## Manufactures

## P 1-374. General note.

Manufacturing is the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products. The assembly of component parts of products is also considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills, which characteristically use power-driven machines and materialshandling equipment.
Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for transfer to other plants of the same company, or to the order of industrial users rather than for direct sale to the household consumer. However, some manufacturers (e.g., baking, milk bottling, etc.) sell chiefly at retail to household consumers through the mail, house-to-house routes, or salesmen. Some activities of a service nature (enameling, binding, platemaking, etc.) are included in manufacturing when they are performed primarily for the trade; but they are considered nonmanufacturing when they are performed primarily to the order of the household consumer. On the other hand, some manufacturing industries include business firms which do not undertake physical production but perform only the entrepreneurial functions of buying the materials, designing, and marketing the product, and have the actual production done on contract (e.g., apparel jobbers).
In addition to the production of goods and manufacturing services, manufacturing plants engage in related and diverse supporting activities. These activities encompass the acquisition of materials to be processed, their movement into the manufacturing facility, their storage at the manufacturing site, the operation and maintenance of plant and equipment, the design of flow of work through the production process, and necessary arrangements for shipment of output to customers. Also included are a host of subsidiary activities associated with the conduct of the establishment as a manufacturing entity; e.g., management and policy formation, product and market orientation, engineering and quality control, record keeping and accounting, physical security of plant and equipment, and the like. Such subsidiary activities may be performed by personnel located at the manufacturing facility or at an auxiliary unit serving one or more manufacturing locations of the same company. Where these activities are carried on at a different physical location or are performed for more than one plant, they are excluded from the figures for operating manufacturing establishments and are included in the data shown for central administrative offices and auxiliaries in the source reports.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, is a classification structure for the entire national economy. It was first issued in 1939. For the manufacturing industries, a revised manual was issued in 1945 which, with minor modifications, was used in the 1947 Census of Manufactures. For the 1954 census, the classification structure used in 1947 was again employed, again with minor modifications. In 1957, the SIC system was extensively revised for manufacturing industries and historical comparability of some data was seriously affected. This revision and its effects on census series are described in the introduction and appendixes to the 1958 Census of Manufactures volumes. A minor revision of the SIC occurred between 1958 and 1963. Another extensive revision of the SIC was issued in 1972.

In the manufacturing sector, the SIC Manual built upon the Bureau of the Census manufacturing industry classifications developed over the years. The SIC system was developed for use in classifying establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged in order to facilitate the collection, tabulation, and publication of data relating
to establishments and to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data by government agencies, trade associations, research organizations, and others. The SIC system divides all activities into broad industrial divisions (manufacturing, mining, retail trade, agriculture, etc.). It further subdivides each division into major industry groups, then into industry groups, and finally into detailed industries.
Except as noted, Alaska and Hawaii are included in census of manufactures data and in annual survey of manufactures data beginning 1958.

## P 1-12. Manufactures summary, 1849-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1970-1971, p. 10.
The basic source of comprehensive data on manufactures has been the census of manufactures conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The first census of manufactures covered 1809. A census was taken at 10 -year intervals thereafter to 1899 (with the exception of 1829), at 5 -year intervals for 1904-1919, and biennially for 1921-1939. The census was suspended during World War II, but was resumed for 1947. Legislation enacted in 1948 provided for a census of manufactures every 5 years, with annual sample surveys authorized for interim years. The 1954 census was the first to be taken as a result of this legislation. Subsequently, the census intervals were revised and censuses were taken in 1958, 1963, and 1967. Annual surveys of manufactures were conducted every year beginning 1949, except during census years. The data from the annual surveys represent estimates derived from a sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed. These estimates may differ from the results that would have been obtained from a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The relative standard errors (measures of the potential differences) associated with these estimates are published in the annual survey volumes.
There have been changes in scope from one census of manufactures to another. For "factories and hand and neighborhood industries," data for 1849-1899 are for all establishments with products valued at $\$ 500$ or more. For 'factories, excluding hand and neighborhood industries," data for 1899-1919 are for establishments reporting value of shipments of $\$ 500$ or more; for 1921-1939, for establishments reporting value of shipments of $\$ 5,000$ or more, while data beginning 1947 are for establishments employing one or more persons at any time during the census year. These changes in the minimum size limit have not appreciably affected the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments.

There have also been a number of changes in the definition of manufacturing industries. Among the more important were changes in the treatment of "railroad repair shops" and "manufactured gas." These industries are included in the figures for 1899-1933, but excluded for 1935-1970. When the change results in the omission of an entire industry for which separate tabulations are available during each census, the adjustments are usually carried back through the previous censuses. Beginning 1954, the figures cover the logging camps and contractors industry, which was not included within the scope of the 1947 census; and establishments engaged in the processing and distribution of fluid milk, which were not included in the figures for earlier census years. Beginning 1958, the figures cover establishments classified in the ready-mixed concrete industry, and establishments classified in the miscellaneous machinery industry that were engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in machine shop repair work. Data for
such establishments are excluded for 1939 to 1957 but included for 1929 and earlier years.

For a discussion of changes between 1929 and 1958, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census Working Paper, No. 9, 1959, by Harold T. Goldstein. There have been no major changes since 1958.

P1-2, number of establishments. The reporting units in each census have been establishments rather than legal entities or companies. Conceptually, an establishment is a geographically isolated manufacturing unit maintaining independent bookkeeping records, regardless of its managerial or financial affiliations. An establishment may be a single plant, a group of closely located plants operated as a unit, or a group of closely located plants operated by a single company without separate records for each. The establishment is also the basic unit of industrial classification, being assigned to an industry on the basis of its reported product of chief total value. Establishments owned and operated by the Federal Government are excluded from census coverage.

P 3-5, persons engaged in manufacturing. The figures for 19391970 exclude personnel reported by manufacturing establishments as in distribution and in construction work (the 1939 and subsequent censuses required separate reporting for such employees). Therefore, the employee figures for earlier years probably are not strictly comparable with those for 1939-1970. It is not known how many of the wage earners and the salaried employees reported in previous censuses were engaged in distribution and construction, and how many were engaged in manufacturing. The figures for nonproduction employees are derived by subtracting the figures for production workers from those for all employees shown in the source. For nonproduction employees, series P 4, the figures for 1939 and earlier years refer to one payroll period, usually in October; for 1947, to an average of 12 monthly figures; for 1949 to 1954, to an average for the payroll period ended nearest the 12th of March, May, August, and November; and for 1955 to 1970, to the payroll period ended nearest the 12th of March. For production workers, series P 5, the figures for 1947 and earlier years represent the average of 12 monthly figures; for 1949 to 1970, they are based on employment for the payroll period ended nearest the 12th of March, May, August, and November.
Employees comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period specified on the report form. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are, however, excluded from the total. In recent censuses, employment at separate administrative offices and auxiliary units is excluded from this category.
There has not been a consistent treatment of employees in central administrative offices. The latter are defined as offices which operate one or more manufacturing plants located in a city or cities other than that in which the administrative office is located. For the censuses of 19091923, data on employees in such offices were collected on a separate "administrative schedule" and were tabulated and included with those for salaried employees (and, therefore, with all employees) of the manufacturing plants. Thereafter, these data were collected and tabulated for the censuses of 1925,1929 , and 1937. Beginning 1954, separate data on employment in administrative offices and auxiliary establishments were compiled in census years and are shown in census of manufactures publications. The figures for nonproduction employees for 1925 and 1929 include employees in central administrative offices. To make the 1937 figure for nonproduction employees more comparable to the figures for 1929 and earlier years (except 1927), $130,854 \mathrm{em}-$ ployees in central administrative offices should be added to the 1937 figure (1937 Census of Manufactures, p. 1652), and to make the 1954 figure more comparable to the figures for 1929 and earlier years (except 1927), 474,256 employees in administrative and auxiliary units should be added to the 1954 figure (U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1954, vol. II, part 1, p. 2).
Collection of data on proprietors and partners was discontinued after the 1963 census.

Production workers are defined as workers (up through the working foreman level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plants' own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category.
Decennial estimates of wage earners (production and related workers) excluding hand and neighborhood industries have been prepared for 1869-1899 by John W. Kendrick and Maude Pech for the National Bureau of Economic Research. The following is the estimated number of wage earners for each of these years: 1869, $1,803,000 ; 1879,2,454,000 ; 1889,3,562,000 ; 1899,4,496,000$. This estimate for 1899 differs from the official Census Bureau estimate (series P 5) by only one-tenth of one percent. For details of estimating procedure, see John W. Kendrick, Productivity Trends in the United States, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1961, appendix D.
P6, man-hours, production workers. This series covers all plant man-hours of production and related workers. It represents all manhours worked or paid for except hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave and includes actual overtime hours. Where employees elected to work during vacation periods, only the actual hours they worked were reported. The man-hour figures issued by the Census Bureau differ from those published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which cover all hours paid for, whether or not worked.
P 7-9, payroll. These figures include gross earnings paid in the calendar year to all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments. They include all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. Salaries of officers of these establishments are included for corporations; payments to proprietors and partners are excluded for unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments. Employers' Social Security contributions or other nonlabor costs such as pension plans, group insurance, and workmen's compensation are also excluded.
P 10, value added by manufacture. The standard formula for calculating value added by manufacture since 1958 differs from the one used for 1954 and earlier years. Prior to 1958, the value added of an establishment was calculated by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuels, purchased electric energy, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus miscellaneous receipts for services rendered. This is known as unadjusted value added. Beginning 1958, the measure of value added has been adjusted for each establishment in two respects. Value added now includes: (1) Value added by merchandising, i.e., the difference between the sales value and cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing or assembly; and (2) an adjustment for the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year. The resulting figure is the adjusted value added. This procedure avoids the duplication in the "value of shipments" figures which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. The "value added by manufacture" concept should not be confused with "national income originating in manufacturing," as presented in the national income estimates (see chapter F). The latter is obtained by subtracting from the value of shipments not only the cost of materials, but also such other costs as depreciation charges, State and local taxes (other than corporate income taxes), allowance for bad debts, and purchases of services from nonmanufacturing enterprises such as services of engineering and management consultants, advertising, telephone and
telegraph expense, insurance, royalties, patent fees, etc. It is, therefore, a more "net" concept of value added than that used in the census of manufactures. Value added by manufacture in 1967, for example, exceeded national income originating in manufacturing, as estimated by the U.S. Office of Business Economics, by 34 percent.

Robert E. Gallman prepared estimates of value added for the census years 1839 to 1879 by adjusting manufacturing totals to exclude nonmanufacturing industries and by correcting for industries omitted from or poorly covered by the various censuses. These estimates are extrapolations based on data prepared by Richard A. Easterlin and published in "Estimates of Manufacturing Activity"" Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870-1950, vol. I, by Everett S. Lee, Ann Ratner, Carol P. Brainerd, and Richard A. Easterlin, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1957, pp. 635-681. The following are Gallman's estimates:

Table I. Value Added by Manufacture

| Year | Current prices | Prices <br> of 1879 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1899..- | 5,044 | 6,252 |
| 1889 | 3,727 | 4,156 |
| 1879 | 1,962 | 1,962 |
| 1869. | 1,631 | 1,078 |
| 1859 | 815 | 859 |
| 1849 | 447 | 488 |
| 1839.... | 240 | 190 |

Source: Robert E. Gallman, "Commodity Output in the United States, 1839-1899," Studies in Income and Wealth, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1961, vol. 24, table A 13.

P11, capital expenditures, new. Manufacturers were asked to report expenditures made during the year for permanent additions and major alterations to their plants, as well as for new machinery and equipment purchases that were chargeable to fixed-asset accounts of manufacturing establishments and were of a type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. Excluded are costs of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense, new facilities and equipment leased from other companies, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to manufacturers by communities and organizations. Beginning 1951, the figures include expenditures for plants under construction and not yet in operation. (In the series by major groups, P 58-67, however, such expenditures are included beginning only in 1958.)

P 12, end-of-year inventories. Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise at book values. See also text for series P 74-92.

## P 13. FRB index of manufacturing production, 1919-1970.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Industrial Production, 1971 Edition, S-45.
In the 1971 revision of the FRB industrial production index detailed adjustments were made to independently compiled Census-Federal Reserve benchmark and annual production levels for this series. All of the revisions have been carried back in detail to 1954 and in more limited fashion to 1939. The index comparison base has been updated to the single year 1967. Conversion to the new base has been carried back to the beginning of the index in 1919.

In this revision the manufacturing series was adjusted in detail to changes in the comprehensive Census-Federal Reserve production benchmarks for the years 1954 to 1958 and 1958 to 1963; the index had previously been adjusted to such benchmark changes for manufacturing from 1939 to 1947 and from 1947 to 1954. Where adequate product data were not available for the intervening years

1955-62 and for years 1964 through 1970, annual levels were adjusted to the detailed results of a new annual production index program for all 4-digit manufacturing industries based largely on deflated data from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures. Revised production levels for 1940 through 1946 are based on a combination of several types of independent annual data adjusted to the CensusFederal Reserve benchmark indexes from 1939 to 1947.

The year 1967 was selected for use as the weight base for the most recent period, beginning 1967. The year 1963 is used for the 1963-66 period, 1958 for the 1958-62 period, and 1954 for the 1954-57 period. The year 1947 continues to be used as the weight base for the 1947-52 period and 1939 weights have been introduced for the 1939-46 period.

For a more detailed description of the revised production series, see the source report of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for July 1971.

## P 14. NBER index of manufacturing production, 1929-1966.

Source: John W. Kendrick, Postwar Productivity Trends in the United States, 1948-1969, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1973, table A 32 (copyright).
The manufacturing output index is based on the Census-Federal Reserve Board (FRB) benchmark production indexes for 1947, 1954, 1958, and 1963, interpolated and extrapolated to 1966 by the FRB indexes of manufacturing production.
See also John W. Kendrick, Productivity Trends in the United States, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1961.

## P 15-16. NBER index of manufacturing production, 1899-1919.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.
These data were prepared by extending and shifting the production indexes originally prepared from census of manufactures data by Solomon Fabricant, National Bureau of Economic Research. The original data were first presented in Solomon Fabricant, The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1940. These indexes cover only those years for which a census of manufactures was taken. Because of the inadequacy of data for most groups, no attempt was made to interpolate between intercensal years. For details of method of construction, see Fabricant's book, chapter 2 and appendix A.

## P 17. Frickey index of manufacturing production, 1860-1914.

Source: Edwin Frickey, Production in the United States, 1860-1914, Harvard Economic Studies, Harvard University Press, 1947, p. 54.

In the derivation of these indexes, Frickey employed the weighted arithmetic mean of quantity relatives. With respect to weighting, he took the value-added principle as his standard and conformed to this standard as nearly as possible with existing data. For details on constituent series, see the source, appendixes A and B.

Making use of the figures for series P 13-17 and other data, John W. Kendrick has constructed an index of manufacturing, with 1929 as the base, for benchmark years 1869, 1879, and 1889, and annually thereafter through 1953. See appendix table D-II for figures and appendix D for description of this index in Kendrick's Productivity Trends in the United States, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1961.

## P 18-39. Indexes of manufacturing production (FRB), by industry group, 1947-1970.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1971 and later issues, and unpublished data.

See text for series P13. For description of industry groups, see text for series $P$ 58-67.

P 40-57. Indexes of manufacturing production, by industry group, 1899-1954.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.
See text for series P 15 and 16.
For a listing of changes in industry classifications as of 1947, see Census of Manufactures, 1947, Indexes of Production, footnote to table 1, p. 1. For an annual index of durable and nondurable production ( $1899=100$ ) for $1860-1914$, see text for series P 17.

## P 58-67. General statistics for manufacturing industries, by major groups, 1899-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. For all series except P67, earliest year shown to 1967, Census of Manufactures, 1967, vol. II, parts 1, 2, and 3, table 1 for each major group; 1968-1970, Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971. Series P 67, earliest year shown to 1929, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1989, vol. II, Manufactures, 1929; 1939, Census of Manufactures: 1954, vol. II, parts 1 and 2; 1954 and 1962, Census of Manufactures: 1963, vol. I, pp. 6-10.

See general note for series P 1-374 and text for series P 1-12.
Food and kindred products. This group includes establishments manufacturing foods and beverages for human consumption and certain related products, such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, vegetable and animal fats and oils, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in processing and distributing fluid milk and cream and those primarily engaged in extracting animal and vegetable oils.

Figures are not shown prior to 1921 because they are not sufficiently comparable with those for later years owing to numerous changes in classification.

Tobacco manufactures. This group includes establishments manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff, and stemming and redrying tobacco.

Textile mill products. This group includes establishments: (1) Manufacturing yarn, thread, cordage, and twine; (2) manufacturing woven fabric, carpets and rugs, braids, laces, knit fabric, knit garments, and other products from yarn; (3) dyeing and finishing fibers, yarn, and fabrics; and (4) coating, waterproofing, and otherwise treating fabric. Also included are establishments weaving or knitting fabrics and also manufacturing finished apparel or other fabricated textile products in the same establishment.

Apparel and other textile products. This group includes establishments producing clothing and fabricated products by cutting and sewing purchased woven or knit textile fabrics and related materials such as leather, rubberized fabrics, plastics and furs. Excluded from this group are knitting mills primarily engaged in manufacturing apparel from yarns knitted in the same establishment and weaving mills that further process the fabric at the same establishment into such end products as sheets, towels, and pilloweases, both of which are classified in textile mill products. Custom tailors and dressmakers, who manufacture and sell apparel in the same retail establishment, are classified as nonmanufacturing.

Three types of establishments are included in this group: (1) The regular factories or "manufacturers," (2) the apparel "jobbers," and (3) the contract factories or "contractors." The manufacturers purchase fabric, employ production workers in their own plants to cut and sew the materials into apparel, and sell the final product. The jobbers primarily perform entrepreneurial functions such as buying raw materials, designing and preparing samples, arranging for the manufacture of the garments from their materials, and selling of the finished apparel. The actual processing (cutting, sewing, etc.) is performed on contract by the apparel contractors, although many jobbers perform the cutting operation in their own establishments. Apparel jobbers are included in manufacturing. However, jobbers of miscellaneous fabricated textile products, such as curtains, draperies, etc., are classified in wholesale trade.

Lumber and wood products. This group includes logging camps cutting timber and pulpwood, merchant sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, cooperage-stock mills, planing mills, and plywood mills and
veneer mills producing lumber and wood basic materials; and establishments manufacturing finished articles made entirely or mainly of wood or wood substitutes. See also furniture and fixtures and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Woodworking in connection with construction, in the nature of reconditioning and repair, or performed to individual order, is classified in nonmanufacturing.
Furniture and fixtures. This group includes establishments manufacturing household, office, public building, and restaurant furniture; and office and store fixtures. Establishments primarily engaged in woodworking to individual order or in reconditioning and repair are classified in nonmanufacturing.
Paper and allied products. This group includes the manufacture of pulps primarily from wood, and from rags and other cellulose fibers; the conversion of these pulps into paper or board; and the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products such as coated paper, paper bags, paperboard boxes, and envelopes. Certain types of converted paper products-such as abrasive paper, carbon paper, and photo-sensitized and blueprint paper-are classified in other groups.
Printing and publishing. This group includes establishments engaged in printing, such as letterpress, lithography, gravure, or screen; establishments which perform printing services such as bookbinding, typesetting, engraving, photoengraving, and electrotyping and establishments publishing newspapers, books, and periodicals, regardless of whether or not they do their own printing. News syndicates are classified in service industries, and textile printing and finishing in textile mill products. Prior to 1935, data reported by religious, social, charitable, educational, and other nonprofit organizations are not included; thereafter, data are included only for such nonprofit organizations whose employees are covered by the Social Security system.

Chemicals and allied products. This group includes establishments producing basic chemicals, and establishments manufacturing products by predominantly chemical processes. Establishments classified in this group manufacture three general classes of products: (1) Basic chemicals such as acids, alkalies, salts, and organic chemicals; (2) chemical products to be used in further manufacture such as synthetic fibers, plastics materials, dry colors, and pigments; and (3) finished chemical products to be used for ultimate consumption, such as drugs, cosmetics, and soaps, or to be used as materials or supplies in other industries, such as paints, fertilizers, and explosives. Establishments primarily packaging, repacking, and bottling purchased chemicals and allied products are classified in trade industries.
Petroleum and coal products. This group includes establishments primarily engaged in petroleum refining, manufacturing paving and roofing materials, and compounding lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials. Establishments manufacturing and distributing gas to consumers are classified in public utilities industries, and those primarily engaged in producing coke and byproducts in primary metal industries. Establishments primarily engaged in producing crude petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline, and cycle condensation are classified in mining industries.

Rubber and plastics products, not elsewhere classified. This group includes establishments manufacturing from natural, synthetic, or reclaimed rubber, gutta percha, balata, or gutta siak, rubber products such as tires, rubber footwear, mechanical rubber goods; heels and soles, flooring, and rubber sundries. It also includes establishments manufacturing or rebuilding retreaded tires, but automobile tire repair shops engaged in recapping and retreading automobile tires are classified in services. This group also includes establishments molding primary plastics for the trade and manufacturing miscellaneous finished plastics products. Elastic webbing, products made of elastic webbing and garments made from rubberized fabrics, synthetic rubber, and plastics materials in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, granules, powders, and liquids are classified elsewhere.

Leather and leather products. This group includes establishments tanning, currying, and finishing hides and skins; establishments manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products and some
similar products made of other materials; and leather converters.
Stone, clay, and glass products. This group includes establishments manufacturing flat glass and other glass products, cement, structural clay products, pottery, concrete, and gypsum products, cut-stone products, abrasive and asbestos products, etc., from materials taken principally from the earth in the form of stone, clay, and sand. When separate reports are available for mines and quarries operated by these establishments, the mining activities are classified in mining industries; otherwise, the mining activities are classified here.
Primary metal industries. This group includes establishments smelting and refining ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap; rolling,drawing, and alloying of ferrous and nonferrous metals; manufacturing castings, forgings, and other basic products of ferrous and nonferrous metals; and manufacturing nails, spikes, and insulated wire and cable. It also includes the production of coke.
Figures are not shown prior to 1937 because of large elements of noncomparability in the earlier statistics of a number of the industries included.
Fabricated metal products. This group includes establishments primarily manufacturing a wide variety of fabricated metal products. Other important segments of the metal fabricating industries are classified in machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and related products, furniture and fixtures, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
The industries included here encompass a varied group of finished products (cutlery, hardware, oil burners, plumbing fixtures, metal doors, safes, etc.), materials or components for incorporation into other products (sheet metal work, steel springs, bolts and nuts, etc.), containers (metal cans, metal shipping barrels and drums, and collapsible tubes), and service operations performed on a job or order basis for the trade (for example, galvanizing, coating, and engraving).
Figures are not shown prior to 1937 because they are not sufficiently comparable with those for later years principally owing to the inclusion in earlier years of establishments primarily manufacturing valves and fittings, except plumbers', and the exclusion of establishments primarily manufacturing stamped, pressed, and spun aluminum ware.

Machinery, except electrical. This group includes establishments primarily producing a wide variety of machinery and equipment items. The industries included encompass the whole range of industrial machinery, other than electrical. To a considerable extent, the products fall into the producers' heavy equipment category, are frequently of a complex character, and are produced both to individual order and as standard items. Industries in some of the subgroups are defined in terms of end products, and the parts, attachments, and accessories for these items are included in the industry of the end product unless specifically classified elsewhere in the Standard Industrial Classification. The volume of shipments of machinery parts and accessories in some industries constitutes a significant portion of total shipments. These parts producers are generally smaller establishments but there are a large number of them. The machine shops subgroup includes plants producing a broad variety of miscellaneous parts made by job machine shops.

Plants primarily rebuilding machinery or equipment on a factory basis were formerly included in this group. However, such rebuilding activities are now classified according to the original industry classification of the product being rebuilt. Plants primarily rebuilding automotive parts are included in the transportation equipment group. Plants primarily rebuilding machine tools, metalworking machinery, and office and store machines are included in the industry of the plants producing the original equipment.

Figures are not shown prior to 1937 because they are not sufficiently comparable with those for later years, owing principally to their inclusion of establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of aircraft engines and in machine shop repairs.

Electrical equipment and supplies. This group covers establishments primarily manufacturing machinery, apparatus and supplies for the generation, storage, transmission, transformation, and utilization of electrical energy. Products included consist of equipment and ap-
paratus for industrial or commercial use as well as goods for household consumption-for example, electric lamps, lighting fixtures, wiring devices and supplies, ranges, ovens, water heaters, fans and small electric appliances, household refrigerators and freezers, household laundry equipment, sewing machines, and vacuum cleaners.

A number of products which are sometimes considered "as belonging" in electrical equipment are classified in other groups in the 1957 edition of the SIC Manual in use for 1963. For example, machinery or equipment powered by built-in or detachable electric motors, such as machine tools and other metalworking equipment, commercial laundry and dry cleaning equipment, industrial vacuum cleaners, and office and store machines are classified as machinery, except electrical. Establishments primarily producing glass insulators, glass blanks for bulbs, and porcelain electrical supplies are classified in the stone, clay, glass, and concrete products group.

Industries included here are typically defined in terms of products and may include both electrical and electronic equipment. Electronic components are frequently produced and consumed at the same location by establishments classified in this group. Thus, there are (1) plants solely engaged in producing electronic components, (2) plants producing electronic components and assembling them into finished products, and (3) plants which assemble components produced elsewhere either in other plants of the same company or by other companies. Other types of components and equipment such as motors, generators, and motor-generator sets are not uncommonly produced for incorporation into other products made in the same plant.

Transportation equipment. This group covers establishments primarily manufacturing equipment for transportation of passengers and cargo by land, air, and water. Important products include motor vehicles, aircraft, ships, boats, railroad equipment, and miscellaneous transportation equipment such as motorcycles, bicycles, etc. It also includes, since 1967, guided missile components, not elsewhere classified; and receipts from research and development on aircraft parts, guided missile components, not elsewhere classified, and airplane and missile engines.

Certain products sometimes associated with or considered a part of transportation equipment are classified in other groups in the SIC. For example, wheeltype tractors, tracklaying tractors, mining cars, and industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, and stackers are classified as machinery, except electrical; and ignition systems and storage batteries as electrical equipment and supplies.

Railroad shops are not classified as manufacturing by the SIC and, therefore, such activities are not included in employment and other establishment totals for this group.

Figures are not shown prior to 1937 because they are not sufficiently comparable with later years owing to their exclusion of establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of aircraft engines and of a number of large establishments classified prior to 1937 in other industry groups.

Instruments and related products. This group covers establishments primarily manufacturing mechanical measuring, engineering, laboratory, and scientific research instruments; optical instruments and lenses; surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment, and supplies; ophthalmic goods; photographic equipment and supplies; and watches and clocks. Establishments primarily manufacturing instruments for indicating, measuring, and recording electrical quantities and characteristics are classified in electrical equipment and supplies.

During 1958 to 1963, reports received from some large establishments indicated a change from the manufacture primarily of such individual instruments as those used for indicating air speed, rate-of-climb, angle-of-yaw and similar flight characteristics, and gyroscopes which are sold separately, to the manufacture primarily of complete instrumentation systems for navigation, guidance, check-out etc. The major impact of this change has been on the classification of products and, consequently, the SIC coding of these large establishments.

As a result, the annual data for 1958-1962 were revised. Because of the shift in recent years from instruments classified in this group to complete systems classified in the electrical equipment and supplies group, the year-to-year changes are of dubious validity for the industries
considered separately. The two industries taken in combination however, would yield significant measures of activity in the general area.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. This group covers establishments primarily manufacturing products not classified in any other group. Industries in this group fall into the following categories: Jewelry, and silverware and plated ware; musical instruments; toys, and sporting and athletic goods; pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials; buttons, costume novelties, and miscellaneous notions; brooms and brushes; morticians' goods; and other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
For 1953 and earlier years, data for ordnance and accessories are included with this group. For 1954 and subsequent years data for the ordnance and accessories group are published separately in the source volumes.

Figures are not shown prior to 1947 because they are not sufficiently comparable with those for later years owing to their exclusion of establishments primarily manufacturing rubber dolls, carousels and other amusement park rides, electric vibrators, exercisers and reducers, blasting and detonating caps, safety fuses, and pressed and molded pulp goods; and inclusion of establishments primarily manufacturing cellophane bags, aluminum tags, and hair clippers for human use.

## P 68-73. Horsepower of power equipment in manufacturing industries, 1869-1962

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1963, vol. I, p. 6-9.
The first census of power equipment available in manufacturing establishments was made by the Bureau of the Census in 1870 covering the year 1869. Because certain industries included in earlier censuses were not covered by the 1939 census, the power equipment statistics from 1899 through 1929 were adjusted in 1939 to provide a comparable series for the 70 -year period. The comparability of the 1954 and 1962 statistics with those for 1939 is affected by (a) the exclusion from the 1954 and 1962 inquiry of fractional horsepower motors included in the 1939 totals, and (b) the omission of data for selected industry groups in 1954 included in the 1939 and 1962 totals.
The aggregate horsepower figure, series P 68, represents the unduplicated rating for total installed equipment and thus provides a measure of the mechanical power available in manufacturing establishments. The figure is derived by summing the horsepower rating of prime movers, series P69, and that for electric motors driven by purchased electricity, series P 71. To secure the latter figure the total horsepower for electric motors was distributed, by establishment, into two categories: Motors driven by purchased electricity and motors driven by energy generated at the establishment. For the relatively small number of establishments which both generate and purchase electricity, the total horsepower for electric motors was prorated on the basis of the ratio of the net quantity purchased to the net total for electricity consumed.
The horsepower ratings for prime movers include information for such types of power equipment as internal combustion engines, steam and hydraulic turbines, and reciprocating steam engines. The totals for prime movers are further separated between those driving electric generators and those used for other purposes. The statistics for prime movers not driving generators exclude data for automobiles, trucks, and other highway equipment.
Respondents were requested to report horsepower of standby equipment as well as equipment in operation at the end of the year, including all prime movers and motors in mobile (except automobiles, trucks, and other highway equipment) as well as in stationary equipment. Information for fractional horsepower motors, however, was not reported for either 1954 or 1962.

