# AEROSPACE Facts & Figures 1994-1995

Environmental Stewardship Through New Technology AEROSPACE Facts & Figures 1994-1995

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# **Acknowledgments**

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U.S. Department of Defense (Air Force; Army; Ballistic Missile Defense Organization; Comptroller; Directorate for Information, Operations, and Reports; Navy)

U.S. Department of Labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

U.S. Department of Transportation (Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Airline Statistics)

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# Environmental Stewardship Through New Technology

THE U.S. AEROSPACE INDUSTRY is engaged in one of the most extraordinary technical challenges it has faced in its seventy-five years. This new goal is less dramatic and visible than aircraft that fly faster than the speed of sound, or placing a man on the moon, but it is just as revolutionary. Manufacturers are learning to use environmentally-friendly—low or non-polluting materials, as they continue to extend the technical frontiers of aerospace. Since thousands of chemicals are used for their critical contributions to the safety, efficiency, and durability of aircraft and space vehicles, companies are literally reinventing their product and process technology. The industry is working hard to meet the challenge and is fully committed to a responsible stewardship of Earth's resources.

# FOREWORD

Some might find it surprising that, in 1993, the Department of Defense was still the aerospace industry's principal customer. We had not expected that to happen.

When the restructuring and downsizing of the military establishment began in 1986, the industry anticipated a continuing decline in defense sales offset to a considerable degree by rapidly increasing sales in the commercial aircraft sector. That did in fact happen for the first five or six years of the restructuring period.

Then a global recession, reduced air traffic growth, intense fare competition and rapidly escalating operating costs plunged the world's airlines into financial difficulties that, for many airlines, are still continuing. This brought on a series of 1991/92 actions by the airlines that caused cancellations and deferments of orders for jetliners already on the books, and additionally forced the airlines to postpone plans for purchase of new airplanes.

In 1993, the industry felt the initial impact of these actions. Sales of civil aircraft, having reached an alltime peak just a year earlier, fell off dramatically. At the same time, defense sales continued their downward slide for the sixth straight year. With the industry's two principal business components—defense and



commercial aircraft—both in decline at the same time, and with space sales dipping slightly, manufacturing activity fell off sharply. The industry's overall sales dropped by more than 10 percent. And the flow of new orders, military and civil, declined precipitously—by more than 25 percent. That means further reduced production in both military and civil activity in the immediate future.

I emphasize immediate because, despite the ominous sound of the figures I have recited, the industry's long term future is bright. According to the most recently published Department of Defense plan, the defense restructuring will be completed by the turn of the century; we look, thereafter, for stabilization of defense funding and a respectable level of defense business for the fewer companies remaining to share it. The future is brightest in the commercial sector. We are already seeing the first evidence that the world's airlines are beginning to recover their financial health and that they will be able to resume their reequipment plans in about two years. That means we can expect sales of commercial aircraft to increase on a gradually rising curve in the latter years of this century.

All indications point to record levels of jetliner production early in the 21st century. So, for the period after 2000, we see a period of prosperity for a smaller, leaner aerospace industry with a workload driven primarily by commercial sales and backed by moderate levels of defense and space activity. But we must first manage the difficult industry downsizing augured by the predictably lower levels of manufacturing activity indicated by market projections. Our industry has been doing, and is doing, a magnificent job of positioning itself for maximum effectiveness through consolidations, productivity increasing measures and other efficiency-inducing measures; we expect to continue to do so through the coming difficult years.

We hope, too, for help from a government that is displaying new recognition of the importance of our industry and the problems it is facing. Given such help, we feel confident that the aerospace industry can emerge from this formidably difficult transition period a smaller but highly efficient industry still capable of maintaining world leadership.

Don Fuqua

President, Aerospace Industries Association

s anticipated, 1993 aerospace industry sales to the Department of Defense continued on the sharply declining curve that began in 1988. Additionally, sales of civil aircraft, which had increased every year since 1987, took a sharp dip; this was a reflection of airline financial problems that caused cancellations and deferments of orders already on the books, and postponement of contemplated reequipment programs. With the industry's two principal business components simultaneously in decline, overall sales fell more than 10 percent. In addition, the industry's backlog declined by 13 percent and the flow of new orders for aerospace equipment dropped more than 25 percent, auguring further reduced production in future vears.

Here is a breakdown of the industry's performance in 1993: *Sales.* Industry sales amounted to \$124.2 billion, compared with the previous year's \$138.6 billion. The Department of Defense was still the industry's principal customer in 1993 with sales of \$47.1 billion. Sales to non-U.S. government customers, for the most part deliveries to airlines of commercial aircraft, accounted for \$44.1 billion. In a breakdown of sales by product group, aircraft deliveries predominated. Sales of aircraft, engines, and parts, civil and military combined, totaled \$66.5 billion or 54 percent of the industry's sales; the figure compares with \$73.9 billion in the previous year. For the second straight year, sales of civil aircraft (\$33.8 billion) topped sales of military aircraft (\$32.8 billion). Sales of space systems, which had risen every year since 1978, dipped to \$28.9 billion from 1992's \$29.8 billion; nonetheless, space as a percentage of the industry's total sales increased from 22 to 23 percent. Sales of missile systems fell sharply from 1992's \$11.8 billion to \$8.1 billion in 1993. Sales of aerospacerelated products and services, which had maintained a stable \$22-23 billion level since 1989, experienced a drop of more than 10 percent to \$20.7 billion. For 1993, aerospace industry sales amounted to 2.0 percent of the nation's Gross Domestic Product, down from 2.3 percent. Aerospace sales accounted for 4.0 percent of total sales by all U.S. manufacturing industries, down from 4.7 percent. Earnings. After a net loss of \$1.8 billion in 1992, the aerospace industry reported a net income after taxes of \$4.6 billion for 1993. The figures, however, do not directly compare. The 1992 loss was due to the fact that many companies wrote off large amounts necessary to comply with a new government standard for

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accounting for employees' postretirement benefits. The 1993 profit is also misleading in that it includes sales of assets and other savings accruing from industry consolidations. The most valid comparison is the industry's income from operations: for 1993 it was \$7 billion, up from \$6.9 billion.

he aerospace balance sheet, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, showed a decline in net working capital, from \$15.2 billion in 1992 to \$14.2 billion in 1993. Total assets increased to \$132.7 billion, up from \$127.8 billion in the previous year. Orders and Backlog. For the fourth consecutive year, new orders for aerospace systems declined sharply. Total orders, including both U.S. government and non-U.S. government business, amounted to \$73.3 billion, the lowest figure since 1980. U.S. government orders, at \$41.5 billion, constituted more than 56 percent of the total. Non-U.S. government orders, primarily for commercial transports, dropped by almost one-third, from \$46.8 billion in 1992 to \$31.8 billion in 1993. The industry's backlog at year-end was down to \$205.4 billion, more than \$30 billion below the prior vear's level. More than 63 percent of the total backlog was in non-U.S. government orders, which totaled \$130.9 billion (down from

\$153.4 billion). U.S. government orders, at \$74.5 billion, were down almost 10 percent from 1992's \$82.7 billion.

Civil Aircraft Production, Civil aircraft production embraces manufacture of airframes, engines, components, and parts for a full spectrum of aircraft types ranging from general aviation planes (light personal craft, utility craft, air taxis, corporate aircraft) to helicopters to airlinetype commercial transports. Since the mid-1980s, commercial aircraft production has accounted for upwards of 80 percent of the total dollar value of all aircraft built. In 1993, commercial transport manufacture accounted for \$24.1 billion or more than 90 percent of the \$26.4 billion worth of civil aircraft shipped; that compares with \$30.7 billion in 1992.

General aviation production, which has been on a long, steep decline since 1978, when the industry produced almost 18,000 planes, accounted for \$2.1 billion in sales and 964 aircraft shipped. Both figures represented slight rebounds from 1992, when the industry turned out 899 planes worth \$1.8 billion.

The civil helicopter segment of the industry, which was producing more than 1,000 rotary-wing aircraft in 1980–81, produced only 258 civil helicopters, down from 324.

The total dollar value—\$113 million—was the lowest in more than 20 years.

otal backlog for all aircraft, engines, and parts, civil and military, dropped for the second straight year to \$141.4 billion, down from \$168.6 billion in 1992. Almost 80 percent of the backlog was in orders of non-U.S. government origin.

Military Aircraft Production. Military aircraft production accounted for \$32.8 billion of total aerospace sales (roughly 26 percent) and placed this sector second in sales among the industry's product categories (behind civil aircraft production, \$33.8 billion). The sales figure for military aircraft includes research and development (R&D) work, modifications, and other activity and therefore does not coincide with the figures for new aircraft listed in the Aircraft Production chapter.

The number of new military aircraft produced in the United States came to 954. The total included 436 delivered to the U.S. military services; 92 exported under Foreign Military Sales programs; and 426 transferred to foreign air services through direct sales by U.S. manufacturers.

Foreign Trade. After eight consecutive record-setting years, the aerospace industry's export volume declined, and with it the aerospace trade balance. But although exports and trade balance failed to set new records, they remained at levels close to the peaks. Exports totaled \$39.4 billion, down 12 percent from the previous year's \$45 billion but still the third highest export level in history. The aerospace trade balance was \$27.2 billion, down 13 percent from 1992's record \$31.4 billion. U.S. aerospace imports, which reached an all-time high of \$13.7 billion in 1992, fell in 1993 to \$12.2 billion. Space Systems. The trend in sales of space equipment, on a consistent rise since 1978 until it dipped in 1992, continued downward in 1993. Sales of space systemsincluding civil, military, and commercial programs—amounted to \$28.9 billion, down from \$29.8 billion.

The Bt eau of the Census, whose figures do not include space vehicle engines or propulsion systems, separately reported space systems sales of \$9.3 billion, a slight increase over 1992's \$9.27 billion. Census data showed that the decreasing trend in space sales is due largely to a decline in military purchases of space equipment, which fell to \$5.5 billion from \$5.9 billion. Non-military sales, which include sales to NASA and to commercial customers, came to \$3.8 billion, up from \$3.4 billion in 1992.

Combined civil/military/commercial net new orders for space systems according to Census data that does not include launch or in-space propulsion units—declined from \$10.5 billion in 1992 to \$9.8 billion in 1993. Again the decline was in the military sector, which placed orders for \$5 billion (down from \$6.8 billion); non-military orders amounted to \$4.8 billion (up from \$3.7 billion).

Research and Development. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) data showed that federal government outlays for R&D dipped slightly in Fiscal Year 1994, but OMB projected a rebound (in current dollars) to a record high in FY 1995. For FY 1994, federal R&D outlays came to \$68.1 billion, down from \$68.4 billion in the previous year. For FY 1995, OMB estimated what is technically the highest-ever level—\$69.7 billion—although in inflationadjusted constant dollars it repre-

sents a slight decline.

s usual, DoD accounts for the bulk of the estimated R&D outlays in FY 1995 (\$36.8 billion or more than 52 percent of the total). NASA's R&D outlays are estimated at \$8.3 billion, Department of Energy outlays at \$6



billion, and all other agencies combined are expected to invest \$18.6 billion.

Employment. The combined effects of reduced defense production activity and a temporary lull in commercial aircraft manufacturing caused further decline of the aerospace labor force in 1993. On an average annual employment basis, the labor force was reduced by more than 12 percent to a level of 966,000. This compared with 1,100,000 in the previous year-and marked the first time aerospace employment had dipped below the one million level since 1978. AIA projected that employment would be further reduced, to an estimated 850,000 in 1994.

## STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

#### 3721 AIRCRAFT

- 37211 Military aircraft
- 37215 Civilian aircraft
- 37217 Modification, conversion, and overhaul of previously accepted aircraft
- 37218 Aeronautical services on complete aircraft, nec

# 3724 AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND ENGINE PARTS

- 37241 Aircraft engines for military aircraft
- 37242 Aircraft engines for civilian aircraft
- 37243 Aeronautical services on aircraft engines
- 37244 Aircraft engine parts and accessories

#### 3728 AIRCRAFT PARTS AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT, NEC

- 37281 Aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment, nec
- 37282 Aircraft propellers and helicopter rotors
- 37283 Research and development on aircraft parts

# 3761 GUIDED MISSILES AND SPACE VEHICLES

- 37611 Complete guided missiles (excluding propulsion systems)
- 37612 Complete space vehicles (excluding propulsion systems)
- 37613 Research and development on complete guided missiles
- 37614 Research and development on complete space vehicles
- 37615 All other services on complete guided missiles and space vehicles

#### 3663 RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

36631 Communication systems and equipment, except broadcast

# 3764 SPACE PROPULSION UNITS AND PARTS

- 37645 Complete missile or space vehicle engines and/or propulsion units
- 37646 Research and development on complete missile or space vehicle engines and/or propulsion units
- 37647 Services on complete guided missile or space vehicle engines and/or propulsion units, nec
- 37648 Missile and space vehicle engine and/or propulsion unit parts and accessories

#### 3769 SPACE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT, NEC

- 37692 Missile and space vehicle components, parts and subassemblies, nec
- 37694 Research and development on missile and space vehicle parts and components, nec

# 3669 COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, NEC

- 36691 Alarm systems
- 36692 Traffic control equipment
- 36693 Intercommunication equipment

#### 3812 SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL AND NAUTICAL SYSTEMS, INSTRUMENTS, AND EQUIPMENT

- 38121 Aeronautical, nautical, and navigational instruments, not sending or receiving radio signals
- 38122 Search, detection, navigation, and guidance systems and equipment

#### 3829 MEASURING AND CONTROLLING DEVICES, NEC

38291 Aircraft engine instruments, except flight

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987."

NOTE: The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is a system developed by the U.S. Government to define the industrial composition of the economy, facilitating comparability of statistics. It is revised periodically to reflect the changing industrial composition of the economy.

NEC: Not elsewhere classified.

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# **AEROSPACE INDUSTRY SALES BY CUSTOMER**

Calendar Years 1979-1993

(Millions	of	Doll	ars)
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		A	erospace Pro	ducts and Servi	ices	
	TOTAL		U.S. G	overnment		Related Products
Year	SALES	Total	Dept. of Defense	NASA and Other Agencies	Other Customers	and Services
CURRENT	DOLLARS					
1979	\$ 45,420	\$ 37,705	\$18,918	\$ 3,453	\$15,334	\$ 7,715
1980	54,697	45,878	22,795	4,106	18,977	8,819
1981	63,974	53,090	27,244	4,709	21,137	10,884
1982	67.756	56,366	34,016	4,899	17,451	11,390
1983	79,975	66,646	41,558	5,910	19,178	13,329
1984	83,486	69,572	45,969	6,063	17,540	13,914
1985	96,571	80,476	53,178	6,262	21,036	16,095
1986	106,183	88,486	59,161	6,236	23,089	17,697
1987	110,008	91,673	61,817	6,813	23,043	18,335
1988	114,562	95,468	61,327	7,899	26,242	19,094
1989	120,534	100,445	61,199	9,601	29,645	20,089
1990	134,375	111,979	60,502	11,097	40,379	22,396
1991	139,248	116,040	56,619	11,739	48,379	23,208
1992'	138,591	115,493	52,202	12,408	50,882	23,099
1993	124,205	103,504	47,091	12,274	44,139	20,701
CONSTAN	T DOLLARS <sup>a</sup>					
1979	\$ 71,528	\$ 59,378	\$29,792	\$ 5,438	\$24,148	\$12,150
1980	77,475	64,983	32,288	5,816	26,880	12,492
1981	80,470	66,780	34,269	5,923	26,587	13,691
1982	77,083	64,125	38,699	5,573	19,853	12,958
1983	86,741	72,284	45,074	6,410	20,800	14,457
1984	83,653	69,711	46,061	6,075	17,575	13,942
1985	97,843	81,536	53,878	6,344	21,313	16,307
1986	106,396	88,663	59,280	6,248	23,135	17,732
1987	110,008	91,673	61,817	6,813	23,043	18,335
1988	112,426	93,688	60,184	7,752	25,753	18,738
1989	113,604	94,670	57,680	9,049	27,941	18,934
1990	121,606	101,338	54,753	10,043	36,542	20,268
1991	121,508	101,257	49,406	10,243	42,216	20,251
1992'	118,050	98,376	44,465	10,569	43,341	19,675
1993	102,819	85,682	38,983	10,161	36,539	17,137

Source: Aerospace Industries Association. NOTE: See Glossary for explanation of "Aerospace Industry," "Aerospace Sales," "Other Customers," and "Related Products and Services."

a Based on AIA's aerospace composite price deflator, 1987=100.

r Revised.

# Aerospace Sales by Product Group



<sup>a</sup> BASED ON AIA'S AEROSPACE COMPOSITE PRICE DEFLATOR (1987=100)

# AEROSPACE INDUSTRY SALES BY PRODUCT GROUP

Calendar Years	19791993
(Millions of	Dollars)

Voar	TOTAL		Aircraft		Missiles	Space	Related Products
Tear	SALES	Total	Civil	Military	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	04	& Services
CURRENT	DOLLARS						
1979	\$ 45,420	\$26,382	\$13,227	\$13,155	\$ 4,778	\$ 6,545	\$ 7,715
1980	54,697	31,464	16,285	15,179	6,469	7,945	8,819
1981	63,974	36,062	16,427	19,635	7,640	9,388	10,884
1982	67,756	35,484	10,982	24,502	10,368	10,514	11,390
1983	79,975	42,431	12,373	30,058	10,269	13,946	13,329
1984	83,486	41,905	10,690	31,215	11,335	16,332	13,914
1985	96,571	50,482	13,730	36,752	11,438	18,556	16,095
1986	106,183	56,405	15,718	40,687	11,964	20,117	17,697
1987	110,008	59,188	15,465	43,723	10,219	22,266	18,335
1988	114,562	60,886	19,019	41,867	10,270	24,312	19,094
1989	120,534	61,550	21,903	39,646	13,622	25,274	20,089
1990	134,375	71,353	31,362	40,091	14,180	26,446	22,396
1991	139,248	75,918	37,443	38,475	10,970	29,152	23,208
1992'	138,591	73,905	39,897	34,008	11,757	29,831	23,099
1993	124,205	66,534	33,750	32,784	8,072	28,898	20,701
CONSTAN	IT DOLLARS	3					_
1979	\$ 71,528	\$41,546	\$20,830	\$20,717	\$ 7,524	\$10,307	\$12,150
1980	77,475	44,567	23,067	21,500	9,163	11,254	12,492
1981	80,470	45,361	20,663	24,698	9,610	11,809	13,691
1982	77,083	40,369	12,494	27,875	11,795	11,961	12,958
1983	86,741	46,021	13,420	32,601	11,138	15,126	14,457
1984	83,653	41,989	10,711	31,278	11,358	16,365	13,942
1985	97,843	51,147	13,911	37,236	11,589	18,800	16,307
1986	106,396	56,518	15,749	40,769	11,988	20,157	17,732
1987	110,008	59,188	15,465	43,723	10,219	22,266	18,335
1988	112,426	59,751	18,664	41,086	10,079	23,859	18,738
1989	113,604	58,011	20,644	37,367	12,839	23,821	18,934
1990	121,606	64,573	28,382	36,281	12,833	23,933	20,268
1991	121,508	66,246	32,673	33,573	9,572	25,438	20,251
1992′	118,050	62,951	33,984	28,968	10,014	25,410	19,675
1993	102,819	55,078	27,939	27,139	6,682	23,922	17,137

Source: Aerospace Industries Association.

