and then using projected sales to calculate the moving average. The autoregressive equation was $\Delta LS_t = 0.0049 + 0.2429 \Delta LS_{t-1}$, where ΔLS is the change from the preceding quarter in the logarithm of sales.

change is equal to the sales trend times the ratio of mean 1959-81 inventory change to mean 1959-81 sales, and the trend of sales plus inventory change is equal to the sum of the sales trend and the inventory change trend. Sales, and thus S_s , is identical in calculation of the measures for total inventories and for inventory categories. In contrast, actual and mean inventory change, and thus the trend of inventory change and S_q , is specific to the inventory total or categories.⁴

The measure is a descriptive one, influenced by all of the forces that affect inventories and final sales. It does not separate, for example, "involuntary" from "voluntary" inventory investment, or "passive" from "active" inventory behavior. However,

4. It would be possible to construct an alternative measure in which sales as well as inventory change differed by category. If S'_s is the root-mean-square percent deviation from trend of some alternative sales series, then the relation between M' , the measure of instability employing the alternative sales series, and M , the measure of instability used in this article, is given by:

$$\frac{M' + 100}{M + 100} = \frac{S_s}{S'_s}$$

The alternative measure is less useful than the one in this article for decomposing an aggregate measure into the contribution of different inventory categories; but it might be more useful for an analysis of inventory investment in a specific industry.

the measure should be useful to forecasters in judging whether a set of sales and inventory investment projections conforms to, or departs from, the usual historical relation of inventory investment to sales. The measure should also be useful to builders of models of the economy in judging whether shocks imposed on their models produce sales and inventory investment outcomes that are realistic.

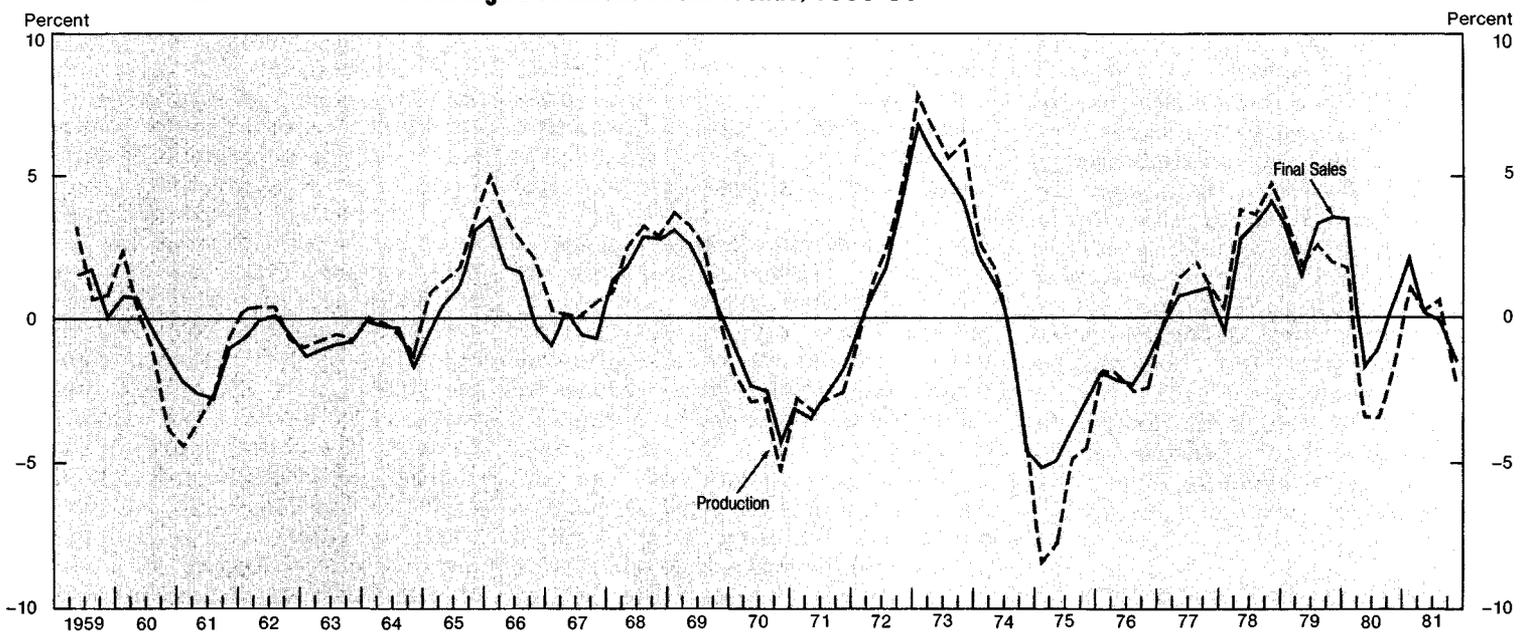
Results

For major inventory categories.—Table 1 presents the measure for major categories of inventories for 1959-81 and two subperiods. For the entire period, production was 25 percent more unstable than final sales. The root-mean-square deviation from trend was 3.01 percent for production and 2.42 percent for sales. Chart 7 shows the two time series underlying this measure: the percentage deviation of final sales relative to its trend and the percentage deviation of production, or sales plus inventory change, relative to its trend.

For the period as a whole, farm inventories contributed little to the overall destabilizing effect, and within the nonfarm group, manufacturing contributed most. Within manufactur-

CHART 7

Final Sales and Production: Percentage Deviations From Trends, 1959-81



Note.—Final sales refers to final sales of goods and structures, in 1972 dollars. Production refers to final sales of goods and structures plus inventory change, in 1972 dollars. Percentage deviations are from trends based on 21 quarter moving averages.

Table 1.—A Measure of the Contribution of Inventory Investment to Instability, 1959–81 and Subperiods

Inventory category	[Percent]		
	1959:2-1981:4	1959:2-1970:2	1970:3-1981:4
Total.....	25	35	22
Farm.....	1	-1	2
Nonfarm.....	24	36	20
Manufacturing.....	13	18	12
Finished goods.....	-1	3	-2
Work in process.....	8	8	7
Materials.....	6	5	6
Wholesale trade.....	2	3	2
Retail trade.....	5	11	4
Other.....	1	0	2
Root-mean-square percent deviation of sales from trend (S_s).....	2.42	1.60	3.01
Root-mean-square percent deviation of production from trend (S_p).....	3.01	2.15	3.66

NOTE.—The measure presented is equal to $100(S_s - S_p)/S_s$, where S_s is the root-mean-square deviation of final sales of goods and structures plus inventory change from its trend and S_p is the root-mean-square percent deviation of final sales of goods and structures from its trend. Sales and inventory change are measured in constant dollars. See text for further description, and see footnote 5 for discussion of additivity of the measure.

ing, inventory investment in finished goods was slightly stabilizing. Investment in work in process and in materials were destabilizing.⁵ That they were destabilizing does not necessarily mean that inventory levels moved differently from final sales or from production; even if the level of inventories at some stage were perfectly proportional to production, inventory investment—the change in the level—could easily be destabilizing.

Inventory investment was more destabilizing in 1959–70 than in 1970–81. Both sales and production fluctuated less in 1959–70 than in 1970–81; but the percentage difference between the two was larger in the first subperiod. Manufacturing inventory investment was the most destabilizing nonfarm component in both subperiods. Within manufacturing, inventories of finished goods were destabilizing

5. If inventory investment in different stages were uncorrelated with one another, then the squares of the measures in table 1 would be additive; that is, the square of the measure for total inventories would equal the sum of the squares of the measures for farm and nonfarm inventories, and the square of the measure for manufacturing would equal the sum of the squares of the measures for the three stages of fabrication. Because inventory investment in different stages is correlated and because the measure is not squared, values shown in the table are not additive. They are close enough to additive, however, to permit an accounting for totals in terms of parts.

during the first subperiod but stabilizing in the second; the other stages were destabilizing in both subperiods. Retail inventory investment was also destabilizing, but more so in the first subperiod than the second.

These results are moderately sensitive to the choice of a trend line for final sales. For a 17-quarter average (instead of a 21-quarter average), results are much the same. For a 5-quarter average, results are still similar for the entire 1959–81 period but are different for subperiods.

By cyclical stage.—The measure can be disaggregated by cyclical stage. For runs of deviations—positive or negative—of final sales from trend, the quarters are grouped into an early stage (first three quarters of a deviation), a middle stage (fourth through sixth quarters), and a late stage (seventh quarter and later), and the measure calculated for the observations of these stages. The resulting measures can be used to investigate whether inventory investment is more destabilizing in the early, middle, or late stages.

Table 2.—A Measure of the Contribution of Inventory Investment to Instability, by Stage of Deviations of Final Sales From Trend, 1959–81

Inventory category	[Percent]		
	Stage		
	Early (first three quarters); 31 observations	Middle (4th through 6th quarters); 25 observations	Late (7th and later quarters); 35 observations
Total.....	39	24	10
Farm.....	1	0	4
Nonfarm.....	38	24	6
Manufacturing.....	11	15	11
Finished goods.....	-5	1	-1
Work in process.....	10	8	5
Materials.....	4	7	6
Wholesale trade.....	2	3	0
Retail trade.....	16	5	-4
Other.....	6	1	-2
Root-mean-square percent deviation of sales from trend (S_s).....	2.06	3.30	1.90
Root-mean-square percent deviation of production from trend (S_p).....	2.86	4.09	2.08

NOTES.—For description of the measure, see text and note to table 1.

For runs of deviations—positive or negative—of final sales from trend, the quarters are grouped into early, middle, and late stages, and the measure calculated for the observations in these stages. A one-quarter interruption (e.g., one negative deviation surrounded by positive deviations) is not defined as ending a run.

Table 2 shows large differences in the measure of instability disaggregated in this way. For total inventory investment the measure of instability is 39 in the early stage of a deviation from trend, but only 24 in the middle stage and still smaller in the late stage. The same pattern holds true for the retail component, which has a destabilizing measure of 16 for the early stage but only 5 for the middle stage, and -4 in the late stage. In contrast, the manufacturing component destabilizes by about the same amount in each stage. Finished manufacturing inventories are stabilizing in the early stages; i.e., they tend to be reduced early in an expansion or increased early in a cyclical contraction. In later stages, however, finished goods inventories have very little impact. Inventories of work in process are destabilizing at all stages but more strongly in the early stage. Materials inventories are moderately destabilizing at all stages.

Inventory Demand Equations by Stage of Fabrication

To analyze the manufacturing results more thoroughly, it is helpful to estimate demand equations relating manufacturers' inventory holdings to measures of demand and cost. With these equations it is possible to explain, at least in part, the destabilizing or stabilizing behavior of manufacturers' inventory investment in terms of the contributions of current and lagged demand and cost variables.

Theories of inventory behavior suggest that inventory holdings ought to depend on the level of demand and on the cost of holding inventories.⁶ The response to a change in demand—usually measured by sales or new orders—depends on whether the change is accompanied by a parallel change in the number of establish-

6. See for example, Kenneth J. Arrow, Samuel Karlin, and Herbert Scarf, *Studies in the Mathematical Theory of Inventory and Production* (Stanford: University Press, 1958); Michael Lovell, "Manufacturers' Inventories, Sales Expectations, and the Acceleration Principle," *Econometrica* 29 (July 1961): 293-314; Charles C. Holt, Franco Modigliani, John Muth, and Herbert Simon, *Planning Production, Inventories and Work Force* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1960); and Blinder, "Retail Inventory Behavior," pp. 443-520.

ments doing business, or whether it represents a change in the amount of activity within the typical establishment. In the former case, almost any theory would imply an elasticity with respect to sales or orders close to 1.0—that is, a proportional response of inventories to a change in sales or orders, at least after a suitable time-lag. In the latter case, however, some theories imply that within an establishment economies of scale permit a less-than-proportional response of inventories to sales. One strand of the operations research literature emphasizes a “square-root rule” in which the elasticity of inventories with respect to sales or orders is 0.5. Thus, elasticities of inventory holdings with respect to sales or orders in the range of 0.5 to 1.0 appear theoretically plausible.

Most empirical studies of inventory holdings have found that there are sizable lags in the adjustment of inventories to a change in sales or orders. Theories often allow for a short period in which inventories, especially inventories of finished goods, move in the opposite direction to changes in demand, due to the buffer-stock role of inventories. But apart from this initial “involuntary” response, there is little explanation in the theoretical literature for the widespread empirical conclusion that inventories may take as long as a year or two to adjust to a change in the level of sales or new orders.⁷

Although in theory, the cost of holding inventories is an important influence on demand, empirical work has usually been unsuccessful in uncovering a cost influence.⁸ Most of this work has emphasized a single element of cost, the interest rate on borrowed funds. There are, in fact, many other cost elements to be taken into account—the cost of physical storage, deterioration and obsolescence, insurance, taxes, and—most importantly in

recent years—expected changes in prices during the inventory holding period. A sufficiently high rate of increase in price can make the carrying costs of inventories negative rather than positive. The composite cost variable in this article, a real interest rate adjusted for the tax treatment of inventories, is a more comprehensive measure than the usual one. Even this measure, however, omits such cost elements as storage, insurance, and deterioration.

Problems of measurement are unusually severe for inventories and for real interest rates. For inventories, the problems are least serious for annual estimates, more serious for quarterly estimates, and most serious of all for monthly estimates, especially for seasonally adjusted, constant-dollar estimates. Seasonal adjustment is one example of an imperfect procedure that has far more impact on quarterly and monthly estimates than on annual estimates, but it is by no means the only one. Information on the extent of the use of the various business inventory accounting methods is essential for the construction of the estimates. Such information, as a rule, is available only on an annual basis, and is interpolated smoothly for the construction of quarterly and monthly estimates. Choosing the appropriate lags in the wholesale prices used in construction of the estimates is a more serious problem monthly and quarterly than annually. Inventory book values, the starting point for the estimates, are available for a much larger and better constructed sample on an annual basis than they are on a quarterly and monthly basis.⁹

Major problems in measuring real interest rates include the estimation of percent changes in sales prices by industry and determination of appropriate marginal tax rates as influenced not only by statutory rates, but also by the use of different inventory accounting systems.¹⁰ The real inter-

est rate measures in this article are more carefully constructed than is typical of other inventory studies. Nevertheless, these measures are undoubtedly based on much more accurate information annually than over any shorter span.

The demand equations

Separate demand equations are estimated for six categories of manufacturers' inventories, two equations each for materials, goods in process, and finished goods. One equation of each pair covers industries for which sales is the demand variable (roughly, nondurable goods manufacturing industries) and the other, industries for which new orders is the demand variable (roughly, durable goods manufacturing industries).¹¹ The dependent variables in the six equations are the logarithms of end-of-year inventory holdings in constant dollars.

For the sales industries, the independent variables are the logarithm of sales in constant dollars and a real interest rate. For the new orders industries, the variables are the logarithm of new orders in constant dollars and a real interest rate. New orders are converted from current to constant dollars by dividing by sales deflators. In most industries, new orders in quarter t are deflated by the sales deflator in quarter $t+1$ to allow for the fact that price quotations generally refer to goods sold currently, and hence ordered sometime previously.

The real interest rate variable is constructed separately for each two-digit manufacturing industry and then aggregated to the level of all sales industries and all new orders industries. The basic formula for the real interest rate is:

$$R - \left(\frac{1-ft}{1-t} \right) \dot{P}$$

where R is a short-term interest rate (specifically, the Federal Reserve series for bank rates on short-term business loans), \dot{P} is the most recent

7. In some empirical work, this lag is referred to as a slow speed of adjustment; in other work, as a slowly changing inventory “target.” The problem of finding a theoretical explanation is much the same in either case. For discussion of the problem, see Blinder, “Retail Inventory Behavior,” and Martin Feldstein and Allan Auerbach, “Inventory Behavior in Durable Goods Manufacturing: the Target-Adjustment Model,” *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, No. 2 (1976) pp. 351-96.

8. F. Owen Irvine, Jr., “Retail Inventory Investment and the Cost of Capital,” *American Economic Review* 71 (September 1981): pp. 633-48, is a conspicuous recent exception.

9. For a review of data problems, see Murray F. Foss, Gary Fromm, and Irving Rottenberg, *Measurement of Business Inventories*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Economic Research Report 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1980).)

10. In particular, LIFO accounting affects taxes because increases in the value of inventories during the period in which they are held are not subject to tax for firms using this accounting system. For a description of the influence of LIFO accounting on inventory estimates, see Hinrichs, “Inventories.”

11. Note that the sales series used in this section of the article is manufacturers' shipments, including intermediate as well as final products. It is not the final sales series used in the first part of the article. The exceptions to the durable-nondurable split are lumber and furniture, which are durable goods industries but for which no new orders data are published separately. They are classified as sales industries for the purpose of this article.

annual rate of price increase for the sales of an industry, f is the proportion of each industry using non-LIFO accounting systems, and t is the statutory corporate tax rate.¹² Estimates of f are based on Census Bureau annual surveys starting with 1974 and BEA surveys before 1974. They are smoothed before being used to calculate real interest rates.

Both the demand variables and the real interest rate are split into two components, drawing on past studies about how sales expectations are formed and about how interest rate and price expectations are formed. For the demand variables—sales and new orders—the split is between last year's level and the change from last year to the current year.¹³ For the real interest rate, the split is between an "expected" component and an "unexpected" component, with the "expected" component calculated from lagged actual values and its own lagged values.¹⁴ Because each variable is split into two components, the logarithm of inventory holdings is related to four variables; the logarithm of lagged sales or new orders, the change in the logarithm of sales or new orders, the expected real interest rate, and the unexpected real interest rate.

Regression results

The inventory demand equations presented in this article are estimated using annual data as well as quarterly data. Comparisons of the two sets of results will reveal important differences—differences that could well be due to measurement errors in the quarterly data.

Annual results.—The results of the estimation are shown in table 3. Of

Table 3.—Demand Equations for Inventories: Annual Regression Results

	Sales industries			Orders industries		
	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories
Constant.....	-2.18 (-3.5)	-5.60 (-16.0)	-2.44 (-3.2)	0.60 (.8)	-1.89 (-2.6)	-2.99 (-7.3)
Logarithm of sales or new orders lagged one year.....	.81 (8.4)	1.19 (21.6)	.84 (18.0)	.37 (3.1)	.86 (7.1)	1.00 (15.2)
Change, logarithm of sales or new orders ..	.68 (2.9)	.81 (5.1)	.69 (4.2)	0 (.0)	.27 (2.4)	.36 (3.1)
Expected real interest rate ¹	-.88 (-1.0)	-.63 (-1.1)	-1.93 (-3.7)	-1.87 (-1.6)	-2.83 (-2.2)	-5.00 (-4.2)
Unexpected real interest rate ¹.....	.09 (.4)	.12 (1.0)	-.16 (-1.2)	.39 (1.3)	.35 (1.1)	.09 (.3)
\bar{R}^2.....	.96	.99	.99	.97	.98	.98
Autocorrelation coefficient.....	.67	.56	.42	.99	.95	.51
D-W.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7

NOTE.—The dependent variables are logarithms of the levels of inventory stocks at the end of each year. Numbers in parentheses are t-ratios.

1. The real interest rate is expressed in decimal form; e.g., 4 percent is 0.04. Separation into expected and unexpected components is based on the formula $XE_t = a + b(X_{t-1} + XE_{t-1})$ where XE_t is the expected rate in year t and X_{t-1} and XE_{t-1} are the actual and expected rates in year $t-1$. The unexpected rate is the actual rate minus the expected rate. See text for further explanation.

the six sales or new orders coefficients, one is below (but not significantly below) 0.5, four lie between 0.5 and 1.0, and one is above 1.0. These coefficients, which represent long-run elasticities—i.e., percent responses of inventories to a 1-percent increase in sales or new orders—generally accord with theoretical expectations.

Five of the six coefficients for the change in sales or new orders are positive and smaller than coefficients for lagged levels; the sixth coefficient is zero. This result implies that inventories respond positively both to this year's sales or new orders and last year's sales or new order.¹⁵ The result confirms past findings of a significant lag in inventories behind sales or new orders, although it does not provide any insight into why sizable lags should exist. Coefficients of change in demand are smaller for the finished goods stage of each group than for the other stages. Had these coefficients been negative, they would have been consistent with a temporary "involuntary" response of finished goods inventories to current sales or new orders before the long-run positive response dominates. In these annual equations there is no evidence of such behavior, although the results do not rule out such a response in a quarterly or monthly time frame.

The coefficients of the expected real interest rate are all negative, with three of the six t-ratios equal (in absolute value) to 4.0 or more. These coefficients multiplied by the average real interest rate are equal to the implied elasticities—the percent change in inventories corresponding to a 1-percent increase in the real interest rate. Thus, a coefficient of -2.0 and an average real interest rate of 0.04 would imply an elasticity of 0.04 times -2.0 , or -0.08 . Because of the lag of the expected behind the actual rate, this response builds up gradually as an actual change is incorporated into expectations. The coefficients of the unexpected real interest rate are small and not significant statistically.¹⁶

All of the equations include a correction for first-order serial correlation in the residuals. The autocorrelation coefficients range from 0.42 to 0.99, implying that the unexplained variation in inventories changes smoothly even on an annual basis.

Chart 8 shows the levels of materials inventories, new orders, and the expected real interest rate for the orders group of industries. The chart, like the equation for this category in table 3, suggests that (1) inventories respond to a smoothed version of new orders, and (2) inventories respond

12. This expression can be derived mathematically as the magnitude a profit-maximizing firm will set equal to the value of the marginal product of its stock of inventories if all of its interest costs are deductible expenses, and if a fraction, f , of the increase in the value of its inventories during the period in which they are held are subject to tax.

13. See Albert A. Hirsch and Michael C. Lovell, *Sales Anticipations and Inventory Behavior* (New York: Wiley & Sons, 1969), chapt. 5, especially pp. 116-28.

14. The separation is based on the equation $XE_t = a + b(X_{t-1} + XE_{t-1})$, where XE_t is the expected value of the real rate in year t , and X_{t-1} and XE_{t-1} are the actual and expected real rates in year $t-1$. The procedure for estimating a and b is described in Frank de Leeuw and Michael J. McKelvey, "The Realization of Plans Reported in the BEA Plant and Equipment Survey," *SURVEY* 61 (October 1981): 36-37.

15. If K , the logarithm of the level of inventories, is equal to $aS_{-1} + b(S - S_{-1})$, where S is logarithm of sales, then K can also be expressed as $bS + (a - b)S_{-1}$. When a is positive and b is positive but smaller than a , then the alternative expression shows that K depends positively on both S and S_{-1} .

16. Note that if inventories were related to the current actual real interest rates, and the split into expected and unexpected components were irrelevant, then the coefficients for the expected and unexpected components should be the same. In fact, they are significantly different.

negatively to the expected real rate, accounting for the increase in inventories relative to orders in the mid-1970's.

A number of alternative specifications were tested on annual data, with qualitatively similar results but some important quantitative differences. These results can be summarized briefly:

(1) Equations without an autocorrelation correction had on average,

larger and more significant negative coefficients for the real interest rate and somewhat larger coefficients for sales and new orders.

(2) Replacing the "expected" and "unexpected" disaggregation of the real interest rate by a disaggregation into current level and current change—parallel to the treatment of sales and new orders—generally reduced the real interest rate coefficients, al-

though they all remained negative.

(3) Replacing the level-and-change disaggregation of the demand variables by disaggregation into "expected" and "unexpected" levels—parallel to the treatment of the real interest rate—increased the coefficients of expected sales or new orders and decreased coefficients of the expected real interest rate, although the latter all remained negative.

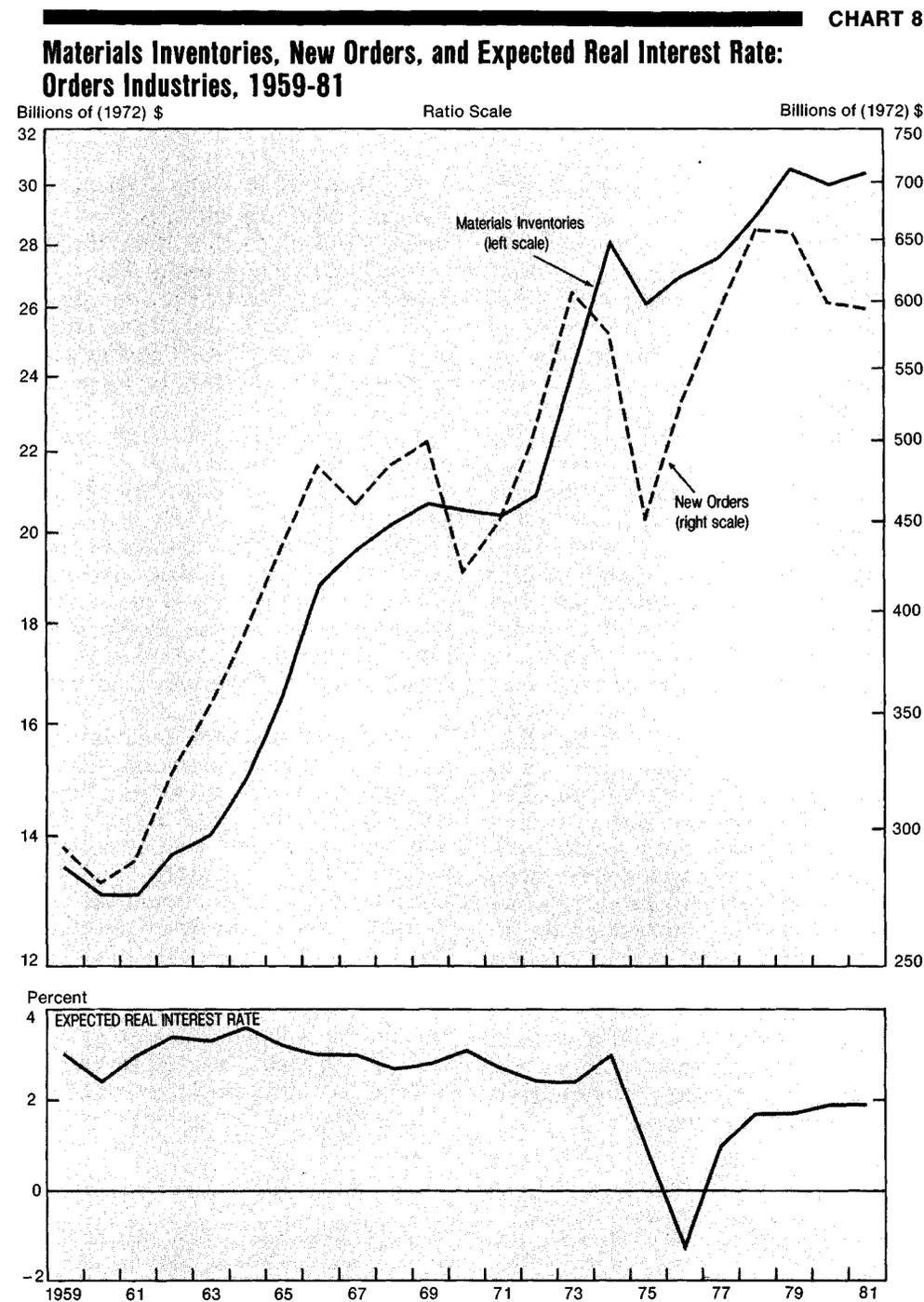
(4) A stock-adjustment specification of the basic equation, in which the logarithm of inventories depends on the logarithm of current sales or new orders, the current real interest rate, and the lagged stock of inventories, implied lags somewhat longer than the results shown in table 3.

(5) Splitting the expected real interest rate into two components with separate coefficients, an expected interest-rate component and an expected price-change component, resulted in insignificant and generally positive interest-rate coefficients (contrary to hypothesis) and significant positive price-change coefficients (in accordance with hypothesis).

(6) Finally, an additional variable, the ratio of materials prices to final product prices, which would be expected to have a negative relationship to inventory holdings, had three negative coefficients and three positive coefficients.

Quarterly results.—Results of the quarterly versions of these equations, which appear in table 4, differ from those of the annual versions in major respects. The coefficients of levels of sales and new orders remain positive and significant, but average 20 percent lower than the corresponding coefficients in the annual equations. Coefficients of the expected real interest rate remain negative, but are much smaller and less significant.

Quarterly results based on alternative specifications also tended to diverge from the annual results. For example, a stock-adjustment model fit to quarterly data implied considerably longer lags than those implied by annual stock-adjustment equations, which, as noted earlier, imply lags



somewhat longer than the equations reported in table 3.

The annual equations appear to be more trustworthy than the quarterly ones. The annual variables are subject to smaller measurement errors, and the divergences in results are those that might be expected because of the nature of the quarterly measurement problems. For example, a quarterly dependent variable that is too smooth could easily increase the estimated length of lags; and errors in measuring the real interest rate could easily bias its coefficients towards zero.

Although the annual regression results reported in table 3 seem preferable to regressions based on quarterly data, quarterly equations are necessary in order to determine how demand and cost factors contribute to the destabilizing behavior of manufacturing inventories. What is desired is a set of quarterly equations subject to the constraint that the long-run responses to demand and to expected real interest rates are in accord with the annual results in table 3. The appendix describes the way in which such equations were estimated.

Simulation Results for Manufacturers' Inventories

The constrained quarterly inventory demand equations described in the appendix are used in this section in two ways: (1) to analyze the causes of the destabilizing behavior of manufacturers' inventories, and (2) to illustrate the typical effect on manufacturers' inventories of a step change in sales or new orders and a step change in the real rate of interest. Table 5 and 6 show the results of these simulations.

Accounting for destabilizing behavior

The equations developed in the previous section and the appendix permit an allocation of the destabilizing behavior of manufacturers' inventory investment to the influences of current and lagged sales or new orders, and the real interest rate. The measure of destabilizing behavior developed in the first part of this article can be disaggregated into the contribution of each explanatory variable in the demand equations. Because the

Table 4.—Demand Equations for Inventories: Quarterly Regression Results

	Sales industries			Orders industries		
	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories
Constant.....	0.10 (0.1)	-3.90 (-16.2)	-1.33 (-3.7)	1.97 (6.0)	0.79 (2.4)	0.66 (1.8)
Logarithm of sales or new orders lagged four quarters.....	.57 (4.2)	1.18 (24.1)	.85 (11.4)	.18 (2.6)	.55 (7.9)	.52 (6.8)
Change in logarithm of sales or new orders:						
Lagged three quarters.....	.42 (2.9)	1.03 (10.4)	.85 (8.1)	.15 (2.1)	.44 (6.6)	.44 (6.2)
Lagged two quarters.....	.41 (3.2)	.86 (8.8)	.71 (7.0)	.08 (1.4)	.29 (4.9)	.32 (4.9)
Lagged one quarter.....	.21 (1.9)	.75 (7.9)	.38 (4.1)	.03 (0.6)	.15 (3.1)	.17 (3.1)
Current.....	.12 (1.2)	.44 (5.0)	.15 (1.7)	-.02 (-.6)	.07 (2.0)	-.02 (-.5)
Expected real interest rate ¹	-.07 (-.2)	-.50 (-1.7)	-.63 (-2.0)	-.72 (-1.4)	-1.41 (-2.7)	-1.92 (-3.4)
Unexpected real interest rate ¹.....	.02 (.2)	.08 (1.1)	.03 (.5)	-.15 (-1.6)	.03 (.4)	-.22 (-2.2)
R ².....	.994	.997	.996	.995	.997	.996
Autocorrelation coefficient.....	.99	.99	.95	.99	.99	.99
D-W.....	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	.9	1.0

NOTE.—The dependent variables are logarithms of the levels of inventory stocks at the end of each year. Numbers in parentheses are t-ratios.