Data on aggregate horsepower per 100 (factory) production workers, series P 73, are comparable for all years, except for 1954 and for years prior to 1899. The figures for 1954 exclude data for all establishments in the printing trade services industry, and those in the apparel and other fabricated textile products industry except for miscellaneous ap-
parel. The number of wage earners as published in the census reports prior to 1899 includes those in factory as well as in hand trades and neighborhood industries (carpentry, millinery, painting, etc.) and custom grist milling, custom saw milling, and cotton ginning. Changes in the minimum size limit set for establishments included in the several censuses, or the number of manufacturing establishments requested to report power equipment data are believed to have an insignificant effect on the totals.

P 74-92. Value of manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders, 1947-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1947-1963 Revised, 1961-1968, and 1966-1972 Revised, series M 3-1.

Shipments, as used here, represents manufacturers' receipts, billings, or the value of products shipped, less discounts, returns, and allowances, and exclude freight charges and excise taxes. Shipments for export as well as for domestic use are included. Shipments by foreign subsidiaries are excluded, but shipments to a foreign subsidiary by a domestic firm are included. The shipments figures from the Annual Survey of Manufactures to which this series is benchmarked include interplant transfers as well as commercial sales.

Inventory data are book values of stocks on hand at the end of the period, and include materials and supplies, goods in process, and finished goods. Inventories associated with nonmanufacturing activities are excluded from the benchmark. In general, inventories are as valued by the manufacturer.

New orders are net of cancellations received during the period. Unfilled orders at the end of a reporting period are orders that have not passed through the sales account and are equal to unfilled orders at the beginning of the period plus net new orders received during the period less net sales.
The manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders survey provides monthly figures that are comparable to the annual totals published each year in the annual survey of manufactures. The sample panel is defined as a probability sample drawn as a subsample of the companies with 100 or more employees in the annual survey of manufactures. The monthly reporting panel consists of approximately 5,000 reporting units and includes virtually all companies with 1,000 or more employees and a sample of the smaller ones.
P 77-86, inventories. Respondents are asked to report inventories of individual establishments at approximate current cost if feasible; otherwise, "at book values." Since different methods of inventory valuation are used, the definition of the aggregate inventories for establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on the change in inventories from one period to the next are of greater significance than the actual aggregates.
Inventories are reported by stage of fabrication: (a) Finished goods; (b) work in process; and (c) materials, supplies, fuel, and other inventories. In using inventories by stage of fabrication at the all manufacturing level, as well as for the durable and nondurable goods sectors, it should be noted that a finished product of one industry may be a raw material for another industry at the next stage of fabrication.
P 87-92, new orders and unfilled orders. Orders are net of cancellations. They include orders received during the period and also filled during the period as well as orders received for future delivery. They also include the net sales value of contract change documents which increase or decrease the sales value of the unfilled orders to which they relate. Orders include only those supported by binding legal documents such as signed contracts, letters of award, or letters of intent. In case of letters of intent, the full amount of the sales value is included if the parties are in substantial agreement on the amount; otherwise, only the funds specifically authorized to be expended are included.
Unfilled orders include orders as defined above that have not yet passed through the sales account. Generally, unfilled orders at the end
of the reporting period are equal to unfilled orders at the beginning of the period plus net new orders received less net sales.
While both new orders and unfilled orders are used in reviewing individual company reports for consistency, only unfilled orders are estimated directly in the tabulated totais. New orders are derived from the shipments plus net change in unfilled orders for each industry category.

P 93-106. Manufacturing corporations-sales, profits, and stockholders' equity, 1947-1970.
Source: U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, Economic Report of the President, January 1972, table B-74.
Data are from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The annual figures presented here appear originally in the Federal Trade Commission's Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations for the fourth quarter of the year.
These data are based on uniform, confidential financial statements collected from a probability sample of all enterprises which are required to file Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return, and are classified as manufacturers. Included are domestic corporations organized within the United States, resident foreign corporations incorporated abroad but engaged in trade or business in the United States, associations and joint-stock companies which are taxed as corporations, and small business corporations electing to be taxed through their shareholders. Excluded are inactive corporations with no income or deductions, tax-exempt farmers' cooperatives, tax-exempt nonprofit organizations, and corporations not classified in their tax returns as manufacturers.
The first sample was drawn from Form 1120 for the taxable year 1943. A second sample was drawn for the taxable year 1949. The third sample was drawn for the taxable year 1954 and each taxable year thereafter. Each sample has been supplemented by a quarterly sample of applications for a Federal Social Security Employer's Identification Number filed with the the Social Security Administration.
The first sample was used to provide estimates for each of the quarters in calendar years 1947 to 1951, inclusive; the second sample, from third quarter 1951 to second quarter 1956, inclusive; the third sample, from second quarter 1956 to 1970. To splice the estimates based upon the first and second samples, an overlap was provided for third and fourth quarters 1951; the second and third samples, an overiap was provided for second quarter 1956. Within the third sample, an overlap was provided for each quarter in calendar year 1958 to splice the estimates based upon the 1945 and 1957 editions of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC).

The classification of a corporation has been determined, in general, on the basis of the consolidated operations of the reporting company (as opposed to the establishment). In the reports for 1947 through 1958, classification was based on the 1945 edition of the SIC manual. Beginning 1959, estimates were based on the classification of corporations within the framework of the 1957 edition. In 1963, the Enterprise Standard Industrial Classification (ESIC) was used in the classification of companies. The structure of the 1968 revision of the ESIC follows closely that of the 1967 edition of the SIC.

For further description concerning compilation of these series, see Federal Trade Commission, Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations. Specific information concerning significant changes and revisions is contained in the following issues of the Report: Third quarter 1953, third quarter 1956, first quarter 1959, and first quarter 1965.

## P 107-112. Purchases of structures and equipment, in manufacturing industries, 1863-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Fixed Nonresidential Business Capital in the United States, 1925-1978, National Technical

Information Service, Springfield, Va., January 1974, pp. 425-427 and 437-439; and unpublished data.

Private purchases of structures and equipment for manufacturing establishments were derived from the estimates of gross private domestic investment in new industrial buildings and producers' durable equipment that are included in the gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. The outlays on structures and equipment were adjusted to benchmarks based on expenditures for new plant and equipment in the census of manufactures for 1939, 1947, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967, and the annual survey of manufactures for other years beginning with 1950 and ending with 1966. The census controls were extended through 1970 by data from plant and equipment expenditure surveys conducted jointly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (formerly Office of Business Economics) and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The purchases of structures and of equipment were converted to constant (1958) cost by the indexes used to deflate the corresponding individual series in the gross national product.

For a more detailed discussion and for tabulations derived from these and related series, see source.

P 113-118. Depreciation (straight-line) on manufacturing structures and equipment, 1925-1970.
Source: See source for series P 107-112, pp. 7-9 and 50 .
Information on the service lives of capital assets is deficient. Not enough is known either about the average service lives of the producers' durable equipment and structures that make up the stock of fixed capital, or about how the service lives of individual items depart from average. Differences in the basic physical characteristics of capital assets, variations among the practices of their owners with respect to use and retirement, technological changes and changes in demand, all make for a large dispersion of service lives and help to explain the dearth of information about them. The useful life information was drawn largely from Income Tax, Depreciation and Obsolescence, Estimated Useful Lives, and Depreciation Rates, Bulletin F, Internal Revenue Service. The actual service lives used were 85 percent of Bulletin $F$ for equipment, and 68 percent of Bulletin F for structures. (See pages T-4 and T-5 of source for reasons behind the use of shorter service lives.)

Average service lives were estimated for each of the 20 types of equipment and 10 types of structures which are detailed in the GNP gross investment series with which the calculation starts. Average life for each type of nonfarm equipment was derived by assigning service lives as shown in Bulletin $F$ to each of the equipment items of that type and deriving an average for the type for each year based on weights reflecting shipments of each item as shown in the censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. Altogether, Bulletin F service lives for about 180 items of equipment were used in obtaining averages for the 20 types. Average lives for farm equipment were derived from several unpublished Department of Agriculture studies.
Depreciation at constant cost has been estimated by applying information on the length of useful lives to the constant dollar purchases of structures and equipment.
Underlying the average service life of a given type of asset is a distribution of discards. For example, trucks have an average service life of 10 years, but some trucks are wrecked after a few months and others are used for 15 or 20 years. To take into account that similar assets are discarded at different ages, a pattern labeled the Winfrey $\mathrm{S}-3$ distribution was introduced. It is a minor modification of the original Winfrey S-3 curve. (See Robley Winfrey, Statistical Analysis of Industrial Property Retirement, Iowa Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin 125, Dec. 11, 1935.) The new pattern is a bell-shaped distribution whose mean is the average service life of the asset in question, with discards starting at 45 percent of the average life and continuing until 155 percent of the average life has been attained. In the absence of sufficient information to support any alternative course,
that service life distribution was applied uniformly to all the gross investment series to derive the gross capital stocks and related estimates.

P 119-122. Real net value of assets in manufacturing industries, in 1958 dollars, 1925-1970.
Source: See source for series P 107-112, pp. T-25, 286, 287, and 397.
Estimates are for privately owned structures and equipment assets in manufacturing establishments (in contrast to the firm), and represent the undepreciated value remaining in past acquisitions including the purchases of Government surplus assets at original acquisition prices. The latter were derived from the estimates of gross private domestic investment in newly constructed nonresidential structures and producers' durable equipment that are included in the gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. The outlays on structures were adjusted to benchmarks, based mainly on expenditures for new plant construction by establishments included in the census of manufactures. Data on gross investment by manufacturing establishments from censuses and annual surveys of manufactures were used as industry totals. The asset detail was developed on the basis of unpublished Internal Revenue Service studies on lives of depreciable assets and several specialized industry studies which provided detailed information on the composition of assets in manufacturing. Purchases of equipment were converted to constant (1958) cost by the indexes used to deflate the corresponding component of the gross national product. Purchases of structures were deflated by constant cost 2 , which is a closer approximation to a price index than is constant cost 1 . For the composition of these costs, see table 4, pp. T-17 to T-19 of source.

Depreciation was allocated over the useful life by the doubledeclining balance method, under which twice the straight-line rate of depreciation is charged in the first year, and the same percentage rate is applied in successive years to the remaining value of the asset. (See page T-12 of source.)

For a discussion of the data and methodology of estimation of Government-owned, privately operated assets for each of the four major owning agencies-Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, Maritime Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration-see pages $\mathrm{T}-22$ and $\mathrm{T}-23$ of source.

P 123-176. Capital in manufacturing industries, in book value and in 1929 dollars (Creamer), 1879-1957.
Source: 1879-1937, Daniel Creamer, Sergei Dobrovolsky, and Israel Borenstein, Capital in Manufacturing and Mining: Its Formation and Financing, Princeton University Press, 1960, Appendix A, tables 8 and 9; 1948-1957, Daniel Creamer, Capital Expansion and Capacity in Postwar Manufacturing, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, Studies in Business Economics, No. Seventy-Two, 1961, Appendix G, tables G-1 and G-2. (Copyright.)
Estimates for 1879-1919 are based on data in various reports of the census of manufactures. For 1929-1957, the estimates are based on balance sheet data of corporations (raised to the level of all firms) published by the Internal Revenue Service (formerly Bureau of Internal Revenue) in Statistics of Income. Fixed capital includes land, buildings, and equipment (all net of depreciation). Working capital includes all other assets, other than investments in securities (chiefly cash, accounts and notes receivable, and inventories). Structures and equipment owned by the Federal Government but operated by private firms are excluded in all years. For a detailed description of data, adjustments and limitations, see Appendix A, section A, of the first source.

Figures in 1929 dollars were derived by dividing the estimates of capital in book values, by price indexes of book values expressed in 1929 prices. The latter are the implicit indexes derived by dividing the sum of the reported book values of the 15 major industry groups
comprising all manufactures by the sum of the book values expressed in 1929 prices of the 15 major groups.

The general procedure for deflating capital is to derive a composite index of prices underlying book values of buildings, machinery and equipment, and working capital for each of the 15 major industrial groups shown here. A construction cost index weighted by volume of construction depreciated over 50 years is used to represent the changes in the book value of land and buildings. This component of the composite index is identical for all 15 groups. For machinery and equipment, a price index of general machinery and equipment is used for all 15 groups, but in each group the index is weighted by volume of machinery and equipment produced, depreciated according to length of life typical for a given industry as reported by the Internal Revenue Service in Ineome Tax, Depreciation and Obsolescence, Estimated Useful Lives, and Depreciation Rates, Bulletin F. Because of these changing industry weights, a different deflator for machinery and equipment is obtained for each major group. The wholesale price index of the output of a given major industry is used to deflate working capital.

For derivation of the deflators for each of the 15 major groups, see Appendix $A$, section $B$, of the first source.

P 177-196. Share of total value added by manufacture accounted for by the 200 largest manufacturing companies, and by the 50 and 100 largest identical manufacturing companies, 1947-1970.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1947-1967, 1967 Census of Manufactures, vol. I, p. 9-6; 1970, Annual Survey of Manufactures, Value of Shipment Concentration Ratios, M70 (AS)-9.

Data for 1962 and 1966 are based on the annual survey of manufactures; other years on the census of manufactures.
These data reflect the activity of the largest companies in the industrial sector as a whole. A company is defined as the total of its industrial establishments, including not only its manufacturing plants but also auxiliary establishments such as warehouses and central administrative offices. Value added for all manufacturing establishments of a given company was aggregated irrespective of the industry classification of the individual establishments. The companies were then arrayed by magnitude of value added in each specified year and totals were computed for the $50,100,150$, and 200 largest companies.
The rankings in 1947 and 1954 were based on unadjusted value added; those for later years on adjusted value added. See text for series P 10.
For series P 177-180, companies were classified in size groups in each particular year based on their size in that year. The largest companies are those which were the largest in each of the specified years. Thus, a size group, such as the top four, does not necessarily include the same companies from year to year.

For series P 181-196, the 100 largest companies in each year specified in the stub of the table were selected and their proportion of total value added by manufacture in each of the years shown in the column headings was computed. These data thus measure the changes in concentration ratios for a fixed group of companies from one year to another. In case of mergers, the larger of the two at the time of merger was considered to be the predecessor company.

## P 197-204. Concentration in manufacturing, by industry group, 1901, 1947, and 1954.

Source: Series P 197, G. Warren Nutter, The Extent of Enterprise Monopoly in the United States, tables 10 and 39, copyright 1951 by The University of Chicago. Series P 198, M. A. Adelman, "The Measurement of Industrial Concentration," Review of Economics and Statistics, vol. 33, November 1951, table 14 (copyright, Harvard College; based on Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Siudy of Monopoly Power, House of Representatives, 81 st Congress, 1st session, Serial No. 14, part 2-B, pp. 1436-1456). Series P 199-200 are tabulations prepared by the Bureau of the Census from data reported in the census of manufactures. Series P 201-204, Irving Rottenberg, "New Statistics
on Companies and on Concentration in Manufacturing From the 1954 Census," Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, 1957, table 5 (copyright).
The basic source of most of the data in all columns is the census of manufactures. The concentration ratio is defined as the percent of total industry sales (or, occasionally, value added) made by the four largest sellers.
The entries for series P 197-198 represent the value added by manufacture in 4 -digit SIC industries (see general note for series P 1-374) with concentration ratios of 50 or higher, as a percentage of value added by all 4-digit industries included in each 2-digit industry group (e.g., "food and kindred products" is a 2 -digit group containing "meatpacking plants" and 2 other 4-digit meat industries, "creamery butter" and 5 other 4 -digit dairy industries, etc.).

The figures for series P 199-204 are average concentration ratios for each 2-digit industry group, i.e., the concentration ratio of each 4-digit industry is weighted in proportion to its employment or value added, as indicated, as a proportion of total employment or total value added by the whole 2-digit group.

Series P 199-200 include all industries for the given year-452 in 1947, and 434 in 1954. Because of changes in 4 -digit industry definitions, concentration ratios are not fully comparable. Series P 201204 are based on 375 comparable industries accounting for 85 percent of all value added by manufacture in 1947, and for 82 percent in 1954.

The first total line is a set of weighted averages based on valueadded weights derived from the basic data for the respective years shown. Figures on the second total line (for series P 201-204) are averages of the concentration ratios shown for the 20 industry groups.
Where the change in concentration, 1947-1954, as shown in series P 199-200, is substantially different from that shown in series P 201204, the difference is due to industry redefinition and to inclusion or exclusion of industries from the census of manufactures. A striking example is in group 39, "miscellaneous manufactures" from which major group 19, "ordnance and accessories," was omitted for national security reasons.

## P 205-211. Selected statistics for operating manufacturing establishments, by legal form of organization, 1939-1967.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1939, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Census of Manufactures, 1939, vol. I, p. 230; 1947-1967, 1967 Census of Manufactures, vol. I, p. 3-4.
Each establishment included in the censuses of manufactures was classified into one of the following legal forms of organization:

Corporate-an establishment (other than a cooperative) owned by an organization or company legally incorporated under State laws.

Noncorporate-individual proprietorships, partnerships, cooperatives, establishments operated by estate administrators, trusteeships, receiverships, public and quasi-public organizations, and, in addition, misassignments of small establishments that were not corrected because they were not statistically significant.

Individual proprietorship-an establishment owned by one person, who may or may not actively participate in the operation of the business.

Partnership-an establishment owned by two or more persons, each of whom has a financial interest in and responsibility for the business. A partner may or may not actively participate in the operation of the business.
See also text for series P 1-12.
P 212-215. Percent distribution of production workers and of value added in manufacturing establishments, by legal form of ownership, 1899-1967.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1899, Census of Manufactures: 1905, part I, p. liv; 1904 and 1909, Thirteenth Census of the United

States, 1910, Manufactures: 1909, vol. VIII, p. 135; 1914 and 1919, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Manufactures: 1919, vol. VIII, p. 108; 1929, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Manufactures: 1929, vol. I, p. 95; 1939, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939, vol. I, p. 229; 1947-1967, U.S. Census of Manufactures, 1967, vol. I.
Percentages were computed from figures published in the various Bureau of the Census reports cited as sources.
See also data and text for series P 205-211.

## P 216-226. Consumption of energy materials, 1899-1967.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, vol. X, p. 662; Census of Manufactures: 1963, vol. I, pp. 7-90 and 7-91; and Census of Manufactures: 1967, Special Report MC67(S)-4, Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed, pp. 8-9.

Data for fuels consumed for heat and power were converted to kilowatt-hour equivalents, the international unit of energy, and then added to the quantity of purchased electric energy. The conversion factors used for each fuel are shown in the source reports. For fuels, quantities include both fuels purchased for use as fuel and fuels made and used in the same establishment.

## P 227. Coffee imported, 1860-1970.

Source: 1860-1914, see source for series P 17, pp. 8-9 and 143-144; 1915-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 292-293, cited as source for series P 231; 1930-1947, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States; 1948-1962, same agency, Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, for those years; 1963-1970, same agency, U.S. Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Reports FT 110, FT 125, and FT 135, calendar year issues.
The data for 1860-1933 are described as net imports (general imports) minus foreign exports; for 1934-1970, they are described as imports for consumption minus foreign exports. However, on dutyfree commodities, like coffee, general imports equal imports for consumption. Data cover U.S. customs area, which includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

## P 228. Raw cotton used in textiles, 1860-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1860-1909, Bulletin 160, Cotton Production and Distribution, 1926, p. 49; 1910-1945, Bulletin 189, Cotton Production and Distribution, 1946, pp. 26-31; 1946-1962, Cotton Production and Distribution, annual reports; 1963-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M22P, Cotton, Man-Made Fiber Staple, and Linters, Summary for Cotion Season, various annual issues.

Data are for years ending August 31 through 1910, July 31 thereafter. Figures are in running bales, except that for 1860-1870, they are in equivalent 500 -pound bales. Data exclude linters for $1860-$ 1908 and include them thereafter.

## P 229. Wool used in textiles, 1918-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1922-1957, Facts for Industry, Wool Consumption and Stocks, monthly issues. (Title may vary for this report.) 1958-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M 220, Consumption on the Woolen and Worsted Systems, monthly issues.

Figures relate to scoured wool plus greasy wool reduced to a scoured basis, assuming average yields varying with class, origin, grade, and whether shorn or pulled. For 1946-1970, they include raw wool consumed in woolen and worsted systems only.

For a series on apparent consumption of all wool, 1870-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 296-297, cited as source for series P 231.

## P 230. Unmanufactured silk imports for consumption, 1883-1970.

Source: 1883-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 294-295, cited as source for series P 231; 1930-1931, U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domes-
tic Commerce, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the U.S., vol. I, for respective years; 1932, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1940, p. 732; 1933-1949, Statistical Abstract, 1950, p. 638; 1950-1955, Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York, Textile Organon, vol. XXXVII, No. 3, March 1966; 1955-1970, Textile Organon, March 1971.
Figures are derived by subtracting foreign exports from general imports of all types of unmanufactured silk. Spun silk is not included.
For a series on raw silk imports (excluding silk from cocoons and waste) for 1860-1914, see source for series P 17, pp. 8-9 and 153-155; and for 1870-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, cited above.

## P 231. Wheat flour produced, 1860-1970.

Source: 1860-1914, see source for series P 17, pp. 8-9 and 135-139; 1915-1929, Arthur F. Burns, Production Trends in the United States Since 1870, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1934, pp. 299 and 339 (copyright); 1931 and 1933, Solomon Fabricant, The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1940, p. 395 (copyright; data from census of manufactures); 1935-1970, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report No. 138, Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, and Supplement for 1970.

Reported data in hundredweights were converted to barrels containing 196 pounds of flour. These estimates are based on commercial production of wheat flour reported by the Bureau of the Census. They include flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use.

## P 232. Refined sugar produced, 1860-1970.

Source: 1860-1914, see source for series P 17, pp. 8-9 and 139-143; 1919-1933, see Solomon Fabricant, pp. 382 and 387, cited as source for series P 231; 1934-1945, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics, 1952, p. 111; 1946-1960, Agricultural Statistics, 1967, p. 83; 1961-1970, Agricultural Statistics, 1971, p. 88.

Figures represent production in cane-sugar refineries and in beetsugar factories.

P 233. Canned corn produced, 1885-1970.
Source: 1885-1908, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 300-301 and 341, cited as source for series P 231; 1909-1970, National Canners Association, Canned Food Pack Statistics, 1971-77.

A case consists of 24 No. 2 cans.

## P 234. Canned tomatoes produced, 1885-1970.

Source: 1885-1898, 1900-1903, and 1905-1907, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 300-301 and 341, cited as source for series P 231. National Canners Association, 1899 and 1904, Canned Food Pack Statistics, 1969-70; 1908-1970, Canned Food Pack Statistics, 1971-72.

A case consists of 24 No. 2 cans. The figures for 1885-1907 were published in the unit case of 24 No. 3 cans. They have been converted to a unit case of 24 No .2 cans by multiplying by 1.707. The conversion factor is taken from National Canners Association, Washington, D.C., Canned Food Pack Statistics: 1940, part 1-Vegetables, March 1941, p. 19.

Except for some of the early historical data which came from reports of the Bureau of the Census, the data have been compiled by the National Canners Association with the cooperation of State, regional, and commodity associations.

## P 235. Beer produced, 1870-1970.

Source: 1870-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 292-293, cited as source for series P 231. U.S. Internal Revenue Service (formerly

Bureau of Internal Revenue), 1930-1932, unpublished data; 1933, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1936; 19341970, U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Summary Statistics, 1973, p. 41.

The unit "barrel" contains 31 wine gallons. For 1921-1933, only cereal beverages were permitted to be produced.

P 236-236a. Distilled spirits produced, 1870-1970.
Source: 1870-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 292-293, cited as source for series P 231. U.S. Internal Revenue Service (formerly Bureau of Internal Revenue), 1930-1933, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, annual issues. 1934-1970, see source for series P 235, p. 20.

The computation of taxable gallons excludes all fractional parts of a proof gallon less than one-tenth. Figures are for years ending June 30 and include data for Hawaii; beginning 1928, they also include data for Puerto Rico. Series P 236 includes industrial alcohol for all years. Series P 236a was derived by subtracting figures for industrial alcohol (i.e., tax-free withdrawals) from total distilled spirits production.

## P 237-238. Fats and oils produced, 1922-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1922-1940, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, annual issues; 1941-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M20J and M20K, Fats and Oils, 1970 and earlier years, summary issues (prior to 1958 , series M 17-1, M 17-2, and M 28 ).

## P 239. Manufactured tobacco and snuff products, 1870-1970.

Source: 1870-1879, see source for series P 17, pp. 14-15 and 192193; 1880-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 296-297, cited as source for series P 231; 1930-1970, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics, 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, and 1971 editions.
Primary source of the figures is the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

## P 240. Cigars, 1870-1970.

Source: 1870-1879, see source for series P 17, pp. 14-15 and 189191; 1880-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 298-299, cited as source for series P 231. U.S. Internal Revenue Service (formerly Bureau of Internal Revenue), 1930-1939 and 1941-1949, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, various issues; 1940 and 1950-1970, Alcohol and Tobacco Summary Statistics, annual issues.
For 1870-1949, figures exclude cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.

## P 241. Cigarettes, 1870-1970.

Source: 1870-1879, see source for series P 17, pp. 14-15 and 192; 1880-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 298-299, cited as source for series P 231; 1930-1970, see source for series P 240.
Figures represent large and small cigarettes and small cigars for 1870-1949, excluding those manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses. For 1954-1970, small cigars are excluded.

## P 242-243. Apparel products, 1927-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, series MA23A, Annual Apparel Survey, 1970 and earlier years, summary issues.
Men's and boys' suits and separate coats represent (1) men's suits, excluding ski, slack, snow, and uniform, (2) men's tailored dress and sport coats and jackets, excluding uniform, (3) boys' tailored dress and sport coats, and (4) boys' suits, including students', cadets', and junior boys'.
Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses include both dresses sold at a unit price and those sold at a dozen-price.

## P 244. Rayon and acetate yarns available, 1911-1970.

Source: 1911-1939, Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York, Textile Organon-Base Book of Textile Statistics, vol. XXXIII, No. 1, January 1962; 1940-1955, Textile Organon, January-February, 1971; 1956-1970, Textile Organon, March 1971. (Copyright.)
Figures represent producers' domestic shipments plus imports of yarn and exclude staple, tow, waste, and other rayon and acetate products. Data for rayon relate to manmade fibers produced by the viscose, cuprammonium, and nitrocellulosic (discontinued after 1934) processes. Rayon horsehair and straw are included in the filament yarn figures for 1952-1970 (for 1940-51, production of these items averaged just under 1 million pounds per year). Acetate means manmade fibers composed of cellulose acetate and triacetate.

For 1941-1970, figures for rayon and acetate are as actually reported by the entire industry; earlier data are estimated totals based on reports obtained from 86 percent or more of the industry, with adjustments for complete coverage in accordance with information from the census of manufactures.

## P 245. Non-cellulosic yarn available, 1940-1970.

Source: See source for series P 244, 1940-1970.
Data include producers' domestic shipments plus imports of yarn and exclude staple and tow.

## P 246. Finished knit cloth shipped, 1933-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports. 1933-1946, series M67C, Underwear and Allied Products: Underwear, Knit Cloth, and Knit Fabric Gloves; and Underwear and Knit Cloth for Sale; 1947-1965, series M22K, Knit Cloth for Sale; 1966-1970, series MQ22K, Shipments of Knit Cloth, summary issues.

## P 247. Carpets and rugs shipped, 1899-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1899-1947, Census of Manufactures reports; 1954-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M22L and MQ22K, Carpets and Rugs, summary issues.

P 248-250. Sodium hydroxide and ammonia produced, 1899-1970.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1899-1939, Census of Manufactures reports; thereafter, Current Industrial Reports, series M28A, Inorganic Chemicals, summary issues.

## P 251. Sulfuric acid produced, 1899-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1899-1927, unpublished data; 1929-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M28A, Inorganic Chemicals, summary issues.
Figures are combined totals for sulfuric acid produced by the contact and chamber processes, including spent acid fortified in the contact plants with the simultaneous production of new acid. Production of Government-owned plants, which was large during the war period, is not included for that period; for the most part, this production was available only for military use. However, for 19541970, appreciable amounts of sulfuric acid produced in Governmentowned privately operated plants are included. Figures for 1946-1950 include estimates based on annual totals of byproduct operations of a few smelters reporting to the Bureau of Mines; the estimated data included vary from 4 percent in 1946 to 2 percent in 1950. For 1899-1939, figures are based on reports of the Census of Manufactures; they are shown in those reports on a $50^{\circ}$ Baume basis but are here converted to 100 percent $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. Beginning January 1948, figures are not strictly comparable with earlier data because of the inclusion of additional plants; however, the addition of these plants increased the production of the specified chemical by less than 3.5 percent.