NOTE: See Glossary for explanation of "Aerospace Industry," "Aerospace Sales," "Other Customers," and "Related Products and Services."

a Based on AIA's aerospace composite deflator, 1987=100.

r Revised.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

## SALES OF MAJOR AEROSPACE COMPANIES AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Calendar Years 1979–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

GRAND		TOTAL		Aircra gines,	Aircraft, En- gines, & Parts		Other Aerospace		Non- Aero-
<sup>Year</sup> TOTAL	U.S. Gov't	Other	U.S. Gov't	Other	Propul- sion	U.S. Gov't	Other	space	
CURR	ENT DOLL	ARS							
1979	\$ 46,173	\$23,299	\$22,944	\$ 8,649	\$16,023	\$ 7,197	\$ 3,930	\$2,659	\$ 7,715
1980	58,440	26,674	31,766	9,427	20,097	8,393	6,869	2,609	11,045
1981	69,944	33,039	36,905	12,047	21,527	9,722	8,155	3,384	15,109
1982	75,487	42,239	33,248	15,120	16,766	11,980	9,909	4,953	16,759
1983	83,453	49,056	34,397	17,074	18,805	12,745	12,685	2,804	19,340
1984	88,941	55,777	33,164	20,216	17,069	13,624	12,734	2,768	22,530
1985	100,522	63,532	36,990	21,899	22,041	16,741	15,228	2,938	21,675
1986	105,577	65,326	40,251	22,755	25,002	17,535	16,243	3,564	20,478
1987	110,301	68,632	41,669	23,769	25,293	20,715	15,413	3,802	21,309
1988	113,548	68,104	45,444	21,316	29,426	21,514	16,103	3,225	21,964
1989	122,148	72,184	49,964	21,371	32,454	22,643	16,661	3,852	25,167
1990	136,646	73,552	63,094	24,614	41,675	22,040	15,862	4,253	28,202
1991	123,862	67,180	56,682	21,724	46,816	23,311	13,735	4,018	14,258
1992'	118,736	59,362	59,374	20,107	47,562	21,349	11,773	3,757	14,188
1993	105,449	51,192	54,257	15,264	42,585	19,809	10,986	3,381	13,424
CONS	STANT DOL	LARS <sup>a</sup>							
1979	\$ 72,713	\$36,691	\$36,132	\$13,620	\$25,233	\$11,334	\$ 6,189	\$4,187	\$12,150
1980	82,776	37,782	44,994	13,353	28,466	11,888	9,729	3,695	15,644
1981	87,980	41,558	46,421	15,153	27,078	12,229	10,258	4,257	19,005
1982	85,878	48,053	37,825	17,201	19,074	13,629	11,273	5,635	19,066
1983	90,513	53,206	37,307	18,518	20,396	13,823	13,758	3,041	20,976
1984	89,119	55,889	33,230	20,257	17,103	13,651	12,760	2,774	22,575
1985	101,846	64,369	37,477	22,187	22,331	16.961	15,429	2,977	21,960
1986	105,789	65,457	40,332	22,801	25,052	1 ,570	16,276	3,571	20,519
1987	110,301	68,632	41,669	23,769	25,293	20,715	15,413	3,802	21,309
1988	111,431	66,834	44,597	20,919	28,877	21,113	15,803	3,165	21,554
1989	115,125	68,034	47,091	20,142	30,588	21,341	15,703	3,631	23,720
1990	123,662	66,563	57,099	22,275	37,715	19,946	14,355	3,849	25,522
1991	108,082	58,621	49,461	18,956	40,852	20,341	11,985	3,506	12,442
1992	' 101,138	50,564	50,574	17,127	40,513	18,185	10,028	3,200	12,085
1993	87,292	42,377	44,915	12,636	35,252	16,398	9,094	2,799	11,113

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Aerospace Industry (Orders, Sales, and Backlog)," Series MA37D (Annually).

a Based on AIA's aerospace composite price deflator, 1987=100.

r Revised.

## ORDERS AND BACKLOG OF MAJOR AEROSPACE COMPANIES AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Calendar Years 1979-1993 (Millions of Dollars)

GRAND		TOTAL		Aircra gines,	Aircraft, En- gines, & Parts		Other Aerospace		Non- - Aero-
Year TOTAL	TOTAL	U.S. Gov't	Other	U.S. Gov't	Other	Propul- sion	U.S. Gov't	Other	space
NET N	IEW ORDER	RS							
1979 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 67,561 <sup>a</sup>	5 28,107 \$	37,101	\$ 8,762 \$	\$ 30,695	\$ 7,609	\$ 5,184	\$4,487	\$ 8,471
1980	69,624	33,496	36,128	16,555	18,123	9,818	8,528	4,081	12,519
1981	74,922	42,431	32,491	16,946	17,911	12,376	9,350	3,250	15,089
1982 <sup>a</sup>	89.168 <sup>a</sup>	58,849 <sup>a</sup>	30,319	<sup>a</sup> 20,547	13,591	13,988	13,643	4,762	20,369
1983	91,647	60,290	31,357	22,171	16,428	14,248	15,209	2,641	20,950
1984	104,863	66,968	37,895	25,829	21,273	16,485	14,050	3,461	23,765
1985	110,968	70,240	40,728	23,751	26,191	20,328	14,730	2,800	23,168
1986	110,836	68,001	42,835	21,642	26,315	20,445	16,439	3,907	22,088
1987	121,224	66,264	54,960	17,019	35,328	26,272	13,899	4,658	24,048
1988	147,128	67,850	79,278	19,611	62,537	20,240	18,174	3,293	23,273
1989	173,635	80,633	93,002	25,421	71,170	26,820	17,713	4,046	28,465
1990	145,965	56,264	89,701	15,541	66,845	20,207	13,014	3,487	26,871
1991	122,485	66,410	56,075	22,674	44,816	24,955	10,953	4,736	14,351
1992'	100,306	53,485	46,821	16,012	33,729	22,849	10,748	3,709	13,259
1993	73,318	41,546	31,772	11,585	18,900	16,218	10,817	3,166	12,632
BACKI	.OG AS OF	DECEMBE	<b>R</b> 31						
1979 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 78.548 <sup>a</sup> \$	36.136 \$	42.123	\$17.316 \$	33,168	\$ 7,388	\$ 5.613	\$5.112	\$ 9.662
1980	89.732	37,199	52.533	17,435	39,800	8,941	8,421	5,127	10,008
1981	94,710	46.591	48,119	21,292	35,022	11,255	9,052	4,940	13,149
1982 <sup>a</sup>	108,391 <sup>a</sup>	63,201 <sup>a</sup>	45,190	26,644	31,920	13,262	13,268	4,269	16,760
1983	116,585	74,435	42,150	30,688	29,684	14,962	18,489	3,684	19,078
1984	132,507	85,626	46,881	36,312	33,877	17,823	19,684	4,498	20,313
1985	142,953	92,334	50,619	38,150	38,041	21,410	18,937	4,609	21,806
1986	148.212	95,009	53,203	37,041	38,350	24,320	19,133	4,952	23,416
1987	158.650	92,439	66.211	30,323	49,692	30,544	17,888	5,653	24,550
1988	191,518	92,394	99,124	28,412	82,868	29,078	19,822	5,496	25,842
1989	252,401	107,797	144,604	36,320	122,830	33,771	23,558	8,280	27,642
1990	250,079	82,017	168,062	26,911	146,029	31,648	17,865	5,635	21,991
1991	245,241	86,566	158,675	31,176	142,500	32,657	16,365	5,755	16,788
1992'	236.076	82,655	153,421	32,369	136,208	32,933	14,040	5,705	14,821
1993	205,419	74,489	130,930	28,689	112,681	29,337	15,194	5,489	14,029

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Aerospace Industry (Orders, Sales, and Backlog)" Series MA37D (Annually).

1979 and 1982 Orders and Backlog Totals are final revisions for which product group detail is not available. а

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

# AEROSPACE SALES AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

			(Billions o	ot Dollars)				
-	Gross	Inc	Industry Sales				Sales As P	ercent of
Year	Domestic Product	Manufac- turing <sup>r</sup>	Durable Goods <sup>r</sup>	Aero- space	G	DP	Manufac- turing	Durable Goods
CURRENT	DOLLARS							
1979	\$2,488.6	\$1.727.2	\$ 910.5	\$ 45.4	1	.8%	2.6%	5.0 %
1980	2 708 0	1.853.2	929.3	54.7	2	.0	3.0	5.9
1981	3 030 6	2.016.9	1.003.9	64.0	2	.1	3.2	6.4
1982	3 149 6	1.959.3	950.0	67.8	2	.2	3.5	7.1
1983	3,405.0	2,071.3	1,026.5	80.0	2	.3	3.9	7.8
1984	3,777.2	2,288.0	1,174.7	83.5	2	.2	3.6	7.1
1985	4,038.7	2,332.3	1,214.1	96.6	2	.4	4.1	8.0'
1986	4,268.6	2,334.6	1,237.8	106.2	2	.5	4.5	8.6
1987	4,539.9	2,474.0	1,296.2	110.0	2	.4	4.4	8.5
1988	4,900.4	2,681.0	1,414.8	114.6	2	.3	4.3	8.1
1989	5,250.8	2,790.3	1,458.5	120.5	2	.3	4.3	8.3
1990	5,546.1'	2,870.0	1,466.0	134.4	2	.4	4.7	9.2
1991 <sup>r</sup>	5,724.8	2,825.8	1,430.0	139.2	2	.4	4.9	9.7
1992'	6,020.2	2,931.9	1,505.8	138.6	2	.3	4.7	9.2
1993	6,343.3	3,100.1	1,628.9	124.2	2	.0	4.0	7.6
					I	Real An	nual Grow	<b>th</b> <sup>b</sup>
CONSTAN	NT DOLLARS	3			GDP	Mfg.	Durs.	Aero.
1070	40 70C F	¢2 (24 0	¢1 290 1	¢ 71 F	2.5	4 30	/ 2.0%	0.1%
1979	כב ספי, כב	₽∠,034.9 Э⊑9/Э	1 205.1	J 71.J	2.5	(1 0)	6 3.0%	9.176
1900	2,770.2	2,304.3	1,250.0	20.5	1.8	(1.5)	(0.7)	3.9
1901	3,043.0	2,337.3	1,2/3.1	77 1	1.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	(4.2)
1962	3,760.3	2,339.2	1,134.2	96.7	(2.2)	(0.5)	(10.5)	125
1983	3,900.0	2,370.5	1,177.7	00.7	3.9	1.0	5.0	12.5
1984	4,150.8 <sup>r</sup>	2,514.3	1,290.9	83.7	6.2	5.8	9.6	(3.6)
1985	4,279.6	2,471.5	1,286.5	97.8	3.1 <sup>r</sup>	(1.7)	(0.3)	17.0
1986	4,404.3	2,408.8	1,277.2	106.4	2.9	(2.5)	(0.7)	8.7
1987	4,539.9	2,474.0	1,296.2	110.0	3.1	2.7	1.5	3.4
1988	4,718.7	2,581.6	1,362.4	112.4	3.9	4.4	5.1	2.2
1989	4,839.4	2,571.7	1,344.2	113.6	2.6	(0.4)	(1.3)	1.0
1990'	4,895.1	2,533.1	1,293.9	121.6	1.1	(1.5)	(3.7)	7.0
1991 <sup>r</sup>	4,863.9	2,400.9	1,215.0	121.5	(0.6)	(5.2)	(6.1)	(0.1)
1992 <sup>r</sup>	4,971.3	2,421.1	1,243.4	118.1	2.2	0.8	2.3	(2.8)
1993	5,103.2	2,494.1	1,310.4	102.8	2.7	3.0	5.4	(12.0)

Calendar Years 1979–1993 (Billions of Dollars)

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, "Economic Indicators" (Monthly); Bureau of Census; and Aerospace Industries Association. a Aerospace industry constant dollar sales based on AIA's aerospace composite price deflator, 1987=100. Others based on GDP implicit price deflator, 1987=100.

b Parentheses indicate negative real annual growth.

r Revised.

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, FEDERAL BUDGET, AND DEFENSE BUDGET

Fiscal Years 1962–1995 (Billions of Dollars)

Voor	Fiscal Year	Federal Bu	ıdget Outlays	Defense Outlays <sup>c</sup> as percent of		
Tear	GDP	Net Total <sup>a</sup>	National Defense <sup>b</sup>	GDP	Federal Budget	
1962	\$ 555.2	\$ 106.8	\$ 52.3	9.4%	49.0%	
1963	584.8	111.3	53.4	9.1	48.0	
1964	625.3	118.5	54.8	8.8 <sup>r</sup>	46.2	
1965	671.0	118.2	50.6	7.5	42.8	
1966	735.4	134.5	58.1	7.9	43.2	
1967	793.3	157.5	71.4	9.0	45.4	
1968	847.2	178.1	81.9	9.7'	46.0	
1969	925.7	183.6	82.5	8.9	44.9	
1970	985.4	195.6	81.7	8.3	41.8	
1971	1,050.9	210.2	78.9	7.5	37.5	
1972	1,147.8	230.7	79.2	6.9	34 3	
1973	1,274.0	245.7	76.7	6.0	31.2	
1974	1,403.6	269.4	79.3	5.7	29.5	
1975	1,509.8	332.3	86.5	5.7	26.0	
1976	1,684.2	371.8	89.6	5.3	24.1	
Tr.Qtr.	445.0	96.0	22.3	5.0	23.2	
1977	1,917.2	409.2	97.2	5.1	23.8	
1978	2,155.0	458.7	104.5	4.8	22.8	
1979	2,429.5	503.5	116.3	4.8	23.1	
1980	2,644.1	590.9	134.0	5.1	22.7	
1981	2,964.4	678.2	157.5	5.3	23.2	
1982	3,122.2	745.8	185.3	5.9	24.8	
1983	3,316.5	808.4	209.9	6.3	26.0	
1984	3,695.0	851.8	227.4	6.2	26.7	
1985	3,967.7	946.4	252.7 <sup>b</sup>	6.4	26.7	
1986	4,219.0	990.3	273.4	6.5	27.6	
1987	4,452.4	1,003.9	282.0	6.3	28.1	
1988	4,808.4	1,064.1	290.4	6.0	27.3	
1989	5,173.3	1,143.2 <sup>r</sup>	303.6	5.9	26.6 <b>'</b>	
1990	5,481.5	1,252.7	299.3	5.5	23.9	
1991	5,673.3	1,323.8 <sup>r</sup>	273.3 <sup>c</sup>	4.8 <sup>r</sup>	20.6 <sup>r</sup>	
1992	5,937.2	1,380.9	298.4 <sup>c</sup>	5.0 <sup>r</sup>	21.6	
1993	6,294.8	1,408.2	291.1 <sup>c</sup>	4.6	20.7	
1994 <sup>E</sup>	6,641.2	1,483.8	279.8	4.2	18.9	
1995 <sup>E</sup>	7,022.0	1,518.9	270.7	3.9	17.8	

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

a "Net Total" is government-wide total less intragovernmental transactions.

b "National Defense" includes the military budget of DoD and other defense-related activities. Beginning in 1985, the Federal Budget reflects establishment of a military retirement trust fund. Data for prior years adjusted for comparable treatment of military retired pay.

c 1991-1993 reflects transfers from the Defense Cooperation Account funded by foreign government and private cash contributions reducing total U.S. funded military outlays.

E Estimate.

r Revised

Tr.Qtr. See Glossary.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

## FEDERAL OUTLAYS DEFENSE, NASA, AND AEROSPACE PRODUCTS & SERVICES

Fiscal Years 1967-1995 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	TOTAL National Defense	TOTAL NASA	Pr	Aero- space as Percent of Total National		
			TOTAL	DoD <sup>a</sup>	NASA	Defense and NASA
1967	\$ 71,417	\$ 5,426	\$15,478	\$10,341	\$ 5,137	20.1
1968	81,926	4,724	16,279	11,681	4,598	18.8
1969	82,497	4,252	15,872	11,686	4,186	18.3
1970	81,692	3,753	14,559	10,860	3,699	17.0
1971	78,872	3,382	12,918	9,580	3,338	15.7
1972	79,174	3,423	12,309	8,936	3,373	14.9
1973	76,681	3,315	11,360	8,089	3,271	14.2
1974	79,347	3,256	11,168	7,987	3,181	13.5
1975	86,509	3,267	11,544	8,373	3,181	12.9
1976	89,619	3,669	12,364	8,816	3,548	13.3
Tr.Qtr.	22,269	951	2,855	1,959	926	12.3
1977	97,241	3,945	13,229	9,389	3,840	13.1
1978	104,495	3,983	13,926	10,067	3,859	12.8
1979	116,342	4,197	16,686	12,622	4,064	13.8
1980	133,995	4,852	20,269	15,558	4,711	14.6
1981	157,513	5,421	24,276	19,002	5,274	14.9
1982	185,309	6,035	29,501	23,575	5,926	15.4
1983	209,903	6,664	35,364	28,808	6,556	16.3
1984	227,413	7,048	39,663	32,723	6,940	16.9
1985	252,748	7,318	44,483	37,335	7,148	17.1
1986	273,375	7,404	49,773	42,558	7,215	17.7
1987	281,999	7,591	51,871	44,429	7,442	17.9
1988	290,361	9,092	48,848	€ <b>9</b> ,922	8,926	16.3
1989	303,559	11,052	52,933	42,072	10,861	16.8
1990	299,331	12,429	53,194'	40,992	12,202'	17.1
1991 <sup>b</sup>	273,292	13,878	53,630 <sup>r</sup>	40,089'	13,541	18.7
1992 <sup>b</sup>	298,350	13,961	50,569'	37,085	13,484	16.2
1993 <sup>p</sup>	291,086	14,306	45,496	31,763	13,733	14.9
1994	279,824	14,183	41,331	27,700	13,631	14.1
1995 <sup>-</sup>	270,725	14,411	38,856	24,902	13,954	13.6

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually); Department of Defense, "Status of Funds" (Annual Summaries); and NASA, "Pocket Statistics" (Annually).