1. The real interest rate is expressed in decimal form; e.g., 4 percent is 0.04. Separation into expected and unexpected components based on formula $EX_t = a + b$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 X_{t-i}\right) + XE_{t,t}$$

where XE_t is the expected rate in quarter t , X_{t-i} is the actual rate lagged i quarters, and $XE_{t,t-4}$ is the expected rate four quarters ago. Estimates of a and b are based on annual data; see note to table 3 and text.

measure of instability is not additive and because the equations do not fit perfectly, the disaggregation does not provide an exact accounting for the contribution of each variable, but only strong indications of which are most important. Note that the equations explain levels of inventories, whereas what contributes to stability or instability is inventory change. It is, therefore, changes in the explanatory variable of the demand equations that account for the stabilizing or destabilizing behavior of inventory investment.

The results, shown in table 5, indicate that destabilizing behavior of manufacturers' inventory investment in all three stages is overwhelmingly due to the influence of lagged changes in sales and new orders, that is, lagged changes in demand. The table shows the separation of the total measure of instability into three components: the contribution of the acceleration or deceleration of demand in the current and previous quarter, the contribution of changes in demand in all earlier quarters, and the contribution of changes in the expected real interest rate (the impact of the unexpected rate, with its small and insignificant coefficients, is not shown in the table). For all three stages, the second factor, the contribution of lagged changes in demand, is highly destabilizing. These lagged changes

Table 5.—Disaggregation of the Measure of the Contribution of Manufacturing Investment to Instability, 1959-81

[Percent]			
	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories
Total.....	-1.0	7.6	6.2
Contribution of demand:			
Acceleration/deceleration during current and previous quarter.....	-4	.2	-.1
Changes in all earlier quarters.....	4.6	14.6	13.4
Contribution of changes in expected real interest rate.....	-4	-.9	-1.0

NOTE.—The measure is described in the text and in the note to table 1. The totals in this table are taken from column 1 of table 1. The additivity of the measure is discussed in footnote 5.

are less destabilizing for inventories of finished goods, for which the long-term coefficients of the demand variables are relatively small, than for inventories in other stages. Evidently, cycles in demand last long enough that reductions in inventories in response to past weakness typically take place while demand is still below trend; and inventory buildups in response to past strength in demand typically take place while demand is still above trend.

The contributions of the other factors in the table are much smaller. The response of inventory investment to the current acceleration or decel-

eration of demand makes a small stabilizing contribution for finished goods inventories and has a impact close to zero for the other stages. The contribution of changes in the expected real interest rate is also mildly stabilizing; evidently, the correspondence of expected increases in real interest rates with an expansion or expected decreases with a contraction, which would give rise to such behavior, are more common than the opposite situations.

The typical response to demand and real interest rates

The results of this study can be shown in the form of typical responses of manufacturers' inventory investment to a 1-percent increase in sales and new orders and to a 1 percentage point increase in the level of real interest rates. The latter change could be caused by a change of 1 percentage point in the bank interest rate on short-term business loans, or by a change of roughly 0.6 percentage points in the rate of inflation (the exact amounts depend on the industry distribution of the changes). Among other uses, these calculations may help forecasters in judging the sensitivity of manufacturers' inventory investment to variations in projected real growth rates, interest rates, and inflation rates.

The calculations are summarized in table 6, assuming end-of-1981 inventory stocks in order to translate percent changes into dollars of inventory investment. For a 1-percent step increase in sales or new orders, the response of investment in finished goods inventories is the smallest of the three stages; it begins at \$0.18 billion in 1972 dollars the quarter of the increase, rises to \$0.34 billion two quarters later, and then falls to zero. The responses of investment in inventories of goods in process and inventories of materials are larger, reaching peaks of \$0.43 billion and \$0.71 billion. The three stages together reach a peak of \$1.48 billion in the third quarter of the upward shift in sales and new orders.

For a 1 percentage point increase in the real interest rate, the response of investment in finished goods inventories is again smallest, starting at -\$0.28 billion in 1972 dollars, quickly

dropping to about one-half that amount, and then in the second year approaching zero. The response of investment in materials inventories is largest, beginning at -\$0.80 billion, then dropping to just under -\$0.50 billion for three quarters, to just over -\$0.10 billion for the second year, and then to near zero. In total, manufacturers' inventory investment has its strongest response—-\$1.32 billion—in the initial quarter. Thus, according to these results, projections of inventory investment ought to take interest rates and inflation rates, as well as sales and new orders, into account.

Appendix: Constrained Quarterly Equations

The easiest method of estimating quarterly equations constrained by annual long-run responses is to construct a set of quarterly dependent variables of the form:

$$\log K_t - b_1 \log D_{t-4} - b_2 RE_t$$

where K is an inventory category, D is the demand variable (sales in three of the six equations, new orders in the

Table 6.—Responses of Manufacturing Inventory Investment to a Step Change in Sales or New Orders and in Real Interest Rates: Initial Inventory Levels of End of 1981

[Billions of 1972 dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Quarters after step change	1-percent increase in sales or new orders (1972 dollars)			1 percentage point increase in real interest rate		
	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories
1.....	0.18	0.36	0.23	-0.28	-0.24	-0.80
2.....	.23	.36	.62	-.16	-.30	-.45
3.....	.34	.43	.71	-.15	-.32	-.47
4.....	.13	.41	.35	-.15	-.30	-.45
5.....	.17	.32	.06	-.04	-.07	-.11
6.....	0	0	0	-.03	-.07	-.12
7.....	0	0	0	-.05	-.07	-.12
8.....	0	0	0	-.04	-.09	-.11
9.....	0	0	0	-.01	-.02	-.04
10.....	0	0	0	-.01	-.02	-.02

Table 7.—Demand Equations for Inventories: Constrained Quarterly Regression Results

	Sales industries			Orders industries		
	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories	Finished goods inventories	Goods in process inventories	Materials inventories
Coefficients imposed from annual results:						
Logarithm of sales or new orders lagged four quarters.....	0.81	1.19	0.84	0.37	0.86	1.00
Expected real interest rate.....	-.88	-.63	-1.93	-1.87	-2.83	-5.00
Estimated coefficients:						
Constant.....	-1.063 (-35.3)	-3.951 (-379.8)	-1.274 (-80.6)	-1.123 (11.3)	-.657 (-6.1)	-1.557 (-21.1)
Change in logarithm of sales or new orders:						
3-quarter lag.....	.684 (7.1)	1.049 (12.2)	.974 (10.7)	.299 (9.3)	.704 (20.3)	.868 (20.3)
2-quarter lag.....	.630 (6.3)	.875 (9.8)	.815 (8.6)	.210 (5.0)	.500 (11.0)	.652 (11.6)
1-quarter lag.....	.359 (3.6)	.760 (8.5)	.472 (5.0)	.105 (2.4)	.273 (5.8)	.360 (6.2)
Current quarter.....	.195 (2.0)	.448 (5.2)	.174 (1.9)	.013 (.4)	.123 (3.5)	.063 (1.5)
Unexpected real interest rate.....	.028 (.4)	.076 (1.2)	-.002 (0)	-.170 (-1.8)	.019 (.2)	-.280 (-2.2)
\bar{R}^2.....	.93	.88	.89	.99	.97	.93
Autocorrelation coefficient.....	.96	.92	.92	.99	.97	.98
D-W.....	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.1	.8	.6

NOTE.—The dependent variables are logarithms of the levels of inventory stocks at the end of each year. Numbers in parentheses are t-ratios.

others), RE is the expected real rate of interest, and b_1 and b_2 are the coefficients of lagged demand and of the expected real rate reported in table 3. These dependent variables are related to current and lagged changes in the logarithms of D and to the unexpected component of the real interest rate. Their coefficients determine the lag structure of the relationship of inventories to demand and cost; they do not influence the long-run responses.

Results of this procedure are shown in table 7. Each current or lagged

change in demand is entered as a separate variable.

With few exceptions, the coefficients in table 7 imply that the long-run responses built into the equations develop gradually over four quarters. For example, in the equation for finished goods inventories in sales industries, the long-run coefficient of the logarithm of sales four quarters ago is constrained to be 0.81, and the coefficients on current and lagged changes are 0.195, 0.359, 0.630, and 0.684. The net coefficient on the current levels is

0.195; on the previous quarter's level, $0.359 - 0.195$, i.e., 0.164; on the level two quarters ago, $0.630 - 0.359$, i.e., 0.271; on the level three quarters ago, $0.684 - 0.630$, i.e., 0.054; and on the level four quarters ago, $0.811 - 0.684$, i.e., 0.127. All coefficients are positive, implying a gradual buildup of the response of inventories to sales. By design, the sum of these five coefficients equals 0.81. With only one exception, coefficients of the unexpected real interest rate, also shown in table 7, are not significant.

Plant and Equipment Expenditures, Quarters of 1982 and First and Second Quarters of 1983

NONFARM business in the U.S. plans small increases in spending for new plant and equipment in the first two quarters of 1983—0.4 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively—according to the BEA quarterly survey conducted in late October and November.¹ Actual spending in the third quarter of 1982 declined 2.3 percent from the second quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$315.8 billion, 1.4 percent lower than plans indicated 3 months ago. The latest plans indicate a 0.2-percent decline in the fourth quarter. If plans reported in the survey are realized, spending in the first half of 1983 will be at an annual rate of \$318.2 billion, 0.9 percent more than in the second half of 1982. Spending declined 3.1 percent from the first half of 1982 to the second half.

Estimates of real capital spending (spending after adjustment by BEA for price changes) indicate a 0.4-percent decline in the first quarter of 1983 and a 0.2-percent decline in the second.² Real spending declined 2.2 percent in the third quarter of 1982 and estimates indicate a 1.4-percent decline in the fourth. The latest estimates for the year 1982 indicate a de-

cline of 4.8 percent from 1981; real spending in 1981 was about the same as in 1980 (table 1). BEA now estimates that the price deflator for all capital goods purchases by business will increase 4.8 percent in 1982, down from a 5.5-percent increase estimated 3 months ago. The deflator increased 8.5 percent in 1981.

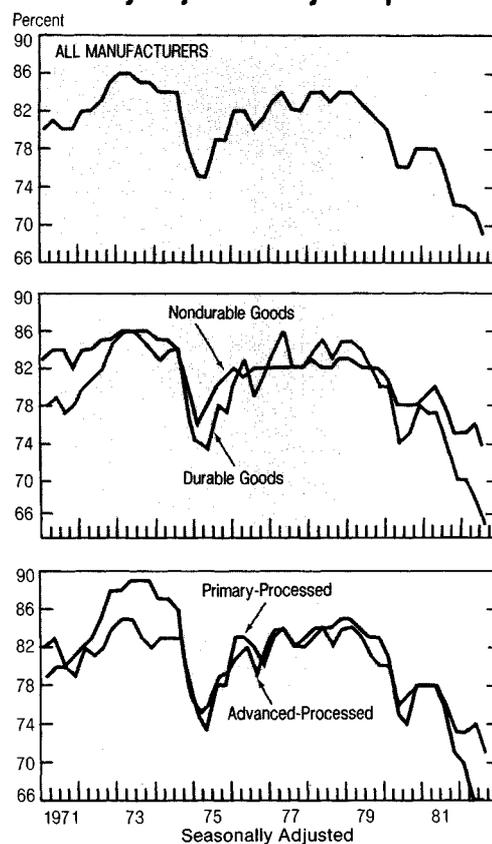
The latest estimate of current-dollar spending for the full year 1982 is \$320.0 billion, a 0.5-percent decline from 1981 (table 2 and chart 10). Spending programs for 1982 have been revised downward by business in the successive surveys: A 7.3-percent planned increase was reported in the survey conducted in January-February, a 2.2-percent increase in April-May, and a 0.7-percent increase in July-August. Spending in 1981 was \$321.5 billion, 8.7 percent more than in 1980. If the 1982 spending estimate is realized, this would be the first year since 1961 that current-dollar spending has recorded a year-to-year decline.

The latest downward revision in 1982 spending programs—\$3.7 billion or 1.1 percent—was most pronounced in durable goods manufacturing industries, which revised programs down 2.6 percent; the largest percentage revisions were reported in stone-clay-glass, iron and steel, nonelectrical machinery, and motor vehicles. In nondurables, downward revisions in paper and chemicals were offset by an upward revision in petroleum. Non-manufacturing industries revised programs down 1.1 percent; the downward revisions were widespread among the major industry groups, with only electric utilities and air transportation reporting upward revisions.

Other highlights of the survey are:

- The rate of capacity utilization in manufacturing was 69 percent in September, 2 points below June and 6 points below the rates reported in March and June 1975 during the 1974-75 recession (table 3). The September rate is the lowest recorded for the BEA series since it was begun in 1965.
- The value of new investment projects started by manufacturers de-

CHART 9
Manufacturers' Capacity Utilization Rates by Major Industry Groups



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1. Plans have been adjusted for systematic biases in reporting (table 7, footnote 1). The adjustments were made for each industry. Before adjustment, plans for 1982 were \$123.3 billion for manufacturing and \$195.9 billion for nonmanufacturing. The net effect of the adjustments was to lower manufacturing \$0.68 billion and to raise nonmanufacturing \$1.45 billion.

2. Respondents to the quarterly survey are not asked to report information on price changes reflected in actual or planned spending figures. To provide estimates of real spending, BEA adjusts the survey results using implicit price deflators for each industry developed from unpublished data in the national income and product accounts. Estimates of real spending plans are based on the assumption that plans for each industry reflect price expectations equal to the average rate of change for that industry's deflator during the latest four quarters for which it is available.

clined by \$3.4 billion—or 11.8 percent—to \$25.6 billion in the third quarter; starts by public utilities increased in the third quarter to \$10.1 billion, compared with \$6.0 billion in the second quarter (table 4).

• The proportion of manufacturers reporting a need for more facilities declined 3 points, from 23 percent in

Table 1.—Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Nonfarm Business in Constant (1972) Dollars: Percent Change From Preceding Year

	1980	1981	1982
Total nonfarm business	0.9	0.2	-4.8
Manufacturing	8.2	1.2	-6.9
Durable goods	7.4	-.7	-8.2
Nondurable goods	9.2	3.5	-5.6
Nonmanufacturing	-3.1	-.4	-3.5
Mining .....	.2	5.6	-12.5
Transportation	-11.0	-7.5	-5.0
Public utilities	-3.9	-1.4	1.8
Trade and services	-4.3	-.1	-2.7
Communication and other	1.7	.2	-6.8

Table 2.—Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment by U.S. Nonfarm Business: Percent Change From Preceding Year

	1981 Actual	1982 Planned as reported by business in:			
		Jan.-Feb.	Apr.-May	July-Aug.	Nov.-Dec.
Total nonfarm business	8.7	7.3	2.2	0.7	-0.5
Manufacturing	9.5	7.9	.4	-2.0	-3.3
Durable goods	5.0	8.7	-1.1	-3.8	-6.3
Primary metals ¹	5.3	7.7	1.3	-.8	-4.1
Blast furnaces, steel works	-3.8	28.7	15.7	20.7	14.8
Nonferrous metals	11.3	-14.9	-10.1	-16.8	-17.0
Fabricated metals .....	.2	12.3	-2.4	-10.4	-11.0
Electrical machinery	7.5	22.2	14.1	6.4	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	14.1	12.7	5.0	8.3	5.0
Transportation equipment ¹	1.3	1.1	-11.9	-16.4	-17.9
Motor vehicles	11.3	-5.9	-13.6	-18.4	-21.5
Aircraft	-8.5	12.9	-3.8	-8.3	-7.8
Stone, clay, and glass	-17.7	1.3	-10.0	-11.4	-17.3
Other durables	11.8	3.4	-5.8	-6.5	-7.3
Nondurable goods	14.1	7.1	1.8	-.3	-.4
Food including beverage	11.2	-1.8	-5.9	-5.8	-6.7
Textiles	-3.9	-2.5	-15.0	-18.3	-17.2
Paper	-1.3	.6	-11.9	-6.5	-11.3
Chemicals	8.0	13.1	4.7	2.7	1.6
Petroleum	28.4	9.0	5.0	2.0	3.9
Rubber	1.9	14.6	6.7	-3.2	-1.1
Other nondurables	7.4	5.2	9.3	2.2	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	8.3	7.0	3.4	2.4	1.3
Mining	24.8	8.7	2.2	-2.3	-4.8
Transportation	-.3	12.3	4.3	2.3	-2.0
Railroad	-.3	7.2	9.9	6.4	-2.9
Air	-5.1	9.1	.8	1.4	4.3
Other	4.6	20.8	1.7	-1.1	-7.2
Public utilities	8.3	4.7	3.0	6.5	8.4
Electric	5.8	6.8	5.2	8.6	11.2
Gas and other	18.1	-2.6	-4.6	-.5	-1.1
Trade and services	5.6	4.8	2.9	1.2	.1
Communication and other	11.0	11.4	5.1	3.1	.9

1. Includes industries not shown separately.

June to 20 percent at the end of September; this is 11 points lower than at the end of September 1981 (table 5).

• Spending for new plant declined 2.0 percent in the third quarter and spending for new equipment declined 2.5 percent (table 6). Declines in real spending for plant and for equipment—1.7 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively—differed little from the declines in current-dollar spending.

The continued downward revisions in investment programs and the indications of depressed real spending through the first half of next year are consistent with other indicators of future investment activity. In addition to declines in those reported in the latest BEA survey—capacity utilization, manufacturing starts, and manufacturers' facility needs—capital appropriations in manufacturing declined again in the third quarter after a sharp drop in the second, and new orders for nondefense capital goods declined significantly in the third quarter, the fourth consecutive quarterly decline.

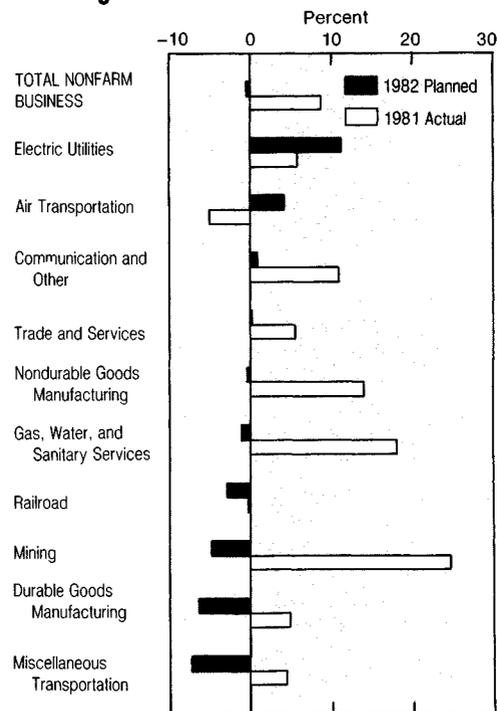
Manufacturing Programs

For manufacturing, current-dollar spending declined 3.5 percent in the third quarter, to an annual rate of \$119.5 billion, after a 3.5-percent decline in the second. The third-quarter decline is in both durables and nondurables. Plans indicate increases of 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter, and 0.8 percent in the first quarter of 1983; these small increases reflect largely offsetting changes among industries. Plans indicate an increase of 1.6 percent in the second quarter of 1983, with most of the increase in nondurables.

Current-dollar spending for the year 1982 is estimated at \$122.7 billion, a 3.3-percent decline from 1981. Durable goods industries report a 6.3-percent decline and nondurable goods, a 0.4-percent decline. The largest declines are reported by motor vehicles, stone-clay-glass, textiles, nonferrous metals, and paper; a sizable increase is reported by iron and steel.

Real spending for the year 1982 is estimated to decline 6.9 percent from 1981, with declines of 8.2 percent in durables and 5.6 percent in nondurables. In the first half of 1983, a 0.9-percent increase is estimated in man-

CHART 10
Changes in Business Investment



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ufacturing; a 2.2-percent increase in durables more than offsets a 0.4-percent decline in nondurables.

Manufacturers started new investment projects during the third quarter of 1982 totaling \$25.6 billion, 11.8 percent less than in the second quarter. The largest declines were in chemicals and petroleum; a sizable increase was reported in electrical machinery.

The value of new projects started by manufacturers in the third quarter was less than their capital expenditures, resulting in a decrease in carryover—the amount still to be spent on plant and equipment projects underway. Carryover totaled \$83.2 billion at the end of September, \$4.3 billion less than at the end of June. Durable goods carryover declined \$2.6 billion, and nondurables, \$1.6 billion.

Capacity utilization

The 2-point decline in the manufacturing utilization rate, from 71 percent in June to 69 percent in September, was widespread in both durables and nondurables. Durables declined 3 points, to 65 percent, and nondurables declined 2 points, to 74 percent. Among major industry groups, motor

Table 3.—Manufacturers' Capacity Utilization Rates: Operating Rates and Ratios of Operating to Preferred Rates¹

[Seasonally adjusted]

Industry and asset size	Operating rates (percent)						Ratios of operating to preferred rates					
	1981			1982			1981			1982		
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
All manufacturing	78	76	72	72	71	69	.84	.81	.77	.78	.76	.74
Asset size:												
\$100.0 million and over.....	79	76	72	73	72	70	.84	.81	.77	.78	.76	.74
\$10.0 to \$99.9 million.....	78	77	74	74	72	70	.84	.83	.80	.80	.78	.76
Under \$10.0 million.....	75	74	71	70	69	67	.81	.80	.77	.77	.75	.73
Durable goods ²	77	74	70	70	68	65	.82	.79	.74	.74	.72	.69
Asset size:												
\$100.0 million and over.....	79	75	70	71	69	66	.83	.79	.74	.75	.73	.69
\$10.0 to \$99.9 million.....	75	74	69	68	66	64	.81	.80	.74	.74	.71	.69
Under \$10.0 million.....	71	72	71	68	64	64	.78	.78	.76	.74	.69	.68
Primary metals.....	77	74	63	61	52	48	.83	.80	.68	.66	.56	.52
Electrical machinery.....	76	76	74	73	72	71	.84	.84	.82	.81	.80	.78
Machinery, except electrical.....	90	89	88	85	82	79	.95	.94	.93	.90	.86	.83
Transportation equipment ³	73	65	60	64	68	62	.75	.67	.61	.66	.69	.63
Motor vehicles.....	73	60	51	61	67	58	.72	.59	.50	.60	.66	.57
Aircraft.....	75	75	73	71	70	69	.81	.81	.79	.77	.76	.75
Stone, clay, and glass.....	71	71	66	68	62	64	.78	.76	.71	.74	.68	.70
Nondurable goods ⁴	80	78	75	75	76	74	.86	.85	.81	.82	.82	.81
Asset size:												
\$100.0 million and over.....	80	79	75	76	76	76	.87	.85	.82	.83	.82	.82
\$10.0 to \$99.9 million.....	81	80	79	78	78	76	.87	.86	.85	.84	.84	.82
Under \$10.0 million.....	78	75	70	71	75	70	.84	.82	.78	.80	.81	.78
Food including beverage.....	79	78	74	75	78	75	.86	.85	.83	.85	.85	.83
Textiles.....	82	81	75	74	74	75	.85	.84	.78	.77	.77	.78
Paper.....	89	85	83	83	81	81	.92	.88	.86	.91	.84	.84
Chemicals.....	77	75	70	72	70	69	.85	.83	.78	.80	.77	.77
Petroleum.....	76	72	73	70	75	75	.80	.77	.78	.73	.79	.78
Rubber.....	77	72	66	72	76	70	.82	.76	.70	.77	.81	.75
Primary-processed goods ⁵	78	76	71	70	66	66	.83	.81	.76	.75	.71	.70
Advanced-processed goods ⁶	78	76	73	73	74	71	.84	.82	.78	.79	.79	.76

1. The survey asks manufacturers to report actual and preferred rates of capacity utilization for the last month of each quarter. Utilization rates for industry and asset-size groups are weighted averages of individual company rates. See "The Utilization of Manufacturing Capacity, 1965-73," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, July 1974, p. 47.

2. Also includes lumber, furniture, fabricated metals, instruments, and miscellaneous.

3. Also includes other transportation equipment.

4. Also includes tobacco, apparel, printing-publishing, and leather.

5. Consists of lumber; stone, clay, and glass; primary metals; fabricated metals; textiles; paper; chemicals (at ½ weight); petroleum; and rubber.

6. Consists of furniture, electrical machinery, machinery except electrical, motor vehicles, aircraft, other transportation equipment, instruments, food including beverage, tobacco, apparel, printing-publishing, chemicals (at ½ weight), leather, and miscellaneous.

Table 4.—Starts and Carryover of Plant and Equipment Projects, Manufacturing and Public Utilities

[Billions of dollars; quarters seasonally adjusted]

	Starts ¹							Carryover ²				
	1980	1981	1981		1982			1981		1982		
			III	IV	I	II	III	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Manufacturing	123.32	135.19	33.33	33.68	27.73	29.03	25.61	91.78	93.73	89.37	87.47	83.21
Durable goods ³	57.67	68.89	18.15	18.23	10.95	12.55	11.66	41.34	44.37	40.12	37.91	35.29
Primary metals.....	7.91	9.78	2.46	2.29	1.32	1.56	1.12	9.01	9.18	8.28	7.66	7.05
Electrical machinery.....	10.25	11.50	3.59	3.22	2.23	2.28	2.60	5.65	6.49	6.02	5.50	5.34
Machinery, except electrical.....	10.72	15.95	3.04	6.02	2.32	3.04	2.74	6.32	8.75	7.74	7.39	6.85
Transportation equipment.....	16.50	19.35	5.46	3.31	3.18	3.98	3.53	13.20	12.26	11.34	11.61	11.18
Stone, clay, and glass.....	3.46	3.22	.94	.90	.34	.61	.44	1.97	2.13	1.79	1.71	1.51
Nondurable goods ³	65.65	66.29	15.19	15.45	16.77	16.49	13.94	50.44	49.36	49.26	49.56	47.92
Food including beverage.....	7.41	8.33	2.28	1.40	1.52	1.62	1.67	5.59	5.07	4.53	4.25	4.03
Paper.....	7.74	6.56	1.67	2.30	1.84	1.50	1.65	5.62	6.28	6.60	6.59	6.70
Chemicals.....	14.01	13.34	3.70	3.01	3.28	4.07	2.62	11.68	11.08	10.78	11.39	10.75
Petroleum.....	26.63	27.64	5.23	6.25	7.82	7.43	5.82	21.77	21.08	21.74	22.21	21.50
Public utilities	43.69	34.98	9.29	1.00	-4.30	6.02	10.09	134.97	126.04	111.70	107.37	106.62

1. Starts are estimated by adding changes in carryover to expenditures during the given period.

2. Carryover refers to expenditures yet to be incurred on plant and equipment projects already underway at the end of the period.

3. Includes industries not shown separately.

Table 5.—Manufacturers' Evaluation of Their Plant and Equipment Facilities ¹

[Percent distribution of gross depreciable assets]

	1981		1982		
	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30
More plant and equipment needed:					
All manufacturing	31.1	27.2	25.3	23.3	20.2
Durable goods ²	27.5	22.5	19.8	18.1	17.1
Primary metals	25.3	11.2	8.4	3.8	2.4
Metal products ³	30.9	29.0	25.9	25.6	24.3
Nondurable goods ²	34.7	32.0	30.6	28.4	23.3
Food including beverage	41.6	38.3	27.0	19.8	19.8
Chemicals and petroleum	40.3	35.6	38.1	39.6	30.7
About adequate:					
All manufacturing	54.1	57.8	54.1	53.5	52.0
Durable goods ²	55.1	55.9	54.2	51.9	45.4
Primary metals	48.3	52.3	53.5	56.4	28.2
Metal products ³	56.8	56.4	54.3	49.4	47.9
Nondurable goods ²	53.0	59.5	54.1	55.1	58.5
Food including beverage	51.0	51.5	64.1	72.5	68.0
Chemicals and petroleum	44.2	57.5	47.4	47.3	55.0
Existing plant and equipment exceeds needs:					
All manufacturing	14.8	15.0	20.6	23.2	27.8
Durable goods ²	17.4	21.6	26.0	30.0	37.5
Primary metals	26.4	36.5	38.1	39.8	69.4
Metal products ³	12.3	14.6	19.8	25.0	27.8
Nondurable goods ²	12.3	8.5	15.3	16.5	18.2
Food including beverage	7.4	10.2	8.9	7.7	12.2
Chemicals and petroleum	15.5	6.9	14.5	13.1	14.3

1. According to respondent companies' characterization of their plant and equipment facilities, taking into account their current and prospective sales for the next 12 months.

2. Includes industries not shown separately.

3. Includes machinery, transportation equipment, and fabricated metals.

vehicles declined 9 points, to 58 percent, and rubber declined 6 points, to 70 percent. Primary metals declined 4 points, to 48 percent. Food-beverage and nonelectrical machinery each declined 3 points, to 75 and 79 percent, respectively. Stone-clay-glass reported a 2-point increase, to 64 percent.

The utilization rate for advanced-processed goods industries declined 3 points from June to September, to 71 percent; the rate for primary-processed goods was 66 percent, unchanged from June.

Large firms reported a utilization rate for September of 70 percent; medium-sized firms also reported 70 percent, and small firms reported 67 percent. These rates represented 2-point declines for each of the size groups.