P 252. Paints, varnishes, and lacquers produced, 1899-1970.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1899-1947, Census of Manufactures, reports for various census years; 1953-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M28F, Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer, summary issues.

## P 253. Superphosphates produced, 1860-1970.

Source: 1860-1954, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistics on Fertilizers and Liming Materials in the United States, Statistical Bulletin No. 191, p. 43, April 1957; 1955-1957, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Facts for Industry, series M19D-06 and M19D-08; 19581970, Current Industrial Reports, series M28B, Inorganic Fertilizer Materials and Related Acids, summary issues.

## P 254. Light products of distillation, 1918-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, "Petroleum Statements," annual issues.

These figures relate essentially to the production of gasoline and naphtha. Figures for 1918-1927, 1929-1956, and 1962-1963 are not strictly comparable. The figure for 1929 on a basis comparable with preceding years is 438 million barrels. For 1953-1970, figures for jet fuel are excluded.

P 255. Illuminating oils (kerosene) produced, 1916-1970.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, "Petroleum Statements," annual issues.

Figures for 1916-1927, 1929-1956, and 1962-1963 are not strictly comparable. The figure for 1929 comparable with the preceding years is 55.7 million barrels. For 1953-1959, figures exclude jet fuel. Beginning 1950, data include jet fuel used in commercial aircraft; beginning 1965, they include kerosene-type jet fuels.

## P 256. Fuel oils produced, 1916-1970.

Source: See source for series P 255.
Figures for 1916-1927, 1929-1956, and 1962-1963 are not strictly comparable. The figure for 1929 comparable with the preceding years is 390 million barrels. For 1953-1970, jet fuels are excluded.

## P 257. Lubricating oils produced, 1916-1970.

Source: See source for series P 255.
Figures for 1916-1927 and 1929-1956 are not strictly comparable. The figure for 1929 comparable with preceding years is 37 million barrels.

## P 258. Paraffin wax produced, 1916-1970.

Source: See source for series P 255.
For 1929-1956, figures are labeled petroleum wax. The basic source of these data is the Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook.

## P 259. Pneumatic motor vehicle tires produced, 1914-1967.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, reports for various census years.

## P 260-261. Men's and women's shoes produced, 1899-1970.

Source: 1899-1919, see Solomon Fabricant, cited as source for series P 231; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1921-1946, Statistical Abstract of the United States, various editions, 1929-1947; 1947-1954, unpublished data; 1955-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M31A, Shoes and Slippers, summary issues.

Figures represent pairs of leather uppers for men's and women's shoes. They do not include youths' and boys', misses', children's,
infants', athletic, part leather, or nonleather shoes. For 1930-1970, figures for men's shoes are not strictly comparable with earlier years because large quantities of heavy footwear included with men's shoes for later years were included with athletic shoes for earlier years.

## P 262. Rails produced, 1860-1970.

Source: 1860-1872, see source for series P 17; 1873-1970, American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report, various issues, 1965-1970 (copyright); and unpublished data.

Figures include both iron and steel rails, rerolled rails, and girder and high T rails. Rails are a component of "hot rolled iron and steel," series P 270. For 1860-1867, figures include production of iron rails only.

P 263. Structural iron and steel shapes produced, 1879-1970.
Source: 1879-1889, see source for series P 17; 1892-1970, American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report, various issues (copyright), and unpublished data.
Structural shapes are a component of "hot rolled iron and steel," series P 270 .

## P 264. Common and face brick produced, 1869-1970.

Source: 1869-1899 (decennially), 1904, 1909, 1914, 1919-1939 (biennially), 1947, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, reports for various years; 1895-1912, U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States, various issues; 1913-1959, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Facts for Industry, Clay Construction Products, summary issues; 1960-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series M320, Clay Construction Products, summary issues.

The figures for 1869 and 1879 are for common brick only. For 1889, 1899, and 1904, the production of "fancy or ornamental brick" has been added to the production of "face brick," the reason being that "the best grade of 'face' or 'front' brick appears to have been classified as 'fancy or ornamental' brick' in these years. Beginning 1943, common and face brick are classified as "unglazed" brick.

## P 265-269. Raw steel produced, 1860-1970.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report, various issues (copyright).

For 1934-1970, figures include only that part of steel castings made in foundries producing steel ingots.

## P 270. Hot rolled iron and steel produced, 1864-1970.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report, various issues, 1965-1970 (copyright), and unpublished data.

Figures include rails, plates and sheets, merchant bar and skelp production, wire rods, and structural shapes.

P 271. Copper and copper base alloy, rolled, drawn, and extruded products shipped, 1925-1970.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1925-1947, see source for series P 259; 1952-1970, Current Industrial Reports, series BDSAF-84, Shipments of Copper-Base Mill and Foundry Products, summary issues.

## P 272-274. Fabricated metal products, 1941-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, series M34D, Metal Cans, and series M34N, Heating and Cooking Equipment (Except Electric), summary issues.

Warm air-furnaces, P 273, include oil- and gas-fired furnaces sold as component parts of "year-round air-conditioning units."

P 275-276. Gasoline and diesel engines produced, 1947-1970.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, series MA35L, Internal Combustion Engines, summary issues.
Production data exclude engines for outboard, automotive, and aircraft purposes.

## P 277. Wheel tractors, complete, produced, 1922-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, series M35S, Tractors (Except Garden Tractors), summary issues.

## P 278. Metal cutting machines shipped, 1947-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, series M35W, Metalworking Machinery, summary issues.

## P 279. Typewriters shipped, 1900-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, series M35C, Typewriters, summary issues.
Except as indicated in footnotes, standard electric and manual and portable models are included.

## P 280. Room air-conditioners shipped, 1945-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, series M35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment, summary issues.

P 281-282. Fractional horsepower motors and integral horsepower motors and generators shipped, 1914-1970.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1914-1958, see source for series P 259; thereafter, Current Industrial Reports, series M36H, Motors and Generators, summary issues.

P 283-285. Domestic ranges, electric, shipped; household refrigerators produced; and household washing machines, mechanical, shipped, 1921-1967.
Source: Series P 284, 1921-1937, see Solomon Fabricant, p. 585, cited as source for series P 231; all other data, see source for series P 259 .

## P 286-287. Electric lamps produced, 1899-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1899-1939, see source for series P 259; thereafter, Current Industrial Reports, series M36B and M36D, Electric Lamps.

P 288-290. Home-type radio receivers, home-type radio-phonograph combinations, and phonographs shipped, 1899-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1899-1939, see source for series P 259; thereafter, Current Industrial Reports, series MA36M, Home-Type Radio Receivers and Television Sets, Automobile Radios, Phonographs, and Record Player Attachments.
Home-type radio receivers and radio-phonograph combinations for 1923-1939 include automobile sets.

P 291. Trailer coaches, housing type, shipped, 1937-1967.
Source: See source for series P 259.

## P 292. Truck trailers shipped, 1935-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1935-1939, see source for series P 259; thereafter, Current Industrial Reports, series M37L, Truck Trailers, summary issues.

## P 293. Locomotives produced, 1880-1967.

Source: 1880-1929, see Arthur F. Burns, pp. 300-301, cited as source for series P 231; 1930-1945, American Railway Car Institute, Railway Age, Annual Statistical and Outlook Number, January 6, 1945, p. 91, and Annual Statistical and Outlook Number, January 5,1946, p. 88 (copyright); 1947-1967, see source for series P 259.

For 1905-1945, Canadian output is included although the U.S. output is shown separately beginning with 1929 (see, for example, Railway Age, Annual Statistical Number, January 4, 1947). For 1880-1911, locomotives built in railroad repair shops are excluded. For 1942-1944, figures exclude locomotives built for U.S. Government and for lend-lease program.

This series was discontinued when the new traction power was supplied almost exclusively by diesel units. A locomotive may be composed of one or more diesel units.

Data for 1947-1967, which are from the census of manufactures, represent shipments.

## P 294. Railroad passenger cars produced, 1871-1967.

Source: 1871-1914, see source for series P 17, pp. 14-15 and 196197; 1915-1957, see source for series P 295; 1958-1967, see source for series P 259.
For 1871-1919, figures represent domestic production of passenger cars, exclusive of that in railroad repair shops; thereafter, figures include production in railroad repair shops. For 1920-1957, figures represent "passenger train cars delivered."
Data for 1958-1967, which are from the census of manufactures, represent shipments.

## P 295. Railroad freight cars produced, 1871-1967.

Source: 1871-1914, see source for series P 17, pp. 14-15 and 193196; 1915-1919, American Railway Car Institute, Railway Age, Annual Statistical and Outlook Number, January 7, 1939, p. 83; 19201957, Railway Age, Annual Statistical and Outlook Number (most recently entitled Review and Outlook), various issues, 1950-1958 (copyright); 1958-1967, see source for series P 259.

For 1871-1919, figures represent domestic production of freight cars, exclusive of that in railroad repair shops; thereafter, figures include production in railroad repair shops. For 1920-1957, figures represent "freight cars delivered."

Data for 1958-1967, which are from the census of manufactures, represent shipments.

## P 296-297. Horse-drawn vehicles produced, 1899-1967.

Source: 1899-1937, see Solomon Fabricant, p. 585, cited as source for series P 231; 1939-1967, see source for series P 259.

For 1899-1914, figures for farm wagons, trucks, and business vehicles include patrol wagons, ambulances, handcarts, and pushcarts; for 1919-1925, they exclude mail carrier wagons and public conveyances and relate to products made within the industry (as classified by the Bureau of the Census); for 1927-1967, figures relate to all products made regardiess of the industry classification of the establishment.

For 1899-1925, figures for carriages, buggies, and sulkies exclude sulkies; for 1933, include two-wheeled carts.

## P 298. Bicycles produced, 1899-1967.

Source: 1899-1937, see Solomon Fabricant, p. 590, cited as source for series P 231; 1939-1967, see source for series P 259.

For 1899-1921, figures relate to products made within the industry (as classified by the Bureau of the Census); for 1923-1967, figures relate to all products made regardless of the industry classification of the establishment.

## P 299-300. Pianos and organs produced, 1899-1967.

Source: 1899-1937, see Solomon Fabricant, pp. 597 and 598, cited as source for series P 231; 1939-1967, see source for series P 259. For organs, series P 300, the data represent reed organs for 18991935, electronic organs thereafter.

## P 301-317. General note.

Capacity is rarely calculated on the basis of full-time operation of an industry (i.e., 365 days a year, 24 hours a day), but at varying criteria short of that. Capacity as of January 1 is generally used as the basis of computation. Exceptions to these general rules are noted in the text for each series, where applicable.

## P 301. Blast furnaces (pig iron), 1898-1960.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Directory and Annual Statistical Report, New York, various issues (copyright).
Figures include a 6.1 percent deduction from full-time operation to allow for rebuilding, relining, and repairing the equipment. Capacity is based on April 1 for 1898; November 1, 1901 and 1907; June 1, 1904; and the average of January 1 and July 1 for 1941-1944 and 1950.

None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 302. Steel ingots and steel for castings, 1887-1960.

Source: See source for series P 301.
Figures include a 9.1 percent deduction from full-time operation to allow for rebuilding, relining, and repairing equipment, and for holiday shutdowns. Capacity is based on an average of January 1 and July 1 for 1941-1944.
None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 303. Copper refining, 1907-1970.

Source: 1907-1930, Edwin G. Nourse, America's Capacity to Produce, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1934, p. 557; 1931-1970, American Bureau of Metal Statistics, Year Book, New York, various issues. (Copyright.)

None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 304-305. Lead refining, 1921-1970.

Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics, Year Book, New York, various issues (copyright).

None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 306. Zinc refining, 1921-1970.

Source: See source for series P 304-305.
Figures are not comparable throughout because of changes in components. For 1921-1925, figures represent distillation zinc; 1926-1940, distillation and electrolytic zinc; 1941-1970, slab zinc. As an alternative source for data, see U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, various issues.

None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 307. Aluminum ingots, 1889-1970.

Source: 1889-1895, J. D. Edwards, et al., The Aluminum Industry, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York, 1930 (copyright); 19101919, U.S. Business and Defense Services Administration (now Bureau of Domestic Commerce), Materials Survey, Aluminum, 1956; 19271938, U.S. Surplus Property Board, Aluminum Plants and Facilities Report, 1945; 1939-1970, American Bureau of Metal Statistics, Year Book, New York, various issues (copyright).

The general practice in this industry is to rate potline capacity
on full-time operation. As an alternative source for data, see U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, various issues.

None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 308. Portland cement, 1910-1970.

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, 1910-1923, Mineral Resources of the United States, annual volumes; U.S. Bureau of Mines, 19241931, Mineral Resources of the United States, annual volumes; 19321970, Minerals Yearbook, annual volumes.

A deduction from full-time operation is taken for estimated average number of days required for repair or other unavoidable shutdowns. Favorable labor, fuel, and transportation conditions are assumed.
No capacity in Alaska; figures include Hawaii beginning 1960.

## P 309. Crude petroleum refining, 1918-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1918-1961, Petroleum Refineries, Including Cracking Plants in the United States, January 1, 1961 (also shown in Minerals Yearbook); 1962-1970, Mineral Industry Survey, Petroleum Refineries in the United States and Puerto Rico, January 1, annual issues.

Capacity is defined as the maximum daily average throughput (converted to an annual basis) of the plant in complete operation, with allowance for necessary shutdown time for routine maintenance, repairs, etc. It approximates the maximum daily average crude runs to stills that can be maintained for an extended period. Capacity is based on November 1 for 1924.

Includes Alaska for all years, Hawaii beginning 1960.

## P 310-311. Coke, 1909-1961.

Source: 1909-1920, see first source cited for series P 303; 1921-1961, see sources cited for series P 308.
None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 312. Carbon black, 1928-1970.

Source: See source for series P 308.
None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 313. Sulfuric acid, 1945-1970.

Source: 1945, reprinted with permission from Chemical and Engineering News, Washington, D.C., July 10, 1945 (copyright by American Chemical Society); 1950-1970, U.S. Bureau of Domestic Commerce (formerly Business and Defense Services Administration), Chemical Industry Report, various issues.

Capacity is based on 350 days a year.
None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 314. Phosphatic fertilizers, 1900-1970.

Source: 1900-1951, U.S. Agricultural Research Service, Statistics on Fertilizers and Liming Materials in the United States, Statistical Bulletin No. 191, April 1957; 1952-1957, National Plant Food Institute, Plant Food Review, vol. 4, Nos. 2 and 3, 1958; 1958-1970, U.S. Bureau of Domestic Commerce (formerly Business and Defense Services Administration), unpublished data.

These data are the total of normal superphosphate, concentrated superphosphate, and miscellaneous phosphatic materials. Capacity of normal superphosphate is based on 300 two-shift days a year. Capacity of concentrated superphosphate and other phosphatic materials is based on 350 days a year, continuous operations.

None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 315. Total combined nitrogen, 1924-1970.

Source: 1924-1950, see source for series P 314; 1951-1955, U.S. Business and Defense Services Administration, Summary Information on Anhydrous Ammonia, Bulletin No. 142, February 1956; 1956-

1970, U.S. Bureau of Domestic Commerce (formerly Business and Defense Services Administration), unpublished data.
This series was entitled "synthetic nitrogen" from 1924-1955. Capacity is based on 350 days a year, continuous operations.
None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.
P 316. Rayon and acetate yarn, staple and tow, 1911-1970.
Source: 1911, New York Times, Special Chemistry Section, September 2, 1951; 1931-1970, Textile Economics Bureau, Textile Organon (prior to 1952, Rayon Organon), New York, various issues. (Copyright.)

Data for 1931-1938 are for yarn only; staple and tow data are not available for those years.
Capacity is as of November for all years except 1933 (July) and 1944 (April). Allowance was made for periodic shutdowns of machines for repair, overhaul, or cleaning on a set time schedule.
None or negligible capacity in Alaska and Hawaii.

## P 317. Paper and paperboard, 1900-1970.

Source: American Paper Institute, The Statistics of Paper, 1957, and subsequent annual issues, New York (copyright).

Historic capacity, used until 1955, is based on 310 days a year, 24 hours a day, for paper and building paper and 313 days for paperboard. From 1956 to 1969, practical maximum capacity was used, based on 340 days a year for paper, 339 days for paperboard, and 326 days for construction paper and board and wet machine board. In 1970, practical maximum capacity was based on 346 days for all grades, 348 days for paper, 346 days for paperboard, and 334 days for construction paper and board and wet machine board.

Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960.
P 318-374. Value of output of finished commodities and construction, materials destined for domestic consumption at current producers' prices, and implicit price indexes for major commodity groups (Shaw), 1869-1939.
Source: William H. Shaw, Value of Commodity Output Since 1869, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1947, pp. 30, 66, and 290 (copyright).

These estimates are derived from census of manufactures data, supplemented by less complete data for nonmanufactured finished commodities and construction materials and for intercensal year interpolations. The estimates before 1919 are based necessarily on less adequate information.
The estimates of finished commodities measure the value of commodities that have reached the form in which they are used by ultimate recipients-largely households in the case of consumers' goods, chiefly business and public enterprises in the case of producers' goods. The amount "destined for domestic consumption" is derived as the sum of domestic production, minus exports, plus imports. In most years and for most commodities, the differences between domestic production of finished commodities and finished commodities destined for domestic consumption were modest. Changes in the latter, therefore, can be used as an approximate measure of changes in domestic manufacturing output. For figures on domestic output of finished commodities at producers' prices for 1919-1933, see Simon Kuznets, Commodity Flow and Capital Formation, vol. 1, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1938, pp. 136-138 and 348.

The estimates presented here exclude transportation and distribution costs incurred after the production stage, and hence are not in terms of prices to final users. Nor do they measure domestic consumption for they make no allowance for inventory changes.

Perishable commodities include those usually lasting less than 6 months; semidurable, those usually lasting from 6 months to 3 years; and durable, those usually lasting more than 3 years. For a detailed discussion of sources and procedures, see the source, part II for estimates of the value of output, part III for exports and imports, and part IV for price indexes.

Series P 1-12. Manufactures Summary: 1849 to 1970


1 The Bureau of Labor Statistics annual averages for employment in manufacturing indicates 1943 as the year of maximum employment, with $15,147,000$ production whrkers. See series D 145 .
${ }^{2}$ For $1849-1933$, cost of contract work was not subtracted from value of products ia ealeviating value added by manuacture. For $1935-1953$, value added by manufacture represents unacjusted value added; beginning 1954, it represents adjusted vane.
Except as noted, figures have been revised by retabulation of returns to exclude
data for establishments classified as manufacturing in data tor establishments classified as manufacturing in 1939 but as nonmanufacturing begnning 1947 . Value added by manufacture in 1939, prior to revision and on a basis

4 Includes establishments classified as manufacturing in 1939 and prior years but as nonmanufacturing thereafter
${ }_{5}$ Figures revised on basis of estimates rather than by retabulation of 1939 reports. Estimates made as follows: For nonproduction employees, by multiplying the retabuworkers computed from unrevised 1939 data; for salaries and wages, by multiplying the retabulated wage figure by the ratio for salaries and wages also derived from the unrevised 1939 data. strictly comparable with figures for other years.

Series P 13-17. Indexes of Manufacturing Production: 1860 to 1970

${ }^{1}$ Federal Reserve Board index of manufacturing production.
${ }^{8}$ Edwin Frickey's indexes of manufacturing production. industries. industries.

Series P 18-39. Indexes of Manufacturing Production (FRB), by Industry Group: 1947 to 1970 $[1967=100]$

| Year | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { manufac- }}}{\text { turing }}$ | Durable manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Primary metals | Fabricated metal products | Machinery | Transporequipment | Instruments and related products | Stone, clay, and glass products | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lumber } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Furniture and fixtures | Miscellaneous manufactures |
|  | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 1970... | 105 | 102 | 107 | 109 | 100 | 90 | 111 | 106 | 106 | 99 | 117 |
| 1969 | 111 | 110 | 114 | 114 | 107 | 108 | 116 | 113 | 109 | 107 | 116 |
| 1968. | 106 | 106 | 103 | 106 | 102 | 110 | 107 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 107 |
| 1967 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1966...... | 98 | 99 | 109 | 101 | 99 | 101 | 95 | 105 | 98 | 101 | 100 |
| 1965....---- | 89 | 89 | 104 | 93 | 84 | 91 | 83 | 101 | 95 | 93 | 94 |
| 1964... | 81 | 79 | 96 | 83 | 74 | 80 | 71 | 96 | 91 | 86 | 84 |
| 1963 -- | 76 | 74 | 84 | 78 | 68 | 76 | 66 | 91 | 86 | 81 | 78 |
| 1962 | 71 66 | 69 | 78 | 76 | 65 | 69 | 60 | 86 | 82 | 78 | 75 |
| 1961.--- | 66 | 62 | 73 | 70 | 57 | 60 | 57 | 81 | 78 | 71 | 70 |
| 1960 -... | 65 | 63 | 74 | 72 | 56 | 64 | 58 | 81 | 74 | 72 | 68 |
| 1958-....--- | ${ }_{5}^{64}$ | 54 | 64 | 64 | 54 45 45 | 62 54 | 58 <br> 48 | 84 73 | 79 | 73 <br> 65 | 65 60 |
| 1957-- | 61 | 62 | 80 | 71 | 52 | 69 | 51 | 76 | 68 | 69 | 66 |
| 1956 | 61 | 62 | 84 | 69 | 52 | 64 | 49 | 77 | 75 | 69 | 69 |
| 1955...- | 58 | 60 | 85 | 68 | 47 | 66 | 44 | 72 | 76 | 66 | 65 |
| 1954.... | 52 | 52 | 65 | 60 | 42 |  | 40 |  |  | 57 | 51 |
| 1953-........ | 55 | 59 | 80 | 67 |  | 66 | 39 | 63 | 68 | 53 | 55 |
| 1952......-- | 51 | 52 | 71 | 59 |  | 53 | 36 | 62 | 64 | 51 | 49 |
| 1951-... | 49 | 49 | 78 | 60 |  | 45 | 30 | 64 | 65 | 49 | 48 |
| 1950 | 45 |  |  | 57 |  | 41 | 26 | 58 | 65 | 52 | 49 |
| 1949-- | 39 | 36 | 57 | 46 |  | 34 | 23 | 48 | 54 | 43 | 44 |
| 1948-.----- | 41 39 | 40 38 | 67 65 | 51 50 |  | 34 31 | $\stackrel{25}{25}$ | 52 48 | 61 59 | $4{ }_{45}^{46}$ | 47 44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Series P 18-39. Indexes of Manufacturing Production (FRB), by Industry Group: 1947 to 1970—Con. [1967 = 100]

| Year | Nondurable manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Textile mill products | Apparel products | Leather and products | Paper and products | Printing and publishing | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chemicals } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Petroleum } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Rubber and plastics products | Food | Tobacco products |
|  | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 1970...... | 111 | 106 | 98 | 91 | 113 | 104 | 120 | 113 | 116 | 112 | 100 |
| 1969. | 111 | 113 | 103 | 96 | 114 | 106 | 120 | 108 | 120 | 108 | 97 |
| 1968. | 106 | 109 | 102 | 106 | 106 | 103 | 110 | 105 100 | 113 100 | 104 | 100 |
| 1967. | 100 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 98 | 109 | -97 | 197 | +97 | 100 |
| 1965. | 90 | ${ }^{102}$ | 98 | 104 | 92 | 90 | 82 | 93 | 84 | 92 | 100 |
| 1964. | 84 | 87 | 94 | 101 | 86 | 84 | 74 | 91 | 74 | 90 | 101 |
| 1963 | 79 | 81 | 89 | 99 | 81 | 77 | 67 | 88 | 69 | 86 | 97 |
| 1962 | 75 | 78 | 86 82 | 101 98 | 76 72 | 77 | 62 55 | 84 80 | 64 57 |  | ${ }_{93}^{94}$ |
| 1961. | 71 | 73 | 82 |  | 72 | 71 | 55 | 80 |  | 81 | 93 |
| 1960 .... | 69 | 71 | 82 | 99 | 68 | 70 | 53 | 77 | 54 | 78 | 90 |
| 1959... | 67 | 72 | 80 | 104 | 67 | 68 | 51 | 74 | 54 | 76 | 88 |
| 1958. | 61 | 64 | 73 | 97 | 59 | 63 | 44 | 70 70 | 45 | 73 | 85 79 |
| 1957 | 61 | 65 | 75 75 | 99 100 | 59 60 | 65 68 | 42 | 70 70 | 46 | 70 | 75 |
| 1956... | 60 57 | 68 68 | 75 74 | 109 | 57 | 59 | 37 | 66 | 43 | 66 | 74 |
| 1954 | 51 | 58 | 67 | 90 | 51 | 54 | 32 | 60 | 35 | 63 | 72 |
| 1953 | 51 | 62 | 67 | 92 | 51 | 52 | 32 | 58 | 34 | 61 | 74 |
| 1952 | 49 | 60 | 67 63 | 92 86 | 47 | 49 49 | 29 28 | 55 54 | 32 31 | 60 59 | 75 |
| 1951...-...- | 48 | 61 | 63 | 86 | 49 | 49 | 28 | 54 | 31 | 59 | 73 |
| 1950... | 46 | 61 | 64 | 92 | 46 | 49 | 25 | 48 | 31 | 58 |  |
| 1949...... | 42 | 54 <br> 58 | 60 60 | 85 89 | 38 40 | 46 45 | 20 20 | 44 | 24 | 56 55 5 | 68 |
| 1947...--- | 41 | 55 | 58 | 94 | 39 | 43 | 18 | 42 | 25 | 56 | 67 |

Series P 40-57. Indexes of Manufacturing Production, by Industry Group: 1899 to 1954 $[1947=100]$

${ }^{1}$ Includes ordnance and accessories.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970
[Represents operating manufacturing establishments only]


1 Beginning 1947, for food and kindred products, excludes driver-salesmen in bakery products industry. Number of driver-salesmen for 1939 was at least 120,000 .
${ }_{2}$ Beginning 1954, includes milk bottling plants. Value added for this industry in 1954 was $\$ 1,476$ million
${ }^{3}$ Beginning 1933, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of ethyl alcohol. 1927 , includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of vegetable cooking oils.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970 -Con.


[^0]lishments primarily engaged in shrinking and sponging of cloth; such establishments
${ }^{2}$ For 1937 and 1939 , includes establishments that cut and stitch products from knit cloth made in separate mills of integrated companies.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970—Con.


1 Prior to 1958, excludes establishments producing hats, except cloth and millinery In 1954, these establishments had 12,988 employees and $\$ 61,886$ thousand value added by manufacture. Also prior to 1958, includes establishments primarily engaged in and $\$ 10,709$ thousand value added by manufacture.
${ }^{2}$ For 1937 and 1939, excludes establishments that cut and stitch products from knit ${ }_{3}$ coth made in separate mills of integrated companies.
${ }^{3}$ Horsepower of prime movers only.

4 Prior to 1958, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of hard pressed wood fiberboard and those primarily engaged in manufacturing fabricated hardboard products.
${ }_{5} \operatorname{In} 1949$ and 1950, there was a significant undercoverage in the sample for this
 venetian blinds.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970-Con.

${ }^{1}$ For 1937-1947, excludes logging contractors and independent logging camps not operating sawmills as well as establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of venetian blinds.
${ }^{2}$ For 1899-1929, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of wood and vehicle stock. For 1931, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with 1929 is $\$ 523.8$ million; 1931 , on new basis, $\$ 524.4$ million.
${ }_{3}$ For $1899-1923$, includes establishments engaged in manufacture of rules made of metal and other materials as well as wood; figures for later years inciude establishments making wooden rules only.
${ }_{4}^{4}$ Beginning 1914, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of windows and door screens. For 1914, excludes establishments engaged in manufacture of laths and shingles; value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 652$ million.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970-Con.


[^1]4 Beginning 1937, includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of fiber products, fiber conduits, and molded pulp products. In 1937, value added by of fiber products, fiber conduits, and molded pulp products. In 1937, value added by 5 Beginning 1931 , includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of papeteries. In 1931, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 600$ million.
6 Prior to 1947 , includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of tags.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970—Con.

${ }^{1}$ Printing and publishing-for 1909-1933, cost of contract work was subtracted from value of products in calculating value added by manufacture only for the industries in which it was significant. For 1899 and 1904, cost of contract work was not subtracted from value of products for any industries. In 1909, value added by manufacture on a 2 Prior to 1939 , includes establishments milion.號 ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ For 1933 , excludes establishments engaged solely in music publishing.

- Beginning 1949 , includes Government-owned plants operated by private firms for the account of the Federal Government.
${ }^{6}$ Beginning 1939, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of electrometallurgical products. In 1939, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 1,838$ million. or in smelting and refining of aluminium; in 1937 , valugaged in mining of rock salt
basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 1,759$ million. Also beginning 1937, excludes woods employees of the gum naval stores industry; in 1937, production workers numbered 30,880 with wages of $\$ 8.6$ million.
${ }^{7}$ Beginning 1933, includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of ethyl alcohol.
${ }^{8}$ Beginning 1929, excludes establishments other than petroleum refineries engaged in manuiacture of lubricating oils.
${ }^{9}$ Berinning 1927 , excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of vegetable cooking oils.
${ }^{16}$ Beginning 1955, excludes certain establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of rubber cement. In 1925, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 1,321$ million.
${ }^{11}$ For 1899 , includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of candles.
Inilion. value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with 1899 was $\$ 287$
million.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970-Con.