NOTE: "National Defense" includes the military budget of the Department of Defense and other defense-related activities. "TOTAL NASA" includes all categories of the NASA budget; NASA construction is not included in "Aerospace Products and Services." See additional explanation with following table.

a Outlays for aircraft and missile procurement. Does not include RDT&E, which DoD has not reported by product group since 1977, and which, for comparability, has been subtracted from data previously reported in this table for earlier years. Also included are revisions to missile procurement data. b 1991–1993 reflects transfers from the Defense Cooperation Account funded by foreign government and private cash

contributions reducing total U.S.-funded military outlays.

Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal. £

Revised.

Tr.Qtr. See Glossary.

# FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR AEROSPACE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Vear TOTAL		De	Department of Defense <sup>a</sup>				
Tear	IOIAL	TOTAL	Aircraft	Missiles	nnan		
1967	\$15,478	\$10,341	\$ 8,411	\$ 1,930	\$ 5,137		
1968	16,279	11,681	9,462	2,219	4,598		
1969	15,872	11,686	9,177	2,509	4,186		
1970	14,559	10,860	7,948	2,912	3,699		
1971	12,918	9,580	6,549	3,031	3,338		
1972	12,309	8,936	5,927	3,009	3,373		
1973	11,360	8,08 <del>9</del>	5,066	3,023	3,271		
1974	11,168	7,987	5,006	2,981	3,181		
1975	11,554	8,373	5,484	2,889	3,181		
1976	12,364	8,816	6,520	2,296	3,548		
Tr.Qtr.	2,885	1,959	1,557	402	926		
1977	13,229	9,389	6,608	2,781	3,840		
1978	13,926	10,067	6,971	3,096	3,859		
1979	16,686	12,622	8,836	3,786	4,064		
1980	20,269	15,558	11,124	4,434	4,711		
1981	24,276	19,002	13,193	5,809	5,274		
1982	29,501	23,575	16,793	6,782	5,926		
1983	35,364	58,808	21,013	7,795	6,556		
1984	39,663	32,723	23,196	9,527	6,940		
1985	44,483	37,335	26,586	10,749	7,148		
1986	49,773	42,558	30,828	11,730	7,215		
1987	51,871	44,429	32,956	11,473°	7,442		
1988	48,848	39,922	28,246	11,676	8,926		
1989	52,933	42,072	27,569	14,503	10,861		
1990	53,194'	40,992	26,142	14,851	12,202'		
1991	53,630'	40,089	25,689	14,400	13,541'		
1992	50,569'	37,085	23,581	13,504	13,484'		
1993	45,496	31,763	20,359	11,404	13,733		
1994 <sup>E</sup>	41,331	27,700	18,328	9,372	13,631		
1995 <sup>E</sup>	38,856	24,902	17,005	7,897	13,954		

#### Fiscal Years 1967–1995 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Department of Defense, "Status of Funds" (Annual Summaries); Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually); and NASA, "Pocket Statistics" (Annually).

 a Outlays for aircraft and missile procurement. Does not include RDT&E, which DoD has not reported by product group since 1977, and which for comparability, has been subtracted from data previously reported in this table for earier years.
b Includes Research & Development and Research & Program Management, and effective with 1984 data, Space Flight, Control, and Data Communications; excludes Construction of Facilities.

 Common, and Bata Common entropy combined to common the related products into Navy Weapons Procurement, of which missiles comprise approximately 80 percent.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

r Revised.

Tr.Qtr. See Glossary.

#### AFROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TOTAL MILITARY OUTLAYS BY FUNCTIONAL TITLE<sup>a</sup>

Fiscal Years 1986-1995

	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL	\$265,480	\$273,966	\$281,935	\$294,880
Procurement—TOTAL	\$ <u>76,517</u>	\$ <u>80,744</u>	\$ 77,166	\$ 81,620
Aircraft Missiles <sup>b</sup> Ships Weapons <sup>b</sup> Ammunition Other <sup>c</sup>	30,828 11,730 9,501 4,343 1,933 18,182	32,956 11,473 9,316 4,962 2,111 19,926	28.246 11,676 8,878 4,727 2,250 21,389	27,569 14,503 10,587 4,384 1,993 22,585
Military Personnel—TOTAL	71,511	72,020	76,337	80,676
Active Forces	63,139 8,373	63,810 8,210	67,642 8,694	71,571 9,104
RDT&E Operations & Maintenance Military Construction Family Housing Other <sup>d</sup>	32,283 75,288 5,067 2,819 1,995	33,596 76,205 5,853 2,908 2,640	34,792 84,475 5,874 3,082 210	37,002 87,001 5,275 3,257 50

(Millions of Dollars)

Source: Department of Defense, "Status of Funds" (Annual Summaries) and Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

NOTE: Data in parentheses are credit items. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Includes all items in the DoD military budget; excludes the DoD civil budget for the Army Corps of Engineers and other non-defense related activites.

b Beginning in 1978, DoD combined Navy Missiles Procurement with torpedoes and other related products into Navy Weapons Procurement. Missiles comprise approximately 80 percent of the value of this category.

c Includes Communications and Electronics.

d 1991-1993 reflects transfers from the Defense Cooperation Account funded by foreign government and private contributions reducing total U.S.-funded military outlays.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

r Revised.

(Millions of Dollars)							
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 <sup>E</sup>	1995 <sup>E</sup>		
\$289,755	\$262,389 <sup>dr</sup>	\$286,842 <sup>dr</sup>	\$278,561 <sup>d</sup>	\$267,360	\$259,228		
\$_80,972	\$ <u>82,028</u>	\$_74,881 <sup>r</sup>	\$_69,936	\$ 60,814	\$ 55,138		
26,142 14,851 11,016 3,873 2,003 23,088 <u>75,622</u> 66,541	25,689 14,400 11,512 3,716 2,103 24,609 <u>83,439</u> 74,571	23,581 13,504 11,035 3,324 1,996 21,442 <u>81,171</u> 71,433 0,738	20,359 11,404 10,136 3,061 1,383 23,593 <u>75,904</u> 66,494	18,328 9,372 9,018 2,322 983 20,790 <u>70,980</u> 61,600	17,005 7,897 8,288 1,587 1,110 19,250 <u>70,260</u> 61,052 9,208		
9,081 37,458 88,340 5,080 3,501 (1,218)	8,868 34,589 101,769 3,497 3,296 (46,229) <sup>dr</sup>	9,738 34,632 91,984 <sup>r</sup> 4,262 3,271 (3,308) <sup>dr</sup>	36,968 94,094 4,831 3,255 (6,428) <sup>d</sup>	9,380 35,546 88,695 5,143 3,484 2,699	9,208 36,054 87,953 4,997 3,521 1,305		

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TOTAL MILITARY OUTLAYS BY FUNCTIONAL TITLE<sup>a</sup> (Continued) Fiscal Years 1986–1995 (Millions of Dollars)

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# FEDERAL PRICE DEFLATORS FOR GDP, DEFENSE, PPI, AND CPI

(1964–1995)

GDP		Federal G Defense	overnment Purchases	PPI, Capital	CPI, (Urban)	
Year	FY GDP	CY GDP	Durable Goods	Goods & Services	ment	items
	(FY 1987 =100)	(CY 1987 =100)	(CY 1987 =100)	(CY 1987 =100)	(CY 1982 =100)	(CY 8284 =100)
1964	27.64	27.7	NA	NA	33.4	31.0
1965	28.27	28.4	NA	NA	33.8	31.5
1966	29.07	29.4	NA	NA	34.6	32.4
1967	30.06	30.3	NA	NA	35.8	33.4
1968	31.20	31.8	NA	NA	37.0	34.8
1969	32.79	33.4 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA	38.3	36.7
1970	34.57	35.2	NA	NA	40.1	38.8
1971	36.34	37.1 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA	41.7	40.5
1972	38.23	38.8	38.8	36.9	42.8	41.8
1973	40.22	41.3	41.8	40.5	44.2	44.4
1974	43.27	44.9	44.3	44.5	50.5	49.3
1975	47.58	49.2	47.1	48.5	58.2	53.8
1976	51.22	52.3	51.7	51.9	62.1	56.9
1977	55.38	55.9	55.5	55.6	66.1	60.6
1978	59.57	60.3	60.4	59.8	71.3	65.2
1979	64.74	65.5'	67.7	65.8	77.5	72.6
1980	70.58	71.7	72.6	73.5	85.8	82.4
1981	77.76	78.9	82.0	81.1	94.6	90.9
1982	83.55	83.8	92.1	87.6	100.0	96.5
1983	87.02	87.2	98.4	91.6	102.8	99.6
1984	90.85	91.0	102.3	94.8	105.2	103.9
1985	94.32	94.4	103.0	97.3	107.5	107.6
1986	97.12	96.9	103.9	98.6	109.7	109.6
1987	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.7	113.6
1988	103.63	103.9	101.2	103.0	114.3	118.3
1989	108.23	108.5	103.0	106.6	118.8	124.0
1990	112.00'	113.3 <sup>r</sup>	104.6	110.7	122.9	130.7
1991	116.80	117.7	106.9	114.7 <sup>r</sup>	126.7	136.2
1992	120.30 <sup>r</sup>	121.1	107.9	120.1	129.1	140.3
1993	123.50	124.3	110.9	125.1	1.4	144.5
1994 <sup>E</sup>	126.60	127.5	NA	NA	NA	148.6
1995 <sup>E</sup>	130.10	131.0	NA	NA	NA	153.3

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Current Business Statistics" (Monthly) and Price Measurement Branch; Council of Economic Advisers, "Economic Report of the President" (Annually); and Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

E Estimate

NA Not Available.

r Revised.

Key: PPI = Producer Price Index for Capital Equipment.

CPI = Consumer Price Index, All Items, All Urban Consumers for 1978 and subsequent years. Previous years, All Urban Wage Earners.

GDP= Gross Domestic Product.

	Aerospace Deflators (1987 = 100)						
Year	Composite	SIC 3721	SIC 3724	SIC 3728	SIC 3761	SIC 3764,9	
1972	33.7	39.9	30.1	36.6	39.7	34.4	
1973	37.7	41.2	30.9	38.1	39.4	35.6	
1974	41.5	44.8	34.9	44.0	41.6	40.5	
1975	46.6	48.3	42.3	51.6	45.2	49.2	
1976	51.0	52.8	45.9	56.5	50.4	53.8	
1977	54.6	56.2	49.1	58.7	55.6	58.2	
1978	57.5	59.3	54.6	55.2	60.7	63.6	
1979	63.5	65.3	60.9	58.9	69.7	70.0	
1980	70.6	72.9	66.3	65.3	78.9	78.5	
1981	79.5	80.8	77.0	74.9	87.1	89.5	
1982	87.9	89.8	85.2	84.3	93.4	97.2	
1983	92.2	94.4	89.5	87.9	98.6	101.5	
1984	99.8	105.9	98.1	93.6	100.7	102.9	
1985 <sup>a</sup>	98.7	100.7	99.2	94.4	102.4	103.2	
1986	99.8	100.6	99.3	97.9	103.5	102.4	
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1988	101.9	102.2	103.0	103.5	95.0	100.3	
1989	106.1	111.0	105.8	106.8	91.4	100.6	
1990	110.5	116.8	111.7	109.8	91.5	98.1	
1991	114.6	121.3	117.0	113.6	94.4	94.6	
1992	117.4	125.2	122.7	118.0	93.1 <sup>r</sup>	83.5 <sup>r</sup>	
1993	120.8	129.5	124.7	120.9	84.6	89.7	

## PRICE DEFLATORS FOR AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

Calendar Years 1972-1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Indices; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Implicit Price Deflators, and International Trade Administration.

a The Commerce Department has discontinued its reporting of the Aerospace Deflators with 1986. Subsequent composite deflators computed by AIA and deflators for 1985 and 1986 revised for consistency. r Revised.

Key: SIC = Standard Industrial Classification, SIC 3721 = Aircraft; SIC 3724 = Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts; SIC 3728 = Aircraft Parts; SIC 3761 = Missiles and Space Vehicles; SIC 3764 = Space Propulsion;

SIC 3769 = Space Equipment not elsewhere classified.

# AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

he industry's sales of aircraft, engines, and parts, generally the largest single component of overall sales volume, fell precipitously in 1993 as both civil and military aircraft production dropped below the previous year's levels. According to Bureau of the Census data, total sales of aircraft, engines, and parts amounted to \$57.8 billion, a reduction of almost \$10 billion (15 percent) below the previous year's \$67.7 billion. Sales to the U.S. government (virtually all military aircraft) totaled \$15.3 billion,



down from \$20.1 billion in 1992. Sales in the non-U.S. government sector (largely commercial aircraft), which had been on the increase for eight consecutive years, fell to \$42.6 billion from 1992's \$47.6 billion.

The marked decline in aircraft production activity was further evident in Census' figures on orders and backlog for aircraft, engines, and parts. Net new orders totaled \$30.5 billion, the lowest figure since 1978 and a drop of almost 40 percent below the previous year's \$49.7 bil-

lion.

The decline in orders was compounded of sharp reductions in both U.S. government military and commercial orders. For 1993, the industry received orders from the U.S. government totaling \$11.6 billion, down from \$16 billion in 1992. Non-U.S. government orders car e to \$18.9 billion, down from 1992's \$33.7 billion. The backlog of orders for aircraft, engines, and parts fell by more than 16 percent to \$141.4 billion, which compares with \$168.6 billion in 1992. The

backlog was composed of \$112.7 billion in orders of non-U.S. government origin (almost 80 percent of the total) and \$26.7 billion in U.S. government orders. The comparable figures for 1992 were \$136.2 billion (non-U.S. government) and \$32.4 billion (U.S. government). A breakdown of 1993 civil aircraft production shows that commercial trans-

port manufacture

accounted for \$24.1 billion, or more than 90 percent of the \$26.4 billion total; the latter figure compares with \$30.7 billion in 1992. The industry built 408 transports, 159 fewer than in 1992. Sales of civil helicopters continued on the steep decline in evidence since 1988. The industry produced only 258 civil rotary-wing craft, down from 324 in 1992. In dollar value terms, helicopter shipments amounted to only \$113 million, the lowest figure in more than 20 years; it compares with \$142 million in 1992.

Production of general aviation aircraft, which had declined in each of the three preceding years, experienced a slight rebound. The industry shipped 964 aircraft valued at \$2.1 billion; the figures compare with 899 planes worth \$1.8 billion in 1992.

As indicated by the sharp decline in military aircraft sales value, the number of military aircraft accepted by DoD dipped to the lowest level of any year since 1935. The total of 954 included 436 aircraft delivered to U.S. military agencies plus 92 exported under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and 426 through direct sales by U.S. manufacturers to foreign governments. The comparable figures for 1992 were: total production, 753 aircraft; U.S. military agencies, 422; FMS, 122; direct sales, 209.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

	(Millions of Dollars)								
Year GRAND		то	TOTAL		nplete craft Parts	Aircraft Engines & Parts			
	IOIAL	U.S. Gov't	Other	U.S. Gov't	Other	U.S. Gov't	Other		
CURRENT	DOLLARS								
1979 1980 1981 1982	\$24,672 29,524 33,574 31,886	\$ 8,649 9,427 12,047 15,120	\$16,023 20,097 21,527 16,766	\$ 6,378 6,724 8,197 10,903	\$12,701 15,901 16,877 12,316	\$2,271 2,703 3,850 4,217 4,176	\$ 3,322 4,196 4,650 4,450 4,286		
1983 1984 1985	35,879 37,285 43,940	20,216 21,899	17,069 22,041	12,898 15,136 17,783	13,121 16,466	4,176 5,080 4,116	4,386 3,948 5,575		
1986 1987 1988	47,757 49,062 50,742	22,755 23,769 21,316	25,002 25,293 29,426	18,788 18,131 15,278	19,177 18,899 20,433	3,967 5,638 6,038	5,825 6,394 8,993		
1989 1990 1991 1992 <sup>r</sup> 1993	53,825 66,289 68,540 67,669 57,849	21,371 24,614 21,724 20,107 15,264	32,454 41,675 46,816 47,562 42,585	15,340 18,970 16,049 15,009 11,327	23,056 30,925 36,876 38,997 34,434	6,031 5,644 5,675 5,098 3,937	9,398 10,750 9,940 8,565 8,151		
CONSTAN	T DOLLARS	a				-			
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	\$38,854 41,819 42,231 36,275 38,914	\$13,620 13,353 15,153 17,201 18,518	\$25,233 28,466 27,078 19,074 20,396	\$10,044 9,524 10,311 12,404 13,989	\$20,002 22,523 21,229 14,011 15,639	\$3,576 3,829 4,843 4,797 4,529	\$ 5,231 5,943 5,849 5,063 4,757		
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	37,360 44,519 47,853 49,062 49,796	20,257 22,187 22,801 23,769 20,919	17,103 22,331 25,052 25,293 28,877	15,166 18,017 18,826 18,131 14,993	13,147 16,683 19,215 18,899 20,052	5,090 4,170 3,975 5,638 5,925	3,956 5,648 5,837 6,394 8,825		
1989 1990 1991 1992 ' 1993	50,730 59,990 59,808 57,640 47,888	20,142 22,275 18,956 17,127 12,636	30,588 37,715 40,852 40,513 35,252	14,458 17,167 14,004 12,784 9,377	21,730 27,986 32,178 33,217 28,505	5,684 5,108 4,952 4,342 3,259	8,858 9,729 8,674 7,296 6,748		

#### SALES OF AIRCRAFT, ENGINES, AND PARTS Calandar Va - 1070 1002

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Aerospace Industry (Orders, Sales, and Backlog)" Series MA37D (Annually). a Based on AIA's aerospace composite price deflator, 1987=100.

r Revised.