Manufacturing companies owning 20 percent of fixed assets reported a need for more facilities as of the end of September, 3 percentage points lower than at the end of June; the

Table 6.—Expenditures for New Plant and New Equipment by U.S. Nonfarm Business in Current and Constant Dollars

	Billions of dollars							Billions of 1972 dollars						
	1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					1980	1981	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
			1981		1982					1981		1982		
			III	IV	I	II	III			III	IV	I	II	III
Total nonfarm business	295.63	321.49	328.25	327.83	327.72	323.22	315.79	159.12	159.44	161.33	158.22	157.49	152.75	149.39
Plant	117.55	133.46	136.40	136.67	139.49	137.95	135.14	52.39	53.81	54.80	52.80	53.42	52.04	51.14
Equipment	178.08	188.04	191.85	191.17	188.23	185.28	180.65	106.73	105.64	106.52	105.42	104.07	100.71	98.25
Manufacturing	115.81	126.79	130.11	126.91	128.32	123.77	119.46	60.01	60.75	61.75	59.00	59.77	56.49	55.00
Plant	36.06	40.70	41.75	41.31	42.91	42.05	39.23	15.07	15.20	15.56	14.59	15.04	14.36	13.36
Equipment	79.76	86.09	88.37	85.60	85.41	81.71	80.22	44.95	45.55	46.19	44.41	44.73	42.13	41.64
Durable goods	58.91	61.84	62.58	60.78	60.84	59.03	57.14	31.91	31.67	31.75	30.50	30.69	29.34	28.53
Plant	16.28	16.03	15.70	15.46	16.03	15.34	14.36	7.48	6.90	6.75	6.43	6.62	6.23	5.80
Equipment	42.63	45.82	46.88	45.32	44.81	43.69	42.77	24.42	24.77	25.00	24.06	24.07	23.11	22.73
Nondurable goods	56.90	64.95	67.53	66.14	67.48	64.74	62.32	28.11	29.08	30.00	28.51	29.08	27.15	26.48
Plant	19.78	24.68	26.05	25.86	26.88	26.72	24.87	7.58	8.29	8.81	8.16	8.42	8.13	7.57
Equipment	37.12	40.27	41.48	40.28	40.60	38.03	37.45	20.52	20.79	21.19	20.35	20.66	19.02	18.91
Nonmanufacturing	179.81	194.70	198.13	200.92	199.40	199.46	196.33	99.11	98.69	99.58	99.22	97.72	96.26	94.39
Plant	81.49	92.75	94.66	95.35	96.58	95.89	95.91	37.32	38.61	39.25	38.21	38.38	37.68	37.77
Equipment	98.32	101.95	103.48	105.57	102.82	103.56	100.42	61.78	60.08	60.33	61.01	59.34	58.58	56.61
Mining	13.51	16.86	17.55	16.81	17.60	16.56	14.63	5.10	5.39	5.63	5.00	5.19	4.80	4.34
Plant	7.75	10.75	10.83	10.99	11.53	10.76	8.92	2.40	2.78	2.80	2.63	2.72	2.48	2.04
Equipment	5.76	6.11	6.72	5.82	6.08	5.80	5.71	2.70	2.61	2.83	2.36	2.47	2.32	2.30
Transportation	12.09	12.05	11.61	13.12	11.99	12.32	11.28	6.04	5.59	5.36	5.91	5.38	5.49	5.09
Plant	2.99	3.33	3.40	3.55	3.96	4.21	3.36	1.39	1.44	1.47	1.50	1.67	1.75	1.40
Equipment	9.10	8.72	8.21	9.56	8.03	8.12	7.92	4.66	4.15	3.89	4.41	3.71	3.73	3.69
Public utilities	35.44	38.40	39.55	39.74	40.12	41.40	43.88	17.55	17.30	17.75	17.24	17.39	17.56	18.26
Plant	23.00	25.23	25.84	26.45	25.80	26.64	28.50	10.64	10.67	10.89	10.75	10.36	10.54	11.20
Equipment	12.44	13.17	13.71	13.29	14.32	14.76	14.88	6.91	6.63	6.87	6.50	7.04	7.01	7.07
Trade and services	81.79	86.33	87.55	88.33	87.80	88.85	87.31	47.32	47.27	47.57	47.89	47.60	47.29	46.11
Plant	35.23	39.43	39.92	39.52	39.98	39.85	40.43	16.71	17.69	17.87	17.27	17.44	17.11	17.26
Equipment	46.56	46.90	47.63	48.81	47.82	49.00	46.88	30.61	29.58	29.70	30.62	30.16	30.19	28.85
Communication and other ¹	36.99	41.06	41.89	42.92	41.89	40.33	39.73	23.09	23.14	23.26	23.17	22.15	21.13	20.59
Plant	12.52	14.02	14.67	14.84	15.32	14.44	14.70	6.18	6.03	6.22	6.06	6.20	5.80	5.88
Equipment	24.46	27.05	27.21	28.08	26.58	25.89	25.03	16.91	17.11	17.04	17.12	15.95	15.33	14.71

1. Includes construction; social services and membership organizations; and forestry, fisheries, and agricultural services.

largest decline was in the chemicals-petroleum group. Companies owning 52 percent of fixed assets reported that facilities were about adequate, a decline of 1½ points from June; companies owning 28 percent of fixed assets reported that facilities exceeded needs, an increase of 5 points.

Nonmanufacturing Programs

Nonmanufacturers' current-dollar spending declined 1.6 percent in the third quarter, to an annual rate of \$196.3 billion, after showing no change from the first quarter to the second; third-quarter declines were reported by most major industries except air transportation and electric

utilities. Plans indicate a 0.8-percent decline in the fourth quarter and virtually no change in the first quarter of 1983. A 0.8-percent increase is planned in the second quarter; most of the major industries plan increases except electric utilities, which plans a decline.

Current-dollar spending for the year 1982 is estimated at \$197.3 billion, a 1.3-percent increase over 1981. The largest increase, 11.2 percent, is reported by electric utilities. Smaller increases are reported by air transportation, "communication and other," and trade and services. Declines are reported by "other transportation," mining, railroads, and gas utilities.

Real spending for the year 1982 is estimated to decline 3.5 percent from 1981. The largest decline is in mining, 12.5 percent; smaller declines are estimated in "communication and other," transportation, and trade and services. In public utilities, estimates indicate a 1.8-percent increase. In the first half of 1983, a 2.3-percent decline is estimated for nonmanufacturing industries.

Starts of new investment projects by public utilities totaled \$10.1 billion in the third quarter, compared with \$6.0 billion in the second quarter. Carryover of utility projects totaled \$106.6 billion at the end of September, \$0.8 billion less than at the end of June.

U.S. International Transactions, Third Quarter 1982

THE U.S. current-account balance shifted to a deficit of \$4.2 billion in the third quarter from a surplus of \$2.2 billion in the second. The shift was more than accounted for by an increase in the merchandise trade deficit to \$12.5 billion, from \$5.7 billion. A \$3.0 billion increase in petroleum imports, following four consecutive quarterly declines, and a \$2.2 billion decrease in agricultural exports, related to depressed prices and a decrease in shipments to Eastern Europe, accounted for most of the increase in the deficit. Net service receipts increased \$0.2 billion; a decrease of \$0.3 billion in net investment income receipts was more than offset by net increases in the military and travel accounts.

Among the private capital accounts, the increase in claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks slowed to \$21.0 billion from \$36.9 billion and the increase in liabilities slowed to \$11.5 billion from \$24.6 billion. Con-

tinued depressed business conditions in most industrial countries, declining interest rates, and increasing selectivity by U.S. banks concerning foreign loans were factors in the slowing in international banking activity. There were unusual net inflows in the U.S. direct investment abroad account for the second consecutive quarter, as Netherlands Antillean finance affiliates of U.S. companies continued to raise funds in the Eurodollar market to meet domestic financial requirements; inflows were \$1.0 billion. Inflows for foreign direct investment in the United States were down slightly to \$2.3 billion.

In the official capital accounts, U.S. official reserve assets increased \$0.8 billion; foreign official assets in the United States increased \$2.1 billion.

The statistical discrepancy (errors and omissions in reported transactions) was an inflow of \$14.5 billion, the largest since the second quarter of 1980. In earlier quarters of 1982, it

had ranged between \$5 and \$6 billion (table A).

U.S. dollar in exchange markets

The U.S. dollar appreciated 5 percent and 4 percent on a trade-weighted basis against the currencies of 10 industrial and 22 OECD countries, respectively, reaching its highest point in 12 years (chart 11 and table C). The dollar appreciation occurred despite a sharp drop in U.S. and Eurodollar interest rates relative to foreign rates. On balance, the United States appeared a relatively safe haven for funds, as sensitivity to global financial and political risks increased. Many of the resultant capital inflows were apparently unrecorded, contributing to the increase in the statistical discrepancy in the U.S. international accounts.

The dollar appreciated 11 percent against the French franc, despite substantial sales of dollars by French au-

Table A.—Summary of U.S. International Transactions

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

Lines in tables 1, 2, and 10 in which transactions are included are indicated in ()	Line	1981	1981				1982			Change: 1982 II-III	January-September		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II*	III*		1981	1982*	Change: 1981-82
Exports of goods and services (1)	1	372,892	93,280	94,389	92,965	92,259	* 90,193	91,266	88,058	-3,208	280,634	269,517	-11,117
Merchandise, excluding military (2)	2	236,254	60,683	60,284	57,694	57,593	55,780	55,174	52,480	-2,694	178,661	163,434	-15,227
Other goods and services (3-15)	3	136,638	32,597	34,105	35,271	34,666	* 34,413	36,092	35,578	-514	101,973	106,083	4,110
Imports of goods and services (17)	4	-361,813	-88,613	-91,480	-90,406	-91,316	-87,070	-87,295	-90,632	-3,337	-270,499	-264,997	5,502
Merchandise, excluding military (18)	5	-264,143	-64,995	-66,831	-65,539	-66,778	-61,653	-60,869	-64,938	-4,069	-197,365	-187,460	9,905
Other goods and services (19-31)	6	-97,670	-23,618	-24,649	-24,867	-24,538	-25,417	-26,426	-25,694	732	-73,134	-77,537	-4,403
U. S. Government grants (excluding military grants of goods and services) (34)	7	-4,504	-960	-986	-1,250	-1,308	-1,473	-1,069	-1,051	18	-3,196	-3,593	-397
Remittances, pensions, and other transfers (35, 36)	8	-2,104	-462	-524	-558	-562	-575	-671	-602	69	-1,544	-1,848	-304
U.S. assets abroad, net (increase/capital outflow (-)) (37)	9	-109,294	-22,796	-21,566	-17,257	-47,677	-31,201	-37,790	-26,364	11,426	-61,619	-95,355	-33,736
U.S. official reserve assets, net (38)	10	-5,175	-4,529	-995	-4	262	-1,089	-1,132	-794	338	-5,438	-3,015	2,423
U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net (43)	11	-5,137	-1,375	-1,518	-1,257	-987	-904	-1,547	-2,418	-871	-4,150	-4,869	-719
U.S. private assets, net (47)	12	-98,982	-16,892	-19,143	-15,996	-46,952	-29,208	-35,111	-23,152	11,959	-52,031	-87,471	-35,440
Foreign assets in the United States, net (increase/capital inflow (+)) (56)	13	77,921	8,470	13,464	16,880	39,107	25,080	29,619	16,054	-13,565	38,814	70,752	31,938
Foreign official assets, net (57)	14	4,785	5,361	-2,861	-5,835	8,119	-3,122	1,998	2,102	104	-3,335	978	4,313
Other foreign assets, net (64)	15	73,136	3,109	16,324	22,715	30,988	28,202	27,621	13,952	-13,669	42,148	69,775	27,627
Allocations of special drawing rights (74)	16	1,093	1,093								1,093		-1,093
Statistical discrepancy (75)	17	25,809	9,988	6,703	-374	9,497	* 5,045	5,940	14,537	8,597	16,317	25,522	9,205

* Revised.

* Preliminary.

thorities in exchange markets. The appreciation slowed when the French Government announced the availability of a \$4 billion credit line with a consortium of private banks in mid-September. Although there were large dollar sales by Japanese authorities, the dollar appreciated 7 percent against the Japanese yen. Political uncertainties in Germany and continued concern over Polish debt renegotiations, in which Germany was heavily involved, contributed to a 4-percent appreciation of the dollar against the German mark. Against the Mexican peso, the dollar appreciated nearly 50 percent. Heavy selling pressure on the peso forced abandonment of a single exchange rate and the implementation of a dual exchange rate system and exchange controls. In contrast, the dollar depreciated 1 percent

against the Canadian dollar. Large interest rate differentials in favor of Canada and repatriation of funds borrowed from abroad contributed to a recovery of the Canadian dollar from historic lows reached in June.

Merchandise trade

The merchandise trade deficit increased to \$12.5 billion in the third quarter, compared with a deficit of \$5.7 billion in the second—the largest deficit since the first quarter of 1978. Imports increased \$4.0 billion, mostly due to an increase in petroleum and products. Exports decreased \$2.7 billion, mostly due to the drop in agricultural products.

Imports increased \$4.0 billion, or 7 percent, to \$64.9 billion. Petroleum imports, up \$3.0 billion to \$16.5 billion, increased 23 percent, almost all

in volume. The average price per barrel increased 2 percent to \$31.27. Imports accounted for a larger share of U.S. crude petroleum supplies than in the two previous quarters, but remained well below earlier quarters, as shown in the accompanying tabulation. Most of the increase was from Indonesia, Nigeria and Mexico. Mexico became the largest single supplier in the second quarter and maintained

[Percent]		
1980:	1981:	1982:
I	I	I
II	II	II
III	III	III
IV	IV	IV

Table B.—Selected Transactions with Official Agencies

[Millions of dollars]

Line	1981	1981				1982			Change 1982 II- III	January-September			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II ^a	III ^a		1981	1982 ^a	Change: 1981-82	
Changes in foreign official assets in the U.S., net (decrease -) (line 57, table 1).....	1	4,785	5,361	-2,861	-5,835	8,119	-3,122	1,998	2,102	104	-3,335	978	4,313
Industrial countries ¹	2	-12,216	285	-6,682	-8,296	2,477	-6,762	-1,939	1,941	3,880	-14,693	-6,760	7,933
Members of OPEC ²	3	13,314	5,364	2,786	2,935	2,230	4,988	3,073	164	-2,909	11,085	8,225	-2,860
Other countries.....	4	3,687	-288	1,035	-474	3,412	-1,348	864	-3	-867	274	-487	-761
Changes in U.S. official reserve assets (increase -) (line 38, table 1).....	5	-5,175	-4,529	-905	-4	262	-1,089	-1,132	-794	338	-5,438	-3,015	2,423
Activity under U.S. official reciprocal currency arrangements with foreign monetary authorities: ³													
U.S. drawings, repayments (-), net.....	6												
Drawings.....	6a												
Repayments.....	6b												
Foreign drawings, or repayments (-), net.....	7		200	-200				200	632	432		832	832
Drawings.....	7a		200					800	2,482	1,682		200	3,282
Repayments.....	7b		-200	-200				-600	-1,850	-1,250		-200	-2,450

¹ Revised.

² Preliminary.

1. Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

2. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oil-exporting

countries.

3. Consists of transactions of the Federal Reserve System and the U.S. Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund.

Table C.—Indexes of Foreign Currency Price of the U.S. Dollar

[1977=100]

	1981		1982			1981			1982								
	III	IV	I	II	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Trade-weighted average against 22 OECD currencies ¹	111.9	107.7	114.8	118.9	124.2	110.2	105.4	107.6	110.6	115.7	118.0	115.4	117.4	123.7	123.0	123.9	125.8
Trade-weighted average against 10 currencies ²	106.5	101.9	106.4	110.3	115.9	102.9	101.1	101.8	103.5	106.8	108.8	110.4	107.4	113.2	115.1	115.8	117.0
Selected currencies: ³																	
Canada.....	114.1	112.2	113.9	117.2	117.7	113.3	111.8	111.6	112.3	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.2	120.1	119.6	117.3	116.3
United Kingdom.....	94.9	92.6	94.4	98.0	101.0	94.7	91.6	91.6	92.4	94.4	96.6	98.4	96.3	99.2	100.4	101.0	101.8
European Monetary System currencies:																	
Belgium.....	111.0	105.4	115.8	125.7	132.7	105.1	104.4	106.8	108.9	114.8	123.8	126.4	121.8	128.9	131.1	132.3	134.7
France.....	117.9	115.0	121.9	127.7	141.3	114.5	114.3	116.2	118.5	122.3	124.9	127.0	122.5	133.8	139.4	140.9	143.7
Germany.....	104.6	96.7	101.0	102.4	106.9	97.0	95.9	97.1	98.7	101.8	102.4	103.1	99.5	104.5	106.1	106.7	107.8
Italy.....	137.3	135.2	143.1	148.8	158.2	134.9	134.5	136.1	139.5	143.0	146.8	148.7	144.9	152.7	156.7	158.9	158.9
Netherlands.....	109.9	100.5	104.9	107.4	111.2	101.4	99.5	100.7	102.4	105.6	106.6	108.3	104.7	109.3	110.9	111.1	111.7
Switzerland.....	87.2	76.1	78.0	83.1	88.1	78.4	74.3	75.6	76.8	78.7	78.6	81.7	81.2	86.5	87.2	87.9	89.2
Japan.....	86.2	83.5	86.9	90.8	96.5	86.1	83.0	81.4	83.6	87.5	89.6	90.7	88.1	93.4	95.0	96.4	98.2

1. Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom. Data: U.S. Department of the Treasury. End-of-month rates. Index rebased by BEA.

2. Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly average rates. Index rebased by BEA.

3. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly average rates. Indexes rebased by BEA.

its lead in the third; average prices were 20 percent lower than for supplies from the Middle East and Africa. Imports from Saudi Arabia, also a major supplier, remained at relatively low levels, partly a result of that country's policy of limiting its crude oil production to help stabilize OPEC price levels.

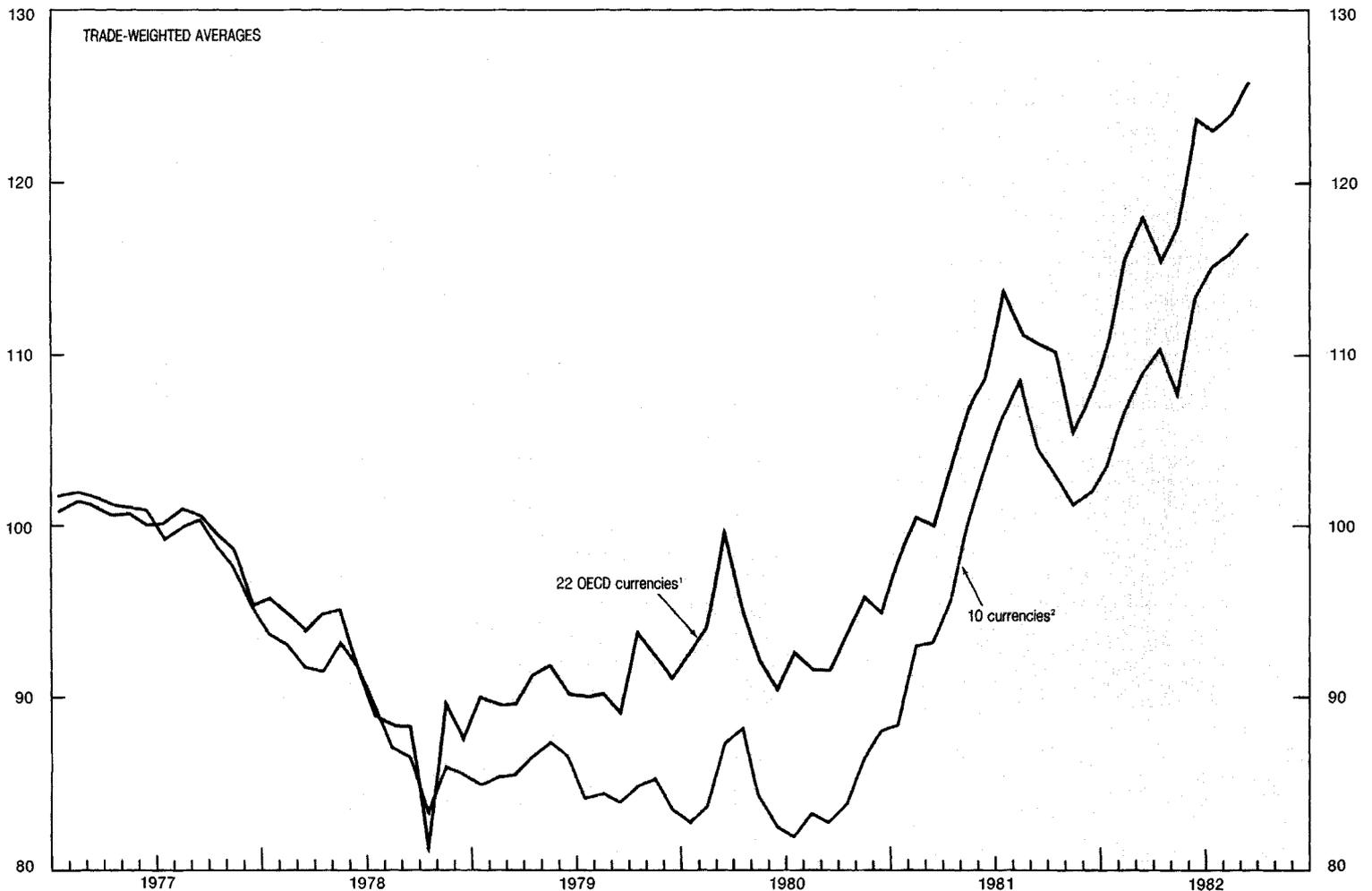
Nonpetroleum imports increased \$1.0 billion, or 2 percent, to \$48.5 billion. Prices decreased 2 percent; volume increased 4 percent. Continued strength of the U.S. dollar and the decline in agricultural and commodity prices in world markets partly offset the impact of the U.S. recession on the value and volume of imports. After an increase in the first quarter, import prices (as measured by Census Bureau unit value indexes) of most

major end-use categories declined in the second and third quarters, resuming a trend that began in early 1981. Most major categories of imports increased. Food, feeds, and beverages increased \$0.5 billion to \$4.8 billion. Coffee accounted for a major part of the increase; sugar imports increased slightly from the low levels that followed the imposition of import quotas in May. Prices of coffee and sugar, and also cocoa, continued to decline. Consumer goods increased \$0.6 billion to \$10.2 billion. Automotive products increased \$0.4 billion to \$9.3 billion. An increase of \$0.1 billion to \$9.2 billion in capital goods was largely microchips from Japan and Southeast Asia and electrical machinery. Nonpetroleum industrial supplies and materials increased \$0.1 billion to \$13.5 bil-

lion. Iron and steel products decreased \$0.7 billion to \$2.2 billion; the reduced level of U.S. oil drilling activity and the threat of imposition of retroactive countervailing duties against products from Western Europe were contributing factors. Other industrial supplies and materials increased \$0.8 billion to \$11.3 billion—primarily nonferrous metals, particularly gold, and building materials. Other imports, mostly low-value shipments and U.S. goods returned, decreased \$0.6 billion, to \$1.6 billion, following a large second-quarter increase.

Exports decreased \$2.7 billion, or 5 percent, to \$52.5 billion. Agricultural exports decreased \$2.2 billion to \$8.5 billion, as prices decreased 4 percent and volume decreased 18 percent. A large part of the decrease was in

CHART 11
Indexes of Foreign Currency Price of the U.S. Dollar (1977 = 100)



1. Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom. Data: U.S. Department of the Treasury. End-of-month rates, index rebased by BEA.
2. Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly average rates. Index rebased by BEA.

grain exports to Eastern Europe, which were only \$0.1 billion, compared with \$0.8 billion in the second quarter. Uncertainly early in the quarter as to whether the United States would renew the U.S.S.R. grain pact scheduled to expire September 30 may have contributed to the decline. A new one-year pact was signed at the end of August. Ample world grain supplies and the strength of the dollar also contributed to lower exports to other geographic areas.

Nonagricultural exports decreased \$0.5 billion to \$44.0 billion. Prices were down 1 percent; volume was unchanged. Depressed business conditions abroad and decreased competitiveness of U.S. goods in world markets due to the dollar's strength slowed exports. Capital goods decreased \$0.7 billion to \$18.6 billion; completed civilian aircraft decreased \$0.4 billion and nonelectrical machinery decreased \$0.2 billion. Industrial supplies and materials decreased \$0.7 billion to \$15.5 billion. Coal accounted for almost one-half of the decrease, and iron and steel, chemicals, and most nonferrous metals together accounted for about \$0.5 billion; partly offsetting was an increase of \$0.2 billion in gold exports. Automotive products were unchanged at \$4.4 billion, as an increase to Canada offset a decrease to other areas. The increase in parts to Canada was related to the increase in U.S. imports of finished autos and engines. Consumer goods decreased \$0.2 billion to \$3.7 billion. Other exports, mostly reexports of foreign merchandise from the United States, increased \$0.9 billion. A large part of the increase was in reexports of numismatic coins.

The trade surplus declined or the deficit increased with all major geographic area; generally, an increase in imports was accompanied by a decrease in exports. The largest change was in the deficit with the developing countries in Asia and Africa, which increased to \$5.4 billion from \$3.0 billion, mostly due to an increase in petroleum imports. The deficit with Latin America increased to \$2.0 billion from \$0.2 billion, largely the result of an increase in the deficit with Mexico. Exports to Argentina remained low although certain U.S. export sanctions imposed during the

Falkland Islands crisis were removed in July. Exports to developing countries were restrained by depressed business conditions in a number of those countries, large debt-service payments, and their need to limit current-account deficits. The surplus with Western Europe decreased to \$1.3 billion from \$2.0 billion. The surplus with Eastern Europe decreased to \$0.1 billion from \$0.9 billion; shipments of grain to the Soviet Union were sharply lower.

Service transactions

Net service receipts increased \$0.2 billion to \$9.9 billion in the third quarter. Receipts decreased \$0.5 billion to \$35.6 billion, and payments decreased \$0.7 billion to \$25.7 billion. Unilateral transfers were unchanged at \$1.7 billion.

Receipts of income on portfolio investment decreased \$1.1 billion to \$14.8 billion. Payments decreased \$0.7 billion to \$8.5 billion. Substantial declines in U.S. interest rates contributed to the decreases. Income receipts were not affected significantly by reschedulings of private and Government debt over the past two quarters; with very few exceptions, interest continued to be paid on outstanding debt. U.S. Government income receipts and payments were unchanged at \$1.1 billion and \$4.4 billion, respectively, despite the drop in interest rates.

Receipts of income from U.S. direct investment abroad increased \$0.3 billion to \$6.0 billion. The increase was due to reduced currency translation losses, which had lowered second-quarter income. Excluding those losses, income decreased \$0.3 billion, as weak business conditions abroad continued to reduce affiliates' earnings. The largest decrease was in Western Europe, mostly in the computer and automotive manufacturing industries; income from most other areas, except Canada, was down or practically unchanged. The Canadian increase reflected a shift from currency translation losses to gains.

Payments of income on foreign direct investment in the United States increased \$0.2 billion to \$1.5 billion. The increase was attributable to an increase in the market value of securities held by U.S. insurance af-

filiates, as U.S. bond and stock prices rose throughout the quarter.

Net travel payments were \$0.2 billion, compared with \$0.3 billion; payments decreased \$0.2 billion to \$3.0 billion and receipts were almost unchanged at \$2.8 billion. The decrease in payments resulted from a 13-percent drop, to \$1.6 billion, in payments to overseas areas, despite an increase in the number of U.S. travelers. Continued dollar strength and moderation of inflation in some overseas countries contributed to the decrease. Partly offsetting was a 4-percent increase, to \$0.9 billion, in payments to Mexico. The increase was concentrated in the border area, as the peso fell sharply in exchange markets. Payments to Canada were unchanged at \$0.5 billion.

There were large offsetting changes in travel receipts from major areas. Receipts from Mexico, reflecting the decline in the value of the peso, decreased 30 percent to \$0.6 billion. Restrictions imposed in mid-August on Mexican residents' U.S. dollar deposits in Mexican banks (funds could be withdrawn in pesos only), a limit on foreign exchange for Mexicans traveling abroad, and the reluctance of U.S. merchants and banks in the border area to accept pesos also contributed to the decrease. Receipts from Canada decreased 7 percent to \$0.6 billion, mostly due to depressed business conditions in Canada. In contrast, there was an 18-percent increase, to \$1.6 billion, in receipts from overseas visitors—largely from the Far East and the Caribbean and Central American region.

Passenger fare receipts and payments were virtually unchanged at \$0.8 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively. Travelers made increased use of low-priced charter flights, as fares of scheduled flights had increased substantially over the past year.

Other transportation receipts were unchanged at \$3.0 billion; payments increased \$0.1 billion to \$2.7 billion. A decrease in freight receipts of U.S. carriers from the decline in U.S. exports was offset by higher port expenditures of foreign carriers from the increase in U.S. imports. An increase in freight payments to foreign carriers—mostly tanker operators—was nearly offset by a decrease in

Table D.—Selected Direct Investment Transactions With Netherlands Antilles Finance Affiliates

(Credits +; debits -)	[Millions of dollars]									
	1979	1980	1981	1981				1982		
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III*
Equity and intercompany accounts.....	1,348	2,710	3,647	380	409	1,409	1,450	2,132	3,551	2,800
Equity.....	-423	-818	-1,238	-431	-107	-249	-451	-901	-1,370	-1,283
Intercompany accounts.....	1,771	3,528	4,885	811	516	1,658	1,901	3,033	4,921	4,084
Income.....	-96	-127	-800	-99	-235	-199	-267	-341	-483	n.a.
Of which: interest.....	-178	-329	-1,188	-175	-302	-294	-417	-461	-693	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

* Preliminary.

NOTE.—Table shows only transactions with affiliates established primarily to borrow funds abroad and relend them to their U.S. parents.

overseas port expenditures of U.S. carriers.

Transfers under military sales contracts increased \$0.1 billion to \$3.4 billion. An increase in deliveries of aircraft to a number of countries was partly offset by lower deliveries of armored vehicles, particularly to the Middle East. Direct defense expenditures abroad decreased \$0.2 billion to \$2.9 billion. Most types of expenditures were lower; exceptions were increases in personnel expenditures in Western Europe and in reimbursable expenditures for Saudi Arabia for construction and related contractual services.

U.S. assets abroad

U.S. official reserve assets increased \$0.8 billion in the third quarter, compared with \$1.1 billion in the second. Holdings of special drawing rights (SDR's) increased \$0.4 billion as other countries sold SDR's for dollars. The U.S. reserve position with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) increased \$0.5 billion.

U.S. holdings of foreign currencies decreased \$0.1 billion. Holdings of German marks decreased \$0.9 billion due to mark-denominated note redemptions. Net holdings of Mexican pesos increased \$0.6 billion. There were a number of transactions with Mexico under Federal Reserve and U.S. Treasury official reciprocal currency arrangements. Drawings by Mexico amounted to \$2.5 billion and repayments were \$1.9 billion. Further U.S. financing to Mexico was provided by prepayment of \$1.0 billion for stepped-up purchases of petroleum (for the 12 months beginning in October) for the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve. Of that amount, \$0.8 billion was used to repay a drawing from the

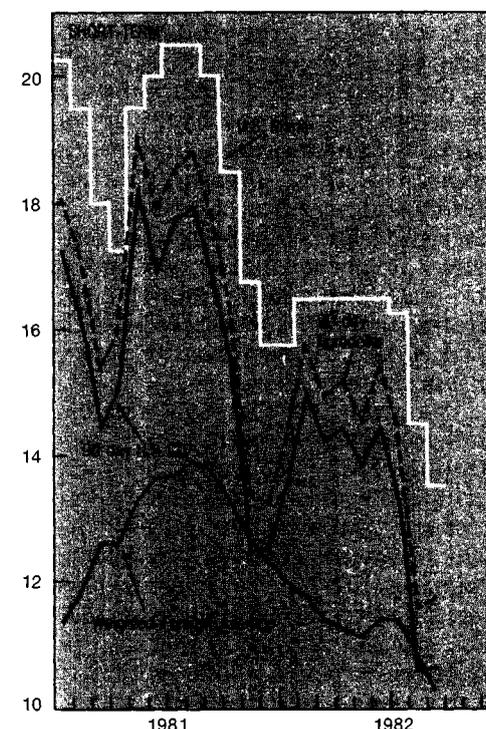
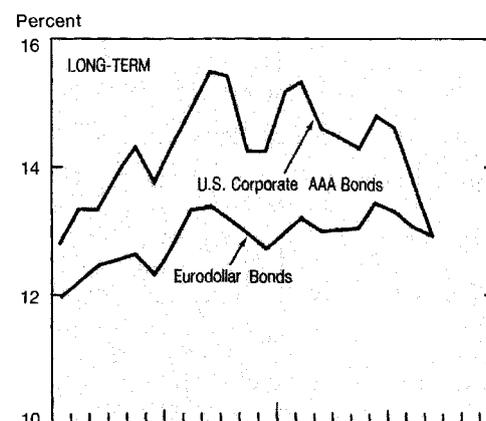
U.S. Treasury. The United States also agreed in August for the Commodity Credit Corporation to guarantee \$1.0 billion in commercial loans to Mexico for the purchase of U.S. agricultural products; however, shipments will not begin before October.

Net U.S. purchases of foreign securities were a record \$3.1 billion, compared with \$0.4 billion. The increase was more than accounted for by \$3.5 billion in foreign new issues in the United States—also a record—spurred by the sharper decline in U.S. than in Euromarket bond yields (chart 12). New issues of Canadian bonds were \$1.3 billion, compared with \$0.2 billion. Nearly 50 percent of Canadian external bond placements were in the United States, compared with less than 10 percent in the previous quarter. International financial organizations, mainly the World Bank, issued \$1.0 billion; Western Europe issued \$0.5 billion; and Australia issued \$0.4 billion. Net U.S. sales of outstanding foreign bonds were unchanged at \$0.5 billion, as were net U.S. purchases of foreign stocks, at \$0.1 billion.