[^2]5 Beginning 1929, excludes lubricants not elsewhere classified and paving mixtures and blocks. In 1929, these industries represented 4 percent of the production workers and 5 percent of the value added by manufacture for this commodity group. In 1909 ${ }^{5}$ For 1899 and 1904, excludes fuel briquets and roofing felts and coatings. In 1909 these industries represented 6 percent of the production workers and 9 percent of the value added by manufacture for this commodity group.
${ }^{7}$ Beginning 1958, includes establishments engaged in molding plasties products for the trade and fabricating miscellaneous finished plastics products.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970-Con.


1 Prior to 1989, for rubber and plastics products, excludes plastics products.
${ }^{2}$ Beginning 1925, includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of rubber
cement and rubber toy balloons. In 1925, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 537$ million.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970-Con.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Industry } \\ & \text { group and } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ | Establishments |  | All employees |  | Production workers |  |  | Value added by manufacture | $\underset{\substack{\text { Capital } \\ \text { expenditures, } \\ \text { new }}}{ }$ | Aggregate horsepower rating of power equipment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | With 20 employees or more | Number | Payroll | Number | Man-hours | Wages |  |  |  |
|  | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 |
| stone, clay, and GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 |  |  | 591 | 4,531 | 470 | 951 | 3,321 | 9,786 | 920 |  |
| 1969 |  |  | 608 | 4,440 | 484 | 987 | 3,257 | 9,851 | 908 |  |
|  |  |  | 590 590 | 4,065 3 3 | 469 469 | 951 | 2,971 | 9,212 | 734 |  |
| 1966. | 15,580 | 4,911 | 590 616 | 3,826 3,838 | 469 488 | 948 999 | 2,784 2,812 | 8,333 8,495 | 821 940 | -------- |
| 1955. |  |  | 605 | 3,602 | 480 | 981 | 2,640 | 7,996 | 773 |  |
|  | 15,838 | 4,655 | 581 <br> 574 | 3,369 | 459 456 | 949 | 2,447 | 7,493 | 627 |  |
| 1962 | 15,838 | 4,655 | 574 573 | 3,213 3,103 | 456 463 |  | 2,350 | 7,044 | 608 549 | 8,716 |
| 1961. |  |  | 567 | 2,938 | 457 | 923 | 2,153 | 6,288 | 554 | 8, |
| 1960 |  |  | 581 596 | 2,950 2,939 | 474 488 | 960 981 | 2,187 | 6,370 | 541 |  |
| $1958{ }^{1}$ | 15,047 | 4,484 | 553 | 2,586 | 446 | 884 | 2,985 | 6,333 | 489 |  |
| 1957 |  |  | 526 | 2,355 | 437 | 869 | 1,803 | 4,980 | 656 |  |
|  |  |  | 536 | 2,345 | 450 | 911 | 1,815 | 5,036 | 725 |  |
| 1955 |  |  | 525 | 2,178 | 442 | 899 | 1,703 | 4,637 | 461 |  |
| 1953 | 11,162 |  | ${ }_{5}^{492}$ | 1,938 | 412 | 827 873 | 1,496 1,539 | 3,866 3,753 | 282 | 4,811 |
| 1952 | 10,435 |  | 510 | 1,842 | 436 | 895 | 1,457 | 3,531 | 251 |  |
| 1951. | 10,700 |  | 529 | 1;828 | 455 | 946 | 1,459 | 3,561 | 323 | .-. |
| 1950. | 9,707 | --- | 491 | 1,530 | 418 | 863 | 1,220 | 3,138 | 222 |  |
| 1947 | 11,643 |  | 453 4.61 | 1,323 1,207 | 388 <br> 405 | 778 838 | 1,044 | 2,451 | 191 |  |
| 19391 | 6,778 |  | 314 | '410 | 267 |  | 307 | -856 |  | 3,026 |
| 1937 3 | 6,114 |  | 331 | 420 | 297 |  | 346 | 860 |  |  |
| 1935. | 5,846 |  | 265 | 293 | 235 | -- | 228 | 600 |  |  |
|  | 4,757 6,549 |  |  |  | 175 |  | 144 | 404 |  |  |
| 1929 | 8 8,788 |  | $372^{-}$ | 548 | ${ }_{331}^{234}$ |  | 250 436 | + 616 |  |  |
| 1927. | 8,574 |  | 390 | 575 | 348 | . | 463 | 1,023 |  | 2,859 |
| 1925. | 8,491 |  | 392 <br> 389 | 565 544 | 351 |  | 466 | 1,043 |  | 2,348 |
| 1921. | 8,227 |  | 389 <br> 282 | 544 377 | $\begin{array}{r}349 \\ 251 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 451 <br> 305 | 990 605 |  | 1,936 |
| 1919 | 12,326 |  | 331 | 397 | 295 |  | 324 | 680 |  | 1,585 ${ }^{-}$ |
| 1914. | 14,793 |  | 405 | 249 | 335 |  | 206 | 379 |  | 1,494 |
| 1909. | 16,207 |  | 372 | 224 | 344 | -- | 190 | 352 |  |  |
| 1904. | 10,744 |  | 305 | 171 | 286 |  | 149 | 271 |  |  |
| 1899 | 11,571 |  | 243 | 116 | 230 |  | 102 | 185 |  |  |
| primary metal industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970. |  |  | 1,261 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,737 | ----- |
| 1969 |  |  | 1,311 | 11,244 10 | 1,064 | 2,172 2,090 | 8,688 | 22,799 | 2,816 | -.-.-.-.-... |
| 1967 | 6,837- | 4,082- | 1,281 | 10,49 9,851 | 1,042 | 2,089 | 7,457 | 19,978 | 3,134 |  |
| 1966. |  |  | 1,296 | 9,911 | 1,066 | 2,191 | 7,649 | 20,899 | 2,765 |  |
| 1965. |  |  | 1,250 | 9,238 | 1,026 | 2,105 | 7,176 | 18,924 | 2,257 |  |
| 1964. | 6,513 | 3,583 | 1,181 | 8,488 7,734 | 973 922 | 1,994 | 6,578 | 16,692 15,261 | 1,886 |  |
| 1962 | 6,813 |  | 1,128 | 7,482 | 917 | 1,796 | 5,658 | 10,678 | 1,159 | 33,304 |
| 1961. |  |  | 1,100 | 7,060 | 891 | 1,723 | 5,271 | 12,759 | 1,222 | 3,304 |
| 1960. |  |  | 1,175 | 7,215 | 957 | 1,837 | 5,424 | 13,283 | 1,615 |  |
| 1959.- | 6.447 |  | 1,144 | 7,057 | 947 883 | 1,830 | 5,354 | 13,578 | 1,076 |  |
| 1957 | 6,447 | 3,412 | 1,092 | 7,019 | 1,053 | 1,670 | 4,696 5,440 | $\begin{array}{r}11,542 \\ 13 \\ \hline 320\end{array}$ | 1,544 |  |
| 1956 |  |  | 1,319 | 6,893 | 1,110 | 2,195 | 5,444 | 13;848 | 1,651 |  |
| 1955 |  |  | 1,274 | 6,418 | 1,076 | 2,192 | 5,117 | 12,963 | 977 |  |
| $1954{ }^{2}$ |  |  | 1,152 | 5,260 | , 967 | 1, 8 , 86 | 4,105 | 9,772 | 910 | 25,546 |
| 1952 |  |  | 1,288 | 6,002 | 1,103 | 2,253 | 4,867 | 11,004 | 1,212 |  |
| 1951---------------------- | 5,490 | --------- | 1,244 | 5,137 | 1,079 | 2,256 | 4,219 | 9,761 | 1,127 |  |
| 1950.. | 5,322 | ---...-.-- | 1,129 | 4,158 | 978 | 2,009 | 3,400 | 7,951 | 548 |  |
| 1949--------------------------- | 5,465 |  | 1,016 | $\begin{array}{r}3,465 \\ 3,602 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 868 1,012 | 1,702 | 2,770 2,983 | 5,710 5,733 | 5688 |  |
|  | 3,512 |  |  |  | 1,672 |  | -978 | 2,169 |  | 12, $\mathrm{F}_{7}{ }^{-7}$ |
| 193733-------.......- | 3,245 |  |  |  | 792 |  | 1,205 | 2,520 |  |  |

1 For 1939, 1947, and 1954, excludes establishments primarily engaged in producing ready-mixed concrete. In 1958 , the value added in such establishments represented 12 percent of the total value added for this commodity group and, in 1937, less than 1 percent. The value added at quarries operated in conjunction with manufacturing establishments (including value added in producing mineral products consumed in the ame establishment) was $\$ 194$ million in $1954, \$ 361$ million in 1958 , and $\$ 321$ million
${ }^{2}$ Beginning 1954, includes beehive and byproduct coke ovens.
${ }^{3}$ For 1937, includes establishments primarily engaged in producing certain nonferrous bearings and aluminum products (ship bunks, ornamental metal work, stampings, novelties, valves and fittings, machined castings and tags) and excludes establishments primarily engaged in making electrometallurgical products, nonferrous die castings and forgings, cast aluminum cooking ware, and in the heat treatment of steel. In 1939, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with 1937 was $\$ 2,13$
million. million.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970-Con.


[^3]${ }^{3}$ For 1937, includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of thermostats and gauges, heat treating of steel, machine knives, and tackle blocks, and excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of vacuum cleaners, turbo-generators and water-wheel generator sets, hair clippers for animal use, brooders, nonferrous bearings, certain industrial furnaces and ovens, time-stamps and time-recording machines, dictating machines, certain valves and fittings (except plumbers'), and
caulking guns. In 1939 , value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with caulking guns. In 1939 ,
1937 was $\$ 1,990$ million.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970-Con.


[^4]${ }^{5}$ Beginning 1935, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of certain types of beauty and barber shop equipment. certain types of mechanical refrigerators.
certain types of mechanical refrigerators. ${ }_{7}$ Beginning 1909 , excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of signs and advertising novelties.
signs and advertising novelties.
Beginning 1958 , includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of truck and bus bearings, convertible tops for automobiles, rebuil automotive parts, and truck and bus bearings, convertibl and related engine and power take-off gears and excludes those primarily engaged in manufacture of parachutes.
engaged in manuiacture of parachutes.
For 1937 , includes railroad repair shops. In 1939 , value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with 1937 was $\$ 1,794$ million.

Series P 58-67. General Statistics for Manufacturing Industries, by Major Groups: 1899 to 1970—Con.

${ }^{1}$ Beginning 1958, includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of laboratory precision balances, laboratory furniture, revolution counters, operating room excludes those
2 For 1947 and 1954-1970 includes establishments primarily pons.
號
autornatic temperature controls
hermostats and gauges and excludes those primarily engaged in manufacturacture of recording stamps and machines. In 1939, value added on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 314$ million.
${ }^{4}$ Beginning 1937, includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of certain mechanical measuring instruments. In 1937, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 295$ million.
${ }^{5}$ Beginning 1935 , inciudes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of certain dental equipment and supplies (chairs, cabinets, and electrical devices).
${ }^{6}$ Beginning 1929, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of gas machines. In 1929, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 306$ million. ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ Beginning 1927 , excludes dental laboratories operating prior years was $\$ 880$ million
${ }^{\text {pror }}$ Beginning 1925, excludes establishments primarily engaged in grinding lenses for spectacles and eyeglasses to individual preseription
spectacies and eyeglasses to indivicual prescription. motion-picture machines. In 1914, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 96$ million. 10 Includes ordnance.
${ }_{11}$ Beginning 1958, excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of plastics products not elsewhere classified, cork products, soda-fountain and bar equipment, and jewelry, instrument, and musical instrument cases and includes those primarily engaged in manufacture of linoleum and other hard surface floor covering, n.e.c. ${ }_{12}$ Prior to 1955 , includes ordnance and accessories.

Series P 68-73. Horsepower of Power Equipment in Manufacturing Industries: 1869 to 1962
[In thousands]

| Year | Aggregate | Prime movers | Electric motors |  |  | Aggregate per 100 production workers | Year | Aggregate | Prime movers | Electric motors |  |  | Aggregate per 100 production workers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Driven by purchased energy | Driven by energy generated at establishment |  |  |  |  | Total | Driven by purchased energy | Driven by energy generated at establishment |  |
|  | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 |  | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 |
| 1962. | 151,498 | 45,770 | 126,783 | 105,728 | 21, 054 | 11,249 | 1909.. | 18,062 13,033 | 16,393 12,605 | 4,582 1,517 | 1,669 428 | 2,913 1,089 | 288 252 218 |
| 1954** | 108,100 | 35,763 | 91,505 | -72,337 | 19,168 | 958 | 1904 | 13,083 9,811 | 12,605 $\mathbf{9}, 633$ | 1,575 | 178 | - 297 | 218 |
| 1939. | 49,893 | 21,077 | 44,827 | 28,816 | 16,011 | 491 | 189 | 9,811 | -, |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 | 41,122 | 19,328 | 33,844 | 21,794 | 12,050 | 491 | $1899{ }^{2}$ | 10,988 | 10,805 | 494 15 | 183 | 311 | 207 140 |
| 1927 | 37,126 | 18,902 | 29,153 | 18,224 | 10,929 | 473 | 18892 |  | 5,939 |  |  |  | 125 |
| 1925. | 34,359 | 19,243 | 25,092 | 15,116 | 9,976 | 437 333 | 1869 |  | 2,346 |  |  |  | 114 |
| 1919 | 28,397 | 19,432 | 15,612 8,392 | 8,965 3,707 | 6,647 4,684 | 326 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1914. | 21,565 | 17,858 | 8,392 | 3,707 | 4,684 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaij.
${ }^{1}$ Figure comparable with 1954 , based on 1954 industry coverage (see text 19 ,

Series P 74-92. Value of Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders: 1947 to 1970
(In billions of dollars, except ratios. As of December 31, except shipments are for calendar year)


[^5][^6]Series P 93-106. Manufacturing Corporations-Sales, Profits, and Stockholders' Equity: 1947 to 1970 [In billions of dollars]

| Year | All manufacturing corporations |  |  |  |  |  | Durable goods industries |  |  |  | Nondurable goods industries |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales (net) | Net profits |  | Stockholders' equity ${ }^{1}$ | Cash dividends | Retained earnings | Sales (net) | Net profits |  | Stockholders' equity ${ }^{1}$ | Sales (net) | Net profits |  | Stockholders' equity ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  | Before Federal income taxes | After Federal income taxes |  |  |  |  | Before Federal income taxes | After Federal income taxes |  |  | Before Federal income taxes | After Federal income taxes |  |
|  | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 |
| 1970. | 708.8 | 48.1 | 28.6 | 306.8 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 363.1 | 23.0 | 12.9 | 155.1 | 345.7 | 25.2 | 15.7 | 151.7 |
| 1969 | 694.6 | 58.1 | 33.2 | 289.9 | 15.1 | 18.2 | 366.5 | 31.5 | 16.9 | 147.6 | 328.1 | 26.6 | 16.4 | 142.3 |
| 1968. | 631.9 | 55.4 | 32.1 | 265.9 | 14.2 | 17.9 | 335.5 | 30.6 | 16.5 | 135.6 | 296.4 | 24.8 | 15.5 | 130.3 |
| 1967 | 575.4 | 47.8 | 29.0 | 247.6 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 300.6 | 25.7 | 14.6 | 125.0 | 274.8 | 22.0 | 14.4 | 122.6 |
| 1966. | 554.2 | 51.8 | 30.9 | 230.3 | 13.0 | 18.0 | 291.7 | 29.2 | 16.4 | 115.2 | 262.4 | 22.6 | 14.6 | 115.1 |
| 1965. | 492.2 | 46.5 | 27.5 | 211.7 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 257.0 | 26.2 | 14.5 | 105.4 | 235.2 | 20.3 | 13.0 | 106.3 |
| 1964 | 443.1 | 39.6 | 23.2 | 199.8 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 226.3 | 21.2 | 11.6 | 98.5 | 216.8 | 18.3 | 11.6 | 101.3 |
| 1963 | 412.7 | 34.9 | 19.5 | 189.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 209.0 | 18.5 | 9.5 | 93.3 | 203.6 | 16.4 | 10.0 | 96.3 |
| 1962 | 389.9 | 31.9 | 17.7 | 181.4 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 195.5 | 16.7 | 8.6 | 89.1 | 194.4 | 15.1 | 9.2 | 92.3 |
| 1961 | 356.4 | 27.5 | 15.3 | 172.6 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 175.2 | 13.6 | 6.9 | 84.9 | 181.2 | 13.9 | 8.5 | 87.7 |
| 1960 | 345.7 | 27.5 | 15.2 | 165.4 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 173.9 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 82.3 | 171.8 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 83.1 |
| 1959 | 338.0 | 29.7 | 16.3 | 157.1 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 169.4 | 15.8 | 8.1 | 77.9 | 168.5 | 13.9 | 8.3 | 79.2 |
| 1958 | 305.3 | 22.7 | 12.7 | 147.4 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 148.6 | 11.4 | 5.8 | 72.8 | 156.7 | 11.3 | 6.9 | 74.6 |
| 1957 | 320.0 | 28.2 | 15.4 | 141.1 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 166.0 | 15.8 | 7.9 | 70.5 | 154.1 | 12.4 | 7.5 | 70.6 |
| 1956 | 307.3 | 29.8 | 16.2 | 131.6 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 159.5 | 16.5 | 8.3 | 65.2 | 147.8 | 13.2 | 7.8 | 66.4 |
| 1955 | 278.4 | 28.6 | 15.1 | 120.1 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 142.1 | 16.5 | 8.1 | 58.8 | 136.3 | 12.1 | 7.0 | 61.3 |
| 1954 | 248.5 | 20.9 | 11.2 | 113.1 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 122.8 | 11.4 | 5.6 | 54.9 | 125.7 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 58.2 |
| 1953 | 265.9 | 24.4 | 11.3 | 108.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 137.9 | 14.0 | 5.8 | 52.4 | 128.0 | 10.4 | 5.5 | 55.7 |
| 1952 | 250.2 | 22.9 | 10.7 | 103.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 122.0 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 49.8 | 128.0 | 10.0 | 5.2 | 53.9 |
| 1951 | 245.0 | 27.4 | 11.9 | 98.3 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 116.8 | 15.4 | 6.1 | 47.2 | 128.1 | 12.1 | 5.7 | 51.1 |
| 1950 | 181.9 | 23.2 | 12.9 | 83.3 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 86.8 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 39.9 | 95.1 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 43.5 |
| 1949 | 154.9 | 14.4 | 9.0 | 77.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 70.3 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 37.0 | 84.6 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 40.6 |
| 1948 | 165.6 | 18.4 | 11.5 | 72.2 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 75.3 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 34.1 | 90.4 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 38.1 |
| 1947. | 150.7 | 16.6 | 10.1 | 65.1 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 66.6 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 31.1 | 84.1 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 34.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Annual data are average equity for the year (using four end-of-quarter figures).
${ }^{2}$ Beginning 1969, includes newspapers.

Series P 107-122. Capital in Manufacturing Industries: 1863 to 1970
[In billions of dollars]


Series P 107-122. Capital in Manufacturing Industries: 1863 to 1970-Con.
[In billions of dollars]


* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.
- Represents zero. $Z \quad$ Less than $\$ 50$ million.
${ }^{1}$ Includes both structures and equipment, all agencies.

Series P 123-176. Capital in Manufacturing Industries, in Book Value and in 1929 Dollars (Creamer): 1879 to 1957 [In millions of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Series No. \& Industry \& 1957 123 \& \(1953{ }^{123}\) \& \(1948{ }^{12}\) \& \(1937{ }^{1}\) \& 1929 1 \& 1919 4 \& 1914 4 \& 1909 : \& \(1904{ }^{4}\) \& 18994 \& 1899 5 \& \(1889{ }^{5}\) \& 1879 5 \\
\hline 123 \& boor value
Total manufacturing capital \& 214,613 \& 166,224 \& 113,617 \& 50,166 \& 59,072 \& 40,289 \& 20,784 \& 16,937 \& 11,588 \& 8,168 \& 8,663 \& 5,697 \& 2,718 \\
\hline 124 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Fixed capital. \\
Working capital
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
97,210 \\
117,408
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 70,605 \\
\& 95,619
\end{aligned}
\] \& 45,891
67,726 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23,282 \\
\& 26,884
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27,410 \\
\& 31,662
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& (\mathrm{NA}) \\
\& (\mathrm{NA})
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& (\mathrm{NA}) \\
\& (\mathrm{NA})
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { (NA) } \\
\& \text { (NA) }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5,596 \\
\& 5,992
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { (NA) } \\
\& \text { (NA) }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,223 \\
\& 4,440
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,646 \\
\& 3,051
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline 126 \& Food and kindred prod \& 22,495 \& 19,921 \& 16,071 \& 8,069 \& 8,881 \& 6,272 \& 3,668 \& 2,935 \& 2,230 \& 1,576 \& 1,647 \& 925 \& 498 \\
\hline 127 \& Bakery and confectionery \& \& \& 1,757 \& 1,131 \& 1,568 \& 911 \& 426 \& 295 \& 173 \& 114 \& 123 \& 72 \& 28 \\
\hline 128 \& Canned products. \& \& \& 1.681 \& 820 \& 853 \& 378 \& 172 \& 119 \& 90 \& \(\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 189 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& -59 \& -25 \& 177 \\
\hline 129 \& Mill products.-.- \& \& \& 1,060
1,975 \& + 4.114 \& 1771
1.385 \& 1802
1.185 \& 380
537 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
349 \\
378 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 238 \& 189 \& 189 \& 117 \& 19 \\
\hline 130 \& Packinghouse prod \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,975 \\ \\ \\ \hline 80\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,114 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,385 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,185 \\ \hline 473\end{array}\) \& 538 \& 378
283 \& 221 \& 204 \& 204 \& 112 \& 28 \\
\hline 131
132 \& Sugar---1--..-.- \& 4,282 \& 3,900 \& 3,158 \& 1,371 \& 1,692 \& 782 \& 1,016 \& 873 \& 660 \& 516 \& 534 \& 310 \& 135 \\
\hline 133 \& Tobaeco products. \& 3,044 \& 2,826 \& 2,330 \& - 961 \& 1,150 \& 605 \& 304 \& 246 \& 324
259 \& \({ }_{1}^{112}\) \& 124
195 \& 96
73 \& 40
32 \\
\hline 134 \& Other food products. \& \& \& 3,302 \& 1,577 \& 1,709 \& 1,136 \& 517 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 135 \& Textiles and textile \& 12,417 \& 12,077 \& 10,397 \& 4,770 \& 7,687 \& 6,205 \& 2,881 \& 2,550 \& 1,783 \& 1,366 \& 1,494 \& 1,119 \& 602
246 \\
\hline 136 \& Cotton goods \& \& \& 3,693 \& 866
441 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,603 \\ \hline 869\end{array}\) \& 2,145

533 \& 1,039

$\quad 210$ \& | 936 |
| :--- |
| 152 | \& ${ }_{110}$ \& 528 \& 828 \& 51 \& 246

19 <br>
\hline 137
138 \& Wilk and rayon goods ---- \& \& \& \& 4415 \& 601 \& 868 \& 403 \& 429 \& 313 \& 264 \& 264 \& 203 \& 117 <br>
\hline 139 \& Carpets, floorcovering, tapestries, etc.- \& \& \& 483 \& 199 \& 262 \& 179 \& 112 \& 97 \& 69 \& 53 \& 53 \& 43 \& 25 <br>
\hline 140 \& Knit goods. - \& \& \& 929 \& 433 \& 709 \& 516 \& 216 \& 164 \& 107 \& 82 \& 82 \& 51 \& 16 <br>
\hline 141 \& Clothing. \& 4,049 \& 3,924 \& 3,018 \& 1,036 \& 1,758 \& 1,447 \& ${ }_{268} 638$ \& 568 \& +345 \& 257 \& 350
136 \& $\stackrel{89}{29}$ \& 114
65 <br>
\hline 142 \& Textiles, n.e.c \& \& \& \& 1,380 \& 1,887 \& 517 \& 268 \& 204 \& 137 \& 101 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 143 \& Leather prod \& 1,542 \& 1,394 \& 1,303 \& 751 \& 1,167 \& 1,523 \& 743 \& 659 \& 452 \& 335 \& 369 \& $\begin{array}{r}274 \\ \hline 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 157 <br>
\hline 1145 \& Boots and shoes. \& \& \& 710
592 \& 410 \& 625
542 \& ${ }_{942}^{581}$ \& 488 \& ${ }_{462}$ \& ${ }_{329}^{123}$ \& ${ }_{235}^{100}$ \& ${ }_{267}$ \& 179
179 \& 114 <br>
\hline 146 \& Rubber pro \& 3,369 \& 2,614 \& 1,791 \& 795 \& 1,088 \& 960 \& 268 \& 162 \& 99 \& 78 \& 78 \& 37 \& 9 <br>
\hline 147 \& Tires and tubes. \& \& \& 1,383 \& 586 \& 918 \& 635 \& 130 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 148 \& Other rubber products \& \& \& 361 \& 209 \& 170 \& 325 \& 138 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 149 \& Forest products \& 8,225 \& 6,347 \& 4,820 \& 2,405 \& 3,842 \& 2,726 \& 1,932 \& 1,767 \& 1,174 \& 872 \& 1,110 \& 825 \& 361 <br>
\hline 150 \& Sawmill and planing mill pro
Other wood products.... \& \& \& 3,000
1,805 \& $\begin{array}{r}1.562 \\ 843 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 2,660 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,730 \\ \hline 96\end{array}$ \& 1,193 \& 1,122 \& 694

480 \& | 520 |
| :--- |
| 352 | \& 731

379 \& $\stackrel{518}{307}$ \& 142 <br>
\hline 152 \& Paper, pulp, and products \& 8,161 \& 5,499 \& 3,692 \& 1,942 \& 2,060 \& 1,195 \& 689 \& 523 \& 354 \& 218 \& 219 \& 115 \& 58 <br>
\hline 153 \& Printing, publishing, and allied industries. \& 6,632 \& 5,202 \& 3,984 \& 2,320 \& 2,622 \& 1,189 \& 745 \& 611 \& 450 \& 342 \& 342 \& 234 \& 80 <br>
\hline 154 \& Chemicals an \& 19,138 \& 14,450 \& 9,109 \& 3,537 \& 3,942 \& 2,594 \& 1,280 \& 911 \& 634 \& 457 \& 458 \& 288 \& <br>
\hline 155 \& Fertilizers \& \& \& 2,580 \& 1,198 \& 335
973 \& ${ }_{941}^{312}$ \& 217
390 \& ${ }_{273}^{122}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}69 \\ 194 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 61
144 \& 61
145 \& 41
96 \& 18
49 <br>
\hline 156 \& Chemicals proper, acids, etc--1---7--,
Allied chemical substances, drugs, oils, \& \& \& 2,580 \& 1,125 \& 973 \& 941 \& 390 \& 273 \& 194 \& 144 \& 145 \& 96 \& 49 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 5,917 \& 2,214 \& 2,634 \& 1,341 \& 673 \& 516 \& 371 \& 252 \& 25 \& \& <br>
\hline 158 \& Petroleum refining \& 30,174 \& 19,960 \& 15,363 \& 5,814 \& 5,745 \& 1,170 \& 326 \& 182 \& 136 \& 95 \& 95 \& 77 \& 27 <br>
\hline 159 \& Stone, clay, and glass products \& 6,681 \& 4,482 \& 2,934 \& 1,825 \& 2,351 \& 1,267 \& 990 \& 860 \& 554 \& 336 \& 351 \& 217 \& 83 <br>
\hline 160 \& Iron and steel and products. \& 26,572 \& 20,212 \& 13,609 \& 6,383 \& 6,226 \& 5,671 \& 2,836 \& 2,411 \& 1,544 \& 870 \& 860 \& 646 \& 318 <br>
\hline 161 \& Iron and steel .-------------.----- \& \& \& 9,521 \& 4,394 \& 4,155 \& 4,456 \& 2,147 \& 1,845 \& 1,185 \& 657 \& 657 \& 469 \& 258 <br>

\hline 162 \& | Metal building materials and supplies.- |
| :--- |
| Hardware, tools, etc | \& \& \& 2,309

1,177 \& 1,805
1,184 \& 1,756
1,315 \& 665
549 \& 417
273 \& 340
225 \& 202 \& 97
116 \& 87
117 \& 104 \& 49 <br>
\hline 164 \& Nonferrous metals and produ \& 6,516 \& 4,288 \& \& \& \& 1,484 \& 827 \& 705 \& 455 \& 360 \& \& 187 \& <br>
\hline 165 \& Precious metals, products and processes \& \& \& 515 \& 247 \& , 352 \& 315 \& 196 \& 181 \& 126 \& 97 \& 97 \& 70 \& 29 <br>
\hline 166 \& Other metals, products and processes \& \& \& 2,663 \& 1,843 \& 1,842 \& 1,169 \& 631 \& 524 \& 329 \& 263 \& 284 \& 117 \& 57 <br>
\hline 167 \& Machinery, excluding transportation equipment. \& 29,735 \& 24,104 \& 14,674 \& 4,979 \& 5,833 \& 4,700 \& 2,331 \& 1,860 \& 1,309 \& 924 \& 924 \& 557 \& 242 <br>
\hline 168 \& Electrical machinery and equipment; radios \& 10,014 \& 8,936 \& 4,874 \& 1,120 \& 1,514 \& 963 \& 390 \& 282 \& 183 \& 87 \& 86 \& 19 \& 2 <br>
\hline 169 \& Agricultural machinery --------------- \& \& \& 1,745 \& 749 \& 730 \& 367 \& 339 \& 256 \& 197 \& 158 \& 158 \& 145 \& 62 <br>
\hline 170 \& Offe equipment, etc \& \& \& 815 \& 413 \& 430 \& 167 \& 95 \& 72 \& 41 \& 24 \& 24 \& 8 \& 6 <br>
\hline 171 \& Factory, household, and miscelianeous machinery \& \& \& 6,962 \& 2,697 \& 3,159 \& 3,203 \& 1,507 \& 1,250 \& 888 \& 655 \& 656 \& 385 \& 172 <br>
\hline 172 \& Transportation equipment \& 23,117 \& 17,885 \& 8,944 \& 3,294 \& 3,264 \& 2,326 \& 685 \& 390 \& 169 \& 173 \& \& \& 9 <br>

\hline | 173 |
| :--- |
| 174 |
| 175 | \& Motor vehicles \& 12,680 \& 9,982 \& 6,006 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,504 \\ \mathbf{6 1 0} \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,575 \\ \hline 578 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1,816 \\ \hline 491\end{array}$ \& 426

259 \& 184
206 \& 29
139 \& $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{71}^{2}$ \& 9 <br>
\hline 175 \&  \& \& \& 1,114 \& 180 \& 111 \& 18 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 176 \& Miscellaneous manufacturing. \& 9,839 \& 7,789 \& 4,271 \& 1,192 \& 2,168 \& 1,007 \& 583 \& 411 \& 245 \& 166 \& 168 \& 123 \& 51 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

See footnotes at end of table.