	(Millions of Current Dollars)								
Year	GRAND	т	OTAL	Cc A 8	omplete ircraft A Parts	Airc Engi & Pa	raft nes arts		
	IUIAL	U.S. Gov't	Other	U.S. Gov't	Other	U.S. Gov't	Other		
NET NEW	ORDERS								
1979	\$ 39,457	\$ 8,762	\$ 30,695	\$ 8,762	\$ 25,084 <sup>a</sup>	\$2,348	\$ 5,611 <sup>a</sup>		
1980	34,678	16,555	18,123	11,606	14,42/	4,949	3,696		
1981	34,857	16,946	17,911	11,760	12,621	5,186	5,290		
1982	34,138	20,547	13,591	15,978	10,540	4,569	3,051		
1983	38,599	22,171	16,428	17,402	11,688	4,769	4,740		
1984	47.102	25.829	21.273	19.228	18,148	6,601	3,125		
1985	49,942	23,751	26,191	20,062	20,153	3,689	6,038		
1986	47,957	21,642	26.315	17.361	20,083	4,281	6,232		
1987	52.347	17.019	35.328	12,742	26,411	4,277	8,917		
1988	82,148	19,611	62,537	12,862	46,393	6,749	16,144		
1989	96,591	25,421	71,170	20,172	56,016	5,249	15,154		
1990	82,386	15,541	66,845	10,572	54,565	4,969	12,280		
1991	67,490	22,674	44,816	18,139	34,746	4,535	10,070		
1992'	49,741	16,012	33,729	12,772	24,167	3,240	9,562		
1993	30,485	11,585	18,900	7,940	14,069	3,645	4,831		
BACKLOC	G AS OF DEC	EMBER 31		-					
	\$ 50,484	\$17,316	\$ 33,168	\$13,331	\$ 27,955	\$3,985	\$ 5,213		
1980	57,235	17,435	39,800	12,702	33,258	4,733	6,542		
1981	56,314	21,292	35,022	15,626	27,683	5,666	7,339		
1982	58,564	26,644	31,920	20,626	25,980	6,018	5,940		
1983	60,372	30,688	29,684	24,091	23,377	6,597	6,307		
1984	70,189	36,312	33,877	28,183	28,404	8,129	5,473		
1985	76,191	38,150	38,041	30,462	32,091	7,688	5,950		
1986	76,391	37,041	39,350	29,035	32,997	8,006	6,353		
1987	80,015	30,323	49,692	23,645	40,849	6,678	8,843		
1988	111,280	28,412	82,868	21,083	66,782	7,329	16,086		
1989	159,150	36,320	122,830	29,182	102,814	7,138	20,016		
1990	172,940	26,911	146,029	20,382	126,000	6,529	20,029		
1991	173,676	31,176	142,500	24,822	124,112	6,354	18,388		
1992'	168,577	32,369	136,208	27,862	119,572	4,507	16,636		
1993	141,370	28,689	112,681	24,475	99,207	4,214	13,474		

## ORDERS AND BACKLOG OF AIRCRAFT, ENGINES, AND PARTS

Calendar Years 1979\_1993

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Aerospace Industry (Orders, Sales, and Backlog)" Series MA37D (Annually). a AIA estimate, based on MQ37D data.

r Revised.

### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

		Don	nestic Shipm	ents	Ex	Export Shipments		
Year	TOTAL	Trans- ports	Heli- copters	General Aviation	Trans- ports	Heli- copters	General Aviation	
1969	13,505	332	282	9,996	182	252	2,461	
1970	8,076	127	150	5,246	184	332	2,037	
1971	8,158	50	171	5,900	173	298	1,566	
1972	10,576	79	319	7,702	148	256	2,072	
1973	14,709	143	342	10,482	151	428	3,163	
1974	15,326	91	433	9,903	241	395	4,263	
1975	15,251	127	528	10,804	188	336	3,268	
1976	16,429	64 <sup>a</sup>	442	12,232	158	315	3,218	
1977	17,913	54	527	13,441	101	321	3,469	
1978	18,962	130	536	14,346	111	368	3,471	
1979	18,460	176	570	13,177	200	459	3,878	
1980	13,634	150	841	8,703	237	525	3,178	
1981	10,916	132	619	6,840	255	453	2,617	
1982	5,085	111	333	3,326	121	254	940	
1983	3,356	133	187	2,172	129	216	519	
1984	2,999	102	143	2,013	83	233	425	
1985	2,691	126	247	1,545	152	137	484	
1986	2,156	171	120	1,031	159	210	464	
1987	1,800	187	116	598	170	242	487	
1988	1,949	206	103	500	217	280	643	
1989	2.448	138	221	225	260	294	1,310	
1990	2.268	215	254	335	306	349	809	
1991	2,181	204	253	487	385	318	534	
1992	1 790	180	112	541	387	212	358	
1993	1.630	130	83	631	278	175	333	
	.,							

# U.S. AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION—CIVIL

Calendar Years 1969–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on company reports; General Aviation Manufacturers Association; and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

a Prior to 1976, includes the C-130 military transport.

		U.S. Military		Exports			
Year	TOTAL	Agencies	Total	FMS <sup>a</sup>	Direct <sup>b</sup>		
1969	4.290	3.644	646	NA	NA		
1970	3,720	3,085	635	NA	NA		
1971	2,914	2.232	682	NA	NA		
1972	2.530	1,993	537	124	413		
1973	1,821	1,243	578	129	449		
1974	1,513	799	714	365	349		
1975	1,779	844	935	525	410		
1976	1,318	625	693	518	175		
1977	1,134	454	680	408	272		
1978	996	467	529	256	273		
1979	837	531	306	203	103		
1980	1.047	625	422	194	228		
1981	1.062	703	359	215	144		
1982	1.159	690	469	68	401		
1983	1,053	766	287	70	217		
1984	936 -	561	375	71	304		
1985	919	643	276	134	142		
1986	1,107	708	399	110	289		
1987	1,210	725	485	133	352		
1988	1,305	687	618	138	480		
1989	1,261	614	647	92	555		
1990	1.053	664	387	99	290		
1991'	911	556	355	94	261		
1992'	753	422	331	122	209		
1993	954 <sup>c</sup>	436	518	92	426 <sup>c</sup>		

## **U.S. AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION—MILITARY**

#### Calendar Years 1969–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on USAF, USN, and USA survey responses and Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

a Also includes acceptances of NATO AWACS aircraft.
b Military aircraft exported via commercial contracts, directly from manufacturers to foreign governments.

c The number of small (450 kg-2000 kg), new aircraft exported doubled in 1993 to 340 worth \$18 million.

NA Not available. r Revised.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

Year	Year TOTAL Transport Helicopters		Helicopters	General Aviation
NUMBER OF AIRC	RAFT SHIPPED			
1979	18,460	376	1,029	17,055
1980	13,634	387	1,366	11,881
1981	10,916	387	1,072	9,457
1982	5,085	232	587	4,266
1983	3,356	262	403	2,691 <sup>b</sup>
1984	2,999	185	376	2,438
1985	2,691	278	384	2,029
1986	2,155	330	330	1,495
1987	1,800	357	358	1,085
1988	1,949	423	383	1,143
1989	2,448	398	515	1,535
1990	2,268	521	603	1,144
1991	2,181	589	571	1,021
1992	1,790	567	324	899
1993	1,630	408	258	964
VALUEMillions	of Dollars			
1979	\$10,644	\$ 8,030	\$403	\$2,211
1980	13,058	9,895	656	2,507
1981	13,223	9,706	597	2,920
1982	8,610	6,246	365	1,999
1983	9,773	8,000	303	1,470
1984	7,717	5,689	330	1,698
1985	10,385	8,448	506	1,431
1986	11,858	10,308	288	1,262
1987	12,148	10,507	277	1,364
1988	15,855	13,603	334	1,918
1989	17,129	15,074	251	1,804
1990	24,477	22,215	254	2,008
1991	29,035	26,856	211	1,968
1992	30,728	28,750	142	1,836
1993	26,389	24,133	113	2,144

#### CIVIL AIRCRAFT SHIPMENTS Calendar Years 1979–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on company reports and General A tion Manufacturers' Association.

a U.S.-manufactured fixed-wing aircraft over 33,000 pounds empty weight, including all jet transports plus the four-engine turboprop-powered Lockheed L-100.

b Includes 3 off-the-shelf Gulfstream G-III's delivered to the U.S. Air Force for C-20 VIP transports.

#### **CIVIL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT BACKLOG<sup>a</sup>**

Company and Model	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
(Demostic and Foreign Orders)	1 989	2 1 3 8	1 829	1 493	1.358
(Domestic and Foleign Orders)	\$89,069	\$112 339	\$108,833	\$96,724	\$77,735
	\$07,007	\$112,335	\$100,033	\$307.21	
Boeing—TOTAL	1,440	1,563	1,456	1,210	1,155
R 727	739	754	615	488	465
B-747	165	250	234	214	156
B-757	344	333	333	241	246
B-767	192	192	188	145	141
B-777		34	86	122	147
0,,,,					
McDonnell DouglasTOTAL	549	575	373	283	203
MD 11	126	175	138		60
MD-11	423	400	235	186	143
		100	400		
TOTAL FOREIGN ORDERS	1.092	1,205	1,073	884	661
Value (Millions of Dollars)	\$54,956	\$ 71,213	\$ 72,733	\$66,795	\$50,409
		- ,	-		
Boeing—TOTAL	750	872	844	687	511
B-737	359	412	329	228	152
B-747	141	211	205	192	143
B-757	119	125	144	91	48
B-767	131	124	114	88	66
B-777	—		52	88	102
McDonnell Douglas-TOTAL	342	333	229	197	150
AND 11		121	101	76	E6
MU-11	96	131	101	121	50
MD-80	246	202	120	121	94

As of December 31, 1989-1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on company reports. NOTE: Boeing's unfilled orders not reported on a firm order basis beginning with 1993.

a Unfilled firm orders excluding options for U.S.-manufactured transport aircraft over 33,000 pounds. Includes new transports contracted for lease from the manufacturer.

# AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

Company and Model	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL					
Number of Aircraft Shipped	398	521	589	567	408
Value (Millions of Dollars)	\$15,074	\$22,215	\$26,856	\$28,750	\$24,133
Boeing—TOTAL	279	379	420	441	330
B-737	146	174	214	218	152
B-747	45	68	64	61	56
B-757	51	77	80	99	71
B-767	37	60	62	63	51
McDonnell Douglas—TOTAL	119	142	169	126	78
DC-10	1			_	
MD-11	_	3	31	42	36
MD-80	118	139	138	84	42

## SHIPMENTS OF CIVIL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1989–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on company reports.

a U.S.-manufactured fixed-wing aircraft over 33,000 lbs.

#### SPECIFICATIONS OF U.S. CIVIL JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT<sup>a</sup>

On Order or in I	Production a	as of	1993
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Number of Engines and Crew, and Model Designation <sup>b</sup>	Initial Service	Standard Mixed Class	Operating Empty Weight (000's lbs)	Maximum Takeoff Gross Weight (000's lbs)	Range (Nautical Miles) <sup>c</sup>	Engine Manufacturer <sup>d</sup> and Model
FOUR ENGINES/	CREW O	F 2				
747-400	1988	412-509	399–403	870	6,060 -7,200	GE CF6-80C2 or RR RB211-524
THREE ENCINES		E 2				
MD-11	1989	298-410	288	625	6,920	GE CF6-80C2-DF1 or P&W PW4360
MD-11ER	TBD	298-410	289	630	7,210	GE CF6-80C2-DF1 or P&W PW4360
TWO ENICINES/		. <b>.</b>				
737-300	1984	141	70-71	125-139	1 840	CEMI CEM56-3-B1
737 500	1901		7071	125 135	-2.950	or B2
737-400	1988	159	75-78	139-150	2,250	CFMI CFM56-3-B2
					-2,800	or CFM56-3C
737-500	1990	108-132	70-71	116-134	2,500	CFMI CFM56-3-B1 or CFM56-3C-1
757	1982	194-231	126	220-255	4,550	RR RB211-535E or P&W PW2037
767-200ER*	1984	174-290 <sup>.</sup>	185-186	351	5,942	P&W JT9D-7R4 or GE CF6-80A
767-300 <sup>*</sup>	1986	218-269	196-199	351	3,800	P&W JT9D-7R4 or
					-4,035	GE CF6-80A
767-300ER	1988	218-269	200	380-412	5,225	P&W PW4000 or
					-6,165	GE CF6-80C2
777	1995	305-375	295-301	506-535	3,960	RR Trent-871,
					-4,820	
						OF P&VV PVV4073
MD-80 serie MD-81	1980	155	80	142	1,584	P&W JT8D-209 or
	1091	155	80	149	2 076	P&W JIOD-21/A P&W/ JT8D-217C
MD-02 MD-83	1985	155	81	160	2,070	P&W/ IT8D-219
MD-87	1987	130	76	140	2,405	P&W JT8D-217C
MD-88	1987	155	82	160	2,534	P&W JT8D-219C or P&W JT8D-217C
MD-90	1995	155	88	156	2,296	IAE V2500-D5

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on company reports.

a All jet-powered passenger transport aircraft 33,000 pounds or more empty weight.

 The Boeing Company manufacturers models: 37, 747, 757, 767, & 777 and McDonnell Douglas Corporation manufacturers models: MD-11, MD-80, and MD-90.

c Full passenger load and baggage.

d P&W = Pratt & Whitney; GE = General Electric; RR = Rolls-Royce; CFMI = General Electric/Snecma; IAE = International Aero Engines.

TBD To be decided

Wide-body aircraft.
Company	Commercial Model	Number of Places	Useful Load (Lbs.)	Range with Useful Load (N.Miles)	External Cargo Payload (Lbs.)
Bell Helicopter Textron	214 Series	20	7,889	457	7,900
Enstrom Helicopter	F-28 Series 280 Series 480 Series	3 3 5	1,030 1,015 1,175	228 260 415	1,000 1,000 NA
McDonnell Douglas Helicopter	500 Series 520 Series 530 Series	5 5 5	1,559 1,806 1,536	367 217' 239'	2,000 2,306 2,000
Robinson Helicopter	R22 R44	2 4	546 1,000	209 210	
Schweizer Aircraft	300C 330	3 4	950 1,110	201 252	1,050 1,280
Sikorsky Aircraft	S-76B S-76C	14 14	5,048' 5,481	357 430	3,300 3,300

# SPECIFICATIONS OF U.S. CIVIL HELICOPTERS

In Production as of 1993

Source: Helicopter Association International, "1994 Helicopter Annual" (Annually).

NA Not available.

r Revised.

Company and Model	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
CIVIL SHIPMENTS Value (Millions of Dollars)	515 \$251	603 \$254	571 \$211	324 \$142	258 \$113
Bell—TOTAL	_22	16	4	1	2
212 214 series 412	3 2 17	1 1 14	4	1 	2
Enstrom—TOTAL	24	_27	_17	6	_10
F-28 series 280 series 480 series	6 18	12 15 —	8 9	3 3	(b ) 8 2
McDonnell Douglas—TOTAL	73	77	_50	_51	26
500 series 520N series 530 series	64  9	65 	42 3 5	23 17 11	5 21 —
Robinson—TOTAL R22 R44	<u>310</u> 310	<u>384</u> 384	<u>402</u> 402	<u>212</u> 212	<u>166</u> 135 31
Rogerson—TOTAL	_		<u>2</u> 2	<u>3</u>	
Schweizer—TOTAL 300C 330	<u>69</u> 69	<u>83</u> 83	 78	<u>39</u> 39	<u>45</u> 40 5
Sikorsky—TOTAL	<u>17</u> 17	<u>16</u> 16	<u>_18</u> 18	<u>12</u> 12	9 9

#### **CIVIL HELICOPTER SHIPMENTS<sup>a</sup>** Calendar Years 1989-1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on company reports.

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 NOTE: All data exclude production by foreign licensees.
 a Domestic and export helicopter shipments for non-military use. Helicopters in military configuration exported to foreign governments and purchased under commercial contract are reported elsewhere. Models which may be shipped in either a civil or a military configuration appear in both tables.
 b Reporting of F-28 and 280 series combined.

Manufacturer and Model	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
DIRECT MILITARY EXPORT SHIPMENTS Value (Millions of Dollars)	46 \$278	48 \$337	45 \$489	51 \$460	61 \$429
Bell AH-1S	26				_
Boeing Vertol CH-47/414/352		11	9	6	_
Robinson R22	_	—	—	10	
Sikorsky S-70C	17	35	36	24	60
Sikorsky S-76	—	—	_		1
Sikorsky S-80M	3	2		11	_

# DIRECT EXPORT SHIPMENTS OF MILITARY HELICOPTERS<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1989-1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, company reports.

a Shipments of helicopters in military configuration exported directly from U.S. manufacturers to foreign governments. Military helicopters exported via Foreign Military Sales (FMS) are reported with Dept. of Defense (DoD) aircraft acceptance data elsewhere in this chapter. Some models reported on this page may be shipped in either military or civil configuration; see Civil Helicopter Shipments table for additional data.

# **GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT SHIPMENTS**

**By Selected Manufacturers** Calendar Years 1989–1993

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT SHIPPED .	1,535	1,144	1,021	899	964
Single-Engine, Piston	1,023	608 87	564	510 41	516
Turboprop	268 157	281 168	222 186	177 171	211 198
VALUE OF SHIPMENTS <sup>a</sup> (Millions of Dollars)	\$1.804	\$2.008	\$1.968	\$1,836	\$2,144
	•••	+=+===			
Single-Engine, Piston Multi-Engine, Piston Turboprop Turbojet	\$ 104 24 524 1,149	\$68 24 644 1,272	\$93 <sup>b</sup> (b) 527 1,348	\$92 <sup>b</sup> (b) 460 1,284	\$76 <sup>b</sup> (b) 595 1,473
Number of Aircraft By Selected Manufacturer					
American Champion	NA	NA	NA	NA	38
American General	NA	10	82	51	30
Aviat	NA	NA	71	63	56
Beech	371	433	402	348	305
Bellanca	7	4	1	3	4
Cessna	183	171	176	140	173
Christen	75	68	—		
Classic	NA	8	8	9	7
Commander	NA	NA	NA	25	31
Fairchild	12	14	10	14	20
Gulfstream	40	34	29	25	26
Lake	23	17	11	9	3
Learjet	25	25	25	23	38
Maule	35	28	66	33	70
Mooney	143	147	88	69	64
Piper	621	178	41	85	99
Taylorcraft	NA	7	11	2	<u></u>

Source: General Aviation Manufacturers' Association. a Manufacturers' net billing price. b "Multi-Engine, Piston" combined with "Single-Engine, Piston."

NA Not available.

# MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACCEPTED BY U.S. MILITARY AGENCIES

Number and Flyaway V	Value
Calendar Years 1979-1	1993

Year	TOTAL	Bomber/ Patrol/ Command/ Control	Fighter/ Attack	Trans- port/ Tanker	Trainer	Heli- copter	Other
NUMBER							
1979	734	17	529	16	_	158	14
1980	819	16	551	15	18	189	30
1981	918	19	649	17	60	158	15
1982	758	26	478	14	60	172	8
1983	836	34	421	22	120	233	6
1984	632	34	298	18	30	240	12
1985	777	34	409	25		306	3
1986	818	52	424	76		266	—
1987	858	74	483	36		265	—
1988	842	55	509	31		247	—
1989	706	24	408	21	_	253	_
1990	763	24	454	25	<u> </u>	260	
1991	650	17	395	23	—	215	
1992'	544	10	312	30	37	155	
1993	528	11	293	25	56	143	
FLYAWAY	VALUE—M	illions of Dollar	'S				-
1979	\$ 5,470	\$ 442	\$4,660	\$ 136	\$ —	\$ 219	\$13
1980	6,514	475	5,282	178	32	516	31
1981	8,446	526	6,518	509	32	825	19
1982	8,605	886	6,383	410	42	872	12
1983	9,640	1,259	6,708	575	79	1,009	10
1984	9.308	1,270	5,774	627	18	1,597	22
1985	14,122	3.640	7,923	838		1,715	6
1986	20,903	8,177	8,004	2,665		2,057	
1987	21,459	8,569	8,900	2,218		1,772	
1988	16,031	2,911	8,953	2,314	—	1,853	
1989	11,968	1,423	7,735	743	_	2,067	
1990	13,036	1,499	8,731	605		2,201	
1991	11,754	1,023	8,517	437	_	1,777	_
1992'	11,482	613	7,673	1,346	67	1,583	
1993	11,277	1,530	6,360	1,332	565	1,490	

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on USAF, USN, and USA survey responses.

NOTE: Data represent new U.S.-manufactured aircraft, excluding gliders and targets. Values include spares, spare parts, and support equipment that are procured with the aircraft. Includes aircraft accepted for shipment to foreign governments for military assistance programs and foreign military sales.

r Revised.

#### MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCES BY UNITED STATES AIR FORCE<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1992–1993

(Costs in Millions of Dollars)

Type and Model	Number		Flyawa	ay Cost <sup>b</sup>	Wea System	Weapon System Cost <sup>c</sup>	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	
AIR FORCE—TOTAL	169'	186	\$3,870 <sup>r</sup>	\$4,925	\$4,819	NA	
Bomber—TOTAL B-2		. <u>1</u> 1	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u>977</u> 977	\$	\$ <u>NA</u>	
Fighter/Attack—TOTAL           AC-130           F-15           F-16	<u>101</u> ' 3' 42' 56'	<u>130</u>  14 116	<u>2,459</u> ' 129' 1,478' 852'	<u>2,587</u> 	<u>3,108</u> ' 129' 1,999' 980'	<u>2,997</u>  736 2,261	
Transports/Tankers—TOTAL           C-17           C-26           C-27A           MC-130H	<u>25</u> 4 14 1 6	<u>20</u> 4 7 1 8	<u>1,222</u> 1,076 48 16 82	<u>1,226</u> 1,076 24 17 109	<u>1,451</u> 1,276 48 16 111	<u>1,465</u> 1,276 24 17 148	
Trainer—TOTAL	<u>-28</u> 28'	<u>35</u> 35	<u>101</u> 101	<u>135</u> 135	<u>152</u> 152	<u>160</u> 160	
Helicopters—TOTAL MH-60G	<u>15</u> 15		<u></u>		<u>108</u> 108		

Source: Department of the Air Force.

NOTE: Costs shown are approximate. Calendar year acceptances may derive from procurement quantities funded in more than one fiscal year.

a Air Force acceptances for own use; excludes FMS/MAP shipments.

b Flyaway Cost includes airframe, engines, electronics, communications, armament, other installed equipment, and non-recurring costs associated with the manufacture of aircraft.

c Weapon system cost includes flyaway costs, peculiar ground equipment, training equipment, and technical data.

NA Not available.

r Revised.

### MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCES BY UNITED STATES ARMY<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1992–1993

Type and Model	Nun	nber	Flyawa	y Cost <sup>b</sup>	Wea System	pon Cost <sup>c</sup>
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
ARMY—TOTAL	91	107	\$856	\$871	\$914	\$981
Helicopters—TOTAL	<u>91</u>	<u>106</u>	\$ <u>856</u>	\$ <u>867</u>	\$ <u>914</u>	\$ <u>977</u>
AH-64A UH-60L	61 30	46 60	678 178	512 355	733 181	576 401
Transports/Tankers—TOTAL . C-26	Ξ	<u>1</u> 1		<u>     4</u>	_	<u>-4</u> 4

Source: Department of the Army.

a Army acceptances for own use; excludes FMS/MAP shipments.

b Flyaway cost includes airframes, engines, electronics, communications, armament and other installed equipment.

c Weapon System Cost includes flyaway cost, initial spares, ground equipment, training equipment and other support items.

Type and Model	Number		Flyaway Cost <sup>b</sup>		We Syster	Weapon System Cost <sup>c</sup>	
	 1992 <i>'</i>	1993	1992 <sup>r</sup>	1993	1992 '	1993	
NAVY—TOTAL	162	143	\$4,379	\$3,601	\$5,628	\$4,918	
Patrol—TOTAL           E-2C           E-6	<u>8</u> 6 2	6 	\$ <u>515</u> 329 186	\$ <u>337</u> 337	\$ <u>638</u> 411 227	\$ <u>463</u> 463	
Fighter/Attack—TOTAL         Fighter/Attack           F-14         F/A-18           F/A-18         F/A-18           AV-8B         F/A-6E	<u>99</u> 16 65 18 2	75 5 46 24	<u>3,010</u> 716 1,978 270 46	2,109 174 1,466 469	3,766 1,141 2,316 309 91	2,906 435 1,966 505	
Transports/Tankers—TOTAL . C-130T KC-130	<u>5</u> 	4 _2 _2	<u>    124</u> 124	<u>102</u> 50 52	<u>140</u> 	<u>110</u> 56 54	
Trainers—TOTAL T-45A	<u>9</u> 9	<u>21</u> 21	<u>    166</u> 166	<u>430</u> 430	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Helicopters—TOTAL AH-1W CH-53 MH-53 SH-60B SH-60F	<u>41</u> 10 8 <u>6</u> 17	<u>37</u> 7 11 2 7 10	<u>564</u> 76 173 <u>94</u> 221	<u>623</u> 56 241 48 124 154		<u>848</u> 71 282 129 168 198	

# **MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCES BY UNITED STATES NAVY**<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1992-1993 (Costs in Millions of Dollars)

Source: Department of the Navy.

Navy acceptances for own use; excludes FMS shipments.
 Flyaway Cost includes airframe, engines, electronics, communications, armament, other installed equipment, non-recurring costs, and ancillary equipment.

c Weapons System Cost (Investment Cost) includes flyaway cost, initial spares, ground equipment, training equipment, and other support items.

r Revised.

## MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCES FOR REIMBURSABLE PROGRAMS<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1992–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Accepting Agency,	Numl Aircraft /	ber of Accepted	Flyaway Cost <sup>b</sup>		
Type, and Model	1992	1993	1992	1993	
TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR REIMBURSABLE PROGRAMS	122'	92	\$2,377 <sup>r</sup>	\$1,880	
AIR FORCE-TOTAL	93	74	\$1,863	\$1,413	
Fighter Attack—TOTAL           F-15           F-16 C/D	<u>93</u> 10 83	<u>74</u>  74	<u>1,863</u> 278 1,585	<u>1,413</u>  1,413	
NAVY—TOTAL	21 <sup>r</sup>	18	\$ 439'	\$ 467	
Patrol—TOTAL	<u>2</u> 2	<u>4</u>	<u>98</u> ′ 98′	<u>216</u> 216	
Fighter/Attack—TOTAL F/A-18	<u>19</u> ' 19'	<u>14</u> 14	<u>341</u> ' 341'	<u>251</u> 251	
ARMY—TOTAL	8		\$ 75	\$	
Helicopters         TOTAL           UH-60	<u>-8</u> 8	=	<u>75</u> 75		

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on USAF, USN, and USA survey responses.

a Foreign government aircraft purchases through the Department of Defense Foreign Military Sales program.

 b Flyaway cost includes airframes, engines, electronics, communications, armament, other installed equipment, and non-recurring costs associated with the manufacture of the aircraft.

r Revised.

# MILITARY AIRCRAFT PROGRAM PROCUREMENT

Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995 (Millions of Dollars <sup>a</sup> )										
		1993		1994 <sup>E</sup>	1995 <sup>E</sup>					
Agency and Model -	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost				
AIR FORCE										
AC-130U Spectre Gunship .	_	\$ 1.4		\$ 24.8		\$ 67.8				
B-1B	_	160.5		162.4		154.3				
B-2 Stealth Bomber	4	2,642.0	—	571.7		384.4				
C-17 Globemaster III	6	2,065.4	6	2,157.8	6	2,661.9				
C-130H Hercules	8	287.1	—	53.6		50.0				
Civil Air Patrol Aircraft	27	2.7	27	3.6	27	1.4				
E-8A JSTARS	2	575.0	2	560.0	2	564.2				
Enhanced Flight Screener	42	12.5	33	9.9	—					
F-15E Eagle	_	20.9		28.6	—	20.4				
F-16 Falcon	24	666.8	12	470.6		100.5				
HC-130	—	99.0	—	<u> </u>	_					
JPATS <sup>b</sup>				—	3	123.3				
MC-130H Combat Talon II .	_	53.5	_	23.6	_	29,7				
MH-60G Pave Hawk	10	29.8								
Non-Development Airlift	_			97.9		103.7				
T-1A Jayhawk	36	156.6	35	140.8	35	155.2				
ARMY										
AH-64 Apache		\$ 139.6	10	\$ 167.6	_	\$ 123.2				
C-21A	_		1	5.5						
New Training Helicopter	63	54.6	34	29.3	. —	0.5				
RC-12P	5	111.4	2	59.3	1	44.2				
UH-60 Black Hawk <sup>b</sup>	60	405.2	63	427.6	60	393.1				
NAVY										
AH-1W Sea Cobra	12	\$ 122.1	12	\$ 143.1	12	\$ 141.7				
AV-8B Harrier		24.8	4	144.1	4	145.7				
CH/MH-53E Super Stallion .	20	493.8	12	291.1		41.1				
E-2C Hawkeve		94.8		37.8	· 4	327.4				
EA-6B Prowler		36.3	_	_						
F-14 Tomcat		135.2		—						
F/A-18 Hornet	36	1,244.3	36	1,648.1	24	1,117.2				
HH-60H <sup>b</sup>	7	115.3	17	256.3		39.9				
SH-60B Seahawk	12	243.0	7	188.0						
SH-60F CV ASW	9	163.2		2.0		7.6				
T-45 Goshawk	12	262.6	12	289.6	12	245.4				

Source: Department of Defense Budget, "Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System" (Annually) and "Procurement Programs (P-1)" (Annually).

NOTE: See Research and Development Chapter for aircraft program RDT&E authorization data. a Total Obligational Authority for procurement, excluding initial spares.

b Navy, and Air Force funding.

c Army, Navy, and Air Force funding.
 E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

	<b>T</b> ( 13	Fixed-Wing Aircraft						
Year	Total	Total	Jet	Turboprop	Piston	Trencopters		
1980	18,969	11,362	8,794	1,869	699	7,607		
1981	19,363	11,645	9,111	1,943	591	7,718		
1982	21,728	12,063	9,647	1,900	516	9,665		
1983	18,652	11,603	9,495	1,745	363	7,049		
1984	18,833	11,661	9,551	1,777	333	7,172		
1985	19,333	11,929	9,640	1,881	408	7,404		
1986	20,157	11,919	9,730	1,803	386	8,238		
1987	20,514	12,054	9,819	1,865	370	8,460		
1988	21,010	12,481	9,954	2,222	305	8,529		
1989	19,223	11,893	9,501	2,131	261	7,330		
1990	20,017	12,817	10,360	2,199	258	7,200		
1991	19,966	12,587	10,221	2,119	247	7,379		
1992	19,210	11,936	9,672	2,035	229	7,274		
1993 <sup>E</sup>	17,660	10,524	8,399	1,917	208	7,136		
1994 <sup>E</sup>	16,093	9,763	7,685	1,856	222	6,330		
1995 <sup>E</sup>	15,217	9,262	7,211	1,792	259	5,955		
1996 <sup>E</sup>	14,873	9,144	7,118	1,750	276	5,729		
1997 <sup>E</sup>	14,533	8,928	6,950	1,707	271	5,605		
1998 <sup>E</sup>	14,395	8,831	6,884	1,677	270	5,564		
1999 <sup>E</sup>	14,355	8,826	6,896	1,661	269	5,529		

## ACTIVE U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT<sup>a</sup> IN CONTINENTAL U.S. Fiscal Years 1980–1999

Source: Office of the Secretary of Defense, as reported in "FAA Aviation Forecasts" (Annually).

a Includes Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine regular service aircraft, as well as Reserve and National Guard Aircraft. E Estimate.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OUTLAYS FOR AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT

#### By Agency Fiscal Years 1962–1995 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT	Air Force	Navy	Army	
1962	\$ 6,659	\$ 4,387	\$ 2,102	\$ 170	
1963	6,309	3,747	2,328	234	
1964	6,053	3,894	1,859	300	
1965	5,200	3,115	1,739	346	
1966	6,635	4,074	2,021	540	
1967	8,411	4,842	2,607	962	
1968	9,462	5,079	3,244	1,139	
1969	9,177	5,230	2,821	1,126	
1970	7,948	4,623	2,488	837	
1971	6,631	3,960	2,125	546	
1972	5,927	3,191	2,347	389	
1973	5,066	2,396	2,557	113	
1974	5,006	2,078	2,806	122	
1975	5,484	2,211	3,137	136	
1976	6,520	3,323	3,061	136	
Tr.Qtr.	1,557	859	672	26	
1977	6,608	3,586	2,721	301	
1978	6,971	3,989	2,602	380	
1979	8,836	5,138	3,140	558	
1980	11,124	6,647	3,689	787	
1981	13,193	7,941	4,397	855	
1982	16,793	9,624	5,872	1,297	
1983	21,013	11,799	7,490	1,724	
1984	23,196	12,992	8,040	2,165	
1985	26,586	15,619	8,263	2,705	
1986	30,828	18,919	8,922	2,987	
1987	32,956	20,036	9,614	3,306	
1988	28,246	15,961	9,407	2,878	
1989	27,569	14,662	10,073	2,834	
1990	26,142	14,303	9,031	2,808	
1991	25,689	13,794	9,05	2,840	
1992	23,581	13,154	7,907	2,520	
1993_	20,359	11,438	7,246	1,675	
1994 <sup>E</sup>	18,328	10,389	6,244	1,696	
1995 <sup>t</sup>	17,005	9,995	5,578	1,431	

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

# SPECIFICATIONS OF U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT

On Order or in Production as of 1993

Primary Mission, DoD Designation, & Popular Name	Manufacturer	U.S. Military Service	Crew	Empty Weight (000's lbs)	Engines	Performance Typical for Primary Mission	Remarks
ATTACK		- 40					
AV-8B Harner II	MDC/BAe	USMC	1	13	txRR F402	Mach 0.91	VTOL
BOMBERS							
B-2 Spirit	NGC	USAF	2	100-110	4xGE F118	7,600 miles	Radar eluding tactical bomber
FIGHTERS							
E-14D	NGC	USN	,	42	2xGE E110	Mach 2.3 class	Missile, gun fleet defense
F-15E Eagle	MDC	USAF	2	37	2xP&W F100	Mach 2.5 class	Dual role fighter/long range interdiction
F-16A/B Fighting Falcon	Lockheed	USAF	1-2	16	1xP&W F100	Mach 2 + class	Multirole fighter; fully fly- by-wire; missiles, guns
F-16C/D Fighting Falcon	Lockheed	USAF	1-2	18	1xP&W F100/ 1xGE F110	Mach 2 + class	Provisions for AMRAAM, LANTIRN, and new EW Nav. Comm. Systems
F/A-18C/D Hornet	MDC/NGC	USN/USMC	1-2	23	2×GE F404	Mach 1.7 class	Missiles, guns; also export
F-22 A/B	Lockheed/ Boeing	USAF	1-2	30	2xPW F119	Mach 2 + class	B version is tandem-seat version
COMMAND/CONTRO	DL AND PATROL						
E-2C Hawkeye	NGC	U5N	5	38	2xAll T56	6 hr. mission duration	AEW command & control; active/ passive detection
CARGO-TRANSPORT							
C/HC-130H Hercules	Lockheed	USAE/USN	4	74-78	4xAll T56	385 mph; 5,300 mi.	64-92 troops or 39-41,000 lbs.
C-17A	MDC	USAF	3	267	4xP&W F117	Mach 0.77; 3,000 n.m.	102 troops or 172,000 lbs.
C-20F/G/H	Gulfstream	All	2	42-43	2xRR Tay	Mach 0.80; 4,200 n.m.	Versions of Gulfstream IV
C-268	Fairchild	USAF/Army	2	9	2xGA 1PE 331	285 mph; 2,000 mi. 288 mph; 1,500 n m	US Version of Alenia C.222
C-29A	BAn	USAF	2.3	15	2xGA TEE 731	Mach 0.87: 2.870 n.m.	USAF version of BAe 125
KC-130T	Lockheed	USN/USMC	5-7	80	4xAll T56	Max 10,769 gals.	Tanker
MC-130H Combat Talon II	Luckheed	USAF	5	76	4xAll T56	374 mph; 2356 mi.	Support requirements of SOF
V-22 Osprey	Bell/Boeing	USMC/SOF	3	32	2xAll T406	Max 316 mph; 2,100 n.m.	With internal fuel tanks, engines tilt for VTOL
TRAINING							
T-1A Jayhawk	Beech	USAF	3	10	2xP&W JT-15D	Max 538 mph	Tanker/Transport Trainer
T-45A Goshawk TH-67 Creek	MDC/BAe Bell	USN Army	2	9 2	1xRR F405 1xAll 250	Mach 1.04 at 25,000 ft. Max 135 mph; 405 mi.	Next generation trainer
HELICOPTERS							
AH-1W Super Cohra	Bell	USN	2	10	2xGE 1700	Max 218 mph; 395 mi.	TOW, hellfire, sidewinder
AH-64 Apache	MDC	Army	2	11	2xGE T700	Max 197 mph; 445 mi.	Attack helicopter
CH/MH-53E	Sikorsky	USN	3-8	33-36	3xGE 164	Max 196 mph; 710 mi.	55 passengers, aux. tanks/ minesweeping
HH-60H	Sikorsky	USN USAE/A	4-12	14	2xGE T700	Max 135 mph; 500 mi.	Strike and rescue
OH-58D Kiowa	Bell	Army	2	3	1xAll T703	Max 104 mph; 1,500 mi. Max 127 mph; 220 mi.	Armed attack/reconnaissance
SH-2G Super Sea-	Kaman	U5N	3-4	8	2xGE 1700	Max 159 mph; 500 mi.	LAMPS Mk.1 helicopter
SH-60B Seahawk	Sikorsky	USN	3	15	2×GE T700	Max 171 mph; 640 mi.	ASW
SH-60F	Sikorsky	USN	4	14	2xGE T700	Max 177 mph; 789 mi.	ASW
UH-60 Black Hawk	Sikorsky	Army/USAF	د	11	2xGE 1700	Max 184 mph; 373 mi.	UTIA\$

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on company reports. KEY: All = Allison Gas Turbine; BAe = British Aerospace; GA = Garrett Engine; GE = General Electric; MDC = McDonnell Douglas; NGC = Northrop Grumman; P&W = Pratt & Whitney; RR = Rolls Royce.

he downward trend in the industry's missile production activity that began in 1987 continued in 1993. Sales of missile systems, adjusted for inflation, declined to the lowest level in a decade. Similarly, the flow of new orders for missile systems dropped to the lowest level since 1979. Data compiled by the Bureau of the Census shows 1993 sales of missile systems and parts (excluding propulsion units) at \$7.4 billion, down from \$9 billion in 1992. Census reported that net new orders for missiles and parts amounted to only \$4.7 billion in 1993, which represents a drop of almost 50 percent from 1992's \$9.2 billion. The backlog for missile systems at yearend 1993 (again excluding propulsion) was \$9.1 billion, down from \$11.8 billion in the previous year. Sales of propulsion units were

reported by Census as part of a statistical grouping that also includes engines and propulsion units for space vehicles, both civil and military. For 1993, sales in that grouping totaled \$3.1 billion, actually a slight increase over 1992. Military sales in this category were \$1.6 billion, a decline from the 1992 figure when adjusted for inflation. Sales in the non-military (civil space) category were virtually unchanged in 1992 and 1993, at \$1.5 billion. The year-end 1993 backlog for missile/space propulsion systems was \$6.9 billion, down sharply from \$8.3 billion at year-end 1992. More than 73 percent of the backlog was in non-military orders; the larger part of the decline was in the military category. The military backlog fell to \$1.8 billion from 1992's \$2.7 billion. The non-military back-



log dropped \$488 million to \$5.1 billion.