There were net inflows of \$1.0 billion from U.S. direct investment abroad, compared with \$2.6 billion, as inflows on intercompany accounts more than offset increases in reinvested earnings. U.S. parent corporations continued to use foreign affiliates in the Netherlands Antilles to borrow substantial amounts abroad to meet their domestic financial requirements (table D). By the end of the quarter, the rapid drop in new issue rates in the United States reduced the incentive for such borrowings. Net inflows from these affiliates, at \$2.8 billion, were \$0.8 billion less than the previous quarter. In equity and intercom-

(text continued on p. 60)

CHART 12
Selected Interest Rates



1. Interest rates for other Group of 10 countries and Switzerland weighted by average total trade shares in 1972-76.
Data: Federal Reserve Board.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

82-12-12

Table 3.—U.S. Merchandise Trade—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

	Line	Not seasonally adjusted									Seasonally adjusted						
		1981	1981				1982				1981				1982		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^p	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^p	
Merchandise imports, Census basis.....	56	261,305	65,064	66,752	63,716	65,774	61,694	60,498	62,819	64,507	66,102	64,667	66,029	61,225	59,927	64,055	
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	57	18,113	4,854	4,666	4,136	4,456	3,759	4,380	4,408	4,882	4,491	4,450	4,290	3,724	4,295	4,772	
Coffee, cocoa, and sugar.....	58	5,230	1,575	1,247	1,032	1,376	946	876	1,016	1,557	1,248	1,076	1,350	894	894	1,111	
Green coffee.....	59	2,622	866	603	495	658	626	636	716	771	631	579	640	556	662	822	
Cane sugar.....	60	2,142	586	487	422	647	210	165	230	689	486	350	618	251	168	199	
Other foods, feeds, and beverages.....	61	12,882	3,279	3,419	3,105	3,080	2,813	3,504	3,392	3,325	3,243	3,374	2,940	2,830	3,401	3,662	
Industrial supplies and materials.....	62	134,632	34,968	35,142	32,508	32,013	30,081	26,166	28,864	34,162	35,205	32,680	32,584	29,397	26,218	29,078	
Fuels and lubricants ^a	63	82,058	22,530	21,313	19,396	18,820	17,779	14,067	17,776	21,561	21,824	19,435	19,238	16,915	14,474	17,844	
Petroleum and products.....	64	77,107	21,161	20,179	18,180	17,586	16,284	12,897	16,482	20,370	20,700	18,051	17,986	15,602	13,310	16,364	
Paper and paper base stocks.....	65	5,603	1,408	1,424	1,295	1,476	1,348	1,374	1,266	1,385	1,398	1,328	1,493	1,330	1,349	1,298	
Materials associated with nondurable goods and farm output, n.e.s.....	66	11,863	3,039	3,056	2,895	2,874	2,942	3,028	2,860	2,930	2,935	3,008	2,991	2,832	2,910	2,979	
Textile supplies and materials.....	67	2,555	629	626	644	655	615	606	555	620	613	649	673	607	594	557	
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	68	633	172	184	147	130	230	240	174	134	138	166	196	188	188	204	
Chemicals, excluding medicinal.....	69	5,966	1,498	1,580	1,472	1,415	1,392	1,529	1,479	1,476	1,540	1,524	1,425	1,372	1,492	1,531	
Other (hides, copra, materials for making photos, drugs, dyes).....	70	2,709	739	665	632	672	705	653	652	700	643	669	696	666	636	687	
Building materials, except metals.....	71	3,716	964	1,105	861	786	589	834	936	1,037	1,028	824	827	638	776	896	
Materials associated with durable goods output, n.e.s.....	72	31,390	7,028	8,245	8,060	8,057	7,423	6,864	6,026	7,249	8,019	8,085	8,036	7,683	6,709	6,061	
Steelmaking materials.....	73	2,588	484	752	729	622	391	386	333	623	690	659	616	513	351	301	
Iron and steel products.....	74	11,262	2,024	2,854	3,203	3,181	3,223	2,922	2,235	2,155	2,877	3,150	3,081	3,400	2,929	2,189	
Other metals, primary and advanced, including advanced steel.....	75	12,514	3,190	3,354	2,906	3,064	2,719	2,388	2,366	3,170	3,198	3,023	3,123	2,703	2,288	2,449	
Precious metals (gold, silver, platinum).....	76	4,134	1,054	1,099	901	1,081	887	630	808	1,054	1,099	901	1,081	887	630	808	
Nonmetals (oils, gums, resins, minerals, rubber, tires, etc.).....	77	5,027	1,330	1,286	1,222	1,190	1,090	1,168	1,092	1,302	1,255	1,253	1,216	1,067	1,140	1,122	
Capital goods, except automotive.....	78	34,493	8,031	8,564	8,654	9,245	8,657	9,233	9,036	8,120	8,295	8,784	9,295	8,769	8,977	9,153	
Machinery, except consumer-type.....	79	30,502	7,032	7,601	7,776	8,092	7,675	8,268	8,260	7,119	7,378	7,861	8,143	7,786	8,054	8,332	
Electrical and electronic, and parts and attachments.....	80	9,452	2,083	2,304	2,477	2,588	2,370	2,641	2,934	2,200	2,298	2,422	2,532	2,498	2,632	2,864	
Nonelectrical, and parts and attachments.....	81	21,050	4,949	5,297	5,299	5,505	5,305	5,627	5,326	4,919	5,081	5,439	5,612	5,288	5,422	5,468	
Construction, textile and other specialized industry machinery and nonfarm tractors.....	82	3,425	852	852	877	844	846	802	729	835	805	876	908	830	760	731	
Other industrial machinery, n.e.s.....	83	7,748	1,779	1,920	2,034	2,015	1,944	2,097	1,847	1,766	1,838	2,075	2,068	1,933	2,010	1,888	
Agricultural machinery and farm tractors.....	84	1,689	429	497	379	384	367	376	271	398	425	429	438	341	322	308	
Business and office machines, computers, etc.....	85	5,204	1,192	1,300	1,246	1,466	1,372	1,532	1,631	1,215	1,290	1,294	1,406	1,397	1,518	1,691	
Scientific, professional and service industry equipment.....	86	2,984	697	729	762	795	776	820	848	705	723	764	792	786	813	850	
Transportation equipment, except automotive.....	87	3,992	998	963	878	1,152	982	965	777	1,001	916	923	1,151	982	923	822	
Civilian aircraft, engines, parts.....	88	3,749	940	894	820	1,096	925	900	736	942	847	864	1,095	926	857	781	
Civilian aircraft, complete, all types.....	89	1,339	297	264	278	500	363	311	184	297	264	278	500	363	311	184	
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	90	29,737	7,115	7,865	6,776	7,980	8,112	9,366	8,085	6,712	7,465	7,698	7,862	7,658	8,929	9,321	
From Canada.....	91	10,383	2,217	2,808	2,292	3,065	2,908	4,010	3,123	2,062	2,654	2,880	2,787	2,715	3,840	3,948	
From all other areas.....	92	19,354	4,898	5,057	4,483	4,915	5,204	5,356	4,962	4,650	4,811	4,818	5,074	4,943	5,089	5,374	
Passenger cars, new and used.....	93	17,768	4,366	4,845	3,903	4,655	5,054	5,641	4,780	4,038	4,490	4,523	4,718	4,684	5,239	5,627	
Trucks, buses, and special vehicles.....	94	4,844	1,102	1,172	1,175	1,396	1,429	1,525	1,174	1,043	1,161	1,376	1,264	1,362	1,534	1,422	
Bodies, engines, parts and accessories, n.e.s.....	95	7,124	1,648	1,848	1,698	1,930	1,630	2,199	2,132	1,632	1,813	1,800	1,880	1,612	2,155	2,272	
Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive.....	96	38,664	8,725	9,134	10,293	10,512	9,578	9,352	10,882	9,216	9,288	9,682	10,478	10,124	9,540	10,155	
Consumer durables, manufactured.....	97	20,766	4,610	4,894	5,316	5,947	5,211	4,911	5,428	4,986	4,959	5,173	5,648	5,620	4,996	5,245	
Consumer nondurables, manufactured.....	98	14,928	3,324	3,483	4,260	3,861	3,678	3,833	4,822	3,469	3,569	3,780	4,111	3,842	3,930	4,270	
Unmanufactured consumer goods (gems, nursery stock).....	99	2,969	791	758	717	703	688	608	632	761	760	729	719	662	615	640	
Imports, n.e.s. (low value, goods returned, military aircraft, movies, exhibits).....	100	5,667	1,371	1,380	1,349	1,568	1,508	2,000	1,544	1,415	1,359	1,372	1,520	1,553	1,969	1,575	

See footnotes on page 53.

Table 4.—Selected U.S. Government Transactions

[Millions of dollars]

	Line	1981	1981				1982		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III*
U.S. Government grants (excluding military) and transactions increasing Government assets, total	A1	14,010	3,373	3,549	3,624	3,464	3,385	3,606	4,497
By category									
Grants, net (table 1, line 34, with sign reversed).....	2	4,504	960	986	1,250	1,308	1,473	1,069	1,051
Financing military purchases ¹	3	317		129	121	67	419	25	22
Other grants.....	4	4,187	960	857	1,129	1,240	1,054	1,044	1,029
Loans and other long-term assets (table 1, line 44, with sign reversed).....	5	9,710	2,596	2,374	2,428	2,313	1,860	2,535	3,457
Capital subscriptions and contributions to international financial institutions, excluding IMF.....	6	1,142	195	323	316	308	213	285	257
Credits repayable in U.S. dollars.....	7	8,035	2,297	1,922	1,935	1,882	1,520	2,088	2,000
Credits repayable in other than U.S. dollars.....	8	94	(*)	30	57	7	6	44	¹ 1,068
Other long-term assets.....	9	439	104	98	120	118	120	118	132
Foreign currency holdings and short-term assets, net (table 1, line 46, with sign reversed).....	10	-204	-183	189	-54	-157	52	2	-11
Foreign currency holdings (excluding administrative cash holdings), net.....	11	-41	-41	-21	4	17	7	-20	-29
Receipts from—									
Sales of agricultural commodities.....	12	68	(*)	14	25	29	4	3	2
Interest.....	13	71		15	19	16	15	13	12
Repayments of principal.....	14	134	36	38	26	34	48	25	21
Reverse grants.....	15								
Other sources.....	16	17	1	10	4	3	3	4	4
Less disbursements for—									
Grants and credits in the recipient's currency.....	17	25	13	5	2	4	4	1	3
Other grants and credits.....	18	5	3			3			
Other U.S. Government expenditures.....	19	301	84	92	68	58	58	66	65
Other assets held under Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, net.....	20	-211	-105	-47	-76	16	*30	14	12
Assets financing military sales contracts, net ²	21								
Other short-term assets (including changes in administrative cash holdings), net.....	22	48	-36	257	18	-190	14	9	7
By program									
Capital subscriptions and contributions to international financial institutions, excluding IMF.....	23	1,142	195	323	316	308	213	285	257
Under farm product disposal programs.....	24	1,720	317	529	591	283	247	411	505
Under Foreign Assistance Act and related programs.....	25	7,000	1,966	1,495	1,568	1,972	1,943	2,065	1,978
Under Export-Import Bank Act.....	26	3,074	841	818	735	681	663	614	474
Other assistance programs.....	27	916	135	114	377	291	163	123	¹ 1,172
Other foreign currency assets acquired (lines A13, A14, and A16).....	28	222	58	62	49	53	66	43	37
Less foreign currencies used by U.S. Government other than for grants or credits (line A19).....	29	301	84	92	68	58	58	66	65
Other (including changes in administrative cash holdings), net.....	30	238	-55	301	56	-64	148	131	140
By disposition³									
Estimated transactions involving no direct dollar outflow from the United States.....	31	10,067	2,578	2,544	2,603	2,342	2,304	2,609	2,511
Expenditures on U.S. merchandise.....	32	5,994	1,477	1,644	1,540	1,333	1,231	1,444	1,331
Expenditures on U.S. services ⁴	33	1,991	459	555	543	435	484	537	526
Financing of military sales contracts by U.S. Government ⁵ (line C6).....	34	1,744	739	339	317	350	538	629	602
By long-term credits.....	35	1,448	739	210	196	304	263	612	586
By short-term credits ¹	36								
By grants ¹	37	296		129	121	46	275	17	16
U.S. Government grants and credits to repay prior U.S. Government credits ^{1,4}	38	495	54	137	203	101	91	80	92
U.S. Government long- and short-term credits to repay prior U.S. private credits.....	39	378	39	6	152	181	19	6	55
Increase in liabilities associated with U.S. Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets (including changes in retained accounts) ⁶ (line C11).....	40	1	-1	1	(*)	1	-1	3	1
Less receipts on short-term U.S. Government assets (a) financing military sales contracts ¹ and (b) financing repayments of private credits.....	41	235	105	47	84		*24	*30	
Less foreign currencies used by U.S. Government other than for grants or credits (line A19).....	42	301	84	92	68	58	58	66	65
Estimated dollar payments to foreign countries and international financial institutions.....	43	3,943	795	1,005	1,021	1,122	1,082	997	1,986
Repayments on U.S. Government long-term assets, total (table 1, line 45)	B1	4,370	947	1,071	1,107	1,244	915	1,014	1,019
Receipts of principal on U.S. Government credits.....	2	3,935	842	964	998	1,130	802	873	909
Under farm product disposal programs.....	3	278	46	59	50	123	57	34	55
Under Foreign Assistance Act and related programs.....	4	1,287	242	397	297	351	287	377	296
Under Export-Import Bank Act.....	5	1,466	343	347	333	442	341	397	493
Other assistance programs.....	6	905	212	160	319	214	117	64	65
Receipts on other long-term assets.....	7	435	105	107	109	114	112	141	111
U.S. Government liabilities other than securities, total, net increase (+) (table 1, line 61)	C1	-69	-55	48	-337	275	-182	387	-509
Associated with military sales contracts ²	2	157	118	86	-232	186	5	224	-270
U.S. Government cash receipts from foreign governments (including principal repayments on credits financing military sales contracts), net of refunds ¹	3	8,915	2,321	2,547	1,595	2,451	3,723	2,591	1,953
Less U.S. Government receipts from principal repayments.....	4	594	124	167	145	158	133	172	132
Less U.S. Treasury securities issued in connection with prepayments for military purchases in the United States.....	5	160	603	222	-742	77	1,122	-511	-712
Plus financing of military sales contracts by U.S. Government ⁵ (line A34).....	6	1,744	739	339	317	350	538	629	602
By long-term credits.....	7	1,448	739	210	196	304	263	612	586
By short-term credits ¹	8								
By grants ¹	9	296		129	121	46	275	17	16
Less transfers of goods and services (including transfers financed by grants to Israel, and by credits) ^{1,2} (table 1, line 3).....	10	9,747	2,215	2,411	2,741	2,380	3,000	3,335	3,405
Associated with U.S. Government grants and transactions increasing Government assets (including changes in retained accounts) ⁶ (line A40).....	11	1	-1	1	(*)	1	-1	3	1
Associated with other liabilities.....	12	-227	-171	-39	-104	88	-187	161	-241
Sales of nuclear materials by Department of Energy.....	13	-133	-54	-16	-43	-21	-76	20	-183
Other sales and miscellaneous operations.....	14	7	-118	76	-61	110	-111	141	-58
German Government 10-year loan to U.S. Government.....	15	-100		-100					

See footnotes on page 53.

Table 5.—Direct Investment: Income and Capital

[Millions of dollars]

(Credits +; debits -)	Line	1981	1981				1982		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
U.S. direct investment abroad:									
Income (table 1, line 11).....	1	31,873	8,530	8,435	6,466	8,442	5,950	5,866	5,221
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates (table 1, line 12).....	2	18,894	4,419	4,952	4,203	5,321	4,661	4,638	4,021
Interest.....	3	161	107	18	83	-48	-76	-334	n.a.
Dividends.....	4	9,474	1,894	2,390	2,025	3,165	2,451	2,982	n.a.
Earnings of unincorporated affiliates.....	5	9,260	2,417	2,545	2,094	2,203	2,286	1,991	n.a.
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates (table 1, line 13).....	6	12,978	4,112	3,482	2,263	3,121	1,288	1,228	1,200
Capital (outflow (-)) (table 1, line 48).....	7	-8,691	-2,182	-5,203	-529	-777	-540	2,498	1,264
Equity and intercompany accounts (table 1, line 49).....	8	4,287	1,930	-1,721	1,734	2,344	748	3,725	2,463
Incorporated affiliates.....	9	6,719	1,602	-388	3,152	2,354	957	4,715	n.a.
Equity.....	10	1,025	-425	1,114	-400	736	-1,123	-1,355	n.a.
Increase.....	11	-5,437	-1,190	-581	-1,251	-2,415	-2,137	-1,980	n.a.
Decrease.....	12	6,462	765	1,695	851	3,151	1,014	625	n.a.
Intercompany accounts.....	13	5,694	2,027	-1,503	3,552	1,618	2,080	6,070	n.a.
U.S. parents' receivables.....	14	-1,311	-1,635	-1,572	724	1,172	-231	389	n.a.
U.S. parents' payables.....	15	7,005	3,662	69	2,828	446	2,311	5,681	n.a.
Unincorporated affiliates.....	16	-2,432	328	-1,332	-1,418	-10	-209	-990	n.a.
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates (table 1, line 50).....	17	-12,978	-4,112	-3,482	-2,263	-3,121	-1,288	-1,228	-1,200
By industry of affiliate:									
Income (line 1):									
Petroleum.....	18	13,168	3,991	3,709	2,941	2,527	2,875	2,480	n.a.
Manufacturing.....	19	8,212	2,098	2,271	1,159	2,685	1,233	1,582	n.a.
Other.....	20	10,493	2,442	2,455	2,366	3,230	1,842	1,803	n.a.
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates (line 2):									
Petroleum.....	21	9,135	2,310	2,674	2,087	2,064	2,584	2,704	n.a.
Manufacturing.....	22	4,661	980	1,116	1,038	1,527	1,056	1,046	n.a.
Other.....	23	5,098	1,129	1,162	1,078	1,729	1,021	889	n.a.
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates (line 6, or line 17 with sign reversed):									
Petroleum.....	24	4,033	1,681	1,035	854	463	292	-223	n.a.
Manufacturing.....	25	3,550	1,118	1,155	120	1,157	176	537	n.a.
Other.....	26	5,395	1,313	1,292	1,288	1,501	821	914	n.a.
Equity and intercompany accounts (outflow (-)) (line 8):									
Petroleum.....	27	1,939	1,785	-269	-514	937	-1,136	-945	-1,424
Manufacturing.....	28	617	365	-1,822	1,293	781	-704	419	n.a.
Other.....	29	1,731	-220	370	955	626	2,588	4,252	n.a.
Foreign direct investment in the United States:									
Income (table 1, line 27).....	30	-7,808	-1,789	-2,079	-2,004	-1,936	-1,392	-1,271	-1,487
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates (table 1, line 28).....	31	-3,708	-850	-899	-884	-1,076	-858	-1,056	-1,378
Interest.....	32	-1,116	-219	-226	-294	-377	-324	-465	-458
Dividends.....	33	-1,850	-417	-515	-460	-458	-426	-561	-541
Earnings of unincorporated affiliates.....	34	-742	-215	-158	-129	-241	-109	-30	-379
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates (table 1, line 29).....	35	-4,099	-939	-1,180	-1,120	-860	-534	-215	-109
Capital (inflow (+)) (table 1, line 65).....	36	21,301	2,946	4,540	4,478	9,336	1,165	2,781	2,286
Equity and intercompany accounts (table 1, line 66).....	37	17,201	2,007	3,360	3,358	8,475	632	2,566	2,177
Incorporated affiliates.....	38	16,522	1,810	3,068	3,183	8,462	776	2,393	2,114
Equity.....	39	9,811	1,394	1,732	2,350	4,336	-362	1,312	1,402
Increase.....	40	10,714	1,446	1,850	2,479	4,939	1,221	1,568	1,443
Decrease.....	41	-903	-52	-118	-129	-603	-1,583	-256	-40
Intercompany accounts.....	42	6,711	416	1,336	833	4,126	1,137	1,081	712
U.S. affiliates' payables.....	43	6,782	958	1,023	640	4,163	727	965	1,367
U.S. affiliates' receivables.....	44	-71	-542	313	194	-37	410	116	-655
Unincorporated affiliates.....	45	679	198	293	175	14	-144	173	63
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates (table 1, line 67).....	46	4,099	939	1,180	1,120	860	534	215	109
By industry of affiliates:									
Income (line 30):									
Petroleum.....	47	-3,407	-893	-973	-736	-805	-781	-794	-835
Manufacturing.....	48	-1,012	-167	-424	-330	-92	-120	-12	-55
Other.....	49	-3,388	-730	-681	-938	-1,039	-491	-465	-596
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates (line 31):									
Petroleum.....	50	-1,019	-221	-264	-295	-240	-217	-417	-398
Manufacturing.....	51	-1,067	-268	-229	-250	-319	-329	-268	-304
Other.....	52	-1,622	-362	-406	-338	-517	-312	-371	-676
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates (line 35, or line 46 with sign reversed):									
Petroleum.....	53	-2,388	-672	-710	-441	-565	-564	-377	-437
Manufacturing.....	54	54	101	-195	-80	227	209	256	249
Other.....	55	-1,766	-369	-276	-600	-522	-179	-94	80
Equity and intercompany accounts (inflows (+)) (line 37):									
Petroleum.....	56	3,060	319	271	1,171	1,300	114	-4	126
Manufacturing.....	57	4,348	534	1,284	1,240	1,289	737	683	927
Other.....	58	9,794	1,155	1,805	947	5,887	-219	1,886	1,125

See footnotes on page 53.

Table 6.—Securities Transactions

[Millions of dollars]

(Credits (+); debits (-))	Line	1981				1982			
		1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^p
Foreign securities, net U.S. purchases (-), balance of payments basis (table 1, line 51, or lines 6+17 below)	A1	-5,429	-458	-1,511	-618	-2,843	-531	-441	-3,103
Stocks:									
Treasury basis, net ¹	2	5	-139	-188	349	-17	214	-100	-108
<i>Adjustments:</i>									
Less recorded in table 1, line 48 as U.S. direct investment abroad	3								
Plus exchange of stock associated with direct investment in the United States	4								
Plus other adjustments	5								-36
Balance of payments basis, net	6	5	-139	-188	349	-17	214	-100	-144
Newly issued in the United States	7	-243		-114	-78	-51	-120	-70	-8
Of which Canada	8	-108		-97	-6		-11	-19	
Other foreign stocks	9	247	-139	-74	427	33	334	-30	-136
Western Europe	10	-143	-45	-122	119	-95	31	-54	-165
Canada	11	686	359	305	-98	120	172	-16	65
Japan	12	-234	-445	-198	402	7	153	60	-20
Other	13	-62	-8	-59	4	1	-22	-20	-16
Bonds:									
Treasury basis, net ¹	14	-5,434	-319	-1,323	-967	-2,825	-745	-341	-2,960
<i>Adjustments:</i>									
Plus additional Canadian redemptions ²	15								
Plus other adjustments	16								
Balance of payments basis, net	17	-5,434	-319	-1,323	-967	-2,825	-745	-341	-2,960
Newly issued in the United States	18	-8,020	-752	-2,306	-1,675	-3,287	-1,412	-830	-3,459
By type: Privately placed	19	-1,184	-209	-245	-409	-321	-272	-131	-374
Publicly offered	20	-6,836	-543	-2,061	-1,266	-2,966	-1,140	-699	-3,085
By area: Western Europe	21	-816		-299	-207	-310			-517
Canada	22	-4,816	-543	-1,513	-1,244	-1,516	-1,323	-215	-1,348
Japan	23	-297		-220	-77				-49
Latin America	24	-472	-100	-193	-69	-110		-16	-81
Other countries	25	-374	-109	-81	-78	-108	-89	-99	-514
International financial institutions ³	26	-1,245				-1,245		-500	-950
Redemptions of U.S.-held foreign bonds ²	27	1,232	292	322	318	300	300	520	668
Canada	28	520	160	165	105	90	156	195	215
Other countries	29	453	60	120	213	60	44	130	135
International financial institutions ³	30	259	72	37		150	100	195	318
Other transactions in outstanding bonds ²	31	1,354	142	661	389	162	367	-31	-169
Western Europe	32	202	-115	112	162	43	143	-585	118
Canada	33	15	-2	-28	-12	57	112	170	-143
Japan	34	510	136	309	137	-72	119	-90	-253
Other	35	627	123	268	102	134	-7	474	109
U.S. securities, excluding Treasury issues and transactions by foreign official agencies, net foreign purchases (+), balance of payments basis (table 1, line 69, or lines 5+12 below)	B1	7,109	2,419	3,533	761	396	1,319	2,497	134
Stocks:									
Treasury basis, net ¹	2	5,761	1,674	2,969	676	442	934	997	368
<i>Adjustments:</i>									
Plus exchange of stock associated with U.S. direct investment abroad	3								
Plus other adjustments ⁴	4	-769	27	-55	-532	-209	-260	-207	-103
Balance of payments basis, net	5	4,992	1,701	2,914	144	233	674	790	265
Western Europe	6	3,594	1,309	1,720	248	317	718	629	299
Canada	7	1,045	222	773	82	-32	-143	-9	155
Japan	8	118	-48	188	19	-41	-1	-100	-155
Other	9	235	218	233	-205	-11	100	270	-34
Bonds:									
Treasury basis, net ¹	10	5,040	2,028	1,485	1,604	77	305	1,794	-343
Adjustments ⁴	11	-2,923	-1,310	-867	-987	240	340	87	212
Balance of payments basis, net	12	2,117	718	618	617	163	645	1,707	-131
New issues sold abroad by U.S. corporations	13	360	200	100	60		100	100	100
Investments by international financial institutions ³ in nonguaranteed bonds of U.S. federally sponsored agencies	14		1	22	-1	-22	9	45	-115
Other transactions in U.S. bonds	15	1,757	517	496	558	185	636	1,562	-116
Of which United Kingdom	16	359	122	127	165	-55	-41	145	-238

See footnotes on page 53.

Table 7.—Claims and Liabilities on Unaffiliated Foreigners Reported by U.S. Nonbanking Concerns

[Millions of dollars]

(Credits (+); increase in U.S. liabilities or decrease in U.S. assets. Debits (-); decrease in U.S. liabilities or increase in U.S. assets.)	Line	1981	1981				1982			Amounts outstanding June 30, 1982
			I	II	III	IV	I'	II'	III'	
Claims, total	A1	-331	-3,148	2,470	855	-508	4,112	-304	n.a.	30,564
Long-term (table 1, line 52).....	2	579	564	252	-327	90	155	116	n.a.	5,211
Short-term (table 1, line 53).....	3	-910	-3,712	2,218	1,182	-598	3,957	-420	n.a.	25,353
Financial claims	4	-174	-2,331	2,148	633	-624	2,789	-710	n.a.	18,368
<i>Denominated in U.S. dollars</i>	5	-52	-2,347	2,070	681	-456	1,878	888	n.a.	16,460
<i>Denominated in foreign currencies</i>	6	-122	16	78	-48	-168	911	178	n.a.	1,908
By area: Industrial countries ²	7	324	-1,531	1,479	440	-64	1,627	233	n.a.	9,458
<i>Of which</i> United Kingdom.....	8	1,480	113	908	303	157	-97	-75	n.a.	3,577
Canada.....	9	-1,002	-1,554	452	151	-51	1,617	510	n.a.	4,381
Caribbean banking centers ³	10	-932	-1,228	725	201	-630	1,064	-999	n.a.	1,278
Other.....	11	434	428	-56	-8	70	98	56	n.a.	1,632
By type: Deposits.....	12	-298	-2,436	2,048	799	-709	1,784	-873	n.a.	13,463
Other claims.....	13	124	105	100	-166	85	1,005	163	n.a.	4,905
Commercial claims	14	-157	-817	322	222	116	1,323	406	n.a.	12,196
<i>Denominated in U.S. dollars</i>	15	-140	-720	300	234	46	1,369	443	n.a.	11,638
<i>Denominated in foreign currencies</i>	16	-17	-97	22	-12	70	-46	-37	n.a.	558
By area: Industrial countries ²	17	-85	-673	385	191	12	537	315	n.a.	6,657
Oil-exporting countries ⁴	18	-172	-118	-139	164	-79	357	16	n.a.	1,725
Other.....	19	100	-26	76	-133	183	429	75	n.a.	3,814
By type: Trade receivables.....	20	26	-738	349	248	167	1,318	502	n.a.	10,960
Other claims.....	21	-183	-79	-27	-26	-51	5	-96	n.a.	1,236
Liabilities, total	B1	532	147	-162	1,006	-457	-982	-2,304	n.a.	26,696
Long-term (table 1, line 70).....	2	1,768	976	14	261	517	823	-1,111	n.a.	6,194
Short-term (table 1, line 71).....	3	-1,234	-829	-176	745	-974	-1,805	-1,193	n.a.	20,502
Financial liabilities	4	-63	371	-92	1,011	-1,353	207	-2,260	n.a.	9,670
<i>Denominated in U.S. dollars</i>	5	287	511	209	1,145	-1,578	737	-2,269	n.a.	7,774
<i>Denominated in foreign currencies</i>	6	-350	-140	-301	-134	225	-530	9	n.a.	1,896
By area: Industrial countries ²	7	-252	-40	-207	1,405	-1,410	473	-1,900	n.a.	6,900
<i>Of which</i> United Kingdom.....	8	-691	-105	-246	1,056	-1,396	556	-1,116	n.a.	3,027
Caribbean banking centers ³	9	63	259	131	-423	96	-743	-357	n.a.	1,861
Other.....	10	126	152	-16	29	-39	-123	-3	n.a.	909
Commercial liabilities	11	597	-224	-70	-5	896	-1,189	-44	n.a.	17,026
<i>Denominated in U.S. dollars</i>	12	865	-33	209	233	456	-973	-25	n.a.	16,247
<i>Denominated in foreign currencies</i>	13	-268	-191	-279	-238	440	-216	-19	n.a.	779
By area: Industrial countries ²	14	1,357	-211	305	446	817	-266	486	n.a.	7,887
Oil-exporting countries ⁴	15	426	-569	118	852	25	-1,004	-1,212	n.a.	5,992
Other.....	16	-1,186	556	-493	-1,303	54	81	682	n.a.	3,147
By type: Trade payables.....	17	-1,171	-538	36	-992	323	-1,157	-210	n.a.	9,146
Other liabilities.....	18	1,768	314	-106	987	573	-32	166	n.a.	7,880

See footnotes on page 53.