Series $\mathbf{P}$ 123-176. Capital in Manufacturing Industries, in Book Value and in 1929 Dollars (Creamer): 1879 to 1957-Con.
[In millions of dollars]

| Series No. | Industry | 1957123 | $1953^{123}$ | $1948{ }^{12}$ | 1937 : | 19291 | 1919 4 | 19144 | 19094 | 1904 : | $1899{ }^{4}$ | 18995 | 1889 | 1879 : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 DOLLARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 123 | Total manufacturing capital | 110,455 | 97,843 | 78,067 | 55,319 | 63,022 | 46,094 | 36,737 | 31,563 | 23,295 | 17,452 | 18,626 | 11,157 | 4,821 |
| 124 | Fixed capital | 51,061 | 43,862 | 36,639 | 25,851 | 30,853 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 12,316 | (NA) | 9,651 | 5,553 |  |
| 125 | Working capital | 59,394 | 53,981 | 41,428 | 29,468 | 32,169 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 10,979 | (NA) | 8,975 | 6,336 |  |
| 126 | Food and kindred products | 13,361 | 12,878 | 10,488 | 9,180 | 9,591 | 7,593 | 6,515 | 5,517 | 4,656 | 3,598 | 3,760 | 1,839 | 897 |
| 127 | Bakery and confectionery |  |  | 1,146 | 1,287 | 1,693 | 1,103 | 757 | 555 | 361 | 256 | 281 | 143 | 50 |
| 128 | Canned products.. |  |  | 1,097 | 933 | 921 | 458 | 306 | 224 | 188 | 135 | 135 | 50 | 16 |
| 129 | Mill products.-- |  |  | 691 | 564 | 509 | 971 | 675 | 656 | 553 | 432 | 500 | 414 | 319 |
| 130 | Packinghouse product |  |  | 1,288 | 1,267 | 1,496 | 1,435 | 954 | 711 | 497 | 432 | 432 | 233 | 88 |
| 131 | Sugar-----...- |  |  | , 509 | 681 | 1,137 | - 573 | 561 | 532 | 461 | 466 | 466 | 48 | 50 |
| 132 | Liquor and beverages | 3,092 | 3,233 | 2,061 | 1,560 | 747 | 947 | 1,805 | 1,641 | 1,378 | 1,178 | 1,219 | 616 | 243 |
| 133 | Tobacco products | 1,948 | 1,907 | 1, 520 | 1,093 | 1,242 | 732 +375 | $\begin{array}{r}1.840 \\ \\ \hline 918\end{array}$ | 1, 462 787 | - 676 | - 256 | + 283 | 191 | 72 |
| 134 | Other food produ |  |  | 2,154 | 1,794 | 1,846 | 1,375 | 918 | 737 | 541 | 441 | 445 | 145 | 58 |
| 135 | Textiles and textile products | 7,758 | 7,846 | 6,892 | 5,638 | 8,195 | 6,752 | 5,163 | 4,636 | 3,482 | 2,876 | 3,145 | 2,024 | 998 |
| 136 | Cotton goods - .-.----.-.-.-.... |  |  | 2,447 | 1,024 | 1,709 | 2,334 | 1,862 | 1,702 | 1,371 | 1,112 | 1,112 | , 709 | 408 |
| 137 | Silk and rayon goods. |  |  |  | 521 | 926 | 580 | 376 | - 276 | - 215 | 171 | 171 | 92 | 32 |
| 138 | Woolen and worsted goods. |  |  |  | 491 | 641 | 945 | 722 | 780 | 611 | 556 | 556 | 367 | 194 |
| 139 | Carpets, floorcovering, tapestries, e |  |  | 320 | 235 | 279 | 195 | 201 | 176 | 135 | 112 | 112 | 78 | 41 |
| 140 | Knit goods . . - |  |  | 616 | 512 | 756 | 561 | 387 | 298 | 209 | 173 | 173 | 92 | 27 |
| 141 | Clothing - | 2,657 | 2,638 | 2,001 | 1,225 | 1,874 | 1,575 | 1,134 | 1,033 | 674 | 541 | 737 | 528 | 189 |
| 142 | Textiles, |  |  | 1,493 | 1,631 | 2,012 | 563 | 480 | 371 | 268 | 213 | 286 | 157 | 108 |
| 143 | Leather produc | 940 | 821 | 817 | 808 | 1,213 | 1,411 | 1,351 | 1,359 | 1,066 | 809 | 891 | 640 | 328 |
| 144 | Boots and shoes. |  |  | 445 | 441 | -650 | 1,538 | 464 | 1 406 | - 290 | 242 | 246 | 222 | 90 |
| 145 | Other leather products |  |  | 371 | 367 | 563 | 873 | 887 | 953 | 776 | 568 | 645 | 418 | 238 |
| 146 | Rubber produ | 1,842 | 1,660 | 1,422 | 816 | 1,131 | 704 | 265 | 139 | 93 | 74 | 74 | 36 | 10 |
| 147 | Tires and tubes. |  |  | 1,098 | 602 | 954 | 466 | 129 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 148 | Other rubber product |  |  | 287 | 215 | 177 | 238 | 136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 149 | Forest products | 3,634 | 3,252 | 2,934 | 2,548 | 4,083 | 3,155 | 3,475 | 3,591 | 2,662 | 2,253 | 2,868 | 1,950 | 847 |
| 150 | Sawmill and planing mill produ |  |  | 1,826 | 1,655 | 2,827 | 2,002 | 2,146 | 2,280 | 1.574 | 1,344 | 1,889 | 1,225 | 514 |
| 151 | Other wood products.... |  |  | 1,099 | 893 | 1,256 | 1,153 | 1,329 | 1,311 | 1,088 | 910 | 979 | 726 | 333 |
| 152 | Paper, pulp, and | 4,039 | 3,086 | 2,476 | 2,062 | 2,239 | 1,524 | 1,246 | 1,002 | 670 | 453 | 455 | 200 | 90 |
| 153 | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 2,832 | 2,622 | 2,571 | 2,505 | 2,737 | 1,556 | 1,444 | 1,265 | 939 | 801 | 801 | 466 | 144 |
| 154 | Chemicals and allied substances_ | 10,564 | 8,845 | 6,487 | 3,965 | 4,221 | 2,777 | 2,078 | 1,531 | 1,134 | 869 | 871 | 478 | 206 |
| 155 | Fertilizers - |  |  | 237 | 222 | 359 | 334 | 352 | 205 | 123 | 116 | 116 | 68 | 27 |
| 156 | Chemicals proper, acids, etc |  |  | 1,830 | 1,261 | 1,042 | 1,007 | 633 | 459 | 347 | 274 | 276 | 159 | 74 |
| 157 | Allied chemical substances, drugs, oils, etc |  |  | 4,196 | 2,482 | 2,820 | 1,436 | 1,093 | 867 | 664 | 479 | 479 | 251 | 105 |
| 158 | Petroleum refining | 16,134 | 12,455 | 11,188 | 6,503 | 6,092 | 1,380 | 552 | 327 | 254 | 195 | 195 | 151 | 37 |
| 159 | Stone, clay, and glass produc | 3,375 | 2,631 | 2,128 | 1,975 | 2,592 | 1,676 | 1,937 | 1,755 | 1,138 | 709 | 741 | 408 | 156 |
| 160 | Iron and steel and products...--- | 13,090 | 11,701 | 9,649 | 6,719 | 6,666 | 6,735 | 5,166 | 4,305 | 2,886 | 1,599 | 1,581 | 1,143 | 472 |
| 161 | Iron and steel ..-.....-. |  |  | 6,598 | 4,625 | 4,449 | 5,292 | 3,911 | 3,295 | 2,215 | 1,208 | 1,208 | 830 | 383 |
| 162 | Metal building materials and supplies. - |  |  | 1,600 | . 847 | 809 | 790 | 760 | 607 | 378 | 178 | 160 | 129 | 15 |
| 163 | Hardware, tools, etc..............-...- |  |  | - 816 | 1,246 | 1,408 | 652 | 497 | 402 | 292 | 213 | 215 | 184 | 73 |
| 164 | Nonferrous metals and products . - | 3,229 | 2,508 | 1,837 | 2,338 | 2,364 | 1,808 | 1,365 | 1,203 | 804 | 610 | 646 | 276 | 116 |
| 165 | Precious metals, products and processes. |  |  | + 379 | -276 | +379 | 1 384 | , 323 | 309 | 223 | 164 | 164 | 103 | 39 |
| 166 | Other metals, products and processes.-- |  |  | 1,960 | 2,062 | 1,985 | 1,424 | 1,041 | 894 | 581 | 446 | 481 | 173 | 77 |
| 167 | Machinery, excluding transportation equipment | 14,388 | 13,773 | 10,352 | 5,286 | 6,166 | 5,595 | 4,293 | 3,654 | 2,710 | 1,917 | 1,917 | 1,160 | 414 |
| 168 | Electrical machinery and equipment; radios. | 5,099 | 5,517 | 3,438 | 1,189 | 1,600 | 1,146 | 718 | 554 | 379 | 180 | 178 | 40 | 3 |
| 169 | Agricultural machinery. |  |  | 1,226 | 1795 | 772 | 1,437 | 624 | 503 | 408 | 328 | 328 | 302 | 106 |
| 170 | Office equipment, etc.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. |  |  | 573 | 438 | 455 | 199 | 175 | 141 | 85 | 50 | 50 | 17 | 10 |
| 171 | Factory, household, and miscellaneous machinery. |  |  | 4,892 | 2,863 | 3,339 | 3,813 | 2,775 | 2,456 | 1,839 | 1,359 | 1,361 | 802 | 295 |
| 172 | Transportation equipment. | 10,450 | 9,387 | 6,017 | 3,672 | 3,476 | 2,480 | 991 | 567 | 333 | 349 | 337 | 156 | 17 |
| 173 | Motor vehicles.--..--- | 6,150 | 5,425 | 4,016 | 2,792 | 2,742 | 1,936 | 616 | 267 | 57 | 73 | 60 | 4 |  |
| 174 | Locomotive and railroad equipmen |  |  | 618 | 680 | 616 | 523 | 375 | 299 | 274 | 276 | 276 | 152 | 17 |
| 175 | Airplanes..-- |  |  | 743 | 201 | 118 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 176 | Miscellaneous manafacturing---- | 4,819 | 4,378 | 2,809 | 1,304 | 2,256 | 948 | 896 | 712 | 468 | 340 | 344 | 230 | 89 |

NA Not available.
${ }^{1}$ Covers factories having annual production of $\$ 5,000$ or more.
${ }^{2}$ Some minor groups are not adjusted for investment in emergency facilities after "normal" depreciation or intangible assets. Therefore, sum of detail does not equal totals.

3 Includes firms engaged in shipbuilding which were excluded in other years.
${ }^{4}$ Covers factories having annual production of $\$ 500$ or more.
Includes custom and neighborhood shops.
6 N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified.

Series P 177-180. Share of Total Value Added by Manufacture Accounted for by the 200 Largest Manufacturing Companies: 1947 to 1970

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Series } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Company rank group | Percent of total value added by manufacture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1970 | 1967 | 1966 | 1963 | 1962 | 1958 | 1954 | 1947 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 178 \\ & 179 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | Largest 50 companies_... <br> Largest 100 companies.Largest 200 companies. | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 33 \\ & 38 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | 25 33 38 42 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 33 \\ & 38 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | 25 33 33 37 41 | 24 32 36 40 | 23 30 35 38 | 23 30 34 37 37 | 17 23 27 30 |

Series P 181-196. Share of Total Value Added by Manufacture Accounted For by the 50 and 100 Largest Identical Manufacturing Companies: 1947 to 1970

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Series } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Specifed year and company rank group | Percent of value added by manufacture in each year aecounted for by the largest companies in the specified year shown in stub |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1970 | 1967 | 1966 | 1963 | 1962 | 1958 | 1954 | 1947 |
|  | 1970 | ${ }_{33}^{24}$ | ${ }_{31}^{23}$ | ${ }_{31}^{24}$ | 2329 | 2229 | 2026 | 1925 | 12 |
| ${ }_{182}^{181}$ | Largest 50 companies_............ <br> Largest 100 companies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 183 184 | Largest 50 companies <br> Largest 100 companies. | ${ }_{32}^{24}$ | ${ }_{33}^{25}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{24}{32}$ | ${ }_{31}^{24}$ | 2229 | 2128 | ${ }_{20}^{15}$ |
|  | 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 186 \end{aligned}$ | Largest 50 companies_ <br> Largest 100 companies. | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{32}^{24}$ | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ | 2229 | 2128 | $\stackrel{14}{21}$ |
|  | 1963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{188}^{187}$ | Largest 50 companies_ Largest 100 companies. | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{33}^{24}$ | ${ }_{35}^{25}$ | ${ }_{32}^{24}$ | ${ }_{30}^{23}$ | 2229 | ${ }_{22}^{15}$ |
|  | 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 189 190 | Largest 50 companies Largest 100 companies. | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{33}^{25}$ | 2532 | ${ }_{32}^{24}$ | 2330 | 2229 | ${ }_{21}^{15}$ |
|  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{192}^{191}$ | Largest 50 companies <br> Largest 100 companies. | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{24}{31}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 2329 | 1622 |
|  | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 194 \end{aligned}$ | Kargest 50 companies. <br> Largest 100 companies | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{30}^{23}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{21}^{16}$ |
|  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 195 196 | Largest 50 companies <br> Largest 100 companies | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{27}{21}$ | ${ }_{28}^{21}$ | ${ }_{27}^{21}$ | ${ }_{27}^{20}$ | $\stackrel{21}{27}$ | 1723 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Series P 197-204. Concentration in Manufacturing, by Industry Group: 1901, 1947, and 1954
[Concentration ratio is defined as the percent of total " 4 -digit" SIC industry sales (or value added) made by 4 largest sellers. See text]

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIC } \\ & \text { code } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Industry group (1947 and 1954 census classification) | Value added by 4-digit industries with concentration ratio over 50 as percent of value added by all industries in a 2 -digit industry group |  | Average concentration ratios |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1947 valueadded weights | $\begin{gathered} 1954 \\ \text { value- } \\ \text { added } \\ \text { weights } \end{gathered}$ | 1947 employment weights |  | 1954 employment |  |
|  |  | $1901{ }^{1}$ | 19472 | 1947 | 1954 3 | 1947 | 1954 | 1947 | 1954 |
|  |  | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 |
|  | Total, all industries, value-added weights. | 32.9 | 24.0 | 35.3 | 36.9 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 37.7 | 39.0 |
|  | Total, all industries, employment weights. |  |  | ------ |  | 34.6 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 35.3 |
| 20 | Food and kindred products | 39.1 | 18.8 | 34.9 | 33.8 | 32.4 | 33.2 | 31.3 | 32.4 |
| 22 | Textile mill products. |  | 18.8 9.0 | 76.2 24.3 | 73.4 26.5 | 66.0 27.6 | 62.9 28.8 | 67.4 26.5 | 64.1 27.8 |
| 23 | Apparel and related products |  | 2.2 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 27.6 14.0 | 28.8 14.7 | 13.6 | 27.8 14.3 |
| 24 | Lumber and wood products. | . ${ }^{-}$ | 2.0 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| 25 | Furniture and fixtures. |  | 8.1 | 21.9 | 20.3 | 16.5 | 18.7 | 17.4 |  |
| 26 | Pulp, paper, and products | 71.0 | 1.6 | 21.2 | 24.8 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.4 |
| $\stackrel{27}{28}$ | Printing and publishing. | ${ }_{24}^{1.0}$ |  | 19.7 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 16.9 |
| 29 | Petroleum and coal product | 24.8 46.8 | 33.7 13.6 | 51.0 39.5 | 48.6 36.6 | 25.8 39.5 | 29.7 37.0 | 29.7 39.4 | 32.5 36.7 |
| 30 | Rubber products .-.... | 100.0 | 59.9 | 58.6 | 54.1 | 57.0 | 56.0 | 52.1 | 51.0 |
| 31 32 | Leather and leather products. | 26.3 |  | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 25.9 | 26.6 |
| 33 | Stone, clay, and glass products |  | $\stackrel{43.9}{21.0}$ | 43.4 43.8 | 46.4 49.5 | 80.6 40.6 | 78.8 45.3 | 79.0 41.4 | 77.7 46 |
| 34 | Fabricated metal products. |  | 8.4 | 25.3 | 26.1 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 25.4 |
| 35 | Machinery, except electrical | ${ }^{5} 41.4$ | 18.5 | 38.0 | 33.2 | 38.2 | 38.9 | 37.6 | 37.8 |
| 36 37 | Transportation mery ---- |  | 53.2 | 54.1 | 48.2 | 53.4 | 50.5 | 50.8 | 47.9 |
| 38 | Inansportation equipment.- | 57.3 | 84.2 45.0 | 54.4 45.3 | 58.7 47.4 | 54.0 52.8 | ${ }_{52}^{63.8}$ | 553.7 | 56.6 53.5 |
| 39 | Miscellaneous manufactures. - | 2.7 | 21.2 | 34.9 | 16.1 | 35 | 32.5 30.1 | 54.0 29.0 | 53.5 28.6 |

${ }_{1}$ Represents zero
(4-digit) industries. Various years 1895-1904; central date was approximately
but weighting factors used were as of 1899 .
${ }^{2} 452$ (4-digit) industries.
${ }^{3} 434$ (4-digit) industries
Excludes steel works and rolling mills for which the concentration ratio is 78.8 . 3 Includes electrical machinery.

Series P 205-211. Selected Statistics for Operating Manufacturing Establishments, by Legal Form of Organization: 1939 to 1967

| Item | Establishments | All employees |  | Production workers |  | Value added by manufacture | Capital expenditures, new |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Payroll | Total | Wages |  |  |
|  | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 |
|  |  | 1,000 | Mil. dol. | 1,000 | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Miv. dol. |
| $1967^{1}$ | 305.681 | 18.498 | 123,550 | 13,955 | 81,394 | 261,984 | 21,503 |
| 1963 - | 306.617 298.182 | 16,235 15,381 | 93,289 73,773 | 12,232 | 62,394 48,471 | 192.103 143.159 | 11,371 9,531 |
| 1954. | 286,814 | 15,645 | 62,963 | 12,372 | 44,591 | 117.032 | 8,201 |
| 1947-.. | 240, 184,230 | 14,294 | 39,696 | 11,918 27 | 30,244 | 74,290 | 5,998 |
| corporate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 | 153,892 | 17,697 | 119,530 | 13,260 | 78.429 | 253,261 | 20,988 |
| 1963 | 176,190 162,749 | 15,245 | 89,356 69,885 | 11,426 10 | 59,064 <br> 45 <br> 155 | 184, 100 | 10,791 |
| 1954 | 1148.461 | 14, 14.73 | 59,0051 | 11,206 | 45,455 41,480 | 185,644 109,669 | 8,926 |
| 1947---- | 118.102 | 12,856 | 36,580 | 10,649 | 27,637 | 68,294 |  |
| 1939 | 95,187 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 7.051$ |  | 22,790 |  |
| noncorporate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967.--- | 33,165 | 530 | 2,709 | 433 | 2,008 | 5,636 | 370 |
| 1963 | 130, 427 | ${ }^{990}$ | 3,932 | 806 | 3,030 | 8,002 | 580 |
| 1954 | 138, 353 | 1,165 | 3,787 | 969 $\mathbf{1 , 1 6 6}$ | 3,016 | $7 \mathrm{7}, 515$ | 605 449 |
| 1947---------- | 122,705 | 1,438 | 3.115 | 1,269 | 2,607 | 5,996 |  |
|  | 89,043 |  |  | 2836 | ------------ | 1,893 |  |

[^7]Series P 205-211. Selected Statistics for Operating Manufacturing Establishments, by Legal Form of Organization: 1939 to 1967-Con.

${ }^{1}$ Includes establishments for which legal form of organization was not available.
${ }^{2}$ Average for year.
Series P 212-215. Percent Distribution of Production Workers and of Value Added in Manufacturing Establishments, by Legal Form of Ownership: 1899 to 1967

| Year | Production workers, percent in establishments owned by- |  | Value added, percent in establishments owned by- |  | Year | Production workers, percent in establishments owned by- |  | Value added, percent in establishments owned by- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Corporations | Other ${ }^{1}$ | Corporations | Other ${ }^{1}$ |  | Corporations | Other ${ }^{1}$ | Corporations | Other ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 |  | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 |
| 1967. | 95.0 | 5.0 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 1929 | 89.9 | 10.1 | 91.5 | 8.5 |
| 1963 | 93.4 | ${ }_{8}^{6.6}$ | 95.8 | 4.2 |  | 86.6 | 13.4 | 87.7 | 12.3 |
| 19584 | 91.7 90.6 | 8.3 9.4 | 94.7 | 5.3 6.3 | 1914. | 80.3 | 19.7 | 83.2 | 16.8 22 |
| 1947 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 1904 |  |  | 71.9 | 28.8 28.1 |
| 1939.--- | 89.4 | 10.6 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 1899. |  |  | 265.0 | 235.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes individual proprietorships, partnerships, and other forms of ownership, mostly cooperative societies.
${ }^{2}$ Based on value of product. ments not covered by census of mantabishments covered include 66,143 establish of products of $\$ 290$ million in a total value of product of all manufactures of $\$ 11,701$ million.

Series P 216-230. Physical Consumption of Selected Commodities in Manufacturing Industries: 1860 to 1970

| Year | Energy materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Used for heat and power |  |  |  |  |  | Used as raw material |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Coal | Coke | Fuel oil | Gas | Purchased electric energy | Coal | Coke | Crude petroleum | Fuel oil | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Natural } \\ & \text { gas } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 |
|  | Bil. kwh | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { short tons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { short tons } \end{aligned}$ | Mil. 6 bl . | Bil. cu. ft. | Bil. kwh | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { short tons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { short tons } \end{gathered}$ | Mil. bbl. | Mil. bbl. | Bil. eu. ft. |
| 1967--- | 5,348 4,632 | 75,100 89,438 | 61,105 55,941 | 262.3 271.0 | 11,638 9,341 | 427 <br> 314 | 92,940 71,470 | 1,390 1,122 | 3.621 3.198 | 11.1 8.3 | 607 300 |
| 1958 | 4,184 | 81.784 | 49,806 | 226.9 | 8,628 | $\stackrel{3}{253}$ | 77,817 | 1,265 | - 3,850 | 8.8 | 365 |
| 19547--- | 4,359 3,195 | 91,458 110,869 | 54, 372 | 246.6 | 8,977 | 187 | 85, 441 | 1,860 | 2,499 | 4.0 | 338 |
| 1947--- | 3,195 | 110,869 | 66,171 | 215.6 | 4,866 | 103 | 108,053 | 2,551 | 1,884 |  | 485 |
| 1939-..- | 1, 1.595 | 80,161 | 35,001 | 97.4 | 1,840 | 45 | 63,189 | 1,744 | 1,250 | 36.0 | 968 |
| 1929.. | 12,510 | 2169,523 206,232 |  |  |  |  |  | (2) |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| 1927 | ${ }^{3} 11,533$ | : 199,705 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,040 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| 1923.... | ${ }^{3} 1,711$ | - 222,848 |  |  |  |  | (2) |  |  |  |  |
| 1919.... | ${ }^{1} 2,097$ | 2 202,576 | 241,785 | 269.6 | ${ }^{2} 566$ |  |  |  | 365 |  |  |
| 1914--- | 11,626 | : 168,892 | 231,370 | 232.7 | ${ }^{2} 280$ |  | (2) | (2) | 191 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |
| 1909-- | 1 1,630 | : 165,593 | 238,530 | 219.7 | ${ }^{2} 309$ |  | (2) | (2) | 121 | (2) | (2) |
| 1899 -...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 52 |  |  |

[^8]Series P 216-230. Physical Consumption of Selected Commodities in Manufacturing Industries: 1860 to 1970—Con.

| Year | Coffee imported | Raw cotton used in textiles | Wool used in textiles | Unmanufactured silk imports for consumption | Year | Coffee imported | Raw cotton used in textiles | Wool used in textiles | Unmanu- <br> factured silk imports for consumption | Year | Coffee imported | Raw cotton used in textiles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 |  | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 |  | 227 | 228 |
|  | Mil. lb. | 1,000 bales | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb . |  | Mil. lb. | 1,000 bales | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |  | Mil. tb. | 1,000 bales |
| 1970 | 2,609 | 9,119 | 240.3 | 1.8 | 1925-.. | 1,269 | 6,852 | 349.9 | 63.1 | 1882 | 484 | 1,849 |
| 1969 | 2,676 | 9,367 | 312.8 | 3.3 | 1924- | 1,395 | 6,217 | 342.2 | 50.5 | 1881. | 426 | 1,866 |
| 1968 | 3,357 | 10,072 | 329.7 | 4.0 | 1923. | 1,388 | 7,312 | 422.4 | 49.1 | 1880 | 396 | 1,501 |
| 1967 | 2.819 | 10,650 10,950 | 315.5 307.2 | 2.8 | 1922 | 1, 1,3204 | 6,549 5,409 | 443.4 | 44.9 | 1879-. | 438 | 1,457 |
| 1966 | 2,918 | 10,950 |  | 4.6 | 1921. |  | 5,409 |  |  | 1878... | 325 | 1,459 |
| 1965 | 2,844 | 10,557 | 387.0 | 5.8 | 1920 | 1,248 | 6,762 | 314.2 | 29.3 | 1877. | 349 267 | 1,314 1,256 |
| 1964 | 3,054 | 9,967 | 356.7 | 6.7 | 1919-- | 1,256 | 6, 224 | 329.1 | 44.3 32.3 | 1876 | 267 | 1,256 |
| 1963. | 3.185 | 9,747 | 411.7 | 6.4 | 1918. | 1,014 | 7,685 | 399.3 | 36.0 | 1875 | 360 | 1,098 |
| 1962.... | 43,238 | 10,292 9,560 | 429.1 | 6.5 | 1916.- | 1, 1,132 | 7,279 |  | 32.0 | 1874 | 283 | 1,213 |
| 1961 | 42,954 | 9,560 |  | 6.7 | 1916.- |  | 7,279 |  |  | 1873 | 292 | 1,116 |
| 1960 | ${ }_{4}^{4,917}$ | 10,471 | 411.0 | 6.9 | 1915... | 1,137 | 6,009 |  | 30.8 | 1872 | 289 308 | 1,147 1,027 |
| 1959 | ${ }^{4} 3,066$ | 9,913 | 435.3 | 8.0 | 1914. | 975 | 5,885 |  | 25.5 | 1871 |  |  |
| 1958 | 42,667 | 9,101 | 331.1 | 5.3 | 1913. | 845 <br> 988 | 5, 568 |  | 24.7 | 1870 | 272 | 797 |
| 1957 | 42,713 | 10,166 | 368.8 | 12.7 | 1911. | 796 | 4,705 |  | 20.7 | 1869. |  | 860 |
| 1956 | ${ }^{4} 2,776$ | 10,930 | 440.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1868 | 235 | 844 |
| 1955 | 2,569 | 10,315 | 413.8 | 11.0 | 1910. | 797 | 4,799 |  | 22.5 | 1867. | 175 | 715 615 |
| 1954 | 2,234 | 9,900 | 380.8 | 8.5 | 1909 | 1.126 | 5,241 |  | 18.6 |  |  |  |
| 1953 | 2,767 | 10,783 <br> 10 <br> 126 | 494.0 466.4 | 12.8 | 1907 | 930 | 4,974 |  | 15.6 | 1865. | 126 | 344 |
| 1952 | 2.665 | 12,426 | 484.1 | 12.6 | 1906. | 844 | 4,877 |  | 16.7 | 1864... | 105 | 220 |
| 1951 | 2,678 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.4 |  | 101 94 | 287 369 |
| 1950 | 2.429 | 10,467 | 634.8 500.4 | 10.5 4.0 | 1905-. | 859 1,074 | 4, ${ }^{4,981}$ |  | 16.4 | 1861. | 146 | 842 |
| 1948 | 2,913 | 10,2010 | 693.1 | 7.4 | 1903 | 1,740 | 4,187 |  | 11.5 | 1860 | 180 | 845 |
| 1947 | 2,458 | 11,009 | 698.3 | 3.2 | 1902 | 901 | 4.080 |  | 13.6 |  |  |  |
| 1946. | 2,664 | 10,218 | 737.5 | 13.5 | 1901 | 1.028 | 3,604 |  | 12.2 |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 2,705 | 11,049 | 645.1 | 1.0 | 1900. | 741 | 3,687 |  | 8.1 |  |  |  |
| 1944 | 2.604 | 11,308 | 623.8 |  | 18998-- | 852 781 | 3,672 |  | 8.4 |  |  |  |
| 1942 | - 1,712 | 12,658 | 636.2 | .$^{-}$ | 1897- | 787 | 2, 841 |  | 10.0 |  |  |  |
| 1941. | 2,250 | 11,081 | 648.0 | 25.6 | 1896 | 621 | 2,500 |  | 4.9 |  |  |  |
| 1940 | 2,044 | 8,845 | 407.9 | 47.6 | 1895 | 634 | 2,984 |  | 9.1 |  |  |  |
| 1939 | 2,001 | 7,709 | 396.5 | 55.3 | 1894.-. | 601 <br> 535 | 2, 2,416 |  | 4.4 |  |  |  |
| 1938 | 1,981 | 6.463 8.769 | 284.5 380.8 | 64.1 | 1892 | 601 | 2,847 |  | 7.8 |  |  |  |
| 1937 | 1,689 1,732 | 8,769 | 380.8 406.1 | 67.5 | 1891 | 574 | 2,604 | - | 7.1 |  |  |  |
| 1935 | 1,745 | 6,080 | 417.5 | 72.4 | 1890 | 481 | 2,518 |  | 4.6 |  |  |  |
| 1934 | 1,514 | 6,467 | 229.6 | 60.4 | 1889.. | 534 | 2,309 |  | 5.8 |  |  |  |
| 1933 | 1,574 | 6.898 | 317.1 | 73.0 | 1888-- | 507 | 2,205 |  | 5.4 4.8 |  |  |  |
| 1932 | 1,484 | 5,503 | 230.1 | 77.6 | 1887-- | $\stackrel{423}{521}$ | 2,095 |  | 4.8 |  |  |  |
| 1931 | 1,730 | 5,977 | 311.0 | 87.6 | 1886 | 521 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1930 | 1,585 | 6,911 | 263.2 | 80.6 | 1885 | 534 | 1,687 | --- | 3.9 |  |  |  |
| 1929 | 1,475 | 7,970 | 368.1 | 85.9 | 1884 | 494 488 | 1,814 |  | 3.4 |  |  |  |
| 1928 | 1,447 | 7.614 | 333.2 354.1 | 74.7 | 1883---- | 488 | 2,08 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1926 | 1,482 | 7,260 | 342.7 | 65.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes energy equivalents for fuel used as raw material.