The Fiscal Year 1995 budget plan for the Department of Defense (DoD) contemplated procurement outlays totaling \$7.9 billion for missile systems, which compares with \$9.4 billion in 1994. The Air Force was, as usual, the largest missile procuring agency with an allocation of \$4.2 billion (down from \$4.7 billion). Planned Navy outlays were \$2.7 billion (down from \$3.4 billion); the Army proposed outlays of \$1 billion (down from \$1.3 billion).

Missile programs in production or in operational service in 1993/94 and planned for funding under FY 1995 appropriations included: *Air Force*: the AMRAAM (Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile), \$394 million; the TSSAM (Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile), \$374 million; and the AGM-130 air-to-surface weapon, \$72 million.

Navy: The Trident II Fleet Ballistic Missile, at \$696 million the largest of all DoD missile procurement programs; the Tomahawk cruise missile, \$302 million; the Standard air defense missile, \$258 million; the Harpoon cruise missile, \$69 million; the RAM (Rolling Airframe Missile) antiship defense system, \$64 million; and the Trident I Fleet Ballistic Missile, \$13.5 million. Army: The Patriot long-range air defense missile, \$264 million; the AAWS-M (Advanced Antitank Weapon System-Medium), \$131 million; the Hellfire helicopterlaunched antiarmor missile, \$122 million; the ATACMS (Army TACtical Missile System), \$116 million; the Avenger mobile antiaircraft weapon system, \$64 million.



## **MISSILE PROGRAM PROCUREMENT**

(Millions of Dollars <sup>4</sup> )									
Agency	19	1993		994 <sup>E</sup>	19	995 <sup>E</sup>			
and Model	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost			
AIR FORCE									
ACM	102 1,165 846 	\$ 98.6 79.9 707.4 243.5 23.6 27.1	102 1,082 	\$5.3 70.4 544.8 5.0 159.6	102 519 — — 48	\$			
NAVY									
Harpoon RAM Standard Tomahawk Trident I Trident II	90 330 200 21	\$ 89.5 8.2 244.0 411.9 1.1 980.3	75 180 220 216  24	\$ 86.3 51.1 214.1 257.5 7.6 1,098.6	58 240 202 217  18	\$ 68.7 63.5 258.1 302.0 13.5 696.0			
ARMY									
AAWS-M ATACMS Avenger <sup>c</sup> Chapparral Hawk Hellfire <sup>d</sup> MLRS Patriot <sup>f</sup> Stinger TOW 2 <sup>d</sup>	351 170 3,246 24,000 300 13,612	\$ 18.3 190.6 175.4 6.6 1.7 135.3 108.6 100.4 34.7 205.5	716 255 168  3,348 1,410 	\$ 207.3 152.6 154.4 2.8 148.6 74.7 161.3 33.4 25.3	376 148 61 	\$131.1 115.9 64.0 0.3 121.6 264.0 27.8			

Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995

Source: Department of Defense, "Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System" (Annually). NOTE: See Research and Development Chapter for missile program RDT&E authorization data.

Total Obligational Authority excluding initial spares and RDT&E. а

b Navy and Air Force funding.

c Army and Marine Corps funding. d Army and Navy funding.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

f Army and BMDO funding.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE **OUTLAYS FOR MISSILE PROCUREMENT**

#### By Agency Fiscal Years 1962-1995 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT	Air Force	Navy	Army	
1962	\$ 3,442	\$2,385	\$ 593	\$ 464	
1963	3,817	2,676	718	423	
1964	3,577	2,100	981	496	
1965	2,096	1,320	522	254	
1966	2,069	1,313	512	244	
1967	1,930	1,278	432	220	
1968	2,219	1,388	436	395	
1969	2,509	1,382	534	593	
1970	2,912	1,467	702	743	
1971	3,140	1,497	791	852	
1972	3,009	1,334	831	844	
1973	3,023	1,454	628	941	
1974	2,981	1,537	541	903	
1975	2,889	1,602	615	672	
1976	2,296	1,549	584	163	
Tr.Qtr.	402	347	148	(93)	
1977	2,781	1,501	905	374	
1978	3,096ª	1,376	1,302ª	418	
1979	3,786	1,537	1,702	547	
1980	4,434	1,810	1,973	651	
1981	5,809	2,366	2,297	1,146	
1982	6,782	3,069	2,444	1,269	
1983	7,795	3,383	2,812	1,600	
1984	9,527	4,640	2,809	2,079	
1985	10,749	5,409	2,941	2,399	
1986	11,731	6,473	2,780	2,478	
1987	11,473	6,002	3,157	2,314	
1988	11,676	6,046	3,392	2,239	
1989	14,503	7,349	4,445	2,709	
1990	14,851	7,951	4,446	2,453	
1991	14,400	6,906	4,954	2,540	
1992	13,504	6,409	4,694	2,401	
1993	11,404	5,424	3,794	2,187	
1994 <u>-</u>	9,372	4,658	3,405	1,309	
1995 <sup>E</sup>	7,897	4,181	2,697	1,020	

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. a Beginning 1978, DoD combined Navy Missile Procurement with torpedoes and other related products into Navy Weapons Procurement. Missiles comprise approximately 80 percent of the value of this category.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

Program Agency Status Systems Contractor		Systems Contractor	Propulsion Manufacturer	Guidance Manufacturer	
AIR-TO-AIR					<u>~</u>
AMRAAM-120A	USAF/USN	D,P	Hughes/Ray	Hercules	Hughes/Ray
Phoenix-54A	USN	O	Hughes/Ray	Hercules	Hughes
Phoenix-54C	USN	P,O	Hughes/Ray	Hercules	Hughes/Ray
Sidewinder-9J	USAF	Ó	Loral	Hercules/ Aerojet	Loral
Sidewinder-9L	USN/USAF	0	NASC	Bermite/TKC/ Hercules	Raytheon/ Loral
Sidewinder-9M	USN/USAF	0	NASC	TKC/Hercules	Ray/Loral
Sidewinder-9N	USAF	0	Loral	Hercules/ Aeroiet	Loral
Sidewinder-9P	USAF	P,O	Loral/Ray	Hercules/ Aeroiet	Loral
Sidewinder-9R	USN	D	Loral	TKC/Hercules	Loral
Sidewinder-9S	USN	P.O	NASC	TKC/Hercules	Loral/Ray
Sparrow-7F	USN/USAF	0	NASC	Hercules	Rav/Hughes
Sparrow-7M	USN/USAF	P	Rav/Hughes	Hercules	Ray/Hughes
Sparrow-7P	USN	D	NÁSC	-	Raytheon
Sparrow-7R	USN	D	NASC	_	Ray/Hughes
AIR-TO-SURFACE					
ALCM-86B	USAF	Р	Boeing	WI	Honeywell/
HARM-88A/B	LISN/LISAF	Р	ті	TKC/Hercules	TI
Harpoon-84A/C/D	USN	P.O	MDC	TCAF	TI/IBM/LSI/NGC
GBUL15	LISAE	P	RI	Hughes	-
Maverick-65A/B	USAF	Ö	Hughes	TKC/Aeroiet	Hughes
Maverick-65D	USAF	ŏ	Hughes/Ray	TKC/Aerojet	Hughes/Ray
Maverick-65E	USMC	ŏ	Hughes	TKC/Aeroiet	Hughes
Maverick-65E	USN	ŏ	Hughes/Ray	TKC/Aerojet	Hughes/Ray
Shrike-45A/B	USN/USAF	õ	NWC/PMTC	Aerojet/	Texas
Sidoarm 1 1224	LISMC	0	Motorola	MTI/Hercules	Motorola
SLAM_84F	LISN	P	MDC	TCAF	MDC/Hughes/RI
SPANN-04L		0	Roeing	Lockheed	Kearfott
Standard ARM-78D	USN/USAF	ŏ	Hughes	NOSIH	Hughes

## MAJOR MISSILE PROGRAMS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, OPERATION

\* Also Surface-to-Surface

Walleye 1-62

Walleye 2-62

(ER/DL)-62

Walleye 2

Walleye 1ER-62

(Continued on next page)

MM

NAC

NAC

NAC

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MM/Hughes

NAC

NAC

NAC

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R,D

USN

USN

USN

USN

Program	Agency	Status	Systems Contractor	Propulsion Manufacturer	Guidance Manufacturer
AIR-TO-SURFACE (C	Cont'd.)				
ACM-129	USAF	0	Hughes/MDC	WI	Kearfott
AGM-130A/D		D	NCC	WI	Honeywell
ACM 142		0	MM/Rafael	Rafael	GEC
JDAM	USAF	D	MM/MDC		Kearfott/ Honeywell
JSOW	USN	D	TI	-	Kearfott
ANTI-SUBMARINE					
VLA-44A	USN	P,O	Loral	ТКС	Kearfott
SURFACE-TO-AIR	-				
ADATS LOS-F-H	Army	0	ММ	-	ММ
Chaparral-72A	Army	0	Loral	Hercules/ Bermite	GE/Raytheon
Chaparral-72C/E/H	Army	P,O	Loral	AR/Hercules	Loral
Chaparral 72G/J	Army	P,O	Loral	Hercules	Hughes/Loral
ERINT	Army	D	Loral	AR	Loral/RI
Hawk-23B	Army	P,O	Raytheon	Aerojet	Raytheon
Patriot-104	Army	Р	Raytheon	ТКС	Raytheon
RAM-116A	USN	D	Hughes	Bermite/TKC/ Hercules	Hughes
Redeye-43A	Army/USMC	0	Hughes	AR	Hughes
Roland-115	Army	0	Hughes/ Boeing	Hercules	Hughes/ Boeing
Sea Sparrow-7M	USN	P,O	Ray/Hughes	Aerojet/ Hercules	Ray/Hughes
Standard 1 MR	USN	P,O	Hughes	Aerojet/NOSIH	Hughes
Standard 2 MR	USN	P,O	Hughes	AR/Aerojet/TKC	Hughes
Standard 1 ER	USN	Ó	Hughes	AR/NOSIH	Hughes
Standard 2 ER	USN	P,O	Hughes/Ray	AR/NOSIH/TKC	Hughes/Ray
Stinger-92A	Army/USMC	P,O	Hughes/Ray	AR	Hughes/Ray

# MAJOR MISSILE PROGRAMS (Continued)

(Continued on next page)

Program	Agency	Status	Systems Contractor	Propulsion Manufacturer	Guidance Manufacturer
SURFACE-TO-SURF	ACE				
*Harpoon-84A/C/D	USN	P,O	MDC	TCAE/TKC	TI/IBM/LSI Northrop
Minuteman 2-30F	USAF	Ο	AFLC	TKC/Aerojet/ Hercules	Rockwell Autonetics
Minuteman 2-30G	USAF	Ο	AFLC	TKC/Aerojet	Rockwell Autonetics
Peacekeeper (MX)-118A	USAF	Ο	вмо	TKC/Avco/RI Aerojet/MM/ Hercules	RI/Northrop/ Honeywell/ Litton
Tomahawk (SLCM)	USN	Р	Hughes/MDC	WI/AR/UTC	MDC/Hughes
Trident 1 (C-4)	USN	Ο	Lockheed	Hercules/TKC	MM/Draper/ Ray/Hughes/ Kearfott
Trident 2 (D-5)	USN	Ρ,Ο	Lockheed	Hercules/TKC/ UTC	MM/Draper/ Ray/Hughes/ Kearfott/RI
BATTLEFIELD SUPP	ORT AND	ANTIARMO	R		
ATACMS	Army	Р	Loral	AR	_

# MAJOR MISSILE PROGRAMS (Continued)

ATACMS	Army	Р	Loral	AR	_
Dragon-47	Army	P,O	MDC	MDC	MDC
Hellfire-114A/C/F	Army/USMC	P,O	RI/MM	Hercules/TKC	MM
Hellfire II-114K	Army/USMC	P	MM	Hercules/TKC	-
Longbow Hellfire	Army/USMC	D	MM/West	Hercules/TKC	MM/West
Javelin (AAWS-M)	Army/USMC	Р	TI/MM	AR	_
MLRS-26,-270	Army	P,O	Loral	AR	
Shillelagh-51C	Army	0	Loral	Hercules	Loral
SMAW	USMC	P,O	MDC	MDC	-
TOW-71A	Army	Ó	Hughes	Hercules	Emerson El.
ITOW-71C	Army	P,O	Hughes	Hercules	Emerson El.
TOW2-71D	Army	P,O	Hughes	Hercules/TKC	Emerson El./TI
TOW2A-71E	Army	P,O	Hughes	Hercules/TKC	Emerson El./TI
TOW2B-71F	Army	P	Hughes	Hercules	Emerson El./TI

Source: Status:	Aerospace Industries Association, b R-Research; D-Development; P-Pro	ased on company reports. duction; O-Operational.		
•	Also Air-to-Surface			
Abb:	AFLC – Air Force Logistics Cmd.	NAC – Naval Avionics Center	Rí	<ul> <li>Rockwell International</li> </ul>
	AR - Atlantic Research	NASC – Naval Air Systems Command	TCAE	<ul> <li>Teledyne CAE</li> </ul>
	BMO – Ballistic Missile Office	NGC – Northrop Grumman	TI	<ul> <li>Texas Instruments</li> </ul>
	GE – General Electric	NOSIH – Naval Ordnance Station,	TKC	– Thiokol
	GEC – General Electric Co PLC	Indian Head	UTC	- United Technologies
	LSI – Lear Siegler	NWC – Naval Weapons Center	West	<ul> <li>Westinghouse</li> </ul>
	MM – Martin Marietta	PMTC – Pacific Missile Test Center	WI	<ul> <li>Williams International</li> </ul>
	MDC – McDonnell Douglas	Ray – Raytheon		

# ORDERS, SALES, AND BACKLOG MISSILE SYSTEMS AND PARTS<sup>a</sup>

#### Calendar Years 1976–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	SALES—Current Dollars	SALES—Constant Dollars <sup>b</sup>
1976	\$ 3,237	\$ 6,347
1977	3,118	5,711
1978	3,264 <sup>c</sup>	5,677
1979 <sup>d</sup>	3,706	5,836
1980	3,971	5,625
1001	4 662	5 864
1901	4,002 E 676	6 457
1962	5,070	6 408
1983	5,991	0,450
1984	6,094	6,106
1985	7,975	8,080
1986	8,236	8,253
1987	9,671	9,671
1988	9,485	9,308
1989	9.283	8,749
1990	9,102	8,237
1001	0.000	7 944
1991	8,989	7,044
1992	9,032	7,693
1993	/,366	6,098
Year	NET NEW ORDERS	BACKLOG AS OF DECEMBER 31
107(	¢ 2.020	¢ / 270
1976	\$ 3,U30	₽ 4,379 4 F 41
1977	3,280	4,541
1978	2,948	4,581
1979°	3,724	4,916
1980	4,961	5,558
1981	6,030	6,749
1982	6,034	7,107
1983	7,231	8,406
1984	7,731	10,043
1985	8,122	10,190
1986	11 023	12 754
1987	11 /82	1/ 202
1000	0 437	14 355
1 700	7,437 0.000	14,200
1989	0,990	14,005
1990	7,917	12,956
1991	8,072	12,571
1992 '	9,234	11,814
1993	4,694	9,142
	·	•

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Aerospace Industry (Orders, Sales, and Backlog)," Series MA37D (Annually).

a Excludes engines and propulsion units where separable.

b Based on AIA's aerospace composite price deflator (1987=100).

c AIA estimate based on MQ37D.

d Prior to 1980, includes space vehicle systems and parts sold to other than U.S. Government customers.

r Revised.

# BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION FUNDING BY PROJECT NUMBER

#### Fiscal Years 1991-1995 (Millions of Dollars)

Project	Number and Title	1991	1992	1993	1994 <sup>E</sup>	1995 <sup>£</sup>
1101	Passive Sensors	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 21	\$ 10	\$ 25
1102	Microwave Radar	5	12	10	2	10
1103	Laser Radar Technology	30	14	—	—	_
1104	Signal Processing	45	31	19	7	7
1105	Discrimination	122	86	86	58	88
1106	Sensor Studies & Experiments	159	168	285	116	//
1110	Sensor Integration		21	54	25	
1111	Advanced Sensor Technology	_		_	3/	48
1201	Interceptor Component Technology	100	36	18	20	28
1202	Interceptor Integration Technology	129	125	185	_	—
1204	Interceptor Studies & Analysis	54	11	8	6	_
1206	Advanced TMD Weapons	31		_	—	—
1209	Endoatmospheric Interceptor Technology	—	50	23	3	—
1212	D-2 HVG Projectile		6	10	5	
1215	Boost Phase Int/Exo	_	<u> </u>		31	61
1216	Sea Based Theater Wide Defense	—	—		80	18
1217	KKV lechnology	_		_	5/	120
1301	Free Electron Laser	29	22	14	<u> </u>	
1302	Chemical Laser Technology	91	99	12	54	78
1303 1305	Neutral Particle Beam Technology Acquisition, Tracking, Pointing & Fire	105	75	90	7	
	Control Technology	80	60	19	6	13
1307	Directed Energy Demonstration		—	21	2	-
1405	Communications Engineering	6	10	13	2	1
1501	Survivability Technology	57	66	29	6	8
1502	Lethality and Target Hardening	27	48	37	30	33
1503	Power & Power Conditioning	49	24	41	7	10
1504	Materials & Structures	27	28	22	6	7
1601	Innovative Science & Technology	66	62	43	42	60
1602,3	New Concepts Development	25	37	77	32	46
1700	Flight Test/Launch Activities	47	89	64	43	

(Continued on next page)

#### BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION FUNDING BY PROJECT NUMBER (Continued)

Fiscal Years 1991–1995 (Millions of Dollars)

Projec	t Number and Title	1991	1992	1993	1994 <sup>i</sup>	<sup>E</sup> 1995 <sup>E</sup>
2102	Space & Missile Tracking System	48	74	210		120
2104	Ground-Based Radar	86	184	194	259	181
2201	Space-Based Interceptor	35			_	_
2202	Ground-Based Exoatmospheric	05	212	110		
2202		102	213	110	_	_
2203		202	204	246	_	_
2205		392	160	240	244	542
2207		45	160	110	244	58
2208		103	160	110 E0	61	53
2209		42	100	0C 272	425	196
2210			100	2/3	433	490
2212			25	23	154	10
2213	Sea based area TBMD		30	90	154	194
2300	Command Center	39	72	49	23	57
2308	HAWK System BM/C3 Modifications		—		30	31
3101	Engineering/Integration Support	97	158	114	42	65
3107	Environment, Siting, & Facilities	14	12	6	9	7
3201	Architecture and System Analyses	7	3	6	38	50
3202	Operations Interface	7	8	8	4	4
3203	Intelligence Threat Development	10	15	6	8	8
3204	Countermeasures Integration	19	17	21	16	18
3205	Theater Missile Defense Special Studies .	30	_	_		
3206	System Threat	7	8	9	7	7
3207	Systems Analysis	20	25	12	_	
3211	C4I Concepts			23	13	34
3300	Test & Evaluation Support	268	403	623	316	302
4000	Operational Support Costs	228	247	481	253	271
	Other programs <sup>a</sup>	56	85	55	22	6
	TOTAL DETAILED PROJECTS \$	2,978	\$3,623	\$2,878	\$2,735	\$3,234

Source: Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, "1994 Report to the Congress on Ballistic Missile Defense" (Annually).

a Projects with five year funding under \$20 million herein combined.

E Estimate. Represents Administration's budget request.

# SPACE PROGRAMS

ales of space systems—including military, civil and commercial programs—declined by three percent in 1993 to \$28.9 billion, down from \$29.8 billion. according to data compiled by AIA. The Bureau of Census, whose figures do not include space vehicle engines or propulsion systems, separately reported space system sales of \$9.3 billion. That would amount to a slight increase over 1992's \$9.27 billion. The Census statistics showed a further decline in sales of military space equipment to \$5.5 billion, down from \$5.9 billion in the previous year. Non-military saleswhich include sales to NASA and to commercial customers in the U.S. and abroad-came to \$3.8 billion, up from \$3.4 billion in 1992. Combined military/civil/commercial net new orders for space systems declined in 1993, according to Census data that again does not include space vehicle engines and propulsion units. A substantial increase in non-military orders was more than offset by a very sharp reduction in orders for military space systems. Non-military orders reached \$4.8 billion, up from \$3.7 billion; military orders, at \$5 billion, were down 26 percent from 1992's \$6.8 billion. At year-end 1993, the combined military/civil/commercial backlog of orders for space systems was \$13.3 billion, up from \$12.8 billion at the

end of 1992 and just slightly below the all-time high of \$13.4 billion in 1989. Here again, the changing workload mix is evident: the military backlog was \$7.1 billion, down from \$7.6 billion, while the non-military backlog increased to \$6.2 billion from the previous year's \$5.2 billion. For 1993, the military backlog was 54 percent of the total, which compares with 60 percent in 1992.

The trend in government investment in space, on the rise for almost two decades until it declined in 1992, continued downward in 1993. Total outlays for federal space activities were \$27.4 billion, down from \$27.9 billion in the previous year. The Department of Defense (DoD) once again led all government agencies in 1993 space outlays with \$13.8 billion, down from \$14.4 billion in 1992. NASA was second with outlays of \$13.1 billion, up from \$12.8 billion in 1992. DoD. with 50 percent, and NASA with 48 percent, accounted for virtually all space outlays in 1993. The Department of Commerce had outlays of \$308 mulion (up from \$298 million) and the Department of Energy had outlays of \$165 million (down from \$223 million); other agencies combined accounted for space outlays of \$64 million (down from \$68 million).

A DoD budget plan for FY 1995

provides information about the major areas of defense-related space activity, most of it under Air Force cognizance. The largest USAF program in terms of funding requested is the Milstar defense communications satellite-\$648 million for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E). Others include Space Boosters (\$422.7 million for procurement, \$161.1 million for RDT&E): Defense Support Program (\$364 million procurement, \$76.4 million RDT&E); Navstar Global Positioning System (\$190.2 million procurement, \$51.1 million RDT&E): Defense Satellite Communications Systems (\$134.4 million procurement, \$63.2 million RDT&E); Medium Launch Vehicle (\$149.1 million procurement, \$21 million RDT&E). The single Navy listing is the Fleet Satellite Communications program (\$125.5 million procurement, \$22 million RDT&E). The NASA plan for FY 1995 sought \$14.4 billion in budget outlays. A breakdown of the major budget categories contemplated \$6.0 billion for Science, Aeronautics, and Technology (a new budget category) plus Research and Development; \$5.6 billion for Human Space Flight (a new budget category) plus Space Flight, Control and Communications; and \$2.4 billion for Mission Support plus Research and Program Management.

A further breakdown of Human Space Flight showed \$1.9 billion for the Space Station, plus \$150 million for U.S./Russian cooperative activities: \$3.3 billion for Space Shuttle operations and upgrades. The Science. Aeronautics, and



Technology category included these major allocations: Space Science, \$1.8 billion; Mission To Planet Earth, \$1.2 billion; Aeronautical Research and Technology, \$899 million; Advanced Concepts and Technology, \$608 million; Life and Microgravity Sciences & Applications, \$471 million.

#### ORDERS, SALES, AND BACKLOG SPACE VEHICLE SYSTEMS<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1979–1993

(Millions of Dollars)

	SALES—Current Dollars			SALES—Constant Dollars <sup>c</sup>			
Year -	TOTAL	Military <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military	TOTAL	Military <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military	
1979	\$ 2,539	\$1,105	\$1,434	\$ 3,998	\$1,740	\$2,258	
1980	3,483	1,461	2,022	4,933	2,069	2,864	
1981	3.856	1,736	2,120	4,850	2,184	2,667	
1982	4,749	2,606	2,143	5,403	2,965	2,438	
1983	4,940	2,420	2,520	5,358	2,625	2,733	
1984	5,225	3,019	2,206	5,235	3,025	2,210	
1985	6.300	4,241	2,059	6,383	4,297	2,086	
1986	6.304	4,579	1,725	6,317	4,588	1,728	
1987	8,051	5,248	2,803	8,051	5,248	2,803	
1988	8,622	6,190	2,432	8,461	6,075	2,387	
1989	9.758	6.457	3.301	9.197	6,086	3,111	
1990	9,691	6,556	3,135	8,770	5,933	2,837	
1991	10.515	6,770	3,745	9,175	5,908	3,268	
1992 <sup>r</sup>	9,266	5,887	3,379	7,893	5,014	2,878	
1993	9,341	5,534	3,807	7,733	4,581	3,151	

NET NEW ORDERS

**BACKLOG AS OF DECEMBER 31** 

N/ -						
Year	TOTAL	Military <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military	TOTAL	Military <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military
1979	\$ 2,698	\$1,018	\$1,680	\$ 1,448	\$ 909	\$ 539
1980	3,636	1,625	2,011	2,099	1,218	881
1981	5,062	2,878	2,184	3,163	2,166	997
1982	5,842	2,718	3,124	4,254	2,277	1,977
1983	5,399	3,016	2,383	4,865	2,733	2,132
1984	4,984	3,385	1,599	4,624	3,099	1,525
1985	8,383	6,083	2,300	6,707	4,941	1,766
1986	7,437	5,666	1,771	8,063	6,028	2,035
1987	11,455	9,000	2,455	12,393	9,460	2,933
1988	7,296	4,561	2,735	10,838	7,880	2,958
1989	11,709	8,107	3,602	13,156	9,192	4,164
1990	9,598	6,256	3,342	12,∍62	8,130	4,332
1991	11,222	5,468	5,754	11,664	6,221	5,443
1992 <sup>r</sup>	10,491	6,773	3,718	12,809	7,622	5,187
1993	9,817	5,041	4,776	13,282	7,129	6,153

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Aerospace Industry (Orders, Sales, and Backlog)" Series MA37D (Annually).

a Excludes engines and propulsion units where separable.

b Space vehicle systems and parts sold to other than U.S. Government customers included as of 1980; previously, this product group combined with missile systems and parts.

c Based on AIA's aerospace composite price deflator, 1987=100.

r Revised.

# ORDERS, SALES, AND BACKLOG ENGINES AND PROPULSION UNITS FOR MISSILES AND SPACE VEHICLES

Calendar Years 1979–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

	SAL	ES—Current E	Dollars	SAL	ES—Constant	Dollars <sup>a</sup>
Year	TOTAL	Military <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military	TOTAL	Military <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military
1979	\$ 952	\$ 915	\$ 37	\$1,499	\$1,441	\$58
1980	939	661	278	1,330	936	394
1981	1,204	786	418	1,514	989	526
1982	1,555	899	656	1,769	1,023	746
1983	1,814	951	863	1,967	1,031	936
1984	2,305	1,116	1,189	2,310	1,118	1,191
1985	2,466	1,256	1,210	2,498	1,273	1,226
1986	2,995	1,796	1,199	3,001	1,800	1,201
1987	2,993	1,563	1,430	2,993	1,563	1,430
1988	3,407	1,830	1,577	3,343	1,796	1,548
1989	3,602	1,771	1,831	3,395	1,669	1,726
1990	3,247	1,911	1,336	2,938	1,729	1,209
1991	3,807	1,869	1,938	3,322	1,631	1,691
1992	3,051	1,577	1,474	2,599	1,343	1,256
1993	3,102	1,618	1,484	2,568	1,339	1,228

NET NEW ORDERS

**BACKLOG AS OF DECEMBER 31** 

Year	TOTAL	<b>Military</b> <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military	TOTAL	Military <sup>b</sup>	Non-Military
1979	\$1,187	\$1,141	\$ 46	\$1,024	\$ 980	\$ 44
1980	1,221	653	568	1,284	871	413
1981	1,284	746	538	1,343	828	515
1982	2,112	1,134	978	1,901	1,063	838
1983	1,618	942	676	1,691	1,052	639
1984	3,770	2,258	1,512	3,156	2,194	962
1985	3,823	1,323	2,500	4,513	2,261	2,252
1986	1,985	1,224	761	3,503	1,689	1,814
1987	3,335	1,995	1,340	3,849	2,121	1,728
1988	3,507	1,623	1,884	3,985	1,998	1,987
1989	6,113	2,475	3,638	6,410	2,595	3,815
1990	2,692	1,891	801	6,230	2,887	3,343
1991	5,661	1,087	4,574	8,422	2,327	6,095
1992	3,124	2,097	1,027	8,310'	2,729'	5,581'
1993	1,707	710	997	6,913	1,820	5,093

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Aerospace Industry (Orders, Sales, and Backlog)," Series MA37D (Annually).

a Based on AIA's aerospace composite price deflator, 1987=100.

b Prior to 1980 includes figures for non-military U.S. Government customers.

r Revised.

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	Earth	Orbit <sup>b</sup>	Earth Escape <sup>b</sup>		Veer	Earth	Orbit <sup>b</sup>	Earth Escape <sup>b</sup>	
Year	Success	Failure	Success	Failure	– rear	Success	Failure	Success	Failure
1957		1			1976	33		1	
1958	5	8		4	1977	27	2	2	
1959	9	9	1	2	1978	34	2	7	
1960	16	12	1	2	1979	18	_		
1961	35	12	_	2	1980	16	4		
1962	55	12	4	1	1981	20	1		
1963	62	11			1982	21	_		
1964	69	8	4		1983	31	—		—
1965	93	7	4	1	1984	35	3	_	
1966	94	12	7	1 <sup>c</sup>	1985	37	1	—	
1967	78	4	10	_	1986	11	4	_	
1968	61	15	3	_	1987	9	1		_
1969	58	1	8	1	1988	16	1		
1970	36	1	3		1989	24	_	2	
1971	45	2	8	1	1990	40		1	
1972	33	2	8		1991	32 <sup>dr</sup>		_	r
1973	23	2	3	_	1992	26 <sup>d</sup>		1'	'
1974	27	2	1		1993 <sup>f</sup>	24 <sup>d</sup>	_		_
1975	30	4	4	_	TOTAL	1,283	144	83	15

# U.S. GOVERNMENT SPACECRAFT RECORD<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1957–1993

Source: NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually).

a Payloads, rather than launchings; some launches account for multiple spacecraft. Includes spacecraft from cooperating countries launched on U.S. launch vehicles.

b The criterion of success is attainment of Earth orbit or Earth escape rather than judgement of mission success. "Escape" flights include all that were intended to go at least an altitude equal to the lunar distance from the Earth.

c This Earth-escape failure did attain Earth orbit and therefore is included in the Earth-orbit success totals.

d Excludes commercial satellites.

f Through September 30.

r Revised.

# WORLDWIDE SPACE LAUNCHINGS<sup>a</sup> WHICH ATTAINED EARTH ORBIT OR BEYOND

Country	Total 1957 1993	1989	1990	1991'	1992'	1993 <sup>b</sup>
TOTAL	3,548	101 <sup>r</sup>	116	88	92	60
U.S.S.R. United States European Space Agency Japan People's Republic of China India Israel Other <sup>d</sup>	2,411 978 53 46 32 6 2 20	74 17 7 2 — 1	75 27 5 3 5 	62 13 <sup>c</sup> 9 2 1 1 	55 25 <sup>c</sup> 5 2 3 2 	38 17 <sup>c</sup> 4 1 

Calendar Years 1957-1993

Source: NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually).

Number of launchings rather than spacecraft; some launches orbited multiple spacecraft.
 b Through September 30.

c Excludes commercial expendible launches.

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Includes 10 by France, 8 by Italy (5 were U.S. spacecraft), 1 by Australia, and 1 by the United Kingdom.
 r Revised.

Vehicle and			Maxin	num Payloa	d (Kg) <sup>a</sup>
Initial Launch & First Launch of this Modification	Stages	Thrust (Kilo- newtons)	185-Km Orbit	Geo- synch Transfer Orbit	Circular Sun- Synch. Orbit
Scout (1960; 1979)	1. Algol IIIA* 2. Castor IIA* 3. Antares IIIA* 4. Altair IIIA*	414.8 267.2 80.8 25.8	255 210 <sup>b</sup>	54	155 <sup>b</sup>
Pegasus (1990)	1. Orion 505* 2. Orion 50* 3. Orion 38*	580.5 138.6 35.8	380 280 <sup>b</sup>		210
Delta II 6900 Series (1989)	1. RS-270/B plus 9 Castor IV* 2. AJ10-118K	921.0 3,888.0 42.9	3,983 2,943 <sup>b</sup>	1,447 <sup>c</sup>	2,413
Delta II 7900 Series (1990)	<ol> <li>1. RS-270/C plus</li> <li>9 Hercules GEM*</li> <li>2. AJ10-118K</li> </ol>	894.4 432.0 42.9	5,039 3,819 <sup>b</sup>	1,819 <sup>c</sup>	3,175
Atlas E (1958; 1968)	1. Atlas booster & sustainer	1,739.5	820 <sup>b</sup> 1,860 <sup>bd</sup>	-	910 <sup>d</sup>
Atlas I (1966; 1990)	<ol> <li>Atlas booster &amp; sustainer</li> <li>2 Centaur I</li> </ol>	1,954.0 146.8	5,900	2,375	
Atlas II (1966; 1991)	<ol> <li>Atlas booster &amp; sustainer</li> <li>2 Centaur II</li> </ol>	2,110.0 146.8	6,580 5,510 <sup>b</sup>	2,610	4,300
Atlas IIA (1966; 1992)	<ol> <li>Atlas booster &amp; sustainer</li> <li>2 Centaur II</li> </ol>	2,110.0 185.0	7,280 6,170 <sup>b</sup>	2,745	4,750

### U.S. SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLES As of 1993

(Continued on next page)

Vehicle and			Maxi	mum Payloa	d (Kg) <sup>a</sup>
Initial Launch & First Launch of this Modification	Stages	Thrust (Kilo- newtons)	185-Km Orbit	24-Hour Polar Orbit	Circular Sun- Synch. Orbit
Titan II (1964; 1988)	1. 2 LR-87 2. LR-91	2,090.0 440.0	1,905 <sup>b</sup>	_	_
Titan III (1989)	0. 2 5 1/2-segment, 3.05-m. dia* 1. 2 LR-87 2. LR-91	12,420.0 2,429.0 462.8	14,515	4,990 <sup>f</sup>	
Titan IV (1989)	0. 2 7-segment, 3.05-m. dia* 1. 2 LR-87 2. LR-91	16,000.0 2,429.0 462.8	17,700 14,110 <sup>6</sup>	5,900 <sup>f</sup>	_
Space Shuttle (reusable) (1981)	<ol> <li>3 main engines (SSME: fire in parallel with sol fueled rocket boosters (SRBs)</li> <li>2 SRBs mounted on external tank (ET) fire i parallel with SSMEs</li> </ol>	s) id- 5,006.1 n 27,232.0	24,900 <sup>g</sup>	5,900 <sup>h</sup>	

#### **U.S. SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLES** As of 1993 (Continued)

Source: NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually) and NASA Historian's office.

Solid propellant; all others are liquid.

a Due east launch except as indicated.

b Polar launch.

b From Failer.
c With Star 48B.
d With TE-M-364-4 upper stage.
f With appropriate upper stage.
g In full performance configuration (280–420 km orbit).
h With IUS or TOS.