Table 8.—Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks

[Millions of dollars]

(Credits (+); decrease in U.S. assets. Debits (-); increase in U.S. assets.)	Line	1981	1981				1982			Amounts outstanding September 30, 1982
			I	II	III	IV	I'	II'	III'	
Total (table 1, lines 54 & 55)	1	-84,531	-11,634	-14,998	-15,254	-42,645	-32,708	-36,923	-21,032	383,306
By areas:										
Industrial countries ¹	2	-34,079	-8,481	-7,361	-5,065	-13,172	-15,853	-12,272	-7,180	153,221
<i>Of which</i> United Kingdom.....	3	-16,094	-3,522	-4,094	-3,334	-5,144	-9,086	-3,616	-7,094	64,909
Caribbean banking centers ²	4	-19,503	-4,275	-2,907	-4,836	-7,485	-6,177	-7,286	-7,669	88,290
Oil-exporting countries ³	5	-2,259	-73	172	-98	-2,260	-1,594	-1,850	-1,182	17,413
Other.....	6	-28,690	1,195	-4,902	-5,255	-19,728	-9,084	-15,515	-5,001	124,382
<i>Of which</i> Latin American countries.....	7	-12,421	107	-1,822	-4,388	-16,318	-8,324	-11,657	-4,513	91,424
Asian countries.....	8	-5,028	908	-2,978	-534	-2,424	-875	-3,318	-487	27,301
African countries.....	9	-705	45	79	-280	-549	-250	-461	60	2,832
By type:										
Payable in dollars.....	10	-83,679	-12,193	-15,684	-14,974	-40,828	-32,343	-36,259	-21,103	376,196
Banks' claims for own account.....	11	-73,524	-7,244	-13,695	-13,305	-39,280	-26,442	-36,818	-24,739	339,120
On own foreign offices.....	12	-31,256	-9,836	-4,641	-8,591	-8,188	-5,075	-12,004	-11,617	125,338
<i>Of</i> U.S.-owned banks.....	13	-20,743	-7,026	-894	-7,381	-5,442	-5,121	-4,698	-8,259	72,632
<i>Of</i> foreign-owned banks in the United States.....	14	-10,513	-2,810	-3,747	-1,210	-2,746	46	-7,306	-3,358	52,706
On foreign public borrowers ⁴	15	-9,755	-21	-1,754	-2,074	-5,906	-2,586	-5,895	-2,707	42,708
On other foreign banks.....	16	-19,943	3,703	-5,891	-3,221	-14,534	-13,509	-14,052	-9,506	111,263
<i>Of which</i> deposits.....	17	-11,281	991	-1,996	-1,745	-8,531	-6,004	-6,738	-4,846	40,513
On other foreigners.....	18	-12,570	-1,090	-1,409	581	-10,652	-5,272	-4,867	-909	59,811
Banks' claims for domestic customers' accounts.....	19	-10,155	-4,949	-1,989	-1,669	-1,548	-5,901	559	3,636	37,076
Deposits.....	20	-326	38	251	-229	-386	-134	86	36	1,389
Negotiable and readily transferable instruments.....	21	-9,351	-3,879	-3,485	-1,532	-455	-6,576	363	3,389	28,577
Collections outstanding and other claims.....	22	-478	-1,108	1,245	92	-707	809	110	211	7,110
Payable in foreign currencies.....	23	-852	559	686	-280	-1,817	-365	-664	71	7,110
Banks' claims for own account.....	24	-844	41	589	-379	-1,095	-392	-686	-344	6,604
<i>Of which</i> deposits.....	25	-814	810	-271	-359	-994	-398	75	-80	3,537
Banks' claims for domestic customers' accounts.....	26	-8	518	97	99	-722	27	22	415	506
<i>Of which</i> deposits.....	27	615	581	61	-35	8	28	-82	-45	165
Memoranda:										
Claims on foreign public borrowers (incl. in line 15 above):										
Long-term.....	28	-5,331	-36	-744	-1,388	-3,163	-1,211	-3,151	-1,933	21,928
Short-term.....	29	-3,829	508	-997	-1,222	-2,118	-1,148	-2,836	-698	20,138
Claims on all other foreigners (incl. in lines 16 + 18 above):										
Long-term.....	30	-9,306	-531	-866	-685	-7,224	-2,289	-4,173	-1,256	30,185
Short-term.....	31	-24,675	2,302	-6,866	-1,518	-18,593	-15,842	-15,737	-8,659	140,811
U.S. banks' dollar acceptances payable by foreigners.....	32	-6,874	-1,718	-3,048	-184	-1,924	-915	-2,666	-1,923	35,103

See footnotes on page 53.

Table 9.—Foreign Official Assets in the United States and Other Foreign Assets in the United States Reported by U.S. Banks

[Millions of dollars]

(Credits (+); increase in foreign assets. Debits (-); decrease in foreign assets.)	Line	1981				1982			Amounts outstanding September 30, 1982	
		1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^r		III ^p
Foreign official assets in the United States, net (table 1, line 57)	A1	4,785	5,361	-2,861	-5,835	8,119	-3,122	1,998	2,102	182,569
By area: (see text table B)										
By type:										
U.S. Treasury securities (table 1, line 59)	2	4,983	7,242	-2,063	-4,635	4,439	-1,344	-2,076	4,880	118,428
Bills and certificates	3	-3,848	4,249	-2,768	-7,538	2,209	-5,341	-3,539	941	44,450
Denominated in U.S. dollars	4	-3,848	4,249	-2,768	-7,538	2,209	-5,341	-3,539	941	44,450
Denominated in foreign currencies	5									
Bonds and notes, marketable	6	11,695	3,353	1,797	3,703	2,842	4,497	2,604	4,739	64,628
Bonds and notes, nonmarketable	7	-2,864	-360	-1,092	-800	-612	-500	-1,141	-800	9,350
Denominated in U.S. dollars	8	-2,864	-360	-1,092	-800	-612	-500	-1,141	-800	9,350
Denominated in foreign currencies	9									
Other U.S. Government securities (table 1, line 60)	10	1,289	454	536	545	-246	-296	258	-101	8,898
Other U.S. Government liabilities (table 1, line 61)	11	-69	-55	48	-337	275	-182	387	-509	12,776
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere (table 1, line 62)	12	-4,083	-3,109	-2,028	-2,382	3,436	-1,516	3,393	-2,160	26,313
Banks' liabilities for own account, payable in dollars ¹	13	-1,187	-1,616	-427	-1,859	2,715	-1,481	3,623	-2,460	16,519
Demand deposits	14	-1,053	-433	743	-1,278	-85	-336	1,121	-641	2,526
Time deposits ¹	15	549	-692	-387	-577	2,205	721	624	-345	5,203
Other	16	-683	-491	-783	-4	595	-1,866	1,878	-1,474	8,790
Banks' custody liabilities, payable in dollars ^{1,2}	17	-2,896	-1,493	-1,601	-523	721	-35	-230	300	9,794
Other foreign official assets (table 1, line 63)	18	2,665	829	647	974	215	216	36	-8	16,154
Other foreign assets in the United States: U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere (table 1, lines 68, 72, and 73)	B1	44,194	-2,403	8,413	16,470	21,714	26,700	24,647	11,532	246,350
By area:										
Industrial countries ³	2	13,068	2,323	2,483	4,797	3,465	13,368	10,172	12,686	117,741
Caribbean banking centers ⁴	3	22,527	-3,334	4,543	9,164	12,154	11,472	3,600	-3,106	64,991
Oil-exporting countries ⁵	4	141	-556	287	-310	720	155	3,923	627	12,567
Other countries	5	6,996	-679	1,154	3,074	3,447	2,511	5,349	1,871	42,455
International financial institutions ⁶	6	1,462	-157	-54	-255	1,928	-806	1,603	-546	8,596
By Type:										
Foreign commercial banks	7	36,769	-3,778	6,467	16,088	17,992	22,960	15,443	6,726	184,672
U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	8	1,044	203	328	269	244	530	708	1,971	4,897
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks	9	35,725	-3,981	6,139	15,819	17,748	22,430	14,735	4,755	179,775
Banks' liabilities for own account ¹	10	32,380	-4,174	6,260	15,221	15,573	23,478	13,939	3,607	168,847
Payable in dollars	11	32,928	-3,685	6,527	15,375	14,711	22,950	13,576	3,414	164,006
To own foreign offices	12	27,869	-1,827	7,228	13,706	8,762	11,631	8,304	584	117,780
Of U.S.-owned banks	13	21,835	175	3,842	10,251	7,567	13,495	3,691	2,270	58,901
Of foreign-owned banks in the United States	14	6,034	-2,002	3,886	3,455	1,195	-1,864	4,613	-1,686	58,879
To other foreign banks	15	5,059	-1,858	-701	1,669	5,949	11,319	5,272	2,830	46,226
Demand deposits	16	-2,576	-1,623	1,063	1,569	-3,585	-2,347	97	-1,136	8,138
Time deposits ¹	17	6,917	621	-577	147	6,726	9,999	4,532	2,872	26,260
Other	18	718	-856	-1,187	-47	2,808	3,667	643	1,094	11,828
Payable in foreign currencies	19	-48	-489	-267	-154	862	528	363	193	4,841
Banks' custody liabilities, payable in dollars ^{1,2}	20	2,845	193	-121	598	2,175	-1,048	796	1,148	10,928
International financial institutions ⁶	21	1,462	-157	-54	-255	1,928	-806	1,603	-546	8,596
U.S. Treasury securities	22	1,372	411	-21	-497	1,479	-561	967	-2,229	4,337
Bills and certificates	23	288	79	-44	-193	446	-432	1,315	-748	677
Bonds and notes, marketable	24	1,084	332	23	-304	1,033	-129	-348	-1,481	3,660
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks	25	90	-568	-33	242	449	-245	636	1,683	4,259
Banks' liabilities for own account, payable in dollars ¹	26	194	-150	63	41	240	-193	783	1,405	2,638
Demand deposits	27	116	-20	98	25	13	-53	91	-106	194
Time deposits ¹	28	-27	-18	8	-15	-2	83	440	148	733
Other	29	105	-112	-43	31	229	-223	252	1,363	1,711
Banks' custody liabilities, payable in dollars ^{1,2}	30	-104	-418	-96	201	209	-52	-147	278	1,621
Other private foreign residents and unallocated	31	5,963	1,532	2,000	637	1,794	4,546	7,601	5,352	53,082
U.S. Treasury securities	32	516	776	443	-218	-485	1,308	420	1,566	13,605
Bills and certificates	33	177	133	-86	86	44	84	591	1,548	1,548
Bonds and notes, marketable	34	2,228	643	529	801	255	1,224	601	1,869	10,314
Bonds and notes, nonmarketable ⁷	35	-1,889			-1,105	-784		-354	-894	1,743
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks	36	5,447	756	1,557	855	2,279	3,238	7,181	3,786	39,477
Banks' liabilities for own account, payable in dollars ¹	37	5,383	1,011	1,231	721	2,420	3,508	6,648	3,460	35,303
Demand deposits	38	-180	-97	77	99	-259	-444	-201	-5	4,560
Time deposits ¹	39	6,250	1,285	1,282	1,119	2,564	3,979	6,581	3,179	29,685
Other	40	-687	-177	-128	-497	115	-27	268	286	1,058
Banks' custody liabilities, payable in dollars ^{1,2}	41	64	-255	326	134	-141	-270	533	326	4,174
Memorandum:										
Negotiable certificates of deposit held for foreigners ¹	42	-474	1,059	300	-795	1,080	497	1,708	661	13,533

See footnotes on page 53.

Footnotes to U.S. International Transactions Tables 1-10

General notes for all tables:

- * Revised.
- † Preliminary.
- * Less than \$500,000 (\pm).
- n.a. Not available.

Table 1-2:

1. Credits, +: exports of goods and services; unilateral transfers to United States; capital inflows (increase in foreign assets (U.S. liabilities) or decrease in U.S. assets); decrease in U.S. official reserve assets.

Debits, -: imports of goods and services; unilateral transfers to foreigners; capital outflows (decrease in foreign assets (U.S. liabilities) or increase in U.S. assets); increase in U.S. official reserve assets.

2. Excludes transfers of goods and services under U.S. military grant programs (see line 16).

3. Excludes exports of goods under U.S. military agency sales contracts identified in Census export documents, excludes imports of goods under direct defense expenditures identified in Census import documents, and reflects various other adjustments (for valuation, coverage, and timing) of Census statistics to balance of payments basis; see table 3.

4. For all areas, amounts outstanding September 30, 1982, were as follows in millions of dollars: line 38, 30,992; line 39, 11,148; line 40, 4,809; line 41, 6,406; line 42, 8,630.

5. Includes sales of foreign obligations to foreigners.

6. Consists of bills, certificates, marketable bonds and notes, and nonmarketable convertible and nonconvertible bonds and notes.

7. Consists of U.S. Treasury and Export-Import Bank obligations, not included elsewhere, and of debt securities of U.S. Government corporations and agencies.

8. Includes, primarily, U.S. Government liabilities associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies; see table 4.

9. Consists of investments in U.S. corporate stocks and in debt securities of private corporations and State and local governments.

10. Beginning with estimates for the second quarter of 1978, the distinction between short- and long-term liabilities is discontinued.

11. Conceptually, the sum of lines 79 and 74 is equal to "net foreign investment" in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA's). However, the foreign transactions account in the NIPA's (a) includes adjustments to the international transactions account for the treatment of gold, (b) excludes capital gains and losses of foreign affiliates of U.S. parent companies from the NIPA's measure of income receipts from direct investment abroad, and from the corresponding income payments, and (c) beginning with 1973-IV, excludes shipments and financing of military orders placed by Israel under Public Law 93-199 and subsequent similar legislation. Line 77 differs from "net exports of goods and services" in the NIPA's for the same reasons with the exception of the military financing, which is excluded, and the additional exclusion of U.S. Government interest payments to foreigners. The latter payments, for NIPA's purposes, are excluded from "net exports of goods and services" but included with transfers in "net foreign investment." A reconciliation table of the international accounts and the NIPA's foreign transactions account appears in the "Business Situation" in this issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

12. The maturity breakdown is available only on the limited basis shown in table 7.

13. The maturity breakdown is available only on the limited basis shown in table 8.

14. Includes foreign currency denominated notes sold to private residents abroad. See table 9, line 35, footnote 7.

Table 3:

1. Exports, Census basis, represent transaction values, f.a.s. U.S. port of exportation; imports, Census basis, represent transaction values, f.a.s. foreign port of exportation for 1981. In 1982, imports reflect f.a.s. Customs values. The unadjusted figures for exports and imports shown in lines A1, A10, D1, and D56, are as published by the Census Bureau, as are the seasonally adjusted figures in lines A1 and A10; Census data are adjusted to include trade between the U.S. Virgin Islands and foreign countries. The seasonally adjusted figures in lines D1 and D56 are prepared by BEA and represent the summation of seasonally adjusted 4-digit end-use categories (see Technical Notes in the June 1980 SURVEY).

2. Beginning in 1970, adjustments in lines A5, A12, B9, B26, and B43 reflect the Census Bureau's reconciliation of discrepancies in the merchandise trade statistics published by the United States and the counterpart statistics published in Canada. These adjustments also have been distributed to the affected end-use categories in section C.

3. Exports of military equipment under U.S. military agency sales contracts with foreign governments (line A6), and direct imports by the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard (line A13), to the extent such trade is identifiable from Customs declarations. These exports are included in tables 1, 2, and 10, line 3 (transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts); and the imports are included in tables 1, 2, and 10, line 19 (direct defense expenditures).

4. Addition of electrical energy; deduction of exposed motion picture film for rental rather than sale; net change in stock of U.S.-owned grains in storage in Canada; net timing adjustments for goods recorded in Census data in one period but found to have been shipped in another; and coverage adjustments for special situations in which shipments were omitted from Census data.

5. Correction for discrepancy between sum of four quarters, seasonally adjusted, and the unadjusted annual totals, plus the difference between Census published seasonally adjusted totals and the summation of seasonally adjusted 4-digit end-use categories.

6. Addition of inland freight on U.S. merchandise imports from Canada; addition of electrical energy; deduction of foreign charges for repair of U.S. vessels abroad, which are included in tables 1, 2, and 10, line 22 (other transportation); net timing adjustments for goods recorded in Census data in one period but found to have been shipped in another; and coverage adjustments for special situations in which shipments were omitted from Census data.

7. Annual and unadjusted quarterly data shown in this table correspond to country and area data in table 10, lines 2 and 18, except that trade with international organizations, namely, purchases of nonmonetary gold from the IMF and transfers of tin to the International Tin Council (ITC), are included in data for other countries in Asia and Africa. The memorandum items are defined as follows: *Industrial countries:* Western Europe, Canada, Japan, and Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; *Members of OPEC:* Venezuela, Ecuador, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, Gabon; *Other countries:* Latin American Republics, Other Western Hemisphere, and other countries in Asia and Africa, less OPEC, the IMF and the ITC.

8. The statistical identification of automotive products exports to Canada (line D43) is not as complete and comprehensive as the identification of imports under the U.S.-Canada Automotive Products Trade Act. However, the underestimation of automotive shipments to Canada due to unidentified auto parts and unreported exports, amounting to about \$1,842 million in 1981, has been largely corrected in line C24.

9. Includes nuclear fuel materials and fuels.

Table 4:

1. Expenditures to release Israel from its contractual liability to pay for defense articles and services purchased through military sales contracts—authorized under Public Law 93-199, section 4, and subsequent similar legislation—are included in line A3. Deliveries against these military sales contracts are included in line C10; see footnote 2. Of the line A3 items, part of the military expenditures is applied in lines A38 and A41 to reduce short-term assets previously recorded in

lines A36 and C8; this application of funds is excluded from lines C3 and C4. A second part of line A3 expenditures finances future deliveries under military sales contracts and is applied directly to lines A37 and C9. A third portion of line A3, disbursed directly to finance purchases by Israel and other countries from commercial suppliers, is included in line A32.

2. Transactions under military sales contracts are those in which the Department of Defense sells and transfers military goods and services to a foreign purchaser, on a cash or credit basis. Purchases by foreigners directly from commercial suppliers are *not* included as transactions under military sales contracts. The entries for the several categories of transactions related to military sales contracts in this and other tables are partially estimated from incomplete data.

3. The identification of transactions involving direct dollar outflows from the United States is made in reports by each operating agency. Data for the third quarter 1982 are extrapolated estimates by BEA, because of incomplete reports from one operating agency.

4. Line A33 includes foreign currency collected as interest, and lines A38 and B2 include foreign currency collected as principal, as recorded in lines A13 and A14 respectively.

5. Includes (a) advance payments to the Department of Defense (on military sales contracts) financed by loans extended to foreigners by U.S. Government agencies and (b) the contraentry for the part of line C10 which was delivered without prepayment by the foreign purchaser. Also, includes expenditures of appropriations available to release foreign purchasers from liability to make repayment.

6. Excludes liabilities associated with military sales contracts financed by U.S. Government grants and credits and included in line C2.

7. Includes \$1,000 million prepayment for petroleum to be delivered by Mexico.

8. Receipt on short-term Commodity Credit Corporation asset financing U.S. merchandise export.

Table 5:

1. Acquisition of capital stock of existing and newly established companies, capitalization of intercompany accounts, and other equity contributions.

2. Sales and liquidations of capital stock and other equity holdings, total and partial.

3. Petroleum includes the exploration, development and production of crude oil and gas and the transportation, refining, and marketing of petroleum products exclusive of petrochemicals. Manufacturing excludes petroleum refining. "Other" industries includes mining; trade; banking; finance (except banking); insurance, and real estate; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and services.

Table 6:

1. As published in *Treasury Bulletin*. Treasury data are based on transactions by foreigners reported by banks and brokers in the United States; net purchases by foreigners (+) correspond to net U.S. sales (-).

2. Redemptions consist of scheduled retirements and identifiable premature retirements of U.S.-held foreign debt securities, and estimates for redemptions of Canadian issues held by U.S. residents based on Canadian statistics. Unidentifiable nonscheduled retirements appear in line 31.

3. Consists of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

4. Mainly reflects exclusion of investments by foreign official agencies in U.S. corporate stocks and in debt securities of U.S. Government corporations and agencies, private corporations and State and local governments. These investments are included in table 1, lines 60 and 63.

Table 7:

1. Amounts outstanding were reduced by an increase in the reporting exemption level from \$2 million to \$10 million, effective March 31. Capital flows omit the impact of the drop in reporting coverage.

2. Consists of Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

3. Mainly in the Bahamas and Cayman Islands.

4. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oil-exporting countries.

Table 8:

1. Consists of Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

2. Mainly in the Bahamas and Cayman Islands.

3. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oil-exporting countries.

4. Includes central governments (central banks, departments, and agencies), state, provincial and local governments, and international and regional organizations.

Table 9:

1. Negotiable certificates of deposit issued to foreigners by U.S. banks are included with U.S. banks' custody liabilities, and are shown in the memorandum.

2. Mainly negotiable and readily transferable instruments; excludes U.S. Treasury securities.

3. Consists of Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

4. Mainly in the Bahamas and Cayman Islands.

5. Based on data for Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and other Asian and African oil-exporting countries.

6. Mainly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Trust Fund of the International Monetary Fund.

7. Consists of U.S. Treasury notes denominated in foreign currencies, sold through foreign central banks to domestic residents in country of issue; notes are subject to restricted transferability.

8. Valuation of foreign currency indebtedness based on market exchange rates at end of month.

Table 10:

For footnotes 1-9, see table 1.

10. See footnote 11 to table 1.

11. The "European Communities (10)" includes the "European Communities (6)," the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, and Greece.

12. The "European Communities (6)" includes Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the European Atomic Energy Community, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Investment Bank.

13. Includes transactions with U.S. affiliated shipping companies operating under the flags of Honduras, Liberia, and Panama, and U.S. affiliated multinational trading companies, finance, and insurance companies, not designated by country.

14. See footnote 12 to table 1.

15. See footnote 13 to table 1.

16. Details not shown separately; see totals in lines 57 and 64.

17. Details not shown separately are included in combined lines 72 and 73.

Table 10.—U.S. International

[Millions

(Credits +; debits -) ¹	Line	Eastern Europe							Canada		
		1981	1981			1982			1981	1981	
			II	III	IV	I	II ²	III ²		II	III
Exports of goods and services ²	1	5,317	1,072	1,040	1,435	1,804	1,200	530	60,449	17,008	14,431
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ³	2	4,461	877	782	1,208	1,608	1,022	373	45,250	12,991	10,592
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts	3								119	22	27
Travel	4								2,624	697	682
Passenger fares	5										
Other transportation	6	169	30	66	49	33	36	33	794	204	195
Fees and royalties from affiliated foreigners	7								980	247	250
Fees and royalties from unaffiliated foreigners	8	22	5	6	6	6	6	6	64	16	16
Other private services	9	85	21	22	22	23	23	24	512	127	123
U.S. Government miscellaneous services	10	4	1	1	2	(*)	(*)	2	19	2	11
Receipts of income on U.S. assets abroad:											
Direct investment	11								4,072	1,248	935
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates	12								2,303	372	584
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	13								1,770	876	351
Other private receipts	14	452	110	118	121	114	99	90	5,986	1,443	1,596
U.S. Government receipts	15	124	27	46	28	20	13	3	29	11	5
Transfers of goods and services under U.S. military grant programs, net	16										
Imports of goods and services	17	-1,810	-486	-441	-388	-307	-352	-367	-53,245	-14,020	-13,177
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ³	18	-1,552	-400	-367	-335	-265	-288	-296	-47,316	-12,324	-11,192
Direct defense expenditures	19	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	(*)	-135	-35	-32
Travel	20	-57	-30	-18	-7	-2	-17	-22	-2,033	-521	-969
Passenger fares	21	-28	-12	-12	-2	-	-	-			
Other transportation	22	-105	-28	-27	-25	-23	-24	-24	-652	-168	-174
Fees and royalties to affiliated foreigners	23								-269	-80	-59
Fees and royalties to unaffiliated foreigners	24	-1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-14	-4	-3
Private payments for other services	25	-10	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-324	-81	-79
U.S. Government payments for miscellaneous services	26	-31	-8	-8	-9	-7	-11	-13	-63	-11	-31
Payments of income on foreign assets in the United States:											
Direct investment	27								-247	-225	-53
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates	28								-184	-43	-23
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	29								-63	-182	-29
Other private payments	30	-23	-5	-6	-6	-6	-9	-8	-1,995	-527	-541
U.S. Government payments	31	-1		(*)	(*)				-198	-45	-45
U.S. military grants of goods and services, net	32										
Unilateral transfers (excluding military grants of goods and services), net	33	-116	-26	-26	-33	50	-41	-32	-193	-50	-57
U.S. Government grants (excluding military grants of goods and services)	34	-1			-1	-4	-10	-3			
U.S. Government pensions and other transfers	35	-24	-6	-6	-6	76	-7	-7	-216	-53	-59
Private remittances and other transfers	36	-91	-20	-20	-26	-23	-25	-21	23	3	2
U.S. assets abroad, net (increase/capital outflow (-))	37	-1,044	-185	-218	-578	-414	-41	-21	-8,359	-1,567	-2,872
U.S. Official reserve assets, net ⁴	38										
Gold	39										
Special drawing rights	40										
Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund	41										
Foreign currencies	42										
U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net	43	-182	11	-118	-133	-6	17	-14	-38	11	2
U.S. loans and other long-term assets	44	-489	-17	-281	-168	-22	-2	-4	-107	-21	-10
Repayments on U.S. loans ⁵	45	346	32	180	57	24	15	-1	60	20	8
U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net	46	-39	-4	-18	-22	-9	4	-9	10	11	4
U.S. private assets, net	47	-862	-196	-100	-445	420	-58	-8	-8,321	-1,577	-2,875
Direct investment	48								616	95	57
Equity and intercompany accounts	49								2,385	972	294
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	50								-1,770	-876	-351
Foreign securities	51					(*)		-1	-3,698	-1,168	-1,255
U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns:											
Long-term	52										
Short-term	53	14 - 38	14 11	14 - 37	14 - 25	14 - 34	14 45	n.a.	14 - 1,063	14 497	14 133
U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere:											
Long-term	54										
Short-term	55	15 - 824	15 - 207	15 - 63	15 - 420	15 454	15 - 103	15 - 7	15 - 4,176	15 - 1,001	15 - 1,696
Foreign official assets in the United States, net	56	76	-36	13	129	-102	167	-193	3,836	3,192	319
U.S. Government securities	57								793	-192	132
U.S. Treasury securities ⁶	58	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Other ⁷	59										
Other U.S. Government liabilities ⁸	60		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-48	-4	14
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	61										
Other foreign official assets ⁹	62	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Other foreign assets in the United States, net	63										
Direct investment	64								3,043	3,384	187
Equity and intercompany accounts	65								1,656	830	83
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	66								1,593	648	54
U.S. Treasury securities	67								63	182	29
U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	68	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(16)	(16)	(16)
U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns:											
Long-term	69	-2	(*)		-2	22	-1	-2	1,034	790	95
Short-term	70										
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere:											
Long-term	71	14 12	14 - 13	14 2	14 19	14 - 14	14 21	n.a.	14 371	14 - 120	14 218
Short-term	72										
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere:											
Long-term	73	17 66	17 - 23	17 11	17 111	17 - 110	17 147	17 - 192	(16)	(16)	(16)
Short-term	74										
Allocations of special drawing rights	75										
Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	76	-2,424	-338	-369	-565	-1,858	-933	83	-2,489	-4,563	1,356
Memoranda:											
Balance on merchandise trade (lines 2 and 18)	76	2,909	477	415	873	1,343	734	77	-2,066	667	-600
Balance on goods and services (lines 1 and 17) ¹⁰	77	3,507	586	600	1,047	1,497	848	163	7,204	2,988	1,254
Balance on goods, services, and remittances (lines 77, 35, and 36)	78	3,392	559	574	1,015	1,550	816	135	7,011	2,937	1,197
Balance on current account (lines 77 and 33) ¹⁰	79	3,392	559	574	1,015	1,546	807	132	7,011	2,937	1,197

See footnotes on page 53.

Table 10.—U.S. International

[Millions]

(Credits +; debits -) ¹	Line	Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa						
		1981	1981			1982		
			II	III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^p
Exports of goods and services ²	1	13,491	3,621	3,243	3,448	2,923	3,141	2,689
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ³	2	8,998	2,495	2,233	2,287	2,022	2,245	1,868
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts	3	371	39	105	34	35	35	38
Travel	4	320	105	87	61	66	115	144
Passenger fares	5	216	56	62	54	36	48	79
Other transportation	6	382	93	102	93	89	89	93
Fees and royalties from affiliated foreigners	7	377	90	95	108	82	86	92
Fees and royalties from unaffiliated foreigners	8	71	17	18	19	20	20	21
Other private services	9	267	67	68	68	67	68	67
U.S. Government miscellaneous services	10	3	1	(*)	2	1	(*)	3
Receipts of income on U.S. assets abroad:								
Direct investment	11	1,910	499	340	542	361	226	122
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates	12	1,038	295	222	255	245	304	216
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	13	872	204	118	287	116	-78	-94
Other private receipts	14	558	154	131	175	141	202	157
U.S. Government receipts	15	18	5	3	6	4	7	6
Transfers of goods and services under U.S. military grant programs, net	16							
Imports of goods and services	17	-6,913	-1,702	-1,669	-1,794	-1,477	-1,503	-1,790
Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military ³	18	-5,608	-1,434	-1,336	-1,442	-1,135	-1,192	-1,367
Direct defense expenditures	19	-48	-12	-13	-10	-7	-16	-11
Travel	20	-351	-40	-62	-114	-139	-41	-77
Passenger fares	21	-224	-50	-67	-53	-55	-59	-81
Other transportation	22	-292	-75	-78	-71	-64	-67	-74
Fees and royalties to affiliated foreigners	23	1	-1	1	(*)	(*)	-1	(*)
Fees and royalties to unaffiliated foreigners	24	-1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Private payments for other services	25	-38	-9	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
U.S. Government payments for miscellaneous services	26	-38	-9	-10	-12	-8	-7	-23
Payments of income on foreign assets in the United States:								
Direct investment	27	-48	5	-13	-26	-3	6	-15
Interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates	28	-43	-10	-5	-18	-6	-2	-7
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	29	-6	15	-8	-8	3	7	-8
Other private payments	30	-107	-25	-28	-28	-28	-31	-35
U.S. Government payments	31	-159	-51	-53	-27	-29	-84	-97
U.S. military grants of goods and services, net	32							
Unilateral transfers (excluding military grants of goods and services), net	33	-59	-16	-15	-16	-17	-18	-16
U.S. Government grants (excluding military grants of goods and services)	34	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
U.S. Government pensions and other transfers	35	-14	-4	-4	-3	-4	-4	-4
Private remittances and other transfers	36	-45	-11	-11	-13	-13	-14	-13
U.S. assets abroad, net (increase/capital outflow (-))	37	-2,128	-514	-578	-711	-668	-614	-785
U.S. official reserve assets, net ⁴	38							
Gold	39							
Special drawing rights	40							
Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund	41							
Foreign currencies	42							
U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net	43	-79	1	-57	-25	-40	-20	-16
U.S. loans and other long-term assets	44	-97	-9	-58	-21	-11	-27	-8
Repayments on U.S. loans ⁵	45	33	10	6	10	5	18	6
U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net	46	-15	(*)	-5	-14	-34	-11	-14
U.S. private assets, net	47	-2,050	-514	-521	-685	-628	-594	-769
Direct investment	48	-964	-356	-189	-20	-274	-128	-96
Equity and intercompany accounts	49	-92	-152	-70	267	-158	-206	-190
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	50	-872	-204	-118	-287	-116	78	94
Foreign securities	51	-27	46	-35	7	-18	-2	-382
U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns:								
Long-term	52							
Short-term	53	¹⁴ -56	¹⁴ -18	¹⁴ -53	¹⁴ 15	¹⁴ 40	¹⁴ -7	n.a.
U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere:								
Long-term	54							
Short-term	55	¹⁵ -1,002	¹⁵ -186	¹⁵ -245	¹⁵ -687	¹⁵ -376	¹⁵ -456	¹⁵ -291
Foreign assets in the United States, net (increase/capital inflow (+))	56	315	1,030	-1,216	184	203	2,821	306
Foreign official assets in the United States, net	57							
U.S. Government securities	58	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)
U.S. Treasury securities ⁶	59							
Other ⁷	60							
Other U.S. Government liabilities ⁸	61	-288	-37	-105	-31	21	45	40
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	62							
Other foreign official assets ⁹	63	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)
Other foreign assets in the United States, net	64							
Direct investment	65	283	6	177	56	5	63	13
Equity and intercompany accounts	66	277	21	169	48	8	70	5
Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates	67	6	-15	8	8	-3	-7	8
U.S. Treasury securities	68	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)
U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	69	-46	-11	-35	-2	13	43	13
U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns:								
Long-term	70							
Short-term	71	¹⁴ 64	¹⁴ 36	¹⁴ 21	¹⁴ -10	¹⁴ -29	¹⁴ 14	n.a.
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere:								
Long-term	72							
Short-term	73	¹⁷ 302	¹⁷ 1,037	¹⁷ -1,274	¹⁷ 170	¹⁷ 194	¹⁷ 2,656	¹⁷ 240
Allocations of special drawing rights	74							
Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	75	-4,705	-2,420	234	-1,112	-965	-3,828	-403
Memoranda:								
Balance on merchandise trade (lines 2 and 18)	76	3,390	1,061	897	845	887	1,053	501
Balance on goods and services (lines 1 and 17) ¹⁰	77	6,578	1,918	1,575	1,655	1,446	1,638	898
Balance on goods, services, and remittances (lines 77, 35, and 36)	78	6,519	1,903	1,560	1,639	1,429	1,620	882
Balance on current account (lines 77 and 35) ¹⁰	79	6,519	1,903	1,560	1,638	1,429	1,621	882

See footnotes on page 53.