- Use as raw material is included with use for heat and power
${ }^{3}$ Energy equivalent for coal only, inciuding that used as raw material.
${ }_{4}$ Imports for consumption of raw or green coffee.

Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970

| Year | Foods produced |  |  |  | Beverages produced ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Fats and oils produced |  | Tobacco products produced |  |  | Apparel products |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat flour ${ }^{1}$ | Refined sugar | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canned } \\ & \text { corn } \end{aligned}$ | Canned tomatoes | Beer | Distilled spirits |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Soybean } \\ \text { cil, } \\ \text { crude } \end{gathered}$ | Shorten-ingandsaladandcookingoils ${ }^{3}$ | Manufactured tobacco and snuff | Cigars | Cigarettes | Mens' and, boys' suits separate coats | Womens', misses', and juniors' dresses |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total, including industrial alcohol | Beverage alcohol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 236a | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 |
|  | Mill. bil. | $\stackrel{\text { Mil. }}{\text { lb }}$ | 1,000 cases | 1,000 cases | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \mathrm{bbl.} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \operatorname{tax} \mathrm{gal} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \operatorname{tax} \text { gal. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mil. } \\ \stackrel{l}{\text { li. }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M i l . \\ l b . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M i l . \\ l b . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { lions }}{\text { Mil- }}$ | Mil lions | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1970 | 129.1 | 20,848 | 38,536 | 31,994 | 134,654 | 917,457 | 355,240 | 8,086 | 6.977 | 165 | 47,979 <br> 4749 | 4 4 4 573,154 4 4 | 543,642 549,310 | 251,540 |
|  | 129.7 | 19,816 | 40,497 | 26, 270 | 122,657 | 985,641 905,459 | 336,456 331,306 | 6,805 6,150 | 6,624 | 161 159 | -47,696 | - 570, 748 | 5 50,320 | 277,971 |
| 1968 | 129.7 | 20,098 | 48,608 40 | 39,706 | 1117,524 | 905,459 | 331,306 301,949 | 6,150 | 6,148 | 158 | 4, 7,303 | - 572, 990 | ${ }^{5} 47,987$ | 282, 192 |
| ${ }_{1966}^{1967}$ | 125.2 129.2 | 18,838 18,664 | 40,400 | 32,084 26 | 1169,736 | 889,352 | 306,813 | 5,811 | 6,136 | 162 | ${ }^{4} 7,992$ | 562,667 | ${ }^{6} 44,641$ | 273,080 |
|  |  |  |  | 29.532 |  |  |  |  |  | 167 |  | 4 562,368 | ${ }^{6} 44,039$ | 282,071 |
| 1965 | 127.9 | 18,426 |  | 29,532 29,873 | 108,015 | 888, 878 | 273,750 | 4,944 | 5,510 | 180 | 48,648 | 534,973 | 40,815 | 271,718 |
| 1964 | 133.6 | 18,596 | 30,792 36.205 |  | 103,018 97 | 838, 8380 | 266,648 | 5,053 | 4,945 | 168 | 46,657 | 543, 688 | 41,348 | 259,979 |
| 1963 | 132.8 133.9 | 17,746 17,874 | 36,205 | 27,094 | -96,418 | 800, 818 | 266,767 | 4,889 | 5,221 | 169 | 46,843 | 529,883 | 41,937 | 251,734 |
| 1961 | 133.0 | 16,840 | 37,857 | 27,908 | 93,496 | 801,799 | 248,439 | 4,442 | 4,580 | 173 | ${ }^{4} 6,648$ | 518,031 | 37,810 | 252,155 |

[^9]Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970—Con.

| Year | Foods produced |  |  |  | Beverages produced ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Fats and oils produced |  | Tobacco products produced |  |  | Apparel produets |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat four ${ }^{1}$ | Refined sugar | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canned } \\ & \text { corn } \end{aligned}$ | Canned tomatoes | Beer | Distilled spirits |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Soybean } \\ \text { oill, } \\ \text { crude } \end{gathered}$ | Shortenand salad and cooking oils ${ }^{3}$ | Manufactured tobacco and snuff | Cigars | Cigarettes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mens' } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { boys } \\ & \text { suits } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { separate } \\ & \text { coats } \end{aligned}$ | Womens', misses', and juniors' dresses |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total, including industrial alcohol | Beverage alcohol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 236a | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 |
|  |  | $\underset{l b .}{M i l .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { cases } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & c a s e s \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ b b l . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \operatorname{tax~gal.} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { tax gal. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} M i l . \\ l b . \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{i b .}{M i l}$ | $\begin{gathered} M i l . \\ l b . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil- } \\ & \text { lions } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil_ } \\ & \text { lions } \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1960 | 130.4 | * 16.710 | * 28,926 | * 25.418 | 94,548 | 803,751 | 273,258 | 4,392 | 4,228 | 173 <br> 176 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 6,937$ | 4 4 4 489,865 | 40,622 39828 | 253,606 |
| 1959 | 128.1 | 16,082 | 33,810 | 24, 226 | 90,974 | 754,539 | 271,797 244,316 | 4, 4.944 | 4,061 | 176 | 4 $+6,398$ +6 | 489.865 <br> 4 <br> 470,068 | 39,283 33,053 | 254, 273 |
| 1958 | 126.8 | 15, 790 | ${ }^{27}$ 31, 533 | - ${ }_{21}^{30,686}$ | 89,782 | 718, 766 | -244,946 | 3,475 | 1,809 | 179 | 45,952 | 4442,328 | 34, 968 | 255, 605 |
| 1956 | 117.6 | 15;532 | 35,668 | 29,883 | 90,698 | 720,754 | 217,814 | 3,200. | 1,842 | 185 | 45.830 | ${ }^{4} 424,247$ | 35,640 | 257,336 |
| 1955 | 115.6 | 14,760 | 24,075 | 24,727 | 89,791. | 593,982 | 194,888 | 2,827 | 1,975 | 199 | 45.834 | 4412,309 | 34,091 | 260,389 |
| 1954 | 113.5 | 15,066. | 30,619 | 21,827 | 92,561 | 563,496 | 167,319 | 2,378 | 1,961 | 204 | +5,882 | 4401.849 | 29,421 | 248,169 |
| 1953 | 113.9 | 13,900 | 30,982 | 22,334 | 90,434 | 619,456 | 135,240 | 2.515 | 1,675 | 209 | ${ }^{4} 5,973$ | 4 423,070 | 34.659 | 259,312 |
| 1952 | 117.0 | 13,820 | 32,329 25,576 | 27,981 31,770 | 89,601 <br> 88,976 | 689,256 846,388 | 69,294 342,768 | -2,478 | 1,611 1,408 | ${ }_{227}^{220}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}, 68484$ | 4 4 4 418,803 | 33,057 30,471 | 2540,964 |
| 1951 | 117.6 | 13,276 | 25,576 | 31,770 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950. | 115.4 | 14,665 | 18.241 | 21,108 | 88,807 | 521,770 | 194,025 | 2,075 | 1,710 | 235 | +5,468 | 4 391,956 | 36,000 | 248, 195 |
| 1949 | 120.3 | 13,235 | 29,795 | 21, 537 | 89, 736 | 617,558 | ${ }_{270}$ | 1,859 | 1,487 | $\stackrel{239}{245}$ | 5,453 | 385, 046 | 29,737 | 266,674 |
| 1948 | 143.2 | 12, 13.753 | 31,483 26.089 | -27,709 | 87,857 | 563,956 | 219,656 | 1,543 | 1,375 | 242 | 5,488 | 369,763 | 34,168 | 203,247 |
| 1946 | 143.2 | 10, 224 | 30,951 | 23,857 | 84,978 | 634,454 | 225,077 | 1,454 | 1,451 | 253 | 5,618 | 350,132 | 35,086 | 213,073 |
| 1945 | 141.1 | 11,204 | 28,237 | 16,758 | 86,604 | 1,174,391 | 87,515 | 1,392 | 1,441 | 331 | 5,275 | 332,345 |  |  |
| 1944 | 125.4 | 12,160 | 25.089 | 26,099 | 81,726 | 1, 011,763 |  | 1,246 | 1,364 | 307 | 5,199 | 323,734 | $\begin{array}{r}20,729 \\ \hline 1925\end{array}$ | 204,878 |
| 1943 | 122.8 | $\begin{array}{r}10,635 \\ 9 \\ \hline 637\end{array}$ | 28,755 32,118 | 29,269 41,252 | 71,018 <br> 63,717 | 772,267 675,959 | 246,262 254,815 | 1,234 | 1,438 1,300 | 327 330 | 5, 5 , 841 | 257, 2505 | 19,425 | 223,995 |
| 1942 | 114.6 112.7 | - $\begin{array}{r}9,637 \\ 13,437\end{array}$ | 32,118 26 | 41, ${ }^{41,759}$ | 63,717 55,214 | 474, 054 | 192,416 | 786 | 1,409 | 342 , | 5,610 | 218,083 |  |  |
| 1940. | 110.9 | 12,098 | 15,524 | 29, 533 | 54,892 | 387.183 | 159,707 | 533 | 1,190 | 344 | 45,370 | 4189,373 |  |  |
| 1939 | 114.1 | 11,749 | 14,567 | 24,465 | 53,871 | 346, 344 | 166,763 | 458 | 1,404 | 343 | 5,198 | 180,828 | 727,354 | 194,383 |
| 1938 | 111.8 | 11,908 | 20,470 | 23,131 | 56,340 | 351,190 | 183,288 | 323 | 1,514 | 345 | 5,015 | 171, 8172 |  | 178.300 |
| 1937 | 109.4 | 11,684 | 23,541 | 26,235 | 58,748 | 482,138 | 299,207 | 194 225 | 1,595 1,587 | 341 <br> 348 | 5, 5172 | 159, 171 | ${ }^{7} 23,743$ | 178,300 |
| 1936 | 111.0 | 11,181 | 14,621 | 24,414 | 51,812 | 449,994 | 274,108 | 225 | 1,587 | 348 | 5,172 | 159,076 |  |  |
| 1935. | 106.4 | 10,891 | 21,471 | 26,985 | 45,229 | 349,772 | 183,668 | 105 | 1,547 | 343 | 4,685 | 140,147 | 24,287 | 8172,247 |
| 1934 | 97.2 | 10,256 | 11,268 10 | 22,376 20,461 | - ${ }^{9} 37,678$ | 241, 610 | 101,612 | 35 <br> 27 | 1,204 953 | 346 <br> 342 | 4, 4,326 | 130,287 | 19,300 | 145,238 |
| 1933 | 97.2 | 11,132 | -9,358 | 20,461 20,367 | - 2 ,766 | 150,391 |  | 39 | 945 | 347 | 4,383 | 106,915 |  |  |
| 1931 | 115.0 | 11,172 | 19,415 | 16,341 | 3,137 | 170,394 |  | 39 | 1,172 | 371 | 5,348 | 117,402 | 21,624 | 167,192 |
| 1930 |  |  | 15,692 | 29,015 | 3,681 | 197, 221 |  | 14 | 1,211 | 372 | 5,894. | 124,193 |  |  |
| 1929. | 123.6 | 12,376 | 17,487 | 24, 146 | 3,900 | 203,300 |  | 11 | 1,220 | 381 | 6,519 | 122, 822 | 30,342 | 162,837 |
| 1928 | 120.6 |  | 14,497 | 14,575 | $4,4,200$ | 170,500 |  | 5 | 1,143 1,179 | 386 396 | 6,373 | 109.131 | 31,846 | 109,080 |
| 1927. | 122.0 | 12,046 | 10,347 19,069 | - 16,140 | 4,400 | 203,800 |  | 3 | 1,141 | 396 411. | 6,519 | 100,260 92,523 | 31,846 | 109,080 |
| 1925 | 117.5 | 12,972 | 24,320 | 33,747 | 5,100 | 167,500 |  | 3 | 1,153 | 414. | 6,463 | 82,712 |  |  |
| 1924 | 118.7 |  | 12,131 | 21,370 | 4,900 | 137,500 |  | 1 | 830 | 414 | 6,598 | 73,256 |  |  |
| 1923 | 114.7 | 10,358 | 14,106 | 25,045 | 5.300 | 124,600 |  | 1. | 751 | 413 | 6,950 | 67,239 |  |  |
| 1922. | 113.8 |  | 11,419 | 19,695 | 6,300 | 82,200 |  | 1 | 784 | 420 | 6,722 | 56,413 |  |  |
| 1921. | 97.2 | 9,586 | 8,843 | 6,857 | 9,200 | 87,900 |  |  |  | 387 | 6,726 | 52,770 |  |  |
| 1920. | 130.4 |  | 15,040 | 19.405 | 9,200 | 101,300 |  |  |  | 413 | 8,097 | 48,091 |  |  |
| 1919 | 122.5 | 9,478 | 13,550 | 18,452 | 27,700 | 1100,800 |  |  |  | 424 | 7.072 | 53,865 |  |  |
| 1918 | 115.4 |  | 11,722 | 27,111 | 50,300 | 178,800 |  |  |  | 497 | 7.054 | 47, 528 |  |  |
| 1917 | 115.8 |  | 10,803 9,130 | 25,735 22,433 | 60,800 58,600 | 286,100 253,300 |  |  |  | 483 466 | 7,560 | 36.323 26,203 |  |  |
| 1915 | 119.2 |  | 10,124 | 14,457 | 59,800 | 140,700 |  |  |  | 442 | 6,599 | 18,945 |  |  |
| 1914 | 115.0 | 8,617 | 9,789 | 25,984 | 66,200 | 181,900 |  |  |  | 441 | 7,174 | 17,944 |  |  |
| 1913. | 113.6 | 8,274 | 7,283 | 24,250 | 65,300 | 193,600 |  |  |  | 444 | 7,572 | 16,530 |  |  |
| 1912 | 110.8 | 7,904 | 13,109 | 23,936 | 62,200 | 187,600 |  |  |  | 435 | 7,044 | 14,239 |  |  |
| 1911. | 110.8 | 7,350 | 14,301 | 16,642 | 63,300 | 183,400 |  |  |  | 424 | 7,049 | 11,700 |  |  |
| 1910. | 107.2 | 7,317 | 10,063 | 15,764 | 59,500 | 163,900 |  |  |  | 447 | 6,810 | 9.782 |  |  |
| 1909 | 107.5 | 6,986 | 5.787 | 18,750 | 56,300 | 139,900 |  |  |  | 431 | 6,668 | 7.880 |  |  |
| 1908 | 109.8 | 6,479 | 6,779 | 19,595 | 58,800 | 133,900 |  |  |  | 408 | 6.489 | 6, 833 |  |  |
| 1907. | 111.5 | 6,451 6,433 | 6,654 9,137 | 22,051 | 58,600 54,700 | 174,700 150,100 |  |  |  | 388 391 | 7,302 | 6,345 |  |  |
| 1905 | 105.4 | 5,699 | 13,019 | 9,517 | 49,500 | 153,300 |  |  |  | 368 | 6.748 | 4,477 |  |  |
| 1904 | 104.7 | 5,963 | 11,163 | 16,065 | 48,300 | 139,500 |  |  |  | 354 | 6,640 | 4,170 |  |  |
| 1903 | 111.8 | 5,467 | 4,861 | 17,335 | 46,700 | 148,200 |  |  |  | 351 | 6,806 | 3,959 |  |  |
| 1902 | 109.1 | 5,725 | 4,191 | 15,810 | 44,600 | 132, 800 |  |  |  | 348 | 6,232 | 3,647 |  |  |
| 1901. | 108.4 | 5,156 | 5,028 | 7,227 | 40,600 | 128,600 |  |  |  | 314 | 6,139 | 3,503 |  |  |
| 1900 | 105.8 | 4,858 | 6.486 | 9,385 | 39,500 | 109,200 |  |  |  | 301 | 5,566 | 3,870 |  |  |
| 1899 | 104.0 | 4,578 | 6,366 | 14.852 | 36,700 | 108,200 |  |  |  | 295 | 4,910 | 4,367 |  |  |
| 1898 | 100.3 | 4,107 | 4,315 | 9,651 | 37,500 | 83,700 |  |  |  | 275 | 4,459 | 4,843 |  |  |
| 1897 | 95.7 96.5 | 4,241 3,957 | 2,787 2,539 | 6,767 <br> 5,845 | 34,500 35,900 | 64,300 90,000 |  |  |  | 297 | 4,136 4,048 | 4,927 4,967 |  |  |
| 1895 | 93.6 | 3,961 | 2,992 | 6,888 | 33,600 | 81,900 |  |  |  | 274 | 4,099 | 4,238 |  |  |
| 1894 | 93.7 | 4,281 | 3,278 | 10,971 | 33,400 | 92,200 |  |  |  | 269 | 4,164 | 3,621 |  |  |
| 1893 | 92.5 | 4,050 | 4,184 | 7,337 | 34,600 | 131,000 |  |  |  | 251 | 4,341 | 3,661 |  |  |
| 1892 | ${ }_{86.3}^{92.1}$ | 3,896 | 3,417 | 5,502 | 31,900 | 118,400 |  |  |  | 274 | 4,675 | 3,282 |  |  |
| 1891 | 86.3 | 4,069 | 2,837 | 5,660 | 30,500 | 117,800 |  |  |  | 271 | 4,422 | 3,137 |  |  |

[^10]Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970--Con.


[^11]Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970-Con.


Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970—Con.

| Year | Pneumatic motor vehicle tires produced | Shoes produced (except athletic) |  | Construction materials |  |  | Primary and fabricated metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men's | Women's | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rails } \\ & \text { pro- } \\ & \text { duced }^{17} \end{aligned}$ | Structural iron and steel shapes produced ${ }^{17}$ | Common and face brick produced | Raw steel produced |  |  |  |  | Hot rolled iron andsteel produced ${ }^{17}$ | Copper and copper base alloy, rolled, drawn, and extruded products shipped ${ }^{11}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{18}$ | Bessemer ${ }^{17}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open } \\ & \text { hearth } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cruci- } \\ & \text { ble }^{17} \end{aligned}$ | Electric and all other ${ }^{17}$ |  |  |
|  | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 |
|  | Millions | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { pairs } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { pairs } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,000 } \\ & \text { short } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { short } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | Billions | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1,000 } \\ \text { short } \\ \text { tons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,000 } \\ & \text { short } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,000 } \\ & \text { short } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { short } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 shott tons | 1000 short tons | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { short } \\ \text { tons } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1960 |  | 100.6 | 279.8 | 711 | 6,125 | 6.94 | 99.282 | 1,189 | 86,368 |  |  | 76,446 | 2,149 |
| 1959 |  | 110.1 | 292.4 | 631 | 5,259 | 7.34 | 93,446 | 1,380 | 81,669 |  |  | 71, 856 | 2,407 |
| 1958 | 112 | 101.4 | 270.7 | 587 | 5,220 | 6.32 | 85, 255 | 1,396 | $\begin{array}{r}75,879 \\ \hline 1065\end{array}$ |  |  | 65.105 85.887 | 2, 21214 |
| 1957 |  | 104.3 | 274.2 | 1,308 | 8, 8 , 167 | 6.66 8.09 | 112,715 115,216 | 2,475 3,228 | 101,658 |  |  | 85,887 89,284 | 2,435 |
|  |  | 106.9 | 273.4 | 1,301 | 7,167 | 8.09 | 115,216 | 3,228 | 102,841 |  |  |  |  |
| 1955 |  | 103.7 | 270.9 | 1,227 | 6,336 | 7.90 | 117,036 | 3,320 | 105,359 |  |  | 90,658 | 2,564 |
| 1954 | 102 | 91.1 | 202.0 | 1,171 | 5,706 | 5.72 | 188.312 111.610 | 2,548 | 80,327 100,474 |  |  | 88,944 | 2,525 |
| 1953 |  | 98.8 100.7 | 186.9 183.9 | 1,982 | 6,538 5,355 | 5.87 5.89 | 111.610 93,168 | 3,856 3,524 | 100,474 82,846 |  |  | 71,349 | 2,465 |
| 1951 |  | 104.5 | 169.4 | 1,854 | 6,348 | 6.63 | 105,200 | 4,891 | 93,167 |  |  | 81,911 |  |
| 1950 |  | 102.5 | 195.2 | 1,850 | 5,442 | 6.33 | 96,836 | 4,535 | 86,263 |  |  | 75,191 | --- |
| 1949 |  | 97.4 | 178.0 | 1,901 | 4,672 | 5.52 | 77,978 8840 | 3,947 | 70,249 79 |  |  | 69, 682 |  |
| 1948 | 112 | 104.4 | 176.5 191.6 | 2,208 | 5,607 | 5.14 | 84,894 | 4,233 | 76,874 |  |  | 66,202 | 2,438 |
| 1946 |  | 105.0 | 181.4 | 1,966 | 4,388 | 4.87 | 66,603 | 3,328 | 60,712 |  |  | 50,937 |  |
| 1945 |  | 107.7 | 120.2 | 2,418 | 4.467 | 2.29 | 79,702 | 4,305 | 71,940 | (Z) | 3,457 4 | 59,812 | ------- |
| 1944 |  | 108.5 | 118.1 | 2, 491 | 4,676 | 1.88 | 89,642 88,837 | 5,040 | 80,364 78,622 | (Z) | 4,238 | 65,804 63,293 |  |
| 1943 |  | 129.3 | 154.7 | 2,127 | 4,576 5,816 | $\mathrm{CNA}^{1.92}$ | 88,837 86,032 | 5,625 | 78,622 76,502 | ${ }^{(2)} 2$ | 4,975 | 62,446 |  |
| 1942 |  | 143.0 135.8 | 181.7 184.9 | 2,096 1,928 | 5,724 | (NA) | 86,82 82,839 | 5,578 | 74,390 | 2 | 2,869 | 62,324 |  |
| 1940 |  | 102.4 | 151.9 | 1,679 | 4,232 | 4.10 | 66,983 | 3,709 | 61,573 | 1 | 1,700 | 48,660 |  |
| 1939 | 2264 | 103.8 | 167.7 | 1,313 | 3,359 | 4.73 | 52,799 | 3,359 | 48,410 | 1 | 1.029 | 39.068 | 1,224 |
| 1938 |  | 96.7 | 147.8 | 698 | 2,083 | 3.53 | 31,752 | 2,106 | 29,080 |  | ${ }_{947}$ | 41,178 | 1-060 ${ }^{-1}$ |
| 1937 | 2959 22 29 | 102.9 103.8 | 149.7 161.9 | 1,619 1,366 | 3,670 3,245 | 4.19 3.82 | 56,637 53,500 | 3,864 3,873 | 51,825 48,760 | 1 | -965 | 37,858 | 1,060 |
|  | 2253 | 103.8 | 161.9 | 1,366 | 3,245 |  | 53,500 |  |  |  | 606 | 26,840 | 634 |
| 1935 |  | 99.5 91.4 | 145.2 | 797 1,131 | 1,960 1,596 | 2.28 1.40 | 38,184 29,182 | 3,175 | 34,455 26 | 1 | 405 | 21,246 |  |
| 1933 | ${ }_{23} \overline{4} \overline{5}^{-}$ | 88.8 | 130.7 | 1,466 | 1,243 | 1.29 | 25,725 | 2,717 | 22,653 | (Z) | 354 | 18,743 | 495 |
| 1932 |  | 74.5 | 113.9 | 451 | 1,050 | 1.40 | 15,123 | 1,712 | 13,243 |  | 168 280 | 11,705 | 625 |
| 1931 | 2252 | 77.4 | 112.6 | 1,297 | 2,310 | 3.22 | 28,607 | 3,373 | 24,953 | 1 | 280 | 21,477 | 625 |
| 1930 |  | 77.1 | 112.6 | 2,098 | 3,934 | 5.11 | 44, 591 | 5,623 7 | 38,587 53,152 | 2 6 | 379 638 | 33,055 45,998 | 1,245 |
| 1929 | ${ }^{23} 70$ | 94.8 | 131.3 | 3,049 | 5,351 4,588 | 7.64 8.83 | 61,742 56,623 | 7,945 | 53,152 48,689 | $\stackrel{6}{7}$ | 542 | 42,182 |  |
| 1928 | ${ }_{22} 67$ | 91.0 95.3 | 123.8 | $\stackrel{2}{2,965}$ | 4,588 4,192 | 8.83 9.47 | 56,623 49,273 | 6,894 | 41, 921 | 9 | 449 | 36, 825 | 34558 |
| 1926 |  | 86.6 | 110.4 | 3,604 | 4,381 | 9.96 | 52,902 | 7,721 | 44,764 | 16 | 401 | 39,755 |  |
| 1925. | 2261 | 86.5 | 104.8 | 3,119 | 4,037 | 10.04 | 49,705 | 7,474 | 41,804 | 20 | 406 | 37,393 31457 | 24545 |
| 1924 |  | 84.7 | 104.1 | 2,725 | 3,678 | 9.19 | 41.446 | 6,551 | 34,597 39 | 48 | 338 | 31, 270 |  |
| 1923 | 2250 | 100.3 | 109.7 | 3,253 | 3,814 | ${ }_{7}^{9.21}$ | 49, 3174 | 9,431 | 39,200 32 | ${ }_{31}^{48}$ | 338 230 1 | 39,626 29 |  |
| 1922 |  | 96.0 | 105.4 | $\underset{2,440}{2,432}$ | 3,045 1,425 | ${ }_{5}^{7.32}$ | 38,945 21,639 | 6,461 | -17,065 | ${ }_{8} 8$ | 104 | 16,547 |  |
| 1921 | ${ }^{22} 29$ | 69.5 | 101.5 | 2,440 | 1,425 | 5.32 | 21,639 | 4,461 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1920 |  |  |  | 2,917 | 3,704 | 5.64 | 46,183 | 9,841 | 35,846 | 79 | 417 327 | 36,230 28,114 | - |
| 1919 | ${ }_{22} \overline{3}^{-1}{ }^{-1}$ | 95.0 | 104.8 | 2,468 | 2,928 | 5.54 3.91 | 38,099 49.010 | 8,038 10,335 | 29,665 38,065 | 69 128 | 327 482 | 28,114 34,894 |  |
| 1918 |  |  |  | 2,846 3,297 | 3, 3 , 192 | 3.91 6.62 | 49,010 49,787 | 10,335 11,572 | 38,065 37,783 3 | 1138 | 294 | 37,036 |  |
| 1917. |  |  |  | 3,297 3,197 | 3,483 | 6.62 8.40 | 49,783 | 12,234 | -34,278 | 135 | 146 | 36,266 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2,469 | 2,729 | 7.71 | 35.180 | 9,178 | 25.838 | 108 | 55 | 27,320 |  |
| 1914 | $1 \overline{2}^{-}$ | 98.0 | 80.9 | 2,179 | 2,275 | 7.96 | 25,606 | 6,895 | 18,603 | 88 | 20 | 20.575 27 |  |
| 1913 |  |  |  | 3,923 | 3,366 | 8.92 | 34,087 | 10,604 11 | 23,340 22,457 | 1117 | 26 17 | -27,616 |  |
| 1912 |  |  |  | 3,727 | 3,188 | 9.37 | 34,079 | 11,492 | 22,457 16,970 | ${ }^{114}$ | 32 | 21, 324 |  |
| 1911 |  |  |  | 3,162 | 2,142 | 9.20 | 25.937 | 8,841 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1910 |  |  |  | 4,072 | 2,539 | 9.92 | 28,330 | 10.478 | 17.672 | 122 | 58 16 | 24,216 22,002 | ---- |
| 1909 |  | 98.0 | 86.6 | 3,387 <br> 2,152 | 2,549 | 10.61 8.40 | 26,218 15,383 | 10,414 6,828 | 15,682 8,492 | 107 | 16 | 13,248 |  |
| 1908 |  |  |  | 2,152 4,070 | 2,173 | 10.38 | 15,375 | 13,031 | 12,206 | 138 |  | 22,249 |  |
| 1906 |  |  |  | 4,455 | 2,373 | 10.64 | 25,443 | 13,712 | 11,594 | 137 |  | 21,939 |  |
| 1905 |  |  |  | 3,781 | 1,860 | 10.36 | 21,880 | 12,231 | 9,537 | 112 |  | 18,861 | ---------- |
| 1904 |  | 83.4 | 69.5 | 2,559 | 1,063 | 9.10 | 15,205 | 8,787 | 6,325 6,146 | 114 |  | 14,793 |  |
| 1903 |  |  |  | 3,352 3,302 | 1,227 | 8.90 8.93 | 15,865 16,402 | 9,605 10,222 | 6.146 6.054 | 126 |  | 15,617 |  |
| 1902 |  |  |  | 3,302 3,220 | 1,135 | 8.45 | 14,784 | 9,752 | 4,924 | 108 |  | 18,831 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,481 | 3,638 | 109 |  | 10,626 |  |
| 1899- |  | 67.7 | 65.0 | 2,545 | 952 | 8.13 | 11, 739 | 8,494 | 3, 135 | 111 |  | 11,530 |  |
| 1898. |  |  |  | 2,219 | 786 | 6.16 | 9,888 | 7,401 | 2,388 | 99 |  | 7,842 |  |
| 1897 |  |  |  | 1,846 | 654 | 5.60 | 7,940 | 6.131 | 1,731 | 65 |  | 6,178 |  |
| 1896. |  |  |  | 1,257 | 555 | 5.97 | 5,849 | 4,388 | 1,396 | 65 |  | 6,178 |  |
| 1895 |  |  |  | 1,463 | 580 | 6.36 | 6,785 | 5,494 | 1,219 | 72 | ---- | 6,932 5,199 | ------ |
| 1894.- |  |  |  | 1,144 | 404 |  | 4,899 4.471 | 3,995 3,596 | 845 805 | 58 69 |  | 5,573 |  |
| 1893 |  |  |  | 1,273 | 434 |  | 4,471 5,492 | 3,596 4,663 | 732 | 96 |  | 6,906 |  |
| 1892-- |  |  |  | 1,738 | 508 |  | 4,349 | 3,635 | 631 | 82 |  | 6,038 |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970-Con.