Transactions, by Area—Continued

of dollars)

1981	Other countries in Asia and Africa						International organizations and unallocated ¹³						Line	
	1981			1982			1981	1981			1982			
	II	III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^p		II	III	IV	I	II ^r		III ^p
73,122	18,759	18,103	18,104	18,830	19,796	18,851	2,942	587	794	807	871	854	950	1
47,832	12,378	11,405	11,950	12,079	12,375	11,481	23			23				2
6,036	1,399	1,745	1,536	2,038	2,445	2,290					37	34	9	3
797	195	283	139	200	199	302								4
485	106	196	94	93	91	166								5
2,366	637	615	530	608	693	682	1,395	336	352	353	338	346	348	6
661	183	160	173	139	113	161	-268	-64	-55	-53	-52	-69	-38	7
129	32	33	34	35	36	37								8
1,318	328	331	340	350	357	363	729	176	187	199	212	222	229	9
216	49	79	49	40	65	67	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	10
6,439	1,744	1,463	1,439	1,546	1,582	1,446	799	215	163	229	161	179	224	11
5,001	1,351	1,193	1,089	1,161	1,314	1,320	187	21	43	99	43	70	114	12
1,438	393	270	350	385	268	126	612	195	120	130	118	109	110	13
5,247	1,285	1,412	1,335	1,284	1,402	1,344	347	57	116	55	115	137	113	14
1,596	424	382	486	417	439	513	-87	-133	30		58	4	64	15
451	164	94	27	36	27	75								16
-95,295	-24,857	-22,875	-23,032	-21,409	-19,244	-21,762	-3,567	-829	-811	-1,015	-859	-821	-921	17
-80,097	-20,960	-18,986	-19,098	-17,277	-14,678	-17,452						-23		18
-3,188	-828	-798	-778	-794	-815	-794								19
-1,142	-288	-288	-318	-302	-395	-265								20
-287	-60	-80	-87	-77	-72	-94	-62	-10	-16	-17	-19	-10	-16	21
-1,639	-422	-423	-402	-372	-392	-401	-2,311	-605	-587	-535	-490	-490	-502	22
343	89	94	86	98	97	91								23
-5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1								24
-311	-76	-81	-83	-85	-86	-86	-1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
-486	-128	-122	-120	-119	-145	-144	-478	-87	-37	-224	-101	-52	-151	26
-171	-48	-59	-26	-94	-148	-73								27
-175	-49	-48	-42	-50	-106	-94								28
5	1	-11	16	-44	-42	21								29
-3,558	-911	-920	-877	-894	-1,010	-920	-105	-25	-19	-33	-32	-51	-86	30
-4,755	-1,224	-1,212	-1,326	-1,491	-1,599	-1,623	-611	-102	-152	-206	-217	-194	-166	31
-451	-164	-94	-27	-36	-27	-75								32
-4,200	-912	-1,114	-1,239	-1,384	-1,110	-860	-789	-206	-246	-144	-164	-154	-235	33
-3,151	-681	-873	-929	-1,068	-809	-536	-778	-195	-246	-144	-164	-135	-235	34
-299	-60	-80	-81	-78	-83	-86								35
-751	-171	-162	-229	-239	-219	-238	-11	-11				-20		36
-12,811	-5,802	-2,612	-3,939	-3,946	-6,069	-3,330	-6,159	-1,135	-1,255	-1,582	-678	-1,729	-1,492	37
							-4,314	-803	-872	-492	-947	-1,055	-892	38
							-1,824	-23	-225	-134	-400	-241	-434	39
							-2,491	-780	-647	-358	-547	-814	-459	41
														42
-3,357	-770	-806	-577	-507	-1,143	-1,209	-826	-248	-186	-257	-166	-207	-195	43
-5,207	-1,215	-1,193	-1,130	-840	-1,547	-1,580	-831	-248	-187	-257	-169	-229	-195	44
1,592	426	335	502	347	363	346	5				3	22		45
258	20	52	51	-14	41	26								46
-9,454	-5,032	-1,806	-3,362	-3,439	-4,926	-2,121	-1,019	-84	-197	-834	435	-467	-405	47
-3,136	-1,837	-868	-51	-2,161	-312	-1,176	-171	-90	-241	138	369	-324	-51	48
-1,698	-1,444	-597	299	-1,776	-44	-1,051	442	105	-121	268	487	-215	58	49
-1,438	-393	-270	-350	-385	-268	-126	-612	-195	-120	-130	-118	-109	-110	50
-254	-120	-16	-79	-298	-79	-230	-888	2	17	-972	65	-143	-353	51
¹⁴ -262	¹⁴ -128	¹⁴ -90	¹⁴ -60	¹⁴ 642	¹⁴ -173	n.a.					¹⁴ 1		n.a.	52
														53
¹⁵ -5,802	¹⁵ -2,947	¹⁵ -833	¹⁵ -3,172	¹⁵ -1,623	¹⁵ -4,362	¹⁵ -715	¹⁵ 40	¹⁵ 3	¹⁵ 27	(¹⁵)	(¹⁵)	¹⁵ -1	¹⁵ -1	54
														55
19,292	5,580	3,765	6,862	3,516	4,288	2,262	1,670	104	-406	2,023	-674	1,457	-751	56
							14		6	8	-9	-1	5	57
(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)								58
310	21	37	130	80	-166	-188	14		6	8	-9	-1	5	59
(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)								60
														61
2,989	68	190	2,649	107	388	260	1,656	104	-412	2,015	-665	1,458	-755	64
2,994	69	180	2,665	63	346	282								65
-5	-1	11	-16	44	42	-21								66
(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	67
362	135	98	-26	51	122	25	(¹⁷) 63	(¹⁷) 53	(¹⁷) 2	(¹⁷) -16	(¹⁷) 25	(¹⁷) 85	(¹⁷) -112	68
														69
¹⁴ -706	¹⁴ -263	¹⁴ -384	¹⁴ 200	¹⁴ -781	¹⁴ -1,144	n.a.							n.a.	70
														71
¹⁷ 16,337	¹⁷ 5,619	¹⁷ 3,824	¹⁷ 3,909	¹⁷ 4,060	¹⁷ 5,089	¹⁷ 2,164	¹⁷ 1,593	¹⁷ 51	¹⁷ -414	¹⁷ 2,031	¹⁷ -689	¹⁷ 1,373	¹⁷ -643	72
														73
							1,093							74
							4,810	1,479	1,924	-89	1,504	393	2,448	75
-32,265	-8,582	-7,581	-7,148	-5,198	-2,303	-5,971	23			23		-23		76
-22,174	-6,098	-4,772	-4,928	-2,579	552	-2,911	-626	-241	-17	-208	12	33	29	77
-23,223	-6,329	-5,014	-5,238	-2,896	251	-3,234	-637	-253	-17	-208	12	14	29	78
-26,374	-7,010	-5,887	-6,167	-3,963	-559	-3,771	-1,415	-447	-263	-352	-153	-121	-206	79

pany account transactions with other affiliates, there was an increase of \$0.5 billion to \$1.5 billion in outflows to petroleum affiliates and an inflow, unchanged at \$1.1 billion, from other nonpetroleum affiliates. Reinvested earnings increased \$0.3 billion to \$1.5 billion.

Claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks increased \$21.0 billion, compared with an increase of \$36.9 billion. By type, the increase in claims on bank's own foreign offices slowed to \$11.6 billion from \$12.0 billion; claims on unaffiliated foreign banks dropped to an increase of \$9.5 billion from an increase of \$14.1 billion; and claims on other foreigners dropped to an increase of \$3.6 billion from an increase of \$10.8 billion. With the exception of a step-up in claims on Caribbean and United Kingdom banking centers—mainly foreign branches of U.S. banks—to an increase of \$14.8 billion from an increase of \$10.9 billion, increases in claims on other areas slowed, as shown in the accompanying tabulation. A large part of the slowdown in

of Latin American and other developing countries rose and the capacity of some countries to meet large debt service burdens came into question. Claims on Latin American (excluding the Caribbean) increased \$4.5 billion, compared with an increase of \$11.7 billion, as claims on Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico showed little increase after exceptionally strong growth throughout the first half of the year. Mexico and Argentina requested rescheduling of some private debt.

Banks' custody accounts decreased \$3.6 billion, following a decrease of \$0.6 billion. U.S. money market funds apparently transferred some funds from foreign certificates of deposit and commercial paper holdings to U.S. Treasury securities.

Foreign assets in the United States

Foreign official assets in the United States increased \$2.1 billion in the third quarter, compared with \$2.0 billion in the second. Assets of industrial countries increased \$1.9 billion following a decrease of \$1.9 billion (table B). Large decreases in assets of France and Japan, reflecting official dollar intervention sales by those countries, were partly offset by increases in Germany's assets. Assets of Canada, Italy, Belgium, and Norway increased as those countries acquired dollar reserves. Assets of OPEC members in-

creased \$0.2 billion, compared with \$3.1 billion. Although there were large inflows from a Middle East member, most OPEC members reduced their dollar assets. Assets of other countries were unchanged, following an increase of \$0.9 billion.

Net foreign purchases of U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities were \$0.1 billion, compared with \$2.5 billion. The third quarter was one of the lowest on record as a result of a shift to net bond sales of \$0.2 billion from record net purchases of \$1.7 billion. When yields dropped sharply in the third quarter, foreigners apparently took profits, following price increases of 20 percent since June and 25 percent from 1 year earlier. Net purchases of U.S. stocks by foreign residents were \$0.3 billion, down from \$0.8 billion despite an 11-percent increase in U.S. stock prices from June to September. On a gross basis, foreign sales increased \$3.8 billion (60 percent) and foreign purchases increased \$3.2 billion (45 percent), both to record levels. The United Kingdom and Canada were net purchasers, at \$0.7 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively. Other Western European countries, mainly Switzerland, were net sellers at \$0.4 billion, and Japan sold \$0.2 billion.

Inflows for foreign direct investment in the United States were \$2.3 billion, compared with \$2.8 billion.

[Billions of dollars]

	II	III	Change
Claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks (increase/capital outflow (-)).....	-36.9	-21.0	+15.9
Industrial countries (excluding United Kingdom).....	-8.7	-.1	+8.6
Caribbean and United Kingdom.....	-10.9	-14.8	-3.9
OPEC members.....	-1.8	-1.2	+7
Developing countries (excluding Caribbean and OPEC members).....	-15.5	-5.0	+10.5
Latin America.....	-11.7	-4.5	+7.2
Asia and Africa.....	-3.8	-.5	+3.3

the increase in claims was on industrial countries (excluding the United Kingdom), where business conditions remained depressed. A small increase in claims on Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) was more than offset by a reduction in claims on Japan and on Canada, which included some Canadian Government repayment of drawings on credit lines with private U.S. banks. Over one-half of the slowdown in the increase in claims was on developing countries. U.S. banks were increasingly aware of their country risk exposure as debts

Table E.—U.S.—Canadian Balance on Current Account

[Billions of U.S. Dollars]

	1980				1981			
	Published data ¹		Adjusted data		Published data ¹		Adjusted data	
	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada
U.S. receipts/Canadian payments:								
Goods and services ²	53.3	54.3	54.8	54.8	58.7	59.3	61.2	61.2
Merchandise exports.....	41.6	40.8	40.7	40.7	45.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
Inland freight.....	.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other transportation.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8	.7	.7	.7
Investment income ²	6.9	4.3	4.9	4.9	8.3	4.8	9.5	9.5
Other services.....	4.2	7.5	7.3	7.3	4.3	8.7	4.9	4.9
Unilateral transfers.....	(³)	.3	.3	.3	(³)	.3	.3	.3
Total²	53.3	54.5	55.0	55.0	58.7	59.5	61.4	61.4
U.S. payments/Canadian receipts:								
Goods and services ²	47.7	47.2	47.7	47.7	53.2	52.8	54.6	54.6
Merchandise imports.....	42.7	41.9	42.0	42.0	47.3	46.9	47.4	47.4
Inland freight.....	.6	1.4	.8	.8	1.5	.9	.9	.9
Other transportation.....	.6	.6	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6
Investment income ²	1.8	3.3	1.5	1.5	2.4	.7	2.5	2.5
Other services.....	2.6	.6	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.1
Unilateral transfers.....	3.3	.4	.4	.4	3.2	.4	.4	.4
Total²	47.9	47.6	48.2	48.2	53.4	53.2	55.0	55.0
U.S. current-account balance (U.S. surplus/Canadian deficit +)	5.4	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.3	6.3	6.4	6.4

1. U.S. data as published in the June 1982 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; Canadian data as published in *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments; Second Quarter 1982*.

2. Excludes reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates.

3. U.S. published data are net payments.

The decrease largely reflected one transaction involving a transfer of funds borrowed in the United States to a foreign parent. Reinvested earnings increased \$0.1 billion.

Liabilities to private foreigners and international financial institutions reported by U.S. banks increased \$11.5 billion, compared with an increase of \$24.6 billion. The largest slowdown was in banks' liabilities to Caribbean and United Kingdom banking centers—to an increase of \$4.5 billion from an increase of \$9.3 billion. The slowdown, in connection with the step-up in claims on these centers mentioned earlier, resulted in increased net funding of branches from the United States, partly as the cost of U.S. funds declined more rapidly

than that of foreign-source funds. Liabilities to unaffiliated foreign banks and other foreigners slowed to an increase of \$7.4 billion from an increase of \$12.7 billion. The 500 basis point decline in U.S. deposit rates to levels close to some key foreign rates slowed deposit increases from most geographic areas, especially Latin America. Foreign resident's purchases of U.S. Treasury securities increased \$1.3 billion, compared with \$2.1 billion, as yields on those securities also declined.

U.S.-Canadian balance on current-account reconciliations

Reconciliation of the 1981 bilateral current-account balance of payments

statistics of the United States and Canada and revision of the 1980 current-account reconciliation were completed in October 1982 (table E). Revisions in the U.S. international transactions data based on the reconciliations with Canada will be incorporated in the published data in June 1983 insofar as is possible. Full substitution of the reconciled data for the previously published data is not possible because U.S. transactions with other areas would be affected.

Current-account reconciliations for the years 1970-79 appear in the June 1975, September 1976, September 1977, December 1979, June 1981, and December 1981 issues of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

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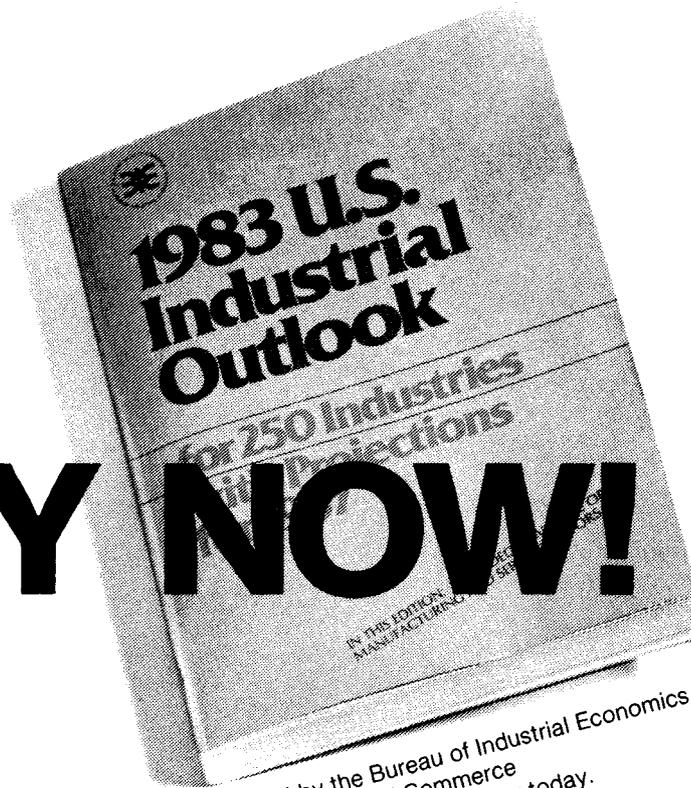
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THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS, biennial statistical supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (available from the Superintendent of Documents for \$9.50, stock no. 003-010-00089-9) provides a description of each series, references to sources of earlier figures, and historical data as follows: For all series, monthly or quarterly, 1975 through 1978, annually, 1947-78; for selected series, monthly or quarterly, 1947-78 (where available).

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Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1980	1981	1981			1982										
	Annual		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS																
PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE †																
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: †																
Total personal income	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,487.2	2,499.0	2,497.6	2,499.1	2,513.8	2,518.6	2,535.5	2,556.2	2,566.3	*2,588.3	*2,592.0	*2,597.2	*2,611.3	2,621.1
Wage and salary disbursements, total	1,356.1	1,493.9	1,528.9	1,534.2	1,530.5	1,535.7	1,546.6	1,542.6	1,546.6	1,560.4	1,562.9	1,569.5	1,570.3	*1,570.1	*1,571.1	1,570.1
Commodity-producing industries, total	468.0	510.8	520.4	518.7	514.0	513.5	517.1	512.2	511.6	515.1	514.1	513.0	510.3	*507.3	*503.3	500.4
Manufacturing	354.4	386.4	392.1	389.4	384.7	383.7	387.6	384.1	383.9	386.4	386.7	385.8	384.0	*381.5	*377.2	375.2
Distributive industries	330.5	361.4	367.7	369.3	367.8	369.7	373.0	371.4	372.5	376.9	376.8	378.1	378.9	*378.2	*377.8	376.2
Service industries	297.4	338.6	349.7	353.8	355.0	357.0	360.1	361.4	363.7	368.5	370.7	374.3	378.2	*381.0	*382.6	384.5
Govt. and govt. enterprises	260.2	283.1	291.1	292.5	293.6	295.4	296.4	297.6	298.8	300.0	301.2	304.2	302.8	*303.6	*307.4	309.0
Other labor income	127.2	140.4	144.7	145.8	146.9	148.0	149.1	150.2	151.3	152.5	153.6	154.6	155.5	156.5	157.2	157.9
Proprietors' income: ‡																
Farm	19.4	24.0	26.3	24.7	22.8	19.9	17.3	16.3	16.9	17.3	18.0	17.3	*16.6	*16.0	*17.3	19.0
Nonfarm	96.9	100.7	99.0	100.1	99.5	98.6	98.4	98.8	99.3	100.3	100.2	100.9	101.7	102.5	*103.7	104.2
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	32.9	33.9	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.3
Dividends	55.9	62.5	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.6	65.9	65.9	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.6	67.3	67.7	68.4	68.9
Personal interest income	263.4	329.0	349.7	351.1	352.1	355.5	359.8	363.8	368.0	372.0	376.0	*377.6	*378.3	*378.8	*379.4	379.6
Transfer payments	297.2	336.3	347.1	351.5	353.6	352.4	353.8	357.5	363.9	364.8	366.9	379.7	*380.2	*383.3	*392.0	399.2
Less: Personal contrib. for social insur.	88.7	104.9	107.0	107.2	106.8	110.3	110.9	110.6	110.8	111.6	111.7	112.4	112.5	112.4	112.4	112.2
Total nonfarm income	2,117.3	2,364.1	2,431.8	2,444.6	2,444.6	2,448.6	2,465.5	2,470.8	2,486.8	2,506.9	2,516.0	*2,538.5	*2,542.8	*2,548.5	*2,561.2	2,569.1
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME *																
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:																
Total personal income	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,487.2	2,499.0	2,497.6	2,499.1	2,513.8	2,518.6	2,535.5	2,556.2	2,566.3	*2,588.3	*2,592.0	*2,597.2	*2,611.3	2,621.1
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	336.3	386.7	391.2	393.9	394.7	389.9	396.3	394.2	389.1	403.7	410.7	393.5	*395.3	*394.6	*397.9	399.2
Equals: Disposable personal income	1,824.1	2,029.1	2,096.0	2,105.1	2,103.0	2,109.2	2,117.5	2,124.4	2,146.3	2,152.5	2,155.6	*2,194.8	*2,196.7	*2,202.7	*2,213.4	2,221.9
Less: Personal outlays	1,717.9	1,898.9	1,930.2	1,943.3	1,954.7	1,965.8	1,986.9	1,981.1	1,993.9	2,013.1	2,014.4	2,033.8	*2,041.3	*2,063.1	*2,069.2	2,092.8
Personal consumption expenditures	1,667.2	1,843.2	1,872.1	1,885.1	1,896.4	1,907.4	1,928.3	1,922.4	1,934.8	1,954.7	1,954.0	1,954.7	*1,974.1	*1,981.5	*2,003.2	2,032.8
Durable goods	214.3	234.6	228.1	230.7	230.1	234.7	240.1	238.8	238.8	245.6	237.8	236.8	236.6	*247.6	*239.1	257.0
Nondurable goods	670.4	734.5	742.7	745.9	751.0	746.0	755.9	745.4	747.0	759.2	758.9	767.9	767.7	*769.5	*772.5	774.9
Services	782.5	874.1	901.3	908.5	915.3	926.7	932.3	938.2	949.1	949.1	958.0	*969.4	*977.3	*986.0	*997.7	1,000.8
Interest paid by consumers to business	49.9	55.1	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.9	58.2	58.3	58.8	58.9	58.9	59.1	*59.0	59.1
Personal transfer payments to foreigners (net)	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	*0.9	0.9
Equals: personal saving	106.2	130.2	165.8	161.8	148.3	143.4	130.6	143.3	152.4	139.4	141.2	*161.0	*155.4	*139.5	*144.2	129.1
Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income %	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	*7.0	*6.9	*6.6	6.2	.....
Disposable personal income in constant (1972) dollars	1,018.0	1,043.1	1,054.1	1,053.0	1,048.6	1,042.9	1,047.7	1,050.0	1,057.6	1,058.1	1,048.8	*1,060.8	*1,058.0	*1,056.1	1,054.3	.....
Personal consumption expenditures in constant (1972) dollars	930.5	947.7	941.5	943.0	945.6	943.1	954.1	950.1	953.4	960.5	951.0	*954.1	*954.4	*960.4	957.1	.....
Durable goods	137.1	140.0	133.6	134.8	133.9	135.4	139.0	138.0	137.7	141.5	135.8	134.9	134.5	140.0	135.2	.....
Nondurable goods	355.8	362.4	361.5	362.7	365.1	359.5	365.5	361.4	362.7	367.8	362.9	366.1	366.0	*365.5	365.5	.....
Services	437.6	445.2	446.4	445.5	446.7	448.2	449.6	450.7	453.0	451.2	452.3	*453.2	*453.9	*454.9	456.4	.....
Implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures	179.2	194.5	198.8	199.9	200.5	202.2	202.1	202.3	202.9	203.4	205.5	*206.9	*207.6	*208.6	209.9	.....
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION																
Federal Reserve Board Index of Quantity Output																
Not Seasonally Adjusted																
Total index	147.0	151.0	152.4	146.4	139.1	136.6	142.7	142.0	139.4	138.5	141.8	136.2	*140.5	*141.1	*139.2	*135.7
By industry groupings:																
Mining and utilities	149.5	155.0	152.5	152.0	155.2	164.3	159.7	152.7	146.7	142.4	143.9	144.6	*146.8	*140.2	*137.4	*136.6
Manufacturing	146.7	150.4	152.4	145.6	137.0	133.1	140.7	140.7	138.4	138.0	141.6	135.1	*139.3	141.2	*139.5	*135.5
Nondurable manufactures	161.2	164.8	169.3	161.0	149.4	147.1	156.6	156.6	154.7	154.5	159.9	152.9	*161.9	*164.3	*162.4	*156.8
Durable manufactures	136.7	140.5	140.7	134.9	128.4	123.4	129.7	129.7	127.1	126.6	128.9	122.7	*123.7	*125.2	*123.7	*120.8
Seasonally Adjusted																
Total index	147.0	151.0	149.1	146.3	143.4	140.7	142.9	141.7	140.2	139.2	138.7	138.8	138.4	*137.3	*136.2	*135.6
By market groupings:																
Products, total	146.7	150.6	149.4	147.5	146.2	142.9	144.6	143.7	142.9	142.3	142.1	142.6	*142.0	*140.6	*139.4	*138.9
Final products	145.3	149.5	148.9	147.2	146.3	142.8	144.1	143.3	142.6	142.2	142.1	142.5	*141.2	*139.8	*138.6	*138.1
Consumer goods	145.4	147.9	146.5	144.0	142.0	139.6	141.8	141.5	142.1	143.6	144.8	145.8	*144.1	*143.3	*142.3	*141.6

See footnotes at end of tables.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

Table with columns for years (1980, 1981, 1982) and months (Annual, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov). Rows include Labor Force (Seasonally Adjusted), Unemployed (Rates), Occupation, Industry of last job (Private wage and salary workers), EMPLOYMENT (Employees on payrolls, Goods-producing, Manufacturing, Nonmanufacturing industries, etc.), and Production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagric. payrolls.

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table with columns for years 1980, 1981, and 1982 (Jan-Nov). Rows include EMPLOYMENT (Seasonally Adjusted), AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK (Seasonally Adjusted), and AGGREGATE EMPLOYEE-HOURS (Seasonally Adjusted). Sub-rows list various industries like Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Trade, etc.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1980	1981	1981			1982									
	Annual		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Indexes																
Exports (U.S. mdse., excl. military grant-aid):																
Unit value 1977=100.	138.1	'150.8	152.8	153.0	152.9	156.2	155.6	154.8	154.6	154.3	152.6	153.5	151.3	150.8	151.6	
Quantity	132.9	'128.8	129.6	124.0	123.9	111.6	113.0	129.4	119.9	122.5	126.5	111.8	107.1	107.8	113.3	
Value	183.6	'194.1	198.1	189.7	189.5	174.2	175.8	200.2	185.3	189.1	193.1	171.6	162.1	162.6	171.8	
General imports:																
Unit value	161.4	'170.3	166.4	165.7	167.4	170.7	171.7	170.4	169.6	167.3	165.9	167.4	165.1	164.1	166.2	
Quantity	102.6	'105.2	116.3	111.9	96.5	109.1	87.6	100.7	86.8	102.4	108.3	97.2	114.0	101.3	105.2	
Value	165.5	'179.1	193.6	185.3	161.6	186.2	150.4	171.5	147.3	171.3	179.6	162.7	188.3	166.2	174.7	
Shipping Weight and Value																
Waterborne trade:																
Exports (incl. reexports):																
Shipping weight..... thous. sh. tons.	401,172	'406,796	39,812	36,674	37,820	29,927	32,880	37,243	37,240	37,178	37,012					
Value..... mil. \$.	118,835	'123,495	10,871	10,429	10,350	9,657	9,856	11,113	10,237	10,299	10,514					
General imports:																
Shipping weight..... thous. sh. tons.	487,936	'464,420	40,316	37,298	31,864	*39,974	27,342	28,615	26,025	27,300	34,464					
Value..... mil. \$.	164,924	'177,059	15,765	14,517	12,863	*15,694	11,465	12,995	11,010	13,170	13,875					

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORTATION																		
Air Carriers (Scheduled Service)																		
Certificated route carriers:																		
Passenger-miles (revenue)	bil.	254.18	248.39	20.16	18.06	20.38	19.62	17.65	21.71	21.58	21.52	23.67	25.16	25.82	20.12			
Passenger-load factor	percent.	59.0	58.5	57.7	54.7	57.2	55.5	55.3	60.7	61.2	58.4	63.6	63.0	64.0	54.9			
Ton-miles (revenue), total	mil.	32,487	31,886	2,673	2,419	2,651	2,457	2,280	2,768	2,715	2,725	2,910	3,094	3,153	2,583			
Operating revenues (quarterly) # \$																		
Passenger revenues	do.	33,728	36,502			8,776			8,415			9,222						
Cargo revenues	do.	28,049	30,579			7,238			7,039			7,767						
Mail revenues	do.	2,432	2,480			651			556			602						
Operating expenses (quarterly) \$	do.	623	675			192			172			171						
Net income after taxes (quarterly) \$	do.	*33,949	*36,922			9,284			9,046			9,063						
Net income after taxes (quarterly) \$	do.	*-124	533			-386			-689			43						
Domestic operations:																		
Passenger-miles (revenue)	bil.	200.09	198.13	15.97	14.78	16.70	15.92	14.80	18.29	17.76	17.26	18.97	19.79	*20.23	*15.61	*14.41		
Cargo ton-miles	mil.	3,274	3,338	308	271	264	225	230	269	249	257	250	254	258	254			
Mail ton-miles	do.	944	994	85	76	111	79	77	87	85	82	77	79	77	80			
Operating revenues (quarterly) \$	mil. \$.	26,404	*29,014			6,999			6,832			7,350						
Operating expenses (quarterly) \$	do.	26,409	29,277			7,389			7,373			7,231						
Net income after taxes (quarterly) \$	do.	*156	*-360			-322			-501			31						
International operations:																		
Passenger-miles (revenue)	bil.	54.09	50.28	4.19	3.29	3.68	3.70	2.85	3.42	3.83	4.26	4.70	5.36	5.59	4.51			
Cargo ton-miles	mil.	2,458	2,337	232	229	194	162	180	208	191	202	185	214	203	205			
Mail ton-miles	do.	392	376	32	36	43	29	29	33	32	32	31	32	32	31			
Operating revenues (quarterly) \$	mil. \$.	*6,543	*6,390			1,501			1,366			1,601						
Operating expenses (quarterly) \$	do.	*6,766	*6,595			1,625			1,444			1,574						
Net income after taxes (quarterly) \$	do.	-270	-186			-99			-94			13						
Urban Transit Systems																		
Passengers carried, total	mil.	8,228	7,948	693	643	651	603	623	720	650	636	645	584	631	636	678		
Motor Carriers																		
Carriers of property, large, class I, qtrly.: @																		
Number of reporting carriers	do.	100	100			100			100			100						
Operating revenues, total	mil. \$.	15,432	16,489			4,247			3,587			3,910						
Net income, after extraordinary and prior period charges and credits	mil. \$.	304	199			10			48			58						
Tonnage hauled (revenue), common and contract carrier service	mil. tons.	189	182			45			39			41						
Freight carried—volume indexes, class I and II intercity truck tonnage (ATA):																		
Common and contract carriers of property (qtrly.)..... average same period, 1967=100.																		
Common carriers of general freight, seas. adj..... 1967=100.		148.7	147.1	139.7	134.9	126.2	127.9	131.8	128.0	131.4	132.9	132.9	131.9	133.8	133.9	131.5	124.8	
Class I Railroads †																		
Financial operations, qtrly. (AAR), excl. Amtrak:																		
Operating revenues, total #	mil. \$.	28,258	30,904			7,697			7,190			7,222				6,612		
Freight	do.	26,350	28,225			7,191			6,707									
Passenger, excl. Amtrak	do.	439	535			143			142									
Operating expenses	do.	26,351	28,583			7,113			6,821			6,821				6,500		
Net railway operating income	do.	1,342	1,362			192			204			265						
Ordinary income	do.	*1,130	*2,055			580			216			340						
Traffic:																		
Ton-miles of freight (net), total, qtrly	bil.	920.6	911.7			224.9			207.4			208.0						
Revenue ton-miles, qtrly. (AAR)	do.	918.6	911.9			225.1			207.4			208.0				*190.9	*76.0	*58.6
Price index for railroad freight	do.	284.5	327.6	337.9	337.9	337.8	350.4	350.6	350.5	351.2	351.4	351.5	352.0	352.0	351.9	*351.9	*351.9	
Travel																		
Hotels and motor-hotels:																		
Restaurant sales index, same month 1967=100.		182	194	215	189	195	160	185	198									
Hotels: Average room sale \$	dollars.	49.48	56.39	59.56	58.72	57.95	60.33	63.37	62.00									
Rooms occupied	% of total.	65	68	74	64	50	57	45	68									
Motor-hotels: Average room sale \$	dollars.	35.30	38.31	38.85	38.57	38.21	40.22	40.97	41.30									
Rooms occupied	% of total.	66	67	68	59	50	56	56	66									
Foreign travel:																		
U.S. citizens: Arrivals (quarterly)	thous.	*9,010	8,905			1,965			2,051	*729	*772							
Departures (quarterly)	do.	*9,971	9,978			2,208			2,192	*830	*893							
Aliens: Arrivals (quarterly)	do.	*11,252	11,976			2,681			2,381	*883	*865							
Departures (quarterly)	do.	*9,285	9,933			2,339			1,931	*732	*705							
Passports issued	do.	3,020	3,222	196	172	210	208	260	271	395	496	382						
National parks, visits	do.	59,081	62,237	5,032	2,719	2,023	1,788	2,238	2,804	3,621	5,323	8,192	11,114	10,608	7,045			

See footnotes at end of tables.