[^12]Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970-Con.


[^13]Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970—Con.

| Year | Electrical machinery-Con. |  |  |  |  |  | Transportation equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | House-holdwashingman-chines,mechan-ical.shipped 11 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Electric lamps } \\ \text { produced }}}{ }$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Home- } \\ \text { type } \\ \text { radio } \\ \text { receivers } \\ \text { shipped } \\ \hline 10 \end{array}\right\|$ | Home-typeradio-phono-graphcombi-nationsshipped | Phonographs shipped | Trailer coaches, housing type, shipped ${ }^{11}$ | Truck trailers shipped | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Loco- } \\ \text { motives } \\ \text { produced } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Railroad passenger cars produced | Railroad freight cars produced | Horse-drawn vehicles produced |  | Bicycles produced |
|  |  | Large incandescent | Fluorescent, hot cathode |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Carriages, buggies, and sulkies | Farm wagons, trucks, and business vehicles |  |
|  | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 |
|  | 1,000 | Mil. | Mil. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Mil. |
| 1960 |  | 1,142 | 140 | 9,763 | 654 771 | 3,242 3,481 |  | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958. | 3,974 | 1,252 | 113 | 8,012 | 787 | 3,750 | 135 | 49 | 1,140 | 37116 | ${ }^{7} 7{ }^{3}-1$ |  | $107-$ | ${ }^{77} 2.05$ |
| 1957 |  | 1,112 | 119 | 88.604 | 735 602 | 3,943 3,949 |  | 58 |  | 705 396 | ${ }_{6}^{97}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,132 | 126 | 8,974 | 602 | 3,949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,067 | 104 | 7,929 | 507 | 3,919 |  | 74 |  | 886 | 38 |  |  |  |
| 1954 | --7.697 | 1.960 1.028 | 193 92 9 | 6,448 7,260 | 377 524 5 | 2,659 1,494 | 72 | 52 | 1,409 | 315 <br> 386 | 36 84 |  | 108 | 1.75 |
| 1952 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,028 \\ \hline 864\end{array}$ | 92 | 6,556 | 5 | 1,494 |  | 55 |  | 117 | 79 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,070 | 111 |  |  |  |  | 65 |  | 179 | 96 |  |  |  |
| 1950 |  | 1,200 | 98 |  |  |  |  | 66 |  | 964 | 44 |  |  |  |
| 1949 |  | - 975 | 71 |  |  |  |  | 34 |  | 933 891 891 | 95 115 |  |  |  |
| 1948 | 4,148 | $\begin{array}{r}1,030 \\ \hline 99\end{array}$ | 84 | -14,067 | - 3,415 | 760 | 76 | 47 | 1,718 | 8891 | 115 96 |  | 218 | - $2.88{ }^{-1}$ |
| 1946. |  | 774 | 52 |  |  |  |  | 73 |  | 1,337 | 60 |  |  |  |
| 1945 |  | 787 | 37 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{38} 33$ | 3,213 | ${ }^{931}$ | 55 |  |  |  |
| 1944 |  | -.-.---- | --------- |  |  |  |  | 209 197 | 1,438 | 1,003 | 82 |  |  |  |
| 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 | 1,018 | 418 | 71 |  |  |  |
| 1941--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{38} 42$ | 1,107 | 349 | 83 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{38} 27$ | 560 | 257 | 64 |  |  |  |
| 1939 |  | 517 |  | 9,-839 | 475 |  | $12-$ | 24 | 355 | 276 | 26 | 1- | $52^{-}$ | 1.25 |
|  | 1,493 | 501 |  | 7,728 | 58 | - | 18 | 22 | 615 |  | 79 | i- | 106 | 1.13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 202 | 191 | 47 |  |  |  |
| 1935 | 1,208 | 388 |  | 5,669 | 23 |  |  | 19 | 205 | 205 | 9 | 1 | 98 | . 66 |
| 19343 | 1,017 | 306 |  | 3,648 | 30 |  |  |  | 110 | 195 | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | $53^{-}$ | $.32^{-}$ |
| 1932 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 123 | 71 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 1931 | 818 | 320 |  | 3,743 | 74 |  |  |  | 222 | 290 | 14 | 1 | 27 | . 26 |
| 1930 1929 | 956 | 352 |  | 4,980 | 152 | ${ }^{3} 960$ |  |  | 1,134 1,161 | 1,481 2,202 | 77 85 | 4 | 106 | . 31 |
| 1928. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , 747 | 1,462 | 48 |  | 1 |  |
| 1927.-. | 760 | 335 |  | 1,980 | 59 | 29988 | ---...... |  | 1,176 1,770 | 1,975 2,800 | 64 91 | 8 | 112 | . 26 |
| 1925 |  | 267 |  | - 2,350 | (39) | 39642 |  |  | 1,285 | 2,383 | 109 | 22 | 196 | . 30 |
| 1924 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,036 | 2,491 | 115 |  |  |  |
| 1923 |  | 233 |  | 190 | (39) | ${ }^{38} 997$ |  |  | 3,785 | 1,963 | 178 | 40 | 193 | . 49 |
| 1922-. |  | 155 |  |  | (39) | ${ }^{38} 596$ |  |  | 1,534 1,823 | 1,096 | 68 46 | 34 | 67 | . 2 2- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,672 | 903 | 76 |  |  |  |
| 1919 |  | 40225 |  |  | (39) | ${ }_{89} \overline{2}, 230^{-}$ |  |  | 3,272 | 391 | 157 | $2 \overline{16}$ | 342 | . $47{ }^{-}$ |
| 1918 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,475 | 1,572 | 108 |  |  |  |
| 1917 --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,446 | 1,955 | 140 |  |  |  |
| 1916 --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,075 | 1,802 | 129 |  |  |  |
| 1915 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,085 | 1,866 | 70 |  |  |  |
| 1914 |  | 4089 |  |  |  | 514 |  |  | 2,235 | 3,366 | 98 | $5 \overline{3} 8$ | 534 | . 30 |
| 1913 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,332 | 2,779 | 186 |  |  |  |
| 1912 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.915 3,530 | ${ }_{3}^{2,818}$ | 126 |  |  |  |
| 1911 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,530 | 3,466 | 62 |  |  |  |
| 1910 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,755 | 4,288 | 171 |  |  |  |
| 1909 |  | 4067 |  |  |  | 345 |  |  | 2,887 | 2,749 | 87 | 828 | 588 | .17 |
| 1908 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,342 7,362 | 1,637 | 68 |  |  |  |
| 1906--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,952 | 3,084 | 233 |  |  |  |
| 1905 |  | 40113 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,491 | 2,500 | 163 |  |  |  |
| 1904 -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,441 | 2,144 | 61 | 937 | 644 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{-}$ |
| 1903 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,152 | 2,007 | 153 |  |  |  |
| 1902.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,070 | 1,948 | 163 |  |  |  |
| 1901.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,384 | 2,055 | 137 |  |  |  |
| 1900. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,153 | 1,636 | 116 |  |  |  |
| 1899 |  | ${ }^{40} 25$ |  |  |  | 151 |  |  | 2,475 | 1,305 | 120 | 905 | 570 | 1.11 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Series P 231-300. Physical Output of Selected Manufactured Commodities: 1860 to 1970—Con.


* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.
- Represents zero. NA Not available. $Z$ Less than 500 short tons.

Figures for 1915-1929 are for crop years ending June; all others are for calendar years. The 1914 crop year figure is 114.2 million barrels. The 1929 calendar year figure is 120.0 million barrels.

Figures are for years ending June 30.
${ }^{3}$ Prior to 1959, shortening only; fgures for salad and cooking oils not collected.
4 Includes large and small sizes.
${ }^{6}$ Data ior 53 weeks.
includes boys' uniform clothing.
8 Includes children's and i
${ }^{9}$ Alcoholic content limited to 3.2 percent by weight from Apr. 7-Dec. 5, 1933.
${ }_{10}$ Includes 1,589 thousand barrels produced prior to Apr. 7 (effective date of the Act of Mar. 22, 1933).
${ }^{11}$ From beginning of series through 1939, represents amount produced.
${ }_{12}$ Beginning 1964, includes kerosene type jet fuel.
${ }^{23}$ Tufted only.
${ }^{14}$ Represents only reported quantities produced; not adjusted to include estimated production for establishments not reporting.
${ }^{15}$ For 1939-1949, excludes flakes and powders; for 1939-1942, also excludes solids.
${ }_{17} 16$ Armount for sale.
${ }_{17} 17$ Beginning 1959, includes Hawaii.
${ }^{14}$ Beginning 1953, includes production by basic oxygen process, not shown separately ${ }_{19}^{\text {here. Represents shipments of heavy steel structural shapes; comparable figure for }}$ 1968 is 5,557 thousand.
${ }^{20}$ Represents shipments of steel products; comparable figure for 1968 is 91,856 thousand.
${ }^{22}$ Bessemer included with open hearth.
${ }_{23}$ Includes bicycle tires.
${ }^{2} 4$ Excludes amount produced and consumed in same works.
${ }_{25}$ Prior to 1961 , represents thousands of short tons of metal consumed in manufac-
ture of cans. Comparable figure for 1961 is 5,039 thousand. , typewriters (i.e., specialized composing typewriters, coded media typewriters, and input/output typewriters)
${ }^{27}$ Represents tinplate cans shipped.
${ }^{28}$ Excludes other than free-standing ranges.
${ }_{30}$ Excludes specialized typewriters.
${ }_{31}$ Listed as self-contained window sill type.
as Represents orders booked rather than shipments; comparable figure for 1944 is 226 thousand.
${ }^{33} 21 / 2 \mathrm{kw}$. and over.
${ }^{34}$ Represents sales.
${ }_{35}$ Includes disk stoves and hotplates.
${ }^{36}$ Includes rebuilt locomotives.
${ }_{27}$ Represents shipments. For bicycles, 1963 and 1967, excludes children's 2 -wheel sidewalk cycles with semipneumatic tires.
${ }^{38}$ Civilian only.
${ }^{39}$ For phonographs, amount produced, 1921-1929. Radio-phonograph combina-
40 Not strictly comparable with later years because of changes in classification.
${ }^{41}$ Represents electronic organs shipped.

Series P 301-317. Total Production Capacity of Selected Manufacturing Industries: 1887 to 1970
[In thousands of short tons unless otherwise stated. Capacity is usually rated as of January 1. See text for exception]

| Year | Blast furnaces (pig iron) | Steel ingots and steel for cast- | Copper refining ${ }^{2}$ | Lead refining |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Yefin } \\ \text { ring } \\ \text { ing }}}{ }$ | Aluminum ingots | Portland cement | Crude petroleum $\underset{\substack{\text { refin- } \\ \text { ing }}}{ }$ (mil. 42gal. | Coke |  | Carbon black | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sulfuric } \\ & \text { acid } \end{aligned}$ | Phosphatic ferti-lizers | Total combined nitrom gen | Rayon and acetate yarn, staple and tow | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { papar- } \\ & \text { board } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Silver- } \\ \text { lead } \\ \text { refin- } \\ \text { eries } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Smelt- } \\ \text { ers } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { refiners } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Mis- } \\ \text { souri } \\ \text { lead } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { product }}{\stackrel{\text { By- }}{\text { pen }}}$ (slot type) | Bee- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 |
| 1970 |  |  | 2,676 | 350 | 435 |  | 4,121 | 93,349 | 4,407 |  |  | 1,877 | 29,676 | 4,496 | 13.135 | 857 | 58,372 |
| 1969 |  |  | 2,676 | 422 | 415 | 1,288 | 3,863 | 93,682 | 4.285 |  |  | 1,832 | 29,537 | 4,290 | 12,713 | 865 | 56,241 |
| 1968 |  |  | 2,643 | 422 | 390 | 1,310 | 3,668 | 93,521 |  |  |  | 1,668 | 28,544 | 4,149 | 12,120 | 858 | 53,978 51,410 |
| 1967 |  |  | 2,522 | 500 | 300 | 1,294 | 3,319 | 91, 988 | 3,927 |  |  | 1,561 | 28,815 28,385 | 4,695 4,450 | 12,194 10 | 843 860 | 51,410 48,073 |
| 1966. |  |  | 2,431 | 402 | 120 | 1,264 | 2,968 | 89,194 | 3,830 |  |  | 1.464 | 28,385 | 4,450 | 10,605 | 860 | 48,073 |
| 1965 |  |  | 2,421 | 488 | 120 | 1,278 | 2,795 | 88,664 | 3,933 |  |  | 1,467 | 24, 857 | 3,834 | 8, 8694 | 885 | 46,250 44,671 |
| 1964 |  |  | 2,365 | 488 | 120 | 1,267 | 2,553 | 88,451 8675 | 3.801 3.693 |  |  | 1,327 1,282 | 22,924 20,936 | 3,482 | 7,634 | 818 | 44,671 43,423 |
|  |  |  | 2,335 | 488 488 | 120 | 1,252 | 2,509 | 86,757 81,878 | 3,693 3,682 |  |  | 1,282 | 20,936 19,701 | 3,231 2,823 | 6,693 5,810 | 748 | 43, 4200 |
| 1961. |  |  | 2,342 | 488 | 120 | 1,199 | 2,484 | 80,265 | 3,654 | 78,877 | 4,616 | 1,264 | 17,848 | 2,743 | 5,207 | 711 | 41,334 |

Series P 301-317. Total Production Capacity of Selected Manufacturing Industries: 1887 to 1970—Con.
[In thousands of short tons unless otherwise stated]


Series P 318-374. Value of Output of Finished Commodities and Construction Materials Destined for Domestic Consumption at Current Producers' Prices, and Implicit Price Indexes for Major Commodity Groups (Shaw): 1869 to 1939
[In millions of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Year} \& \multirow{3}{*}{Total,
all
fnished
commod-
ities} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Perishable} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Semidurable} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow{2}{*}{Total} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Food and kindred products} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underset{\text { cigars, }}{\text { Cigars }}\) rettes, tobacco} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Drug, } \\
\text { toilet, } \\
\text { hond } \\
\text { house- } \\
\text { hold } \\
\text { prepara- } \\
\text { tions }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Magazines, papers, misc. supplies, etc.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\underset{\text { Froducts and }}{\substack{\text { Frodigh } \\ \text { prod } \\ \hline}}\)} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Total} \& \multirow{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dry } \\
\substack{\text { grods } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { notions }}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(\left.\begin{gathered}\text { Clothing } \\ \text { parso } \\ \text { persal } \\ \text { funnish- } \\ \text { ings }\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,\)} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Shoes other footwear} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { House- } \\
\& \text { furnish- } \\
\& \text { ings }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \(\xrightarrow[\text { factured }]{\text { Manu- }}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Non- } \\
\text { manu- } \\
\text { factured }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Manu- } \\
\& \text { factured }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Non- } \\
\text { manu- } \\
\text { factured }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 318 \& 319 \& 320 \& 321 \& 322 \& 323 \& 32 \& 325 \& 326 \& 327 \& 328 \& 329 \& 330 \& 331 \\
\hline 1939 \& 31,277.7 \& 16,073.5 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 5.490.6 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1938 \&  \& \({ }_{17}^{15,295.3}\) \& \(9,402 \overline{3}\) \& \(3,683.0\) \& 1,274.1 \& 818.4 \& 601.9 \& 1, 385.0 \& 180.6 \& 5,591.8 \& 712.9 \& 3,258.6 \& \(82 \overline{8} 8.3\) \& 340.1 \\
\hline 1936 \& 30,258.1 \& 16,239.0. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1935 \& 26.744.7 \& 14,571.7 \& 7,884.9 \& 3,183.6 \& 1,096.4 \& 7.7 \& 527.2 \& 952.2 \& 199.7 \& \({ }_{4}^{4,937.6}\) \& 576.0 \& 3,039.1 \& . 4 \& 273.7 \\
\hline 1934 \& 23,166.? \& 12, \({ }^{12872}\) \& \({ }^{5}, 509.5\) \& 2, 451.1 \& 910.7 \& 626.0 \& 470.1 \& 787.2 \& \({ }_{20}^{198.3}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(4,51.6\) \\
\(3,772.8\) \\
3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3317 \& \({ }_{2}^{2,274.6}\) \& 597.3 \& 218. \\
\hline 1932 \& 17, \({ }_{24,243}\) \& 10,754.981 \& 5.183 .0
\(6,730.2\) \& 2, 3 , 138.4 \& \(1,006.6\)
\(1,154.9\) \& 624.4
809.0 \& \({ }_{573.5}^{49.6}\) \& \({ }_{740.2}^{830.6}\) \& \({ }_{290.5}^{209.5}\) \& - \({ }_{4,931.4}\) \& 31759
145 \& 3,087.9 \& \({ }_{705.1}^{56.8}\) \& 256.6 \\
\hline 1930 \& 31,260.7 \& 16,590.5 \& 8,497.5 \& 3,996.8 \& 1,141.8 \& 891.0 \& 644.8 \& 1,052.2 \& 366.3 \& 6,069.4 \& 574.4 \& 3,767.8 \& 860.3 \& 347.8 \\
\hline 192 \& 37,782.6. \& 18,384.0. \& 9,463.9 \& 4, 4 456.3 \& \({ }^{1,243.6}\) \& 988.2 \({ }_{93}^{984.3}\) \& 683.9
661.6 \& 1, 1.153 .8 \& 412.3
416.4 \& 7, 7 , 3888.2 \& 789.1 \&  \& \({ }_{1}^{1,081.9}\) \& 416.5
401.5 \\
\hline 1928 \& 354,410.2 \& 17,263.6 \& 8,827.3 \& 4,360.2 \& 1,164.5 \& 851.9 \& 648.4 \& -958.9 \& \({ }_{452.5}\) \& 7,390.7 \& 798.6 \& \(4,360.2\) \& 1.077 .6 \& 396.9 \\
\hline 1926 \& 35,856.6 \& 17,784.6 \& 9,039.8 \& 4,467.4 \& 1,127.2 \& 783.3 \& 632.8 \& 1,220.7 \& 513.4 \& 7,295.6 \& 803.5 \& 4,186.6 \& 1,073.9 \& 438.1 \\
\hline 1925 \& 34,046.3 \& 16,870.5 \& 8,684 \& 4,335 \& 1,094.4 \& \({ }^{767.0}\) \& \({ }_{5153} 6.7\) \& 990.1 \& \({ }^{383} 5\) \& 7,134.0 \& 816.0 \& \({ }_{4}^{4} .149 .2\) \& 1. 044.8 \& 404.8 \\
\hline 1924 \& 30.957 .7 \& 15,573.6 \& 7,981.3 \& \({ }^{3}, 948.0\) \& 1,073.2 \& 718.6
698.5 \& 560.7 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
781.3 \\
746.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 562.
508 \& \({ }_{7}^{6,230.3}\) \& 8861.9 \& \(\stackrel{3}{4,347.4}\) \& 1,128.2 \& 387.3 \\
\hline 1922 \& 27,393.8 \& 14,059.4 \& 6,837.6 \& \({ }_{3}{ }^{4} 843.0\) \& 1,002.1 \& 624.6 \& 499.9 \& 888.4 \& 363.9 \& 6,313.9 \& 681.5 \& 3,865.4 \& 993.0 \& 307.1

277 <br>
\hline 1921 \& 25,864.0 \& 14,022.9 \& 6,548.7 \& 4,182.4 \& 1,053.0 \& 562.2 \& 474.5 \& 714.9 \& 487.3 \& 5,631.7 \& 607.4 \& 3,345.3 \& 953.5 \& 277.9 <br>
\hline \& 37,285.2 \& 19,236.2 \& 10,301.4 \& 4,696 \& 1,195.5 \& 765.6 \& 675.9 \& 1,044.8 \& 556.8 \& 7.872.8 \& 903.6 \& ${ }_{4}^{4}, 382.81$ \& 1,368.2 \& 3390.5 <br>
\hline 19192 \& 34,032.4 \& 17,392.4 \& ${ }^{9,468.2}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{4,720.2}$ \& 1, $1,0008.4$ \& ${ }_{660.1}^{667}$ \& ${ }_{458.7}^{439.8}$ \& 6680.7
630 \& 444 \& 6,770.2 \& 890.9 \& ${ }_{3,817.9}$ \& 1,187.6 \& ${ }_{212.0}$ <br>
\hline 1918 \& 29,979.8 \& 15,807.2 \& 8 8,583.6 \& $4,280.8$ \& -864.0 \& 636.1 \& 445.5 \& 580.7 \& 416.5 \& 6,076.1 \& 854.8 \& ${ }^{3,361.1}$ \& 1,043.2 \& 199.9 <br>
\hline 11977 \& $24,545.5$
$18,389.4$ \& $\underset{9,893.2}{13,174.1}$ \& $6,925.7$
$5,380.1$ \& - $\begin{array}{r}3,907.2 \\ 2,693.6 \\ 2,30 .\end{array}$ \& 829.5
522.4 \& 511.5
420.7 \& 407.5
352.2 \& ${ }_{2625}^{425}$ \& ${ }_{261.7}^{366.9}$ \& 4.790 .6
$3,573.7$ \& 620.3
461.6 \& $\xrightarrow{2,025.3}$ \& ${ }_{705}^{863.5}$ \& ${ }_{112.2}^{15.7}$ <br>
\hline \& 18,389.4 \& 9,893.2 \& -,380.1 \& 2,693.6 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1915 \& 13,986.1 \& 8,079.8 \& 4,342 \& $2,310.3$ \& 478.6 \& 331.0 \& ${ }_{2}^{255.6}$ \& 141.7 \& 220.5 \&  \& 317.0
3378 \& 1,533.9 ${ }_{1}$ \& ${ }_{523}^{520.6}$ \& 85.8
90.0 <br>
\hline 1914 \& 14,054.0 \& ${ }_{8,230.2}^{8,296}$ \& $4,484.8$
$4,441.9$ \& ${ }_{2,315.9}^{2,880.1}$ \& ${ }_{506.8}$ \& 294.9 \& ${ }_{243.9}^{25.4}$ \& 191.3 \& 235.3 \& 2,900.2 \& 348.6 \& 1,721.6. \& 583.8 \& 95.5 <br>
\hline 1912 \& 14,028.0 \& ${ }_{7}^{8} 1000.8$ \& ${ }_{4}^{4}, 342.3$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2,410.5}$ \& ${ }_{460.4}^{468.9}$ \& 289.4

278.8 \& | 211.3 |
| :---: |
| 233.6 | \& 114.1

119.0 \& ${ }_{205.9}^{214.0}$ \& $c2754425714$ \& ${ }_{326.3}^{363.2}$ \& | $1,566.7$ |
| :--- |
| $1,560.0$ | \& 531.4

500.8 \& 85.5
80.0 <br>
\hline \& 12,743.4 \& 7,491.3 \& \& 2,235.7 \& 460.4 \& \& 211.3 \& 119 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ( ${ }^{12,659.2}$ \& 7,386.0
$6,922.1$ \& 3.823 .5
3.617 \& 2, 3 206.1. \& ${ }_{430.5}^{464.0}$ \& 266.8 ${ }_{250.8}$ \& 209.9
210.6 \& 121.0 \& 194.8
175.8 \& $\underset{2,447.0}{2,417 .}$ \& 349.5 \& 1,408.3 \& ${ }_{467}^{486.9}$ \& 83.0
75.0 <br>
\hline 1908 \& 10,191.1. \& 5 5,988.1 \& 2,974.7 \& ${ }^{2}, 915.7$ \& 399.8 \& 234.1 \& 156.8 \& 125.8 \& 181.3 \& 2,155.5 \& 295.5 \& $\underline{1}+287.0$ \& ${ }_{452.1}^{4.81}$ \& 60.1 <br>
\hline 1907 \& 11,524.3 \& ${ }_{6}^{6,452.7}$ \& 3, 389.7 \& -1, 1.819 .9 \& ${ }_{398.1}^{405.2}$ \& 229.3 \& 196.7
184 \& 128.5
102.9 \& 196.5
161.3 \& $\xrightarrow{2,244.2}$ \& ${ }_{3485}^{375}$ \& +1,314.7 \& 454.4
448.9 \& 68.2
69.5 <br>
\hline 1906 \& 10,752.5 \& 5,912.7 \& 3,121.0 \& 1,719.6 \& 398.1 \& 225.4 \& 184.3 \& 102.9 \& 161.3 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 5,403.6 \& $2,856.7$ \& 1,540.0 \& ${ }_{3}^{357.2}$ \& 215.8 \& 172.5 \& 94.4 \& 167.0 \& -1,925.3 \& 318.3
28.1 \& 1.099.7 \& 395.9
368.9 \& 55.7
52.9 <br>
\hline 1904 \& ${ }^{8,734.3}$ \& 5,012.7 \& ${ }_{2}^{2,5016.5}$ \& 1,614.9 \& 346.0 \& 183.1 \& 154.2 \& 111.5 \& 182.3 \& 1,734.7 \& 302.1 \& 981.8 \& 352.5 \& 53.9 <br>
\hline ${ }_{1902}^{1903}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{8,227.5}$ \& 4,764.7 \& 2,403.1 \& $1,519.3$ \& 325.1 \& 174.0 \& 151.3 \& 189 \& 102.2 \& 1,613.8 \& 298.7 \& 892.8 \& 325.9 \& 53.2 <br>
\hline \& 7,782.2 \& 4,620.5 \& 2,365.0 \& 1,420.9 \& 327.9 \& 155.2 \& 134.9 \& 84.7 \& 132.0 \& 1,528.5 \& 271.1 \& 837.9 \& 327.4 \& 49.4 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 289.8 \& <br>
\hline \& 6,586.2 \& 3,820.9 \& 1,955.5 \& 1,160.9 \& 267.4 \& 134.6 \& 113.0 \& 87.7 \& 101.8 \& 1,374.4 \& ${ }_{27}^{255.8}$ \& ${ }_{608} 74.7$ \& ${ }_{261} 29$ \& ${ }^{42.5}$ <br>
\hline 1898 \& 5,708.01 \& ${ }_{3,231.7}^{3,26}$ \& 1,767.9 \& 1, 121.4 \& 226.9
197.3 \& 122.4
115.6 \& 103.2
92.6 \& 66.4 \& 88.0 \& 1,154.0 \& 232.3 \& 596.8 \& ${ }_{246.3}$ \& 35.7 <br>
\hline 1896 \& 5,003.4 \& 2,944.0 \& 1,436.2 \& ${ }_{1} 927.5$ \& 193.0 \& 112.7 \& 90.0 \& 92.8 \& 91.9 \& 1,064.6 \& 215.5 \& 549.5 \& 228.9 \& 35.5 <br>
\hline \& 5,227.2 \& 3,119.1 \& 1,443.7 \& 1,079.0 \& 202.4 \& 111.3 \& 94.1 \& 95.8 \& 92.9 \& 1, 114.7 \& 265.7 \& 542.2 \& ${ }^{236}$ 230 \& 36.4 <br>
\hline 1894 \& 4,752.3 \& ${ }_{3}$ \& 1, 555.3 \& 1, 18.12 .7 \& ${ }_{218.5}^{218.5}$ \& 104.9 \& ${ }_{98.3} 9$ \& 54.0 \& 100.7 \& 1,124.2 \& 259.4 \& 566.9 \& ${ }_{233.6}$ \& 35.9 <br>
\hline 1893 \& ${ }_{5}^{5,531.34}$ \& 2,908.8 \& 1,251.4 \& 1,062.3 \& 230.5 \& 104.7 \& 109.3 \& 52.1 \& 98.5 \& 1,255.8 \& 297.2 \& 632.8 \& ${ }^{263.8}$ \& ${ }^{37.0}$ <br>
\hline \& 5,284,3 \& 2,964.9 \& 1,308.5 \& 1,079.2 \& 226.6 \& 97.9 \& 101.2 \& 62.7 \& 88.9 \& 1,196.9 \& 289.3 \& 603.3 \& 244.2 \& ${ }^{35.3}$ <br>
\hline \& 5,002.2 \& 2,705.3 \& 1,155.5 \& \& 215.4 \& 90.1 \& 97.3 \& 75.4 \& 80.2 \& 1,196.0. \& ${ }_{291}^{29.6}$ \& 558.8 \& 249.8 \& 34.5 <br>
\hline \& 5,080.4 \& 2,905.7 \& ${ }^{1,434.3} 9$ \& 716.5 \& ${ }_{119.7}$ \& 81.6
40.4 \& ${ }_{61.5}^{93.5}$ \& ${ }_{39.7} 5$ \& 55.5 \& ${ }^{1} \times 18.2$ \& 263.1 \& 358.2 \& 173.7 \& 16.2 <br>
\hline 1869 \& 2,813.3 \& 1,594.2 \& 673.1 \& 699.1 \& 74.7 \& 37.7 \& 30.6 \& 29.4 \& 49.7 \& 665.4 \& 224.5 \& 229.8 \& 185.3 \& 12.8 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

See footnotes at end of table.

Series P 318-374. Value of Output of Finished Commodities and Construction Materials Destined for Domestic Consumption at Current Producers' Prices, and Implicit Price Indexes for Major Commodity Groups (Shaw): 1869 to 1939-Con.
[In millions of dollars]

| Year | Semidurable-Con. |  | Consumer durable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Toys, games, and sporting goods | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tires } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { tubes } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Household furni- | Heating and cooking appaetc. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electri- } \\ & \text { cal } \\ & \text { house- } \\ & \text { hold } \\ & \text { appli- } \\ & \text { ances } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { supplies } \end{aligned}$ | Radios | House-furnishings | China and household utensils | Musical instruments | Jewelry silverware, clocks, watches | Printing and publishing books | Luggage | $\begin{gathered} \text { Passen- } \\ \text { ger } \\ \text { vehicles, } \\ \text { motor } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 |
| 1939 |  |  | 4,973.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938 | 190.2 | 261.2 | $3,74.3$ $5,742.1$ | 478.7 | 341.0 | 332.6 | 218.0 | 640.9 | 241.6 | 52.0 | 272.6 | 161.6 | 42.5 | 2,212.9 |
|  |  |  | 5,158.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935. | 140.3 | 215.1 | 4,256.8 | 323.7 | 237.5 | 217.8 | 167.4 | 468.3 | 204.8 | 31.5 | 189.5 | 131.1 | 31.0 | 1,688.3 |
|  | 95.8 | 196.7 | $3,307.2$ $2,321.3$ | 226.9 | 147.1 | 110.3 | 98.0 | 311.6 | 150.4 | 24.1 | 116.0 | 92.1 | 19.1 | 725.3 |
| 1932 | 96.9 | 194.5 | 2,047.4 | 205.4 | 123.0 | 82.2 | 94.2 | 252.0 | 138.9 | 35.0 | 108.5 | 102.9 | 18.4 | 603.2 |
| 1931 | 149.1 | 273.4 | 3,251.9 | 333.2 | 206.2 | 144.4 | 154.7 | 373.6 | 185.9 | 48.7 | 178.8 | 141.5 | 29.4 | 1,074.1 |
| 1930 | 182.2 | 336.9 | 4,272.6 | 441.4 | 254.2 | 160.0 | 230.6 | 402.7 | 196.4 | 103.4 | 263.8 | 174.3 | 44.5 | 1,538.0 |
| 1929 | 214.6 | 437.8 | 6,312.0 | 600.4 | 347.3 | 176.7 | 366.0 | 643.3 | 274.0 275 | 111.9 | 402.7 396.3 | 192.3 | 70.3 67 | 2, 567.0 |
| 1928 | 200.9 | 551.0 | 5, 5335.8 | 629.5 | 339.4 339.4 | 146.3 | 181.5 | 584.7 | 229.3 | 176.2 | 387.6 | 172.1 | 65.9 | 1,967.8 |
| 1926 | 177.2 | 616.3 | 6,109.0 | 638.2 | 364.3 | 137.5 | 206.7 | 591.6 | 271.6 | 189.3 | 398.9 | 155.4 | 66.4 | 2,504.3 |
| 1925 | 164.2 | 555.1 | 5,785.7 | 622.9 | 346.1 | 106.3 | 168.2 | 604.0 | 240.1 | 173.6 | 384.3 | 149.8 | 66.4 | 2,340.2 |
| 1924 | 154.6 | 382.0 | 5,034.3 | 614.0 | 322.2 | 83.4 | 139.3 | 547.1 | 181.5 | 178.5 | 363.9 | 145.0 | 57.8 | 1,922.5 |
| 1923 | 167.1 | 348.3 | 5,366.7 | 578.9 | 322.0 | 76.3 | 50.3 | 600.0 470 | 239.0 167 | 2157.7 | 388.1 327.0 | 130.7 | 59.2 | 2, 188.8 |
| 1922 | 121.1 | 335.8 323.5 | $4,056.5$ $3,270.3$ | 501.1 466.6 | 239.2 186.5 | 58.6 63.2 | 26.9 12.2 | 477.0 374 | 166.8 | 166.4 | 263.1 | 122.0 | 51.0 | 1,115.5 |
| 1920. | 148.8 | 678.9 | 4,899.3 | 620.5 | 345.6 | 82.8 | 17.0 | 574.8 | 265.7 | 264.2 | 383.2 | 140.0 | 78.2 | 1,628.3 |
| 19192 | 155.8 | 546.6 | 4,075.6 | 509.0 | 242.5 | 65.1 | 14.3 | 430.2 | 201.7 | 242.0 | 427.8 | 128.2 | 70.4 | 1,292.6 |
| 19192 | 146.4 | 515.4 | 3,921.2 | 494.7 | 263.5 | 84.5 |  | 375.2 | 230.1 | 248.3 | 409.7 | 127.4 | 64.2 | 1,286.9 |
| 1918 | 125.8 | 491.3 | ${ }_{2}^{2,646.9}$ | 329.0 | 216.8 | 67.5 |  | 320.1 | 197.6 | 144.2 | 194.9 | 89.8 | ${ }_{36} 52.2$ | 762.7 |
| 1917 | 198.5 | 328.1 | $2,799.0$ $2,396.1$ | 300.6 271.7 | 194.2 | 58.8 41.2 |  | 288.6 234.9 | 160.9 | 134.2 | 221.7 | 76.7 | 39.6 | 873.7 |
| 1915 | 73.5 | 104.9 | 1,700.2 | 212.3 | 119.4 | 23.7 |  | 181.4 | 126.1 | 90.2 | 144.1 | 73.3 | 25.9 | 537.8 |
| 1914 | 67.1 | 92.7 | 1,570.4 | 222.5 | 110.5 | 18.8 |  | 190.7 | 125.9 | 91.6 | 154.6 | 68.1 | 26.5 | 399.6 |
| 1913 | 64.0 | 86.6 | 1,675.1 | 236.7 | 124.9 | 22.2 |  | 209.3 | 130.2 | 104.4 | 196.0 | 77.8 | 34.0 | 372.8 |
| 1912 | 59.3 | 58.3 | 1,538.4 | 220.5 | 131.5 | 15.7 |  | 199.1 | 122.4 | 85 | 190.9 | $\stackrel{66.3}{59}$ | 33.9 36.1 | 311.3 |
| 1911 | 58.7 | 45.5 | 1,339.2 | 204.1 | 104.1 | 15.7 |  | 187.5 | 116.7 | 81.3 | 186.1 | 59.1 | 36.1 | 209.2 |
| 1910. | 54.4 | 36.0 | 1,331.6 | 202.4 | 97.3 | 16.3 |  | 195.7 | 114.1 | 77.6 | 186.1 | 60.3 | 32.8 | 203.8 |
| 1909 | 52.9 43 | 23.4 | 1.212.8 | 192.0 | 83.8 | 11.8 |  | 184.2 | 102.9 93.6 | 76.8 63.0 | 175.9 128.6 | 62.9 53 | 28.5 23.6 | 154.3 |
| 1908 | 43.3 60.9 | 17.6 | 1,178.1 | 185.1 | 101.2 | 10.2 |  | 182.8 | 120.7 | 87.8 | 180.9 | 56.8 | 27.7 | 89.6 |
| 1906 | 50.4 | 12.5 | 1,129.5 | 190.3 | 103.4 | 8.0 |  | 185.8 | 122.6 | 81.2 | 174.0 | 55.9 | 23.9 | 62.7 |
| 1905 | 46.3 | 9.3 | 954.8 | 160.8 | 85.8 | 4.7 |  | 156.7 | 108.7 | 71.1 | 144.1 | 56.7 | 20.1 | 35.6 |
| 1904 | 41.3 | 5.7 | 826.9 | 142.4 | 73.6 | 3.3 |  | 146.2 | 91.7 | 57.7 | 120.9 | 53.6 | 18.9 | 21.4 |
| 1903 | 40.1 | 4.3 | 825.7 | 139.2 | 78.8 | 3.8 |  | 152.5 | 90.8 | 65.1 | 120.5 | 51.5 | 15.8 | 11.3 |
| 1901. | 36.5 | 6.2 | 718.9 | 118.7 | 70.7 | 2.6 |  | -28.8 | 73.5 | 48.8 | 103.6 |  |  |  |
| 1900 | 29.0 | 7.8 | 658.7 | 106.9 | 61.9 | 2.4 |  | 126.8 | 69.5 | 42.4 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 12.0 | 6.0 |
| 1899 | 27.0 | 12.7 | 634.3 | 104.1 | 59.2 | 1.9 |  | 115.6 | 60.9 | 34.2 | 97.1 | 45.0 | 12.6 | 4.2 |
| 1898 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 528.9 | 89.4 | 46.3 |  |  | 95.4 | 52.0 | 27.8 | 74.0 | 40.8 | 8.8 |  |
| 1897 | 24.8 | 18.1 | 506.5 | 88.4 | 50.7 45 |  |  | ${ }_{90.6}^{96.0}$ | 51.0 51.0 | 24.5 22.8 | $\stackrel{63.6}{58.5}$ | 33.7 34.6 | 8.8 9.2 |  |
| 1896. | 25.4 | 9.8 | 475.2 | 90.2 | 45.6 |  |  | 90.6 | 51.0 | 22.8 | 58.5 | 34.6 | 9.2 |  |
| 1895. | 26.4 | 7.9 | 497.7 | 94.0 | 35.5 |  |  | 102.6 | 45.9 | 27.9 | 69.2 | 35.6 | 8.9 |  |
| 1894 | 22.4 |  | 429.3 | 82.4 | 31.0 |  |  | 88.9 | 39.3 | 19.9 | 58.3 | 28.4 | 11.1 | - |
| 1893 | 28.4 |  | 496.3 | 100.2 | 35.3 |  |  | 100.1 | 43.5 | 23.2 | 71.7 | 34.3 | 12.9 |  |
| 18892 | 25.0 |  | 579.3 556.8 | 115.0 100.5 | 38.9 39.1 |  |  | 112.6 114.9 | 52.9 51.7 | 34.6 33.0 | 90.3 86.7 | 34.9 33.4 | 15.6 |  |
| 1890. | 23.3 |  | 538.7 | 95,3 | 37.9 |  |  | 103.9 | 49.3 | 32.9 | 90.2 | 33.9 | 13.4 |  |
| 1889 | 22.3 |  | 499.2 | 93.4 | 38.9 |  |  | 97.6 | 46.4 | 28.2 | 74.5 | 34.7 | 10.7 |  |
| 1869 | 17.0 |  | 304.3 262.7 | 65.2 | $\stackrel{23.0}{26.4}$ |  |  | 56.7 | $\stackrel{31.2}{26}$ | 14.3 | 43.3 | 19.1 | 7.1 |  |
| 1869 | 13.0 |  | 262.7 | 58.5 | 26.4 |  |  | 40.1 | 26.0 | 10.8 | 41.6 | 8.4 | 7.7 | --------- |

See footnotes at end of table.

Series P 318-374. Value of Output of Finished Commodities and Construction Materials Destined for Domestic Consumption at Current Producers' Prices, and Implicit Price Indexes for Major Commodity Groups (Shaw): 1869 to 1939-Con.
[In millions of dollars]


Series P 318-374. Value of Output of Finished Commodities and Construction Materials Destined for Domestic Consumption at Current Producers' Prices, and Implicit Price Indexes for Major Commodity Groups (Shaw): 1869 to 1939 -Con.

In millions of dollars]

| Year | Producer durable-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Construction materials |  |  | Implicit price index (1913 $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ships and boats | Business vehicles, motor | Business vehicles, horsedrawn | Aircraft | Professional and scientific equipment | Carpenters' and mechanies ${ }^{\text { }}$ tools | Misc. subsidiary durable equipment | Total | Manufactured | Non-manufactured | Perishable | Semidurable | Consumer durable | Producer durable | Con-struction materials |
|  | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 |
| 1939. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3,701.6$ $3,159.0$ |  |  | 4110.6 4114.6 | 4123.1 4122.7 | 492.1 492.8 | 5110.4 4112.8 | 159.0 159.0 |
| 1938 |  | 496.6 |  | 48.4 | 49.8 | 95.3 | 269.9 | 3, 3 , 945.8 |  |  | 114.6 126.4 | +122.6 | 91.9 91 | -112.1 | 167.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | 128.6 | 496.6 |  | 48.4 | 49.8 | 95.3 | 26.9 | 3,331.5 |  |  | 4122.6 | 4120.6 | 490.8 | 4102.0 | 152.2 |
| 1935 | 48.2 | 359.3 |  | 19.1 | 86.4 | 66.3 | 198.8 | 2,375.0 |  |  | 122.4 | 119.2 | 93.6 | 99.6 | 149.8 |
| 1934 | 48.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,909.9 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 107.8$ | ${ }^{4} 120.6$ | 498.5 | 4107.6 | 151.4 |
| 1933 | 30.4 | 159.0 |  | 16.5 | 32.0 | 49.1 | 168.1 | 1.536 .1 |  |  | 95.0 | 105.0 | 96.8 | 104.6 | 136.0 |
| 1932 | 49.7 | 125.5 |  | 14.1 | 31.7 | 81.0 53.9 | 129.0 199.9 | $1,362.7$ $2,552.1$ |  |  | 96.7 114.1 | 93.6 109.2 | 98.0 99.8 | 112.9 117.2 | 126.8 140.2 |
| 1931 | 82.0 | 247.0 |  | 30.0 | 48.6 | 53.9 | 199.9 | 2,552.1 |  |  | 114.1 | 109.2 | 99.8 | 117.2 | 140.2 |
| 1930 | 94.9 | 373.0 |  | 28.8 | 91.6 | 99.8 | 304.7 | 3,779.8 |  |  | 135.1 | 122.0 | 104.3 | 125.6 | 158.4 |
| 1929 | 78.2 | 510.8 |  | 56.0 | 109.6 | 124.6 | 369.7 | 5,007.5 |  |  | 147.4 | 130.7 | 106.4 | 131.1 | 167.8 |
| 1928 | 60.4 | 318.3 |  | 51.1 | 92.1 | 181.6 | 304.9 | 4,793.8 |  |  | 150.0 | 131.7 | 105.4 | 136.5 | 165.6 |
| 1927 | 70.8 | 302.3 |  | 19.4 | 87.7 | 104.2 | 318.4 | $4,845.2$ |  |  | 146.9 | 137.4 | 104.0 | 138.5 | 166.6 |
| 1926.- | 86.5 | 377.2 |  | 17.6 | 86.5 | 110.2 | 321.9 | 5,111.5 |  |  | 154.3 | 150.4 | 98.8 | 138.4 | 175.6 |
| 1925 | 55.7 | 389.6 |  | 10.5 | 74.9 | 109.8 | 300.4 | 4,950.4 |  |  | 154.3 | 160.0 | 103.3 | 135.0 | 178.5 |
| 1924 | 67.4 | 323.4 |  | 10.9 | 66.0 | 106.4 | 208.0 | 4,465.3 |  |  | 143.5 | 164.9 | 108.5 | 134.8 | 179.5 |
| 1923 | 73.1 | 321.8 |  | 11.5 | 64.7 | 115.4 | 302.1 | 4,647.3 |  |  | 147.7 | 177.6 | 108.2 | 138.7 | 190.4 |
| 1922 | 93.6 | 237.2 |  | 8.8 | 51.7 | 87.8 | 245.1 | 3,568.9 |  |  | 141.2 | 163.2 | 113.4 | 135.2 | 170.7 |
| 1921 | 272.7 | 170.4 |  | 6.1 | 48.8 | 62.1 | 208.6 | 2,956.7 |  |  | 146.5 | 173.8 | 139.8 | 164.5 | 172.2 |
| 1920 | 808.1 | 332.9 |  | 8.7 | 74.8 | 128.7 | 403.0 | 4,777.1 |  |  | 213.4 | 265.6 | 157.8 | 181.0 | 262.0 |
| $1919^{-}$ | 1,381.3 | 344.3 |  | 10.0 | 62.0 | 120.6 | 347.6 | 3,508. 1 |  |  | 196.5 | 219.0 | 134.5 | 184.1 | 202.7 |
| $1919{ }^{2}$ | 1,389.5 | 344.0 | 42.5 | 8.4 | 74.5 | 174.8 | 349.3 | 3.703 .2 | 3,224.5 | 478.7 | 199.9 | 212.4 | 136.4 | 185.0 | 202.7 |
| 1918 | 805.3 | 417.0 | 50.6 | 174.7 | 119.2 | 210.6 | 360.7 | 3.217 .5 | 2,824.6 | 392.8 | 182.8 | 206.2 | 121.9 | 175.7 | 174.5 |
| 1917 | 243.8 | 189.1 | 51.1 | 21.3 | 57.0 | 131.7 | 291.6 | 3,058.6 | 2,702.9 | 355.7 | 161.1 | 161.0 | 100.8 | 145.5 | 154.9 |
| 1916. | 103.7 | 111.6 | 37.4 | 1.4 | 32.5 | 97.5 | 205.6 | 2,627.8 | 2,309.5 | 318.2 | 120.6 | 117.6 | 90.4 | 120.5 | 119.0 |
| 1915. | 66.8 | 68.6 | 34.0 | . 6 | 29.4 | 57.0 | 140.6 | 2,010.7 | 1,732.9 | 277.8 | 103.7 | 96.5 | 90.3 | 106.4 | 94.6 |
| 1914 | 43.5 | 36.2 | 36.9 | . 2 | 23.7 | 49.6 | 171.0 | 2,043.8 | 1,758.7 | 285.2 | 101.4 | 96.5 | 94.4 | 100.3 | 93.1 |
| 1913 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 39.9 | . 2 | 17.7 | 53.6 | 161.7 | 2,384.4 | 2,083.2 | 301.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1912 | 44.4 | 49.9 | 41.9 | . 3 | 14.2 | 48.5 | 152.8 | 2,154.1 | 1,854.9 | 299.2 | 102.8 | 98.6 | 66.2 | 97.6 | 97.9 |
| 1911 | 42.7 | 25.9 | 44.2 |  | 13.4 | 41.9 | 147.1 | 1,942.8 | 1,655.4 | 287.4 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 95.8 | 99.1 | 97.0 |
| 1910. | 40.8 | 12.5 | 48.3 |  | 12.6 | 49.1 | 151.6 | 2,049.7 | 1,728.0 | 321.7 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 93.5 | 95.3 | 97.6 |
| 1909 | 38.2 | 7.3 | 43.0 |  | 12.4 | 47.7 | 154.6 | 1,992.5 | 1,686.7 | 305.8 | 96.9 | 99.3 | 90.4 | 94.3 | 94.8 |
| 1908 | 34.4 | 3.5 | 40.2 |  | 8.0 | 35.7 | 157.4 | 1,820. 1 | 1,513.9 | 306.3 | 92.3 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 89.3 | 93.3 |
| 1907 | 66.3 | 2.3 | 49.5 |  | 11.8 | 52.7 | 157.9 135.2 | 2,111.5 | 1,770.1 | 341.4 288.3 | 89.7 84.9 | 102.6 98.2 | 97.7 89.1 | 93.6 90.6 | 101.0 96.6 |
| 1906 | 54.8 | 1.8 | 46.2 |  | 10.7 | 43.4 | 135.2 | 1,911.1 | 1,622.8 | 288.3 | 84.9 | 98.2 | 89.1 | 90.6 | 96.6 |
| 1905. | 55.6 | 1.5 | 43.1 |  | 8.2 | 87.9 | 115.6 | 1,578.1 | 1,334.0 | 244.1 | 86.9 | 90.5 | 85.3 | 89.7 | 87.0 |
| 1904 | 53.6 | 1.4 | 38.9 |  | 6.4 | 34.7 | 108.7 | 1,394.3 | 1,167.3 | 227.0 | 85.5 | 86.0 | 83.5 | 88.8 | 81.7 |
| 1903 | 61.3 |  | 37.6 |  | 7.8 | 37.7 | 110.4 | 1,447.4 | 1,218.9 | 228.4 | 83.3 | 86.0 | 82.7 | 86.2 | 84.5 |
| 1902 | 60.8 |  | 37.9 |  | 7.5 | 35.7 | 102.8 | 1,493.6 | 1,270.6 | 223.0 | 84.1 | 83.5 | 79.9 | 89.7 | 82.5 |
| 1901 | 64.7 |  | 40.2 |  | 5.0 | 29.2 | 89.5 | 1,306.3 | 1,119.2 | 187.1 | 79.6 | 81.9 | 77.5 | 88.9 | 80.7 |
| 1900. | 46.9 |  | 31.4 |  | 5.3 | 26.9 | 91.8 | 1,222.7 | 1,046.8 | 175.8 | 80.2 | 86.7 | 77.0 | 90.0 | 85.8 |
| 1899 | 36.1 |  | 32.5 |  | 4.0 | 24.5 | 83.9 | 1,006.3 | 855.7 | 150.6 | 75.4 | 81.0 | 70.0 | 88.1 | 80.7 |
| 1898 | 24.4 |  | 25.9 |  | 3.2 | 19.8 | 69.4 | 937.8 | 795.8 | 141.9 | 74.9 | 77.3 | 67.5 | 82.5 | 69.9 |
| 1897 | 20.7 |  | 24.2 |  | 2.7 | 16.8 | 64.2 | 963.4 | 821.0 | 142.4 | 72.0 | 75.5 | 63.0 | 75.9 | 67.1 |
| 1896 | 20.8 |  | 23.0 |  | 3.2 | 18.6 | 67.9 | 880.3 | 751.4 | 128.9 | 70.9 | 75.5 | 63.8 | 66.1 | 71.8 |
| 1895 | 22.7 |  | 25.7 |  | 3.0 | 19.1 | 64.8 | 1,038.2 | 881.2 | 152.0 | 75.0 | 77.1 | 67.4 | 72.2 | 70.7 |
| 1894 | 17.8 |  | 28.4 |  | 2.5 | 16.6 | 61.0 | 1,004.1 | 867.0 | 137.1 | 76.3 | 80.5 | 72.3 | 78.2 | 71.6 |
| 1893 | 23.9 |  | 32.1 |  | 3.0 | 22.5 | 71.7 | 1,074.3 | 933.1 | 141.3 | 84.7 | 90.5 | 74.8 | 78.4 | 75.4 |
| 1892 | 24.9 |  | 34.1 |  | 3.5 | 24.6 | 74.9 | 1,335.5 | 1,164.8 | 170.7 | 79.8 | 92.6 | 79.2 | 80.0 | 75.9 |
| 1891 | 26.9 |  | 33.5 |  | 3.2 | 24.7 | 69.5 | 1,076.0 | 940.0 | 136.0 | 84.8 | 92.6 | 82.1 | 81.1 | 80.2 |
| 1890 | 24.6 |  | 32.0 |  | 3.2 | 23.6 | 66.5 | 1,216.5 | 1,070.5 | 146.1 | 86.1 | 94.9 | 82.3 | 87.7 | 84.3 |
| 1889 | 24.7 |  | 28.4 |  | 2.9 | 20.8 | 63.3 | 838.9 | 712.2 | 126.7 | 88.3 | 95.6 | 81.9 | 88.2 | 85.0 |
| 1879 | 19.4 |  | 18.0 |  | 1.6 | 13.4 | 37.1 | 444.2 | 365.9 | 78.3 | 86.6 | 102.2 | 83.2 | 95.4 | 81.4 |
| 1869 . | 11.5 |  | 18.1 |  | 1.6 | 10.5 | 31.4 | 377.4 | 324.8 | 52.6 | 141.2 | 158.5 | 119.4 | 163.8 | 107.4 |

[^14]4 Indexes derived by weighting the individual group indexes by the average current
price estimates for 1933, 1935, and 1937. The composite indexes thus calculated were used to interpolate and extrapolate the implicit indexes for 1933, 1935, and 1937.
${ }^{5}$ Based on the movement of the NBER price index for processed capital equipment goods.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Beginning 1958, excludes establishments primarily producing hats, except cloth and millinery, and those primarily procucing hard-suriace foor covering except asbestos, plastic, or rubber; therefore, data are not entirely comparable with those for earlier years. The 1957 employment was 12,428 for the hats except millinery industries and
    8,736 for the hard-surface floor covering industry. Also, prior to 1958 , excludes estab-

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Beginning 1958, excludes hard pressed wood fiberboard mills.
    ${ }^{2}$ Beginning 1947, includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of
    ${ }^{\text {tags. }}{ }^{3}$ Beginning 1939, includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of printed paper patterns and laminated enamel hard pressed insulating wallboards of vegetable fiber. In 1939, value added by manufacture on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 870$ million.

[^2]:    1 Beginning 1954, excludes beehive and byproduct coke ovens
    2 For 1947, excludes byproduct coke plants operated in conjunction with public utilities manufacturing and distributing gas, and includes establishments primarily engaged in shipping lubricants and greases made from animal and vegetable oils. than 2 percent of the total value of procucts for this com-
    mor For 1985 , excludes a féw establishments primarily engaged in blending and compounding lubricating oils.

[^3]:    For 1937, excludes establishments primarily engaged in producing lawn sprinklers, spun ware, nonferrous metal novelties, tackle blocks, aluminum ornamental work, aluminum stampings, and machine knives (except metalworking) and includes estabshments primarily engaged in making caulking guns, toilet seats, brooders, cast aluminum cooking ware, and hair clippers. In 1989, value added by manufacture on a
    asis comparable with 1937 was $\$ 1,340$ million.
    2 Includes electrical machinery.

[^4]:    I Beginning 1958, includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of household refrigerators and home and farm freezers; household laundry equipment and sewing machines; water heaters, except electric; and other househola apphances. Excludes those primarily engaged in manufacture of bearing aids; high frequency, induction, and dielectric heating apparatus; commercial food warming equipraent; industrial electric heating units and devices; and insulated wire
    purchased wire.
    3 electric (dry) shavers.
    4 Beginning 1939 , excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacture of vacuum cleaners, turbo-generators and water-wheel generator sets, dictating machines and electric industrial furnaces and ovens. In 1939 , val on a basis comparable with prior years was $\$ 1,000$ million.

[^5]:    * Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii

[^6]:    1 Ratios of a verage inventories to average monthly sales.

[^7]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^8]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^9]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^10]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^11]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^12]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^13]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Does not agree with source, which is in error.
    ${ }^{2}$ Shaw's estimates for 1869-1919; Kuznets' estimates adjusted by Shaw for $1919-$ 1939. See source, p. 104, for explanation.

    Agrees with source; however, figures for components do not add to total shown.