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	Annual		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued

DAIRY PRODUCTS																
Butter, creamery:																
Production (factory) @ mil. lb.	1,145.3	1,228.2	99.5	93.4	109.5	128.3	116.8	123.4			*332.9				262.2	
Stocks, cold storage, end of period do...	304.6	429.2	470.0	451.1	429.2	433.1	440.4	447.8			*541.6				522.1	
Price, wholesale, 92 score (N.Y.) \$ per lb.	1.448	1.535							(7)							
Cheese:																
Production (factory), total @ mil. lb.	3,984.3	4,229.0	338.5	330.5	368.6	347.0	325.8	376.3			*1,178.8				1,099.5	
American, whole milk @ do...	2,375.8	2,608.5	200.3	190.3	220.5	218.4	204.9	232.2			*740.9				662.5	
Stocks, cold storage, end of period do...	578.8	709.6	682.4	677.5	709.6	717.3	696.4	722.2			*804.4				821.3	
American, whole milk do...	479.6	623.0	591.3	590.4	623.0	632.0	622.6	641.6			*712.3				720.9	
Imports do...	231.2	247.7	23.4	26.5	52.9	19.0	11.8	15.7	16.8	18.8	20.6	18.2	22.7	25.6	24.6	
Price, wholesale, cheddar, single daisies (Chicago) \$ per lb.	1.562	1.672	1.685	1.692	1.684	1.684	1.684	1.684	1.684	1.684	1.684	1.684	1.684	1.683	1.686	
Condensed and evaporated milk:																
Production, case goods @ mil. lb.	724.7	757.9	62.9	62.1	68.6	58.1	53.6	61.5			*195.0				185.6	
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of period mil. lb.	51.8	46.0	84.8	58.6	46.0	45.5	40.7	47.7			*89.1				103.3	
Exports do...	43.4	34.9	2.9	3.1	3.7	2.2	5.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	
Fluid milk:																
Production on farms † do...	128,525	132,634	10,751	10,384	10,847	11,047	10,311	11,642			*35,512				33,848	
Utilization in mfd. dairy products @ do...	71,665	76,004	5,885	5,533	6,208	6,370	6,099	6,945			*21,419				19,431	
Price, wholesale, U.S. average \$ per 100 lb.	13.00	13.80	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.90	13.80	13.60	13.40	13.20	13.10	13.20	13.20	13.50	13.80	
Dry milk:																
Production:																
Dry whole milk @ mil. lb.	82.7	92.7	8.9	8.5	8.9	9.2	8.0	9.4			*29.2				21.4	
Nonfat dry milk (human food) @ do...	1,160.7	1,314.3	92.0	89.3	110.1	104.1	107.2	125.3			*417.2				346.7	
Stocks, manufacturers', end of period:																
Dry whole milk do...	5.3	6.0	2.8	4.3	6.0	7.6	6.9	6.9			*9.6				7.3	
Nonfat dry milk (human food) do...	85.0	86.7	83.7	75.8	86.7	87.7	94.5	94.4			*127.5				89.8	
Exports, whole and nonfat (human food) do...	176.2	198.0	8.2	7.9	2.0	9.4	12.6	17.4	11.4	18.2	20.4	23.1	16.7	13.7	12.1	
Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food) \$ per lb.	0.887	0.939	0.944	0.942	0.940	0.936	0.936	0.937	(7)							
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS																
Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) mil. bu.	3,914.4	3,918.3	369.6	312.8	318.6	285.8	299.5	360.9	353.7	339.4	344.8	243.7	248.5	245.8	268.7	
Barley:																
Production (crop estimate) † do...	*361.0	*478.3													*516.2	
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total † do...	303.4	332.2			332.2			226.5		*149.6					497.6	
On farms † do...	185.6	230.7			230.7			147.3		*93.9					350.1	
Off farms do...	117.8	101.5			101.5			79.2		*55.7					147.5	
Exports, including malt \$ do...	68.9	95.9	16.5	8.7	7.7	8.5	8.2	6.5	3.9	7.5	6.3	4.9	8.6	5.7	1.5	
Corn:																
Production (crop estimate, grain only) † .. mil. bu.	*6,644.8	*8,201.0													*8,314.9	
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total † do...	5,858.8	6,898.6			6,898.6			5,074.7		*3,853.7					*2,365.9	
On farms † do...	4,141.5	4,965.4			4,965.4			3,569.7		*2,708.1					*1,437.0	
Off farms do...	1,717.3	1,933.2			1,933.2			1,504.9		*1,145.6					*929.0	
Exports, including meal and flour do...	2,485.3	2,159.3	194.6	175.0	172.4	151.1	147.2	189.3	195.0	212.4	179.8	119.8	112.8	107.4	166.5	
Oats:																
Production (crop estimate) † mil. bu.	*458.3	*508.1													*599.0	
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total † do...	391.0	364.7			364.7			236.5		*151.7					569.8	
On farms † do...	329.3	313.6			313.6			200.2		*126.9					474.6	
Off farms do...	61.7	51.1			51.1			36.3		*24.8					95.2	
Exports, including oatmeal do...	9.1	12.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	
Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Minneapolis) \$ per bu.	(7)															
Rice:																
Production (crop estimate) mil. bags #	*146.2	*185.4													*156.4	
California mills:																
Receipts, domestic, rough mil. lb.	3,582	3,359	473	293	287	84	184	221	202	204	77	723	225	76	505	
Shipments from mills, milled rice do...	2,711	2,267	90	79	97	70	62	76	129	210	279	161	332	110	81	
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period mil. lb.	231	510	326	426	510	493	550	628	639	577	356	344	174	108	369	
Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):																
Receipts, rough, from producers mil. lb.	10,831	10,821	1,696	848	768	505	683	784	702	552	406	434	1,198	3,278	1,507	
Shipments from mills, milled rice do...	6,795	7,354	738	660	654	612	564	685	662	602	583	505	559	615	541	
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period mil. lb.	2,969	2,763	3,091	2,906	2,763	2,572	2,300	2,132	1,868	1,610	1,308	1,012	1,270	2,826	3,276	
Exports do...	6,620	6,801	532	583	458	479	515	399	487	661	538	370	809	320	431	
Price, wholesale, No. 2, medium grain (Southwest Louisiana) \$ per lb.	0.225	0.256	0.225	0.213	0.195	0.185	0.175	0.160	0.158	0.165	0.163	0.160	0.165	0.165	0.165	
Rye:																
Production (crop estimate) † mil. bu.	*16.5	*18.6													*19.9	
Stocks (domestic), end of period † do...	9.3	7.8			7.8			5.7		*3.1					15.9	
Wheat:																
Production (crop estimate), total † mil. bu.	*2,374	*2,793													*2,810	
Spring wheat † do...	*479	*695													*704	
Winter wheat † do...	*1,895	*2,099													*2,106	
Distribution, quarterly @ @ do...	2,191	2,523			559			620		*394					*964	
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total † do...	1,903.2	2,176.0			2,176.0			1,556.7		*1,162.7					3,010.0	
On farms † do...	753.4	954.8			954.8			748.0		*579.8					1,431.8	
Off farms do...	1,149.7	1,221.2			1,221.2			808.7		*582.9					1,578.1	
Exports, total, including flour do...	1,344.5	1,647.7	157.6	127.8	137.8	125.6	143.8	164.5	154.1	118.9	157.9	118.7	126.8	132.4	99.9	
Wheat only do...	1,309.5	1,610.8	156.9	127.5	137.4	124.2	138.7	159.1	147.4	114.8	155.7	117.9	124.0	130.8	98.5	

See footnotes at end of tables.

	1980	1981	1981			1982										
	Annual		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
<p>FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued</p> <p>GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued</p> <p>Wheat flour: Production: Flour †.....thous. sacks (100 lb.)... 282,655 283,966 24,712 22,835 22,321 23,985 23,553 25,256 22,474 21,886 22,471 23,153 24,669 24,315 Millfeed †.....thous. sh. tons.. 4,866 5,045 440 410 403 432 423 453 403 393 406 424 448 435 Grindings of wheat †.....thous. bu. 628,599 634,381 55,552 50,982 50,197 53,740 52,786 56,663 50,348 49,018 50,215 52,333 55,826 54,578 Stocks held by mills, end of period thous. sacks (100 lb.)... 3,842 3,460 3,460 3,384 3,744 3,563 Exports.....do... 15,014 15,839 284 117 184 605 2,165 2,336 2,858 1,760 944 352 1,196 698 593 Prices, wholesale: Spring, standard patent (Minneapolis) \$ per 100 lb. '10.566 10.844 10.525 10.675 10.338 10.763 10.950 10.738 10.538 10.550 10.500 10.538 10.188 10.475 10.388 10.463 Winter, hard, 95% patent (Kans. City).....do... '10.116 '10.347 10.025 10.313 10.638 10.700 10.638 10.425 POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry: Slaughter.....mil. lb. 14,233 15,058 1,376 1,193 1,232 1,087 1,070 1,253 1,220 1,222 1,360 1,306 1,377 1,364 1,325 Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of period, total mil. lb. 339 392 703 469 392 378 374 377 *425 570do... 198 238 528 305 238 238 236 233 *282 440 Turkeysdo... Price, in Georgia producing area, live broilers \$ per lb. 0.270 0.265 0.245 0.235 0.230 0.255 0.250 0.256 0.235 0.260 0.270 0.270 0.250 0.265 0.230 0.230 Eggs: Production on farms.....mil. cases \$.. 193.6 193.4 16.4 16.2 16.9 16.6 15.0 *48.4 47.4 Stocks, cold storage, end of period: Shell.....thous. cases \$.. 31 35 21 38 35 26 19 39 *32 28 Frozen.....mil. lb. 24 22 26 24 22 21 19 17 *23 28 Price, wholesale, large (delivered; Chicago) \$ per doz. 0.628 0.690 0.713 0.773 0.721 0.762 0.742 0.752 0.683 0.604 0.608 0.617 0.616 0.659 0.668 0.662 LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves: Slaughter (federally inspected): Calves.....thous. animals.. 2,294 2,478 236 217 254 228 210 263 *608 693 Cattle.....do... 31,642 32,819 2,939 2,668 2,829 2,771 2,591 2,819 *8,193 8,770 Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Omaha).....\$ per 100 lb. 66.96 63.84 61.45 59.81 59.24 60.75 63.54 65.80 69.11 72.10 70.18 66.18 65.14 61.25 58.78 58.91 Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)....do... 71.30 64.26 62.52 61.77 58.96 59.22 62.37 63.96 64.72 66.07 63.70 64.17 66.42 63.55 62.21 61.24 Calves, vealers (So. St. Paul).....do... 75.52 77.25 71.75 68.88 67.50 69.00 67.50 71.50 78.00 82.88 85.00 84.84 81.12 84.60 75.00 75.00 Hogs: Slaughter (federally inspected).....thous. animals.. 91,882 87,850 7,872 7,308 7,923 6,875 6,340 7,691 *20,043 18,310 Prices: Wholesale, average, all weights (Sioux City) \$ per 100 lb. 39.48 44.29 46.15 42.10 40.17 45.77 49.70 49.50 52.16 58.35 59.01 59.70 63.18 63.12 57.27 53.90 Hog-corn price ratio (bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. live hog).....do... 14.4 14.9 18.4 17.7 16.3 17.1 19.8 19.8 20.1 21.8 22.4 23.2 26.7 28.6 *28.2 23.7 Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected).....thous. animals.. 5,363 5,789 558 476 522 510 490 570 *1,493 1,577 Price, wholesale, lambs, average (Omaha) \$ per 100 lb. 59.81 52.23 49.86 45.27 45.10 49.75 51.50 59.00 59.50 66.25 60.50 57.25 50.50 50.00 48.25 46.75 MEATS Total meats (excluding lard): Production, total.....mil. lb. 38,590 38,675 3,433 3,185 3,417 3,152 2,894 3,296 *9,097 9,163 Stocks, cold storage, end of period.....do... 750 578 547 552 578 554 524 536 *504 468 Exports (meat and meat preparations).....do... 1,663 1,847 174 154 153 129 147 124 131 167 147 111 108 112 133 Imports (meat and meat preparations).....do... 2,052 1,832 167 120 118 127 106 160 169 167 215 158 234 246 194 Beef and veal: Production, total.....do... 21,849 22,629 2,011 1,838 1,942 1,889 1,750 1,917 *5,462 5,835 Stocks, cold storage, end of period.....do... 338 266 252 241 266 258 232 220 *197 252 Exports.....do... 425 486 48 39 43 33 46 44 40 52 49 40 41 42 52 Imports.....do... 1,531 1,317 123 80 80 93 72 108 130 116 158 113 180 194 146 Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs.) (Central U.S.)..... \$ per lb. 1.044 0.998 0.960 0.946 0.937 0.974 1.012 1.038 1.095 1.151 1.112 1.026 1.008 0.955 0.930 0.929 Lamb and mutton: Production, total.....mil. lb. 310 328 31 27 30 29 28 33 *85 88 Stocks, cold storage, end of period.....do... 9 11 13 11 11 10 8 9 *8 8 Pork (excluding lard): Production, total.....mil. lb. 16,431 15,719 1,391 1,319 1,445 1,234 1,116 1,346 *3,550 3,239 Stocks, cold storage, end of period.....do... 349 264 238 255 264 249 246 274 *264 180 Exports.....do... 314 347 28 30 29 30 25 21 22 42 32 19 16 17 Imports.....do... 433 432 36 35 33 30 30 46 34 43 50 42 45 44 43 Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked #.....Index, 1967=100. *254.8 266.5 284.5 283.3 292.5 271.1 278.6 282.4 283.7 289.2 299.4 299.6 305.6 327.5 342.7 342.0 Fresh loins, 8-14 lb. average (N.Y.)..... \$ per lb. 1.011 1.137 1.148 1.074 1.007 1.209 1.169 1.100 1.186 1.301 1.386 1.376 1.366 1.415 1.349 1.232 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS Cocoa (cacao) beans: Imports (incl. shells).....thous. lg. tons.. 148.5 245.0 24.1 5.8 11.5 10.0 29.0 17.6 15.3 16.8 11.9 13.0 20.3 14.3 14.4 Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)..... \$ per lb. 1.354 1.085 1.130 1.030 1.090 1.160 1.070 1.020 0.990 0.940 0.800 0.830 0.860 0.870 0.880 0.820 Coffee (green): Inventories (roasters', importers', dealers'), end of period.....thous. bags fl. 2,834 (*) Roastings (green weight).....do... 17,047 (*) Imports, total.....do... 18,153 16,555 1,487 1,565 1,547 1,287 1,195 1,490 1,147 1,476 1,335 1,282 1,602 1,640 2,005 From Brazil.....do... 3,505 3,243 316 309 294 186 210 267 227 299 213 264 307 412 445 Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N.Y.)..... \$ per lb. 2.066 1.594 1.295 1.470 1.500 1.510 1.360 1.360 1.450 1.450 1.450 1.450 1.450 1.450 1.450 1.330 Confectionery, manufacturers' sales @mil. \$.. 4,684 5,189 601 460 466 397 507 486 390 338 360 330 491 605 Fish: Stocks, cold storage, end of period.....mil. lb. 393 350 363 355 350 315 282 275 256 250 280 334 372 389 363 See footnotes at end of tables.</p>																

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	Annual		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Cont.

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Cont.																
Sugar (United States):																
Deliveries and supply (raw basis): §																
Production and receipts:																
Production..... thous. sh. tons..	4,713	5,157	603	1,132	1,154	745	(*)									
Deliveries, total..... do.....	10,838	10,922	861	842	785	648	(*)									
For domestic consumption..... do.....	10,149	9,731	783	766	746	638	(*)									
Stocks, raw and ref., end of period..... do.....	2,970	3,111	1,579	2,416	3,311	3,743	3,644	(*)								
Exports, raw and refined..... sh. tons..	608,029	979,157	68,370	65,210	47,605	4,370	16,359	4,246	2,953	2,837	15,619	2,212	1,478	1,751	4,551	
Imports, raw and refined..... thous. sh. tons..	4,127	5,054	653	462	902	223	100	316	215	142	218	360	133	90	520	
Prices, wholesale (New York):																
Raw..... \$ per lb.....	0.306	0.198	0.160	0.163	0.167	0.180	0.178	0.169	0.176	0.195	0.208	(*)				
Refined (excl. excise tax)..... do.....	0.405	0.303	0.261	0.261	0.261	0.282	0.282	0.282	0.280	0.300	0.300	(*)				
Tea, imports..... thous. lb.....	184,786	190,254	15,855	13,473	12,121	15,055	15,464	13,787	13,176	16,518	14,309	14,286	15,598	17,425	16,207	
TOBACCO																
Leaf:																
Production (crop estimate)..... mil. lb.....	1,786	1,206												*1,933	*1,938	
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of period... mil. lb.....	4,850	5,080			5,080			*4,983			4,675			5,034		
Exports, incl. scrap and stems..... thous. lb.....	591,518	575,255	63,222	86,775	55,577	31,670	39,392	49,862	41,756	53,960	37,226	23,910	30,179	24,805	74,480	
Imports, incl. scrap and stems..... do.....	365,622	335,920	27,889	22,946	12,970	31,264	16,579	20,393	22,659	24,820	25,012	17,725	41,903	25,541	29,006	
Manufactured:																
Consumption (withdrawals):																
Cigarettes (small):																
Tax-exempt..... millions.....	94,256	92,006	8,141	7,447	6,479	7,479	8,990	7,584	6,577	5,919	6,265	5,784	7,595	6,789		
Taxable..... do.....	620,565	638,114	56,635	49,658	42,300	48,234	52,850	57,430	48,368	48,240	60,590	49,167	55,802	56,655		
Cigars (large), taxable..... do.....	3,292	3,258	300	267	247	215	221	267	248	269	292	234	279	291		
Exports, cigarettes..... do.....	81,998	82,582	7,300	8,058	4,713	6,426	8,148	7,337	5,540	5,670	5,797	4,461	5,844	5,894	6,734	

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

LEATHER																
Exports:																
Upper and lining leather..... thous. sq. ft.....	192,597	192,193	12,682	19,464	11,660	10,849	10,343	13,696	15,534	17,449	18,610	18,486	12,065	10,417	11,842	
Price, producer:																
Sole, bends, light..... index, 1967=100..	283.8	*306.7														
LEATHER MANUFACTURES																
Footwear:																
Production, total..... thous. pairs.....	396,851	375,473	35,040	30,493	27,624	26,259	27,128	31,060	26,894	27,940	28,219	23,561	*27,873	28,519		
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic																
Slippers..... thous. pairs.....	299,131	278,979	25,196	22,562	21,061	20,178	20,102	22,975	19,680	20,878	20,444	18,831	*20,365	20,835		
Athletic..... do.....	73,337	70,834	7,631	6,197	4,715	4,829	5,734	6,672	5,991	5,672	6,427	3,933	*6,044	6,291		
Other footwear..... do.....	24,383	25,660	2,213	1,734	1,848	1,252	1,292	1,413	1,223	1,390	1,348	797	*1,464	1,393		
Exports..... do.....	3,271	3,171	303	266	238	257	274	365	334	298	341	242	241			
Exports..... do.....	9,781	9,688	663	1,121	615	505	629	681	839	693	742	636	577	595	649	
Prices, producer: *																
Men's leather upper, dress and casual																
index, 12/80=100.....		103.1	103.6	103.9	103.7	104.9	103.5	104.0	105.8	106.0	101.2	*106.2	106.3		107.0	
Women's leather upper..... index, 1967=100..	211.7	214.4	212.1	212.3	212.3	204.1	205.3	207.7	215.6	214.1	218.5	*219.0	218.7	220.4	222.3	
Women's plastic upper..... index, 12/80=100..		99.6	93.5	93.5	93.0	94.4	94.4	94.7	98.3	98.3	98.5	*99.1	99.1	99.5	99.7	

LUMBER AND PRODUCTS

LUMBER—ALL TYPES #																
National Forest Products Association:																
Production, total..... mil. bd. ft.....	*31,632	*29,713	2,379	1,831	1,765	1,810	1,891	2,148	2,281	2,251	2,338	2,376	2,560	2,445		
Hardwoods..... do.....	*7,297	*7,003	527	441	418	356	402	411	416	419	443	388	382	393		
Softwoods..... do.....	24,335	22,710	1,852	1,390	1,347	1,454	1,489	1,737	1,865	1,822	1,895	1,988	2,178	2,052		
Shipments, total..... do.....	*31,126	*29,715	2,382	2,045	1,989	1,637	1,837	2,148	2,336	2,308	2,513	2,363	2,450	2,260		
Hardwoods..... do.....	*6,679	*6,812	514	441	413	393	430	446	427	465	438	381	377	396		
Softwoods..... do.....	24,447	22,903	1,868	1,604	1,576	1,244	1,407	1,702	1,909	1,843	2,075	1,982	2,073	1,864		
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period, total..... do.....	5,805	5,842	6,285	6,075	5,842	6,016	6,068	6,042	5,983	5,915	5,853	5,867	5,977	6,163		
Hardwoods..... do.....	1,807	1,972	1,964	1,968	1,972	1,936	1,906	1,842	1,827	1,786	1,789	1,797	1,802	1,799		
Softwoods..... do.....	3,998	3,870	4,321	4,107	3,870	4,080	4,162	4,200	4,156	4,129	4,064	4,070	4,175	4,364		
Exports, total sawmill products..... do.....	1,655															
Imports, total sawmill products..... do.....	9,859	9,518	755	728	591	530	585	601	792	848	888	874	888	962	758	
SOFTWOODS																
Douglas fir:																
Orders, new..... mil. bd. ft.....	6,791	6,393	536	476	459	407	393	523	473	486	550	504	569	481	573	
Orders, unfilled, end of period..... do.....	499	429	458	477	429	471	443	496	487	481	500	488	494	501	510	
Production..... do.....	6,815	6,395	533	403	396	459	457	454	465	482	472	520	556	512	490	
Shipments..... do.....	6,821	6,463	533	457	507	365	421	470	482	492	530	516	563	474	564	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period..... do.....	912	844	1,009	955	844	938	974	958	941	931	939	943	936	974	900	
Exports, total sawmill products..... do.....	540	523	29	38	47	34	34	54	46	48	40	31	42	31	41	
Sawed timber..... do.....	117	129	9	6	19	11	8	18	14	14	9	8	14	7	8	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc..... do.....	422	394	20	31	28	22	26	36	32	35	30	23	28	24	33	
Price, wholesale:																
Dimension, construction, dried, 2" x 4", R.L.																
\$ per M bd. ft.....	223.42															

See footnotes at end of tables.

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	Annual		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
LUMBER AND PRODUCTS—Continued																
SOFTWOODS—Continued																
Southern pine:																
Orders, new.....mil. bd. ft.	'6,559	'6,128	498	461	400	344	409	520	486	513	599	493	537	508		
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	419	418	399	430	418	430	448	476	446	463	467	409	427	401		
Production.....do.....	'6,758	'6,143	488	364	415	366	419	487	515	490	556	547	582	643		
Shipments.....do.....	'6,663	'6,129	501	430	412	332	391	492	516	496	595	551	519	534		
Stocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of period.....mil. bd. ft.	1,270	1,284	1,347	1,281	1,284	1,318	1,346	1,341	1,340	1,334	1,295	1,291	1,354	1,464		
Exports, total sawmill products.....thous. bd. ft.	280,243	227,020	19,043	21,334	15,032	14,283	18,936	20,195	23,660	19,318	26,989	18,752	17,778	22,926	19,908	
Prices, wholesale (indexes):																
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R.L. 1967=100.	337.2															
Flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S.L. 1967=100.	324.7															
Western pine:																
Orders, new.....mil. bd. ft.	7,730	7,235	573	489	428	407	413	562	608	605	609	629	741	609	684	
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....do.....	326	219	264	243	219	257	261	333	302	331	305	304	337	357	365	
Production.....do.....	7,613	7,261	582	436	390	423	417	529	621	572	603	642	726	603	605	
Shipments.....do.....	7,807	7,342	600	510	452	369	409	490	639	576	634	630	708	590	676	
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.....do.....	1,185	1,104	1,240	1,166	1,104	1,158	1,166	1,205	1,187	1,183	1,196	1,208	1,226	1,239	1,168	
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, 1" x 12", R.L. (6' and over).....\$ per M bd. ft.	287.55															
HARDWOOD FLOORING																
Oak:																
Orders, unfilled, end of period.....mil. bd. ft.	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.4
Shipments.....do.....	78.0	83.1	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.7	7.3	6.7	6.3
Stocks (gross), mill, end of period.....do.....	12.4	10.1	7.9	7.7	10.1	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.5	10.2	11.8	11.4	11.3	10.4	10.6	10.9

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

IRON AND STEEL																
Exports:																
Steel mill products.....thous. sh. tons.	4,101	2,904	233	244	227	173	154	197	148	194	180	146	152	158	133	
Scrap.....do.....	11,168	6,415	532	480	509	462	539	522	507	812	806	577	542	607	434	
Pig iron.....do.....	73	16	2	1	1	4	(?)	1	1	1	6	1	1	18	1	
Imports:																
Steel mill products.....do.....	15,495	19,898	1,872	1,921	1,613	1,969	1,600	1,356	1,029	1,696	1,784	1,113	1,451	1,191	1,146	
Scrap.....do.....	558	572	33	43	45	32	41	36	41	57	49	37	45	37	35	
Pig iron.....do.....	400	433	34	42	64	36	16	14	48	71	35	9	15	14	41	
Iron and Steel Scrap																
Production.....thous. sh. tons.	'42,207	'43,260	3,353	3,004	2,817	2,742	2,753	3,019	2,597	2,418	2,320	2,119	2,077			
Receipts, net.....do.....	'40,954	'41,981	3,496	3,064	2,661	2,715	2,889	3,114	2,779	2,611	2,303	2,033	2,128			
Consumption.....do.....	'83,710	'85,097	6,833	6,054	5,656	5,917	5,615	6,180	5,391	5,077	4,715	4,336	4,345			
Stocks, end of period.....do.....	8,018	8,118	8,418	8,453	8,261	7,826	7,870	7,762	7,716	7,650	7,551	7,352	7,109			
Prices, steel scrap, No. 1 heavy melting:																
Composite.....\$ per lg. ton.	92.17	'90.17	84.24	78.01	76.02	81.70	80.47	75.93	69.98	62.85	55.21	53.84	54.77	53.48	52.32	48.94
Pittsburgh district.....do.....	96.17	100.50	95.50	86.00	85.50	94.00	91.50	85.00	75.00	64.00	59.50	57.50	58.00	58.00	55.00	51.50
Ore																
Iron ore (operations in all U.S. districts):																
Mine production.....thous. lg. tons.	'69,613	'73,174	5,731	3,910	4,430	5,687	5,244	5,126	5,347	4,358	2,525	869	909	744		
Shipments from mines.....do.....	'69,594	'72,181	7,112	5,048	3,507	1,076	1,180	1,433	2,265	5,306	4,964	4,795	4,193	3,943		
Imports.....do.....	25,058	28,328	2,555	2,029	1,585	1,630	1,018	646	773	1,199	1,865	1,508	1,532	1,424	1,395	
U.S. and foreign ores and ore agglomerates:																
Receipts at iron and steel plants.....do.....	87,188	96,645	9,070	7,241	5,579	1,664	1,589	1,596	2,795	6,672	7,182	6,746	5,848	5,361		
Consumption at iron and steel plants.....do.....	89,397	94,958	6,913	6,370	6,038	5,518	5,175	5,670	4,888	4,896	4,342	4,705	4,369	4,249		
Exports.....do.....	5,073	'5,546	315	8,358	685	44	1	211	349	539	289	51	448	478		
Stocks, total, end of period.....do.....	56,066	60,243	60,387	60,144	60,243	60,401	60,894	57,340	57,725	57,645	58,457	59,065	57,833	55,774		
At mines.....do.....	11,725	12,734	17,515	16,429	17,469	21,594	25,701	26,576	29,740	28,314	26,380	25,297	22,137	19,042		
At furnace yards.....do.....	35,706	36,203	36,137	36,939	36,203	32,298	28,813	24,654	22,504	24,209	26,909	28,860	30,276	31,326		
At U.S. docks.....do.....	6,095	6,571	6,735	6,776	6,571	6,509	6,380	6,110	5,481	5,122	5,168	4,908	5,420	5,406		
Manganese (mn. content), general imports.....do.....	795	775	51	67	49	65	49	65	55	22	58	35	33	14	25	
Pig Iron and Iron Products																
Pig iron:																
Production (including production of ferroalloys).....thous. sh. tons.	68,721	73,570	5,419	4,782	4,750	4,489	4,169	4,622	3,967	3,904	3,595	3,516	3,277	3,160	3,077	
Consumption.....do.....	'69,053	'75,051	5,527	4,847	4,824	4,766	4,384	4,869	4,083	3,975	3,648	3,554	3,277	3,160	3,077	
Stocks, end of period.....do.....	889	859	812	841	859	881	822	782	745	747	758	726				
Price, basic furnace.....\$ per sh. ton.	203.00	206.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	
Castings, gray and ductile iron:																
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period.....thous. sh. tons.	964	743	781	727	743	783	761	726	696	651	610	611	*608	574		
Shipments, total.....do.....	11,799	11,929	986	823	681	771	764	860	771	741	756	616	*630	624		
For sale.....do.....	6,457	6,702	555	458	344	399	412	482	445	432	428	359	404	369		
Castings, malleable iron:																
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of period.....thous. sh. tons.	22	32	31	33	32	31	29	29	25	24	24	16	16	15		
Shipments, total.....do.....	450	421	35	26	23	24	26	30	28	27	29	21	*23	22		
For sale.....do.....	206	199	18	13	10	12	15	13	12	12	11	7	10	8		

See footnotes at end of tables.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years: 1980, 1981, 1981, and 1982 (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov). Sub-columns for 1981 and 1982 are labeled Oct, Nov, Dec.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

Main data table for METALS AND MANUFACTURES. Includes categories: NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS, Copper-base mill and foundry products, Lead, Tin, Zinc, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT. Each row contains numerical values corresponding to the years and months in the header.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table header with columns for years: 1980, 1981, 1981, and 1982 (Jan-Nov). Includes text: 'Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS'.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

Main data table with multiple sections: COTTON AND MANUFACTURES—Cont., MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES, WOOL AND MANUFACTURES, FLOOR COVERINGS, APPAREL. Each row lists a product category and its monthly/annual values from 1980 to 1982.

See footnotes at end of tables.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1978 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1979 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1980	1981	1981			1982									
	Annual		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

APPAREL—Continued																
Men's apparel cuttings:																
Suits..... thous. units.	14,074	14,686	1,367	1,227	1,139											
Coats (separate), dress and sport .. do...	16,906	14,686	1,682	1,433	1,312											
Trousers (separate), dress .. do...	124,011															
Slacks (jean cut), casual .. do...	253,640	175,445	13,360	10,052	10,178											
Shirts, dress and sport..... thous. doz.	40,988	38,112	3,107	2,864	2,441											
Hosiery, shipments..... thous. doz. pairs.	286,379	304,826	27,141	24,125	19,796	25,065	21,634	23,902	23,898	22,248	23,888	29,632	22,725			

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

AEROSPACE VEHICLES																
Orders, new (net), qtrly, total @ .. mil. \$.	70,409	70,912			18,485					20,078					18,469	
U.S. Government .. do...	33,497	38,747			10,588					11,016					10,908	
Prime contract .. do...	68,407	69,024			17,893					19,406					17,951	
Sales (net), receipts, or billings, qtrly, total..... do...	58,440	68,865			18,693					16,719					18,073	
U.S. Government .. do...	26,674	32,691			9,226					8,740					9,294	
Backlog of orders, end of period # .. do...	90,517	92,564			92,564					95,923					96,319	
U.S. Government .. do...	37,200	43,256			43,256					45,532					47,146	
Aircraft (complete) and parts .. do...	47,186	43,690			43,690					46,479					46,103	
Engines (aircraft) and parts .. do...	11,595	12,959			12,959					13,534					13,446	
Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propul- sion units, and parts .. mil. \$.	8,572	9,164			9,164					10,988					10,873	
Other related operations (conversions, modifica- tions), products, services .. mil. \$.	10,330	13,885			13,885					11,981					13,070	
Aircraft (complete):																
Shipments # # .. do...	13,043.1	13,195.0	781.4	1,017.7	1,592.4	708.3	774.2	1,122.0	806.0	956.5	739.9	564.0	466.1	650.1		
Airframe weight # # .. thous. lb.	97,068	89,076	5,067	7,025	9,871	4,187	3,993	5,857	4,270	5,045	4,059	3,437	2,801	4,271		
Exports, commercial ¶¶ .. mil. \$.	8,250	8,551	538	476	952	504	369	809	412	453	434	445	370	77	378	
MOTOR VEHICLES (NEW)																
Passenger cars:																
Factory sales (from U.S. plants), total .. thous.	6,400	6,225	520	425	370	273	320	469	488	510	561	439	356	429	2415	2404
Domestic .. do...	5,840	5,749	486	394	344	256	302	431	441	468	523	405	334	406		
Retail sales, total, not seasonally adj. † .. do...	8,979	8,535	649	585	523	535	632	777	669	774	651	630	609	671	656	743
Domestics § .. do...	6,581	6,209	492	432	358	368	457	576	499	584	452	430	409	488	488	558
Imports § .. do...	2,398	2,326	157	152	165	166	175	201	170	190	199	200	200	183	169	185
Total, seas. adjusted at annual rate † .. mil.			7.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	8.4	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.3	7.9	9.4
Domestics § .. do...			5.3	5.4	4.9	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.4	6.2	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.0	5.5	6.8
Imports § .. do...			2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6
Retail inventories, end of period, domestics: § †																
Not seasonally adjusted .. thous.	1,520	1,471	1,481	1,490	1,471	1,432	1,325	1,247	1,256	1,213	1,364	1,377	1,379	1,350	1,296	1,164
Seasonally adjusted .. do...	1,440	1,495	1,528	1,494	1,495	1,383	1,241	1,171	1,187	1,146	1,247	1,378	1,531	1,481	1,412	1,221
Inventory-retail sales ratio, domestics § † ..	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.1
Exports (BuCensus), assembled cars .. thous.	607.80	538.12	35.22	29.73	29.18	17.27	23.87	40.21	49.59	45.70	38.66	34.29	21.18	26.30	27.42	
To Canada .. do...	509.13	470.86	28.41	24.95	22.37	13.42	19.46	36.03	45.72	42.55	35.72	32.27	18.39	23.70	23.48	
Imports (BuCensus), complete units # # .. do...	3,310.7	2,998.6	240.4	237.3	233.7	259.9	195.9	285.7	249.2	309.5	275.5	261.9	263.0	217.4	262.8	
From Canada, total .. do...	594.8	563.9	48.8	58.9	45.7	37.1	58.0	70.4	73.2	71.2	83.3	44.1	47.7	61.0	49.5	
Registrations ¶, total new vehicles .. do...	8,761	8,444	654	614	612	509	546	626	672	708	717	626	627	625	655	
Imports, incl. domestically sponsored .. do...	2,469	2,432	182	169	184	159	164	176	186	189	206	203	214	200	195	
Trucks and buses:																
Factory sales (from U.S. plants), total .. thous.	1,667	1,700	165	123	127	116	144	197	183	193	212	166	142	155	2141	2126
Domestic .. do...	1,464	1,513	152	112	115	108	133	184	169	180	197	154	134	146		
Retail sales, seasonally adjusted: †																
Light-duty, up to 14,000 lbs. GVW .. do...	1,963.5	1,746.6	127.2	130.8	114.2	173.4	182.0	196.0	165.6	198.5	154.1	156.3	141.8	192.1	142.1	192.7
Medium-duty, 14,001-26,000 lbs. GVW .. do...	392.3	373.9	4.9	4.3	5.3	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.6
Heavy-duty, 26,001 lbs. and over GVW .. do...	175.7	151.7	11.4	11.2	13.6	14.6	12.2	12.6	13.2	12.4	11.7	9.8	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.8
Retail inventories, end of period, seasonally adjusted † .. thous.	574.0	559.4	548.2	547.5	575.5	517.0	492.4	473.9	510.6	521.5	566.0	622.5	691.7	668.3	647.7	579.6
Exports (BuCensus), assembled units .. do...	190.32	170.50	11.95	10.77	8.97	8.22	11.46	12.68	12.37	12.89	13.81	9.17	7.80	6.62	10.31	
Imports (BuCensus), including separate chassis and bodies .. thous.	1,133.28	838.92	78.55	69.97	72.29	74.80	57.15	82.00	73.68	71.63	73.27	51.73	56.50	57.33	54.44	
Registrations ¶ new vehicles, excluding buses not produced on truck chassis .. thous.	2,477	2,185	171	169	180	156	171	208	219	226	226	197	193	182	193	
Truck trailers and chassis, complete (excludes detachables), shipments .. number.	136,702	117,635	11,060	9,408	9,628	7,476	8,418	9,903	8,453	8,023	8,382	6,046	7,826	6,876		
Vans .. do...	86,248	70,928	7,378	6,109	5,611	4,327	4,928	6,355	5,300	5,240	5,388	4,025	5,562	4,696		
Trailer bodies (detachable), sold separately .. do...	11,849	7,239	542	404	336	252	203	429	440	504	376	305	228	275		
Trailer chassis (detachable), sold separately .. do...	14,202	8,615	510	817	561	449	564	817	846	790	598	680	597	320		
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT																
Freight cars (new), for domestic use; all railroads and private car lines (excludes rebuilt cars and cars for export):																
Shipments .. number.	185,920	144,901	2,900	2,063	2,711	1,995	1,762	2,247	2,443	1,794	1,339	1,369	1,060	967	890	
Equipment manufacturers .. do...	80,357	41,435	2,656	1,839	2,455	1,833	1,526	2,032	2,265	1,694	1,244	1,369	992	913	650	
New orders .. do...	143,955	17,916	1,013	860	1,811	815	753	1,485	539	487	586	179	373	583	884	
Equipment manufacturers .. do...	140,140	17,288	638	860	1,811	815	753	1,485	539	487	586	179	373	583	134	
Unfilled orders, end of period .. do...	52,370	16,485	18,831	17,724	16,485	14,735	13,486	12,599	10,560	9,253	8,500	7,187	6,829	5,895	5,283	
Equipment manufacturers .. do...	47,866	14,819	16,685	15,802	14,819	13,231	12,218	11,546	9,685	8,478	7,820	6,507	6,217	5,337	4,710	
Freight cars (revenue), class 1 railroads (AAR): ‡																
Number owned, end of period .. thous.	1,168	1,111	1,119	1,116	1,111	1,110	1,105	1,100	1,095	1,090	1,083	1,077	1,069	1,059	1,053	
Held for repairs, % of total owned .. do...	8.8	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.4	
Capacity (carrying), total, end of mo .. mil. tons.	92.56	89.37	89.73	89.64	89.37	89.32	89.02	88.76	88.48	88.19	87.71	87.47	86.94	86.24	85.86	
Average per car .. tons.	79.24	80.43	80.17	80.30	80.43	80.48	80.58	80.71	80.84	80.92	81.02	81.19	81.35	81.44	81.54	

See footnotes at end of tables.

FOOTNOTES FOR PAGES S-1 THROUGH S-32

General Notes for all Pages:

- r Revised.
- p Preliminary.
- e Estimated.
- c Corrected.

Page S-1

† Revised series. See Tables 2.6 - 2.9 in the July 1982 SURVEY for revised estimates back to 1977. Pre-1977 estimates are available in *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-76: Statistical Tables*.

‡ Includes inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

* New series. Detailed descriptions begin on p. 18 of the Nov. 1979 SURVEY. See note “†” for this page for information on historical data.

§ 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.

Page S-2

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.

Includes data not shown separately.

‡ Revised series. For wholesale see note “‡” for p. S-8. For manufacturing see note “†” for p. S-3. For retail see note “†” for p. S-8.

† See note “†” for p. S-3.

§ See note “§” for p. S-8.

@ See note “@” for p. S-8.

* New series. Data back to 1967 are available from the National Income and Wealth Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Page S-3

‡ Revised series. For wholesale see note “‡” for p. S-8. For manufacturing see note “†” for this page. For retail see note “†” for p. S-8.

† Revised series. Data have been revised back to 1972. A detailed description of these revisions and historical data appear in the reports “Manufacturers’ Shipments, Inventories, and Orders” M3-1.10 (1972-1980) and M3-1.11 (1977-81), available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

§ See note “§” for p. S-8.

@ See note “@” for p. S-8.

* New series. Data back to 1967 are available from the National Income and Wealth Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

Page S-4

1. Based on data not seasonally adjusted.

† See note “†” for p. S-3.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

‡ 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.

† 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.

† See note “†” for p. S-3.

@ Compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

§ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (parity index).

¶ Revisions, back to 1975 for some commodities, are available upon request.

‡ See note “‡” for p. S-4.

Page S-6

§ For actual producer prices of individual commodities see respective commodities in the Industry section beginning p. S-19. All data subject to revision four months after original publication.

† Revised series. Stage-of-processing producer price indexes have been revised back to 1976 to reflect updated industry input-output relationships and improved classification of some products.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

‡ Effective Feb. 1982, data have been revised back to 1977 to reflect new seasonal factors.

Page S-7

1. Computed from cumulative valuation total.

2. Index as of Dec. 1, 1982: building, 339.6; construction, 366.0.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

§ Data for Oct. 1981, and Jan., Apr., July, and Sept. 1982 are for five weeks; other months four weeks.

Page S-8

1. Advance Estimate.

¶ Home mortgage rates (conventional first mortgages) are under money and interest rates on p. S-14.

§ Data include guaranteed direct loans sold.

‡ Effective Oct. 1982 SURVEY, seasonally adjusted wholesale trade data have been revised for Jan. 1981-March 1982. Effective April 1982 SURVEY, wholesale trade data have been revised for Jan. 1972-Dec. 1981. Revised data are available upon request.

† Effective April 1982 SURVEY, retail trade data have been revised for the years 1972-1981. Revised data and a summary of the changes are available from the Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

Page S-9

1. Advance estimate.

2. Effective Jan. 1979 data, sales of mail-order houses are included with department store sales.

3. As of July 1.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

‡ Revisions for Jan. 1977-Oct. 1979 appear in “Current Population Reports,” Series P-25, No. 870, Bureau of the Census.

¶ Effective with the February 1982 SURVEY, the labor force series have been revised back to 1970 to reflect the 1980 Census of Population. Seasonal adjustment factors were revised accordingly. Revised monthly series appear in the February 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised annual series will appear in the March 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* New series. The participation rate is the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force. The employment-population ratio is employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population, 16 years and over.

† See note “†” for p. S-8.

Page S-10

† Effective June 1982 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1977 based on March 1981 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors. See “BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1981 Benchmarks,” in the June 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Effective July 1981 SURVEY, data have been revised back to 1974 to reflect new benchmarks and new seasonal adjustment factors. See “BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1980 Benchmarks,” in the July 1981 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

¶ See note “¶” for p. S-9.

Page S-11

† See note “†” on p. S-10.

‡ 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.

¶ Production and nonsupervisory workers.

Page S-12

1. This series has been discontinued.

† See corresponding note on p. S-10.

¶ Production and nonsupervisory workers.

‡ Earnings in 1977 dollars reflect changes in purchasing power since 1977 by dividing by Consumer Price Index.

§ Wages as of Dec. 1, 1982: Common, \$14.77; Skilled, \$19.26.

Page S-13

1. Average for Dec.

¶ Effective April 1982 SURVEY, the series for work stoppages involving six or more workers have been discontinued and have been replaced by series for work stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers.

Includes data for items not shown separately.

§ For demand deposits, the term “adjusted” denotes demand deposits other than domestic commercial bank and U.S. Government, less cash items in process of collection; for loans, exclusive of loans to and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks and include valuation reserves (individual loan items are shown gross; i.e. before deduction of valuation reserves).

* New series. Beginning Dec. 1978, data are for all investment account securities; comparable data for earlier periods are not available.

@ 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. Average for the year.
 3. Daily average.
 4. Beginning Jan. 1981, data are for top-rated only. Prior data cover a range of top-rated and regional dealer closing rates. See also note 3 for this page.
 5. Beginning Oct. 1981, data represent the total surplus or deficit (budget surplus or deficit plus off-budget surplus or deficit).
 6. Interest rate charged as of Nov. 1, 1982 was 12.48.
- # Includes data for items not shown separately.
- § The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was redesignated as the Department of Health and Human Services by the Department of Education Organization Act.
- * Adjusted to exclude domestic commercial interbank loans and Federal funds sold to domestic commercial banks.
- ‡ Rates on the commercial paper placed for firms whose bond rating is Aa or the equivalent. Data through Oct. 1979 show a maturity for 120-179 days. Beginning Nov. 1979, maturity is for 180 days.
- @ Data through Oct. 1979 show a maturity for 150-179 days. Beginning Nov. 1979, maturity is for 180 days.
- ‡‡ Courtesy of *Metals Week*.
- @@ Average effective rate

Page S-15

1. M1-A has been discontinued. M1-B will now be designated "M1."
- † Effective Feb. 1982 SURVEY, the money stock measures and components have been revised back to 1959. The Federal Reserve has redefined the monetary aggregates. The redefinition was prompted by the emergence in recent years of new monetary assets—for example, negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts and money market mutual fund shares—and alterations in the basic character of established monetary assets—for example, the growing similarity of and substitution between the deposits of thrift institutions and those of commercial banks. Monthly data from 1959 to date are available from the Banking Section of the Division of Research and Statistics at the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. 20551.
- ‡ Composition of the money stock measures is as follows:
- M1.—This measure is currency plus demand deposits at commercial banks and interest-earning 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.
- ‡‡ Includes ATS and NOW balances at all institutions, credit union share draft balances, and demand deposits at mutual savings banks.
- * 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.
- @ 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. Beginning Jan. 1981 data, U.S. Virgin Islands trade with foreign countries is included.
- § Number of issues represents number currently used; the change in number does not affect the continuity of the series.
- ‡ 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 1 for p. S-16.
 2. Beginning Jan. 1982 data, the Customs value is being substituted for the f.a.s. value.
- # 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

1. See note 1 for p. S-16.
 2. Annual total; quarterly or monthly revisions are not available.
 3. Before extraordinary and prior period items.
 4. For month shown.
 5. Domestic trunk operations only (averaging about 90 percent of domestic total).
 6. See note 2 for p. S-17.
- # Includes data for items not shown separately.
- § Total revenues, expenses, and income for all groups of carriers also reflect nonscheduled service.
- ‡ Beginning Jan. 1977, defined as those having operating revenues of \$50 million or more.
- * Average daily rent per room occupied, not scheduled rates.
- @ Effective January 1, 1980, contract carriers are not included because the data filed by these carriers were substantially reduced in scope, in accordance with the ICC revised reporting regulations.

Page S-19

1. Reported annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
 2. Data withheld to avoid disclosing operations of individual companies.
 3. Beginning Jan. 1981, data represent gross weight (formerly phosphoric acid content weight) and are not comparable with data shown for earlier periods.
 4. A portion of data is being withheld to avoid disclosing information for individual companies; not comparable with other published data.
 5. Beginning Jan. 1980 data, another company is included.
 6. A portion of data is being suppressed because of not meeting publication standards. For nitrogen solutions, see also note 4 for this page.
 7. Less than 500 short tons.
- # Includes data for items not shown separately.
- § Data are reported on the basis of 100 percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.
- * Revisions, back to 1977 for some commodities, are available upon request.
- † Data for Jan. 1977-June 1979 exclude potassium magnesium sulfate; not strictly comparable with data shown for other periods.

Page S-20

1. Reported annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
 2. Annual total includes Hawaii; not distributed to the months.
 3. Beginning 1982, the reporting frequency has been changed from a monthly to a quarterly basis. Revised quarterly data for 1979 through 1981 are available upon request.
 4. Reported annual total, including Hawaii; monthly data are preliminary and subject to change.
- § Data are not wholly comparable from year to year because of changes from one classification to another.
- ‡ Revisions back to 1977 are available upon request.

Page S-21

1. Average for three months, price not available for Apr.-Dec.
 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. Previous year's crop; new crop not reported until Oct. (beginning of new crop year).
 6. See note "@@" for this page.
 7. Data are no longer available.
 8. See note 4 for p. S-22.
 9. October 1 estimate of the 1982 crop.
 10. November 1 estimate of the 1982 crop.
- § Excludes pearl barley.
- # Bags of 100 lbs.
- * Revised crop estimates back to 1975 are available upon request.
- @ Revisions, back to 1977, for some commodities, are available upon request.
- ‡ Revisions back to 1975 are available upon request.
- @@ Data are quarterly except for June (covering Apr. and May) and Sept. (covering June-Sept.).

Page S-22

1. Average for 11 months; price not available for Dec.
 2. Average for nine months; index not available for Apr.-June.
 3. Data are no longer available.
 4. Effective with this reporting, data are for three-month intervals.
- § Cases of 30 dozen.
- * Bags of 132.276 lbs.
- ‡ Revisions for Jan.-July 1979 (back to 1975 for grindings of wheat) are available upon request.
- @ Revisions back to 1977 are available upon request.
- # Effective Apr. 1981 SURVEY, the wholesale price of smoked hams has been discontinued and has been replaced with the comparable price index. Annual indexes prior to 1979 and monthly indexes prior to Feb. 1980 are available upon request.

Page S-23

1. Crop estimate for the year.
 2. Average for seven months; price not available for July, Aug., and Oct.-Dec.
 3. Annual total; monthly revisions are not available.
 4. Data are no longer available.
 5. October 1 estimate of the 1982 crop.
 6. November 1 estimate of the 1982 crop.
- § Monthly data reflect cumulative revisions for prior periods.
 ‡ Revisions back to 1975 are available upon request.
 * New series. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 # Totals include data for items not shown separately.

Page S-24

1. Annual data; monthly revisions not available.
2. Less than 500 short tons.

Page S-25

1. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available.
2. For month shown.
3. Effective Jan. 1981, data are revised back to Jan. 1980. Inventory data formerly calculated by the Bureau of the Census are now based on the Steel Service Center Institute monthly Business Conditions report.

Page S-26

1. Annual data; monthly revisions are not available.
 2. Less than 50 tons.
- ¶ Includes secondary smelters' lead stocks in refinery shapes and in copper-base scrap.
 @ All data (except annual production figures) reflect GSA remelted zinc and zinc purchased for direct shipment.
 ‡ Source for monthly data: American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Source for annual data: Bureau of Mines.
 # Includes data not shown separately.
 † Effective July 1980 SURVEY data are revised and shown on a new base. The sample size has been restored to 100 firms and the base has been changed to 1977=100. The revised series are not comparable to previously published data.
 * New series. These indexes are based on shipments of hydraulic and pneumatic products reported by participating members of the National Fluid Power Association. Data back to 1959 are available upon request.

Page S-27

1. Effective Jan. 1980, total stocks for bituminous coal and lignite exclude residential and commercial stocks and are not comparable with data shown for earlier periods.
 2. Data are for five weeks; other months 4 weeks.
 3. Based on new 1981 stock level. See also note "‡" for this page.
 4. For month shown.
- # Includes data for items not shown separately.
 @ Beginning July 1977, data are representative of those manufacturers reporting and are not an average of the total industry; they are not directly comparable with earlier data.
 * New series. Annual data prior to 1978 and monthly data prior to April 1979 are available upon request.
 § Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.
 ¶ Includes small amounts of "other hydrocarbons and alcohol new supply (field production)," not shown separately.
 † Revisions for 1978 are available upon request.
 ‡ Effective with 1981 petroleum data, the Energy Information Agency has changed some definitions and concepts to reflect recent developments in refining and blending practices. These changes include adding a category for gasohol production to motor gasoline production and accounting more precisely for distillate and residual fuel oil processed further after initial distillation. A description of these changes appears in the May 1981 issue of *Monthly Energy Review*, U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

Page S-28

1. Based on new 1981 stock level. See also note "‡" for p. S-27.
 2. See note 5 for p. S-29.
 3. Reported annual totals; revisions not allocated to the months.
 4. Simple averages of prices are no longer available.
- ¶ Prices are mid-month, include taxes, and represent full service; comparable prices prior to Jan. 1979 are not available.
 # Includes data for items not shown separately.
 * New series. See note "¶" for this page.
 ‡ Except for price data, see note "‡" for p. S-27.

Page S-29

1. Reported annual total; revisions not distributed to the months.
 2. Effective Jan. 1980, data are no longer available.
 3. Average for 11 months; no price for Aug. 1980 or June 1981.
 4. Average for 11 months; no price available for Nov. 1980 or for Oct. 1981.
 5. Monthly data will be discontinued as of April 1982 SURVEY, due to budgetary limitations. The related annual report, MA26A, will continue to be published.
- * Source: American Paper Institute. Total U.S. estimated consumption by all newspaper users.
 § Monthly data are averages of the 4-week periods ending on the Saturday nearest the end of the month; annual data are as of Dec. 31.
 ‡ Data are monthly or annual totals. Formerly weekly averages were shown.

Page S-30

1. Reported annual total; revisions not allocated to the months.
 2. Crop for the year.
 3. Data cover five weeks; other months, four weeks.
 4. Data are not available prior to Jan. 1980.
 5. See note "‡" for this page.
- * New series. Data for finishing mills have replaced data for weaving mills, which are no longer available.
 # Includes data for items not shown separately.
 ¶ Cumulative ginnings to the end of month indicated.
 § Bales of 480 lbs.
 ‡ Beginning Jan. 1982, shipments include those for direct export; such shipments for 1980-81 were (thous. gross): 2,316 and 2,165 respectively.
 @ Annual totals are based on advance summaries and reflect revisions not distributed to the months.

Page S-31

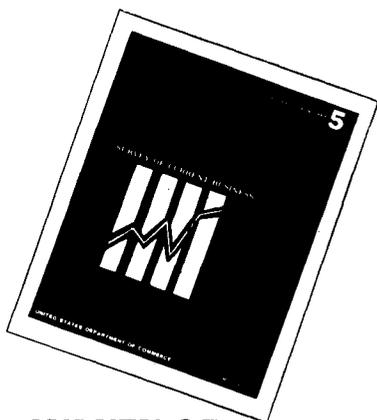
1. Effective Jan. 1, 1978, includes reexports, formerly excluded.
 2. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
 3. Average for crop year; Aug. 1-Jul. 31.
 4. For five weeks; other months four weeks.
 5. Monthly average.
 6. Less than 500 bales.
- § Bales of 480 lbs.
 ¶ Based on 480-lb. bales, preliminary price reflects sales as of the 15th; revised price reflects total quantity purchased and dollars paid for the entire month (revised price includes discounts and premiums).
 # Includes data not shown separately.

Page S-32

1. Annual total includes revisions not distributed to the months.
 2. Estimates of production, not factory sales.
 3. Beginning Jan. 1979, data reflect the inclusion of Volkswagens produced in the U. S. Beginning Jan. 1980, passenger vans (previously reported as passenger cars) are included with trucks.
 4. Monthly data for 1980 as published in earlier issues of the SURVEY, exclude exports for off-highway trucks; not strictly comparable with data shown for other periods. Such exports have since been included in the monthly data and are available upon request.
 5. Based on unadjusted data.
 6. See note "†" for this page.
 7. Effective with the September 1982 SURVEY, retail sales of trucks have been restated back to Jan. 1982 to include U.S.-built Mercedes-Benz trucks (19,501 - 33,000 lbs.); comparable stock data, prior to Aug. 1982, are not available.
 8. See last sentence of note 4 for this page.
- # Total includes backlog for nonrelated products and services and basic research.
 § Domestic cars 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.
 ¶ Courtesy of R.L. Polk & Co.; republication prohibited. Because data for some states are not available, month-to-month comparisons are not strictly valid.
 ‡ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars and private line cars.
 † Revisions, back to 1967 for some commodities, are available upon request. Effective with the July 1982 SURVEY, seasonally adjusted data for passenger cars have been revised back to Jan. 1977 and are available upon request.
 @ In the 1979 BUSINESS STATISTICS, 4th Qtr. 1977 should read "13,946" mil. \$.
 ‡ In the 1979 BUSINESS STATISTICS, annual data for 1977 should read "2,604.8" mil. \$.
 ## Revisions back to 1977 are available upon request.

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1983 RELEASE DATES FOR BEA ESTIMATES

Subject	Release Date*	Subject	Release Date*
Plant and Equipment Expenditures, Plans for 1983	Jan. 12	Personal Income and Outlays, June 1983	July 20
Personal Income and Outlays, December 1982	Jan. 18	Gross National Product (preliminary), 2nd quarter 1983	July 21
Gross National Product (preliminary), 4th quarter 1982	Jan. 19	Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, June 1983	July 29
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, December 1982	Jan. 28	Merchandise Trade (balance of payments basis), 2nd quarter 1983	Aug. 5
Merchandise Trade (balance of payments basis), 4th quarter 1982	Feb. 3	State Personal Income, 1st quarter 1983	Aug. 8
State Personal Income, 3rd quarter 1982	Feb. 7	Personal Income and Outlays, July 1983	Aug. 18
Personal Income and Outlays, January 1983	Feb. 18	Gross National Product (1st revision), 2nd quarter 1983	Aug. 19
Gross National Product (1st revision), 4th quarter 1982	Feb. 22	Corporate Profits (preliminary), 2nd quarter 1983	Aug. 19
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, January 1983	Mar. 2	Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, July 1983	Aug. 31
Plant and Equipment Expenditures, Plans for 1983	Mar. 10	Plant and Equipment Expenditures, Plans for 1983 (revised)	Sept. 8
Summary of International Transactions, 4th quarter 1982	Mar. 17	State Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income (revised), 1982	Sept. 12
Manufacturers' Capacity Utilization, December 1982	Mar. 18	Summary of International Transactions, 2nd quarter 1983	Sept. 15
Personal Income and Outlays, February 1983	Mar. 18	Manufacturers' Capacity Utilization, June 1983	Sept. 16
Gross National Product (2nd revision), 4th quarter 1982	Mar. 21	Personal Income and Outlays, August 1983	Sept. 20
Corporate Profits (preliminary), 4th quarter 1982	Mar. 21	Gross National Product (2nd revision), 2nd quarter 1983	Sept. 21
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, February 1983	Mar. 30	Corporate Profits (revised), 2nd quarter 1983	Sept. 21
Corporate Profits (revised), 4th quarter 1982	Apr. 18	Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, August 1983	Sept. 30
Personal Income and Outlays, March 1983	Apr. 19	Personal Income and Outlays, September 1983	Oct. 19
Gross National Product (preliminary), 1st quarter 1983	Apr. 20	Gross National Product (preliminary), 3rd quarter 1983	Oct. 20
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, March 1983	Apr. 29	Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, September 1983	Oct. 28
State Personal Income, 4th quarter 1982 and Per Capita Personal Income (preliminary), 1982	May 2	Merchandise Trade (balance of payments basis), 3rd quarter 1983	Nov. 4
Merchandise Trade (balance of payments basis), 1st quarter 1983	May 6	State Personal Income, 2nd quarter 1983	Nov. 7
Personal Income for Counties and SMSA's, 1981	May 9	Personal Income and Outlays, October 1983	N
Personal Income and Outlays, April 1983	May 18	Gross National Product (1st revision), 3rd quarter 1983	
Gross National Product (1st revision), 1st quarter 1983	May 19	Corporate Profits (preliminary), 3rd quarter 1983	
Corporate Profits (preliminary), 1st quarter 1983	May 19	Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, October 1983	
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, April 1983	May 31	Plant and Equipment Expenditures, Plans for 1983 (revised) as for first two quarters of 1984	
Plant and Equipment Expenditures, Plans for 1983 (revised)	June 9	Summary of International Transactions, 3rd quarter 1983	
Summary of International Transactions, 1st quarter 1983	June 16	Manufacturers' Capacity Utilization, September 1983	
Manufacturers' Capacity Utilization, March 1983	June 17	Personal Income and Outlays, November 1983	
Personal Income and Outlays, May 1983	June 20	Gross National Product (2nd revision), 3rd quarter 1983	
Gross National Product (2nd revision), 1st quarter 1983	June 21	Corporate Profits (revised), 3rd quarter 1983	
Corporate Profits (revised), 1st quarter 1983	June 21	Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, November 1983	
Composite Indexes of Leading, Coincident, and Lagging Indicators, May 1983	June 29		

*These are target dates; estimates may occasionally be released a day or two earlier or later.

For information, call (202) 523-0777, Bureau of Economic Department of Commerce.