FEDERAL SPACE	ACTIVITIES	OUTLAYS
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					·····	
Year	TOTAL	NASA <sup>a</sup>	DoD	Energy	Commerce	Other <sup>b</sup>
1961	\$ 1,468	\$ 694	\$ 710	\$ 64	\$	\$
1962	2,387	1,226	1,029	130	1	1
1963	4,079	2,517	1,368	181	12	1
1964	5,930	4,131	1,564	220	12	3
1965	6,886	5,035	1,592	232	24	3
1966	7,719	5,858	1,637	188	28	7
1967	7,237	5,337	1,673	184	39	5
1968	6,667	4,595	1,890	147	29	6
1969	6.326	4,078	2,095	118	31	5
1970	5,453	3,565	1,756	103	24	5
1971	4,999	3,171	1,693	97	30	8
1972	4,772	3,195	1,470	60	37	10
1973	4,719	3,069	1,557	51	29	13
1974	4,854	2,960	1,777	39	64	14
1975	4,891	2,951	1,831	34	64	11
1976	5,314	3,336	1,864	26	71	16
Tr.Qtr.	1,361	869	458	8	23	4
1977	5,559	3,600	1,833	22	87	18
1978	6,188	3,582	2,457	29	101	20
1979	6,808	3,744	2,892	55	97	21
1980	7,668	4,340	3,162	49	89	28
1981	9,166	4,877	4,131	47	81	30
1982	10,466	5,463	4,772	60	142	30
1983	12,590	6,101	6,247	40	178	25
1984	14,726	6,461	8,000	33	209	22
1985	17,255	6,607	10,441	34	155	17
1986	18,581	6,756	11,449	35	317	25
1987	21,844	7,254	14,264	37	262	26
1988	23,414	8,451	14,397	199	334	33
1989	25,143	10,195	14,504	97	306	41
1990	25,671	12,292	12,962	79	279	60
1991	28,360'	13,351	14,432	251'	266	60'
1992	27,864	12,838	14,437	223	298	68
1993 <sup>E</sup>	27,408	13,092	13,779	165	308	64

#### Fiscal Years 1961–1993 (Millions of Current Dollars)

Source: NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Excludes amounts for air transportation.

b Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and the National Science Foundation. NSF funding transferred to NASA after 1982.

E Estimated.

r Revised.

#### FEDERAL SPACE ACTIVITIES OUTLAYS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

Fiscal	Years	1961-	-1993
(Millions	of Cor	nstant	Dollars <sup>a</sup> )

Year	TOTAL	NASA <sup>b</sup>	DoD	Energy	Commerce	Other <sup>c</sup>
1961	\$ 5,584	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,701	\$243	\$ —	\$ —
1962	8,910	4,576	3,840	485	4	3
1963	14,973	9,239	5,020	664	45	4
1964	21,454	14,947	5,657	796	45	9
1965	24,358	17,810	5,631	821	85	11
1966	26,551	20,151	5,633	648	97	23
1967	24,076	17,753	5,566	611	128	18
1968	21,369	14,729	6,058	470	93	18
1969	19,293	12,437	6,389	358	95	14
1970	15,774	10,313	5,080	297	69	15
1971	13,756	8,726	4,659	268	82	22
1972	12,482	8,357	3,845	156	98	26
1973	11,734	7,632	3,871	127	73	31
1974	11,218	6,842	4,107	90	148	32
1975	10,279	6,202	3,848	72	134	23
1976	10,375	6,514	3,640	50	139	32
Tr.Qtr.	2,553	1,630	859	15	43	8
1977	10,038	6,500	3,309	40	157	32
1978	10,388	6,014	4,125	48	169	33
1979	10,516	5,783	4,467	84	150	32
1980	10,864	6,149	4,480	69	126	39
1981	11,787	6,272	5,312	60	104	39
1982	12,527	6,539	5,711	71	170	35
1983	14,468	7,011	7,178	46	205	29
1984	16,209	7,112	8,806	37	230	25
1985	18,294	7,005	11,070	36	165	18
1986	19,132	6,956	11,788	36	326	26
1987	21,844	7,254	14,264	37	262	26
1988	22,594	8,154	13,893	192	322	32
1989	23,231	9,420	13,401	90	283	38
1990'	22,921	10,975	11,573	71	249	54
1991	24,281'	11,431	12,356	215'	228	51'
1992	23,162	10,672	12,001	185	248	57
1993 <sup>E</sup>	22,193	10,601	11,157	134	249	52

Source: AIA, derived from NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

b Excludes amounts for air transportation.

E Estimated.

r Revised.

a Based on fiscal year GDP implicit price deflator, 1987 = 100.

c Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and the National Science Foundation. NSF funding transferred to NASA after 1982.

# FEDERAL SPACE ACTIVITIES BUDGET AUTHORITY

						h
Year	TOTAL	NASA <sup>a</sup>	DoD	Energy	Commerce	Other
1961	\$ 1,808	\$ 926	\$ 814	\$68	\$ —	<b>\$</b> 1
1962	3,295	1,797	1,298	148	51	1
1963	5,435	3,626	1,550	214	43	2
1964	6,831	5,016	1,599	210	3	3
1965	6,956	5,138	1,574	229	12	3
1966	6,970	5,065	1,689	187	27	3
1967	6,710	4,830	1,664	184	29	3
1968	6,529	4,430	1,922	145	28	4
1969	5,976	3,822	2,013	118	20	3
1970	5,341	3,547	1,678	103	8	4
1971	4,741	3,101	1,512	95	27	5
1972	4,575	3,071	1,407	55	31	10
1973	4,825	3,093	1,623	54	40	15
1974	4,640	2,759	1,766	42	60	14
1975	4,914	2,915	1,892	30	64	13
1976	5,320	3,225	1,983	23	72	16
Tr.Qtr.	1,341	849	460	5	22	4
1977	5,983	3,440	2,412	22	91	18
1978	6,518	3,623	2,738	34	103	20
1979	7,244	4,030	3,036	59	98	21
1980	8,689	4,680	3,848	40	93	28
1981	9,978	4,992	4,828	41	87	30
1982	12,441	5,528	6,679	61	145	29
1983	15,589	6,328	9,019	39	178	25
1984	17,136	6,648	10,195	34	236	22
1985	20,167	6,925	12,768	34	423	17
1986	21,659	7,165	14,126	35	309	25
1987	26,448	9,809	16,287	48	278	27
1988	26,607	8,302	17,679	241	352	33
1989	28,444'	10,098	17,906	97	301	42
1990	28,141 <sup>r</sup>	12,142	15,616	79	243	61
1991	27,779'	13,036	14,181	251 <sup>r</sup>	251	60'
1992	28,841	13,199	15,023	223	327	69
1993 <sup>E</sup>	27,736	13,077	14,106	165	324	64

#### Fiscal Years 1961–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Excludes amounts for air transportation.

b Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and the National Science Foundation. NSF funding transferred to NASA after 1982.

E Estimated.

r Revised.

#### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION **BUDGET AUTHORITY**

#### Fiscal Years 1968-1995 (Millions of Current Dollars)

Year	TOTAL	Research and Development	Space Flight Control and Data Commun- ications <sup>a</sup>	Construc- tion of Facilities	Research & Program Management <sup>b</sup>
1968	\$ 4,589	\$3,912	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ 639
1969	3,995	3,314	_	33	648
1970	3,749	2,993	_	53	703
1971	3,312	2,556	<del></del>	26	730
1972	3,308	2,523		53	732
1973	3,408	2,599	-	79	730
1974	3,040	2,194		101	745
1975	3,231	2,323		143	765
1976	3,552	2,678		82	792
Tr.Qtr.	932	700	—	11	221
1977	3,819	2,856		118	845
1978	4,064	3,012		162	890
1979	4,559	3,477	. —	148	934
1980	5,243	4,088	_	159	996
1981	5,522	4,334	—	117	1,071
1982	6,020	4,772		114	1,134
1983	6,875	5,539		139	1,197
1984	7,316	2,064*	3,772	223	1,256
1985	7,573	2,468	3,594	178	1,332
1986	7,807	2,619	3,670	176	1,342
1987	10,923	3,154	6,100	217	1,453
1988	9,062	3,280	3,806	213	1,763
1989	10,969	4,213	4,555	275	1,927
1990	12,324	5,225	4,645	218	2,023
1991	14,016	6,024	5,271	498	2,212
1992	14,317	6,848	5,352	525	1,576
1993	14,310	7,074	5,059	526	1,652
1994 <sup>c</sup>	14,468	7,441	4,822	493	1,712
Year	TOTAL	Science, Aeronautics, & Technology	Human Space Flight	<b>Other</b> <sup>b</sup>	Mission Support
1995 <sup>cE</sup>	\$14,301	\$5,901	\$5,720	\$ 17	\$2,663

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. a Separate budget category beginning in 1984; funds formerly included under Research and Development.

Includes trust funds, Office of the Inspector General, & GSA building delegation.
 1995 features major budget account restructuring.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION **OUTLAYS**

#### Fiscal Years 1968-1995 (Millions of Current Dollars)

Year	TOTAL	Research and Development	Space Flight Control and Data Commun- ications <sup>a</sup>	Construc- tion of Facilities	Research & Program Management <sup>b</sup>
1968	\$ 4,724	\$3,946	\$ —	\$126	\$ 652
1969	4,252	3,530	_	65	656
1970	3,753	2,992	_	54	707
1971	3,382	2,630		44	708
1972	3,423'	2,623		50	749
1973	3,315	2,541	_	45	729
1974	3,256	2,422'	_	75	760
1975	3,267	2,420	_	85	761
1976	3,669	2,749	_	121	799
Tr.Qtr.	951'	731	_	26	195
1977	3,945	2,980	_	105	860
1978	3,983	2,989		124	870
1979	4,197'	3,139 .	—	133	925
1980	4,852	3,701'	—	140	1,010
1981	5,421	4,223'	—	147	1,051'
1982	6,035	4,796	_	109	1,130
1983	6,664	5,316	—	108	1,240
1984	7,048	2,792ª	2,915	109	1,232
1985	7,318 <sup>r</sup>	2,118	3,707	170	1,323'
1986	7,404 <sup>r</sup>	2,615	3,267	189	1,332
1987	7,591	2,436	3,597	149	1,409
1988	9,092	2,916	4,362	166	1,648
1989	11,052'	3,922	5,030	190	1,909'
1990	12,429	5,094	5,117	218	2,000'
1991	13,878	5,765	5,590	326	2,196'
1992	13,961	6,579	5,118	463	1,802
1993_	14,306	7,086	5,025	557	1,638
1994 <sup>E</sup> _	14,183	7,209	4,747	536	1,691
1995 <sup>CE</sup>	5,233	2,996	1,724	440	96
Year	TOTAL	Science, Aeronautics, & Technology	Human Space Flight	<b>Other</b> <sup>b</sup>	Mission Support
1995 <sup>cE</sup>	\$ 9,196	\$3,021	\$3,855	\$ 17	\$2,302

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Separate budget category beginning in 1984; funds formerly included under Research and Development. а

b Includes trust funds, Office of Inspector General, & GSA building delegation.
 c 1995 features major budget account restructuring. Note: 1995 outlays split between old and new account structure.

Ε Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

r Revised.

### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION **OUTLAYS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS**

Fiscal Years 1968-1995 (Millions of Constant Dollars<sup>a</sup>)

Year	TOTAL	Research and Development	Space Flight Control and Data Commun- ications <sup>b</sup>	Construction of Facilities	Research & Program Management <sup>c</sup>
1968	\$15,141	\$12,647	\$ —	\$404	\$2,090
1969	12.967	10,765	·	198	2,001
1970	10.856	8,655		156	2,045
1971	9,307	7,237	_	121	1,948
1972	8,954'	6,861	_	131	1,959
1973	8,242	6,318	_	112	1,813
1974	7,525	5,597		173	1,756
1975	6,866'	5,086		179	1,599
1976	7,163	5,367	_	236	1,560
Tr.Qtr.	1,784'	1,371	_	49	366
1977	7,124	5,381		190	1,553
1978	6,686	5,018		208	1,460
1979	6,483'	4,849		205	1,429
1980	6,874	5,244'	—	198	1,431
1981	6,971'	5,431'	—	189	1,352 <sup>r</sup>
1982	7,223	5,740	_	130	1,352
1983	7,658	6,109		124	1,425
1984	7,758	3,073°	3,209	120	1,356
1985	7,759'	2,246	3,930	180	1,403'
1986	7,624'	2,693	3,364	195	1,371
1987	7,591	2,436	3,597	149	1,409
1988	8,774	2,814	4,209	160	1,590
1989	10,212'	3,624	4,648	176	1,764'
1990 <sup>r</sup>	11,097	4,548	4,569	195	1,786
1991	11,882	4,936	4,786	279	1,880'
1992	11,605	5,469	4,254	385	1,489
1993	11,584	5,738	4,069	451	1,326
1994 <sup>t</sup>	11,203	5,694	3,750	423	1,336
1995 <sup>de</sup>	4,022	2,303	1,325	338	74
Year	TOTAL	Science, Aeronautics, & Technology	Human Space Flight	Other <sup>c</sup>	Mission Support
1995 <sup>dE</sup>	\$ 7,068	\$ 2,322	\$2,963	\$ 13	\$1,769

Source: AIA, derived from Office of Management and Budget, "Budget of the United States Government" (Annually). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Based on fiscal year GDP implicit price deflator, (1987=100). а

ь Separate budget category beginning in 1984; funds formerly included under Research and Development.

Includes trust funds, Office of Inspector General, & GSA building delegation. с

d 1995 features major budget account restructuring. Note: 1995 outlays split between old and new account structure. E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

r Revised.
#### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY MAJOR BUDGET ACCOUNT** FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS

Fiscal Years 1994-1995 (Millions of Dollars)

	1994 <sup>E</sup>	1995 <sup>E</sup>
HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT	\$6,070	\$5,720
Space Station U.SRussian Cooperative Space Activities	\$1,937 171	\$1,890 150
Space Shuttle—Total	3,549	3,324
Shuttle Operations Safety & Obselescence Upgrades	2,571 979	2,420 904
Payload & Utilization Operations	413	356
SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS, & TECHNOLOGY	\$5,847	\$5,901
Space Science—Total	\$1,722	\$1,766
Physics & Astronomy Planetary Exploration	1,068 654	1,059 707
Life & Microgravity Sciences & Applications Mission To Planet Earth	515 1,025 495	471 1,238 608
Aeronautical Research & Technology	1,102	899 341
Mission Communication Services	589 86	481 97
MISSION SUPPORT	\$2,619	\$2,663
Safety, Reliability, & Quality Assurance Space Communication Services	\$ 34 214	\$ 39 269
Research & Program Management	2,148 222	2,220 135

Source: "NASA Budget Briefing Background Material" (Annually). Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPACE PROGRAMS** PROCUREMENT (INCLUDING INITIAL SPARES) AND RDT&E

Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995 (Millions of Dollars<sup>a</sup>)

	1993		1994 <sup>E</sup>		1995 <sup>E</sup>	
Agency and Program	Pro- cure- ment	RDT&E	Pro- cure- ment	RDT&E	Pro- cure- ment	RDT&E
AIR FORCE						
DMSP	\$ 31.0	\$ 21.9	\$ 27.5	\$ 25.7	\$ 29.2	\$ 28.7
DSCS <sup>b</sup>	131.3	44.7	120.9	52.3	134.4	63.2
Defense Support Program .	229.0	48.6	356.3	50.3	364.0	76.4
Medium Launch Vehicle	201.0	46.6	139.0	71.2	149.1	21.0
Milstar		1,107.3		918.4		648.0
NAVSTAR GPS	175.6	56.2	166.6	38.8	190.2	51.1
Space Boosters	380.0	147.2	463.2	270.1	422.7	161.1
NAVY					-	
FSC	\$262.4	\$ 26.2	\$167.1	\$ 32.5	\$125.5	\$ 22.0

Source: Department of Defense, "Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System" (Annually).

Total Obligational Authority. а

b Army and Air Force funding.

E Estimate Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal. KEY: DMSP = Defense Meteorological Satellite Program

DSCS = Defense Satellite Communications System

FSC = Fleet Satellite Communications GPS = Global Positioning System

# AIR TRANSPORTATION



or the first time in the 1990s, the U.S. scheduled airlines recorded an operating profit in 1993. After three years in which their aggregate operating losses topped \$6 billion, the airlines showed a profit of \$1.4 billion on revenues of \$83.8 billion. This compares with a loss of \$2.4 billion on revenues of \$78.1 billion in the previous year.

Domestic revenues accounted for three-quarters of total revenues and all of the profit (in international operations, U.S. carriers incurred their fifth straight loss). Domestic operating revenues totaled \$62.8 billion, expenses were \$60.7 billion and the resultant profit was \$2.1 billion. In 1992, the scheduled airlines lost \$1.1 billion with revenues of \$57.7 billion and expenses of \$58.8 billion.

Revenues from international operations by U.S. airlines in 1993 amounted to \$21 billion, an alltime record that compares with \$20.5 billion in 1992. Expenses, though down slightly from the previous year, nonetheless outpaced revenues and produced an operating loss of \$662 million. The airlines experienced traffic gains in both domestic and international service. In 1993, scheduled U.S. airlines flew 63 billion revenue ton-miles, compared with 61.1 billion in 1992. Passenger traffic amounted to a record 48.9 billion revenue ton-miles (up from 47.9 billion) and cargo traffic 14.1 billion (up from 13.2 billion). The total revenue load factor was 54.6 percent, compared with 54.2 percent in the previous year.

In domestic service, the scheduled

airlines boarded almost 442 million passengers, an all-time high that compares with 432 million in 1992. Revenue passenger miles totaled 353.6 billion, up from 348 billion. The domestic passenger load factor was 62 percent, down from 62.4 percent. U.S. carriers' interna-

tional passenger service reached a record high of 45.3 million

enplanements, a solid

4.5 percent growth over 1992's 43.4 million. International revenue passenger miles amounted to 135.5 billion, up from 130.6 billion in the previous year. The international passenger service load factor was 67.7 percent, up from 67.1 percent. The world's scheduled airlines similarly broke out of the loss pattern of the three prior years with an encouraging \$2.5 billion operating profit on revenues of \$227 billion. This compares with losses (from operations) of \$1.5 billion in 1992, \$500 million in 1991, and \$1.5 billion in 1990

The world airline fleet of turbineengine aircraft grew by almost 1,200 units in 1993, according to



the annual survey conducted by Exxon International. As of year-end 1993, the fleet numbered 17,284 aircraft, excluding planes operated by the Russian airline Aeroflot and by air taxi operators. The number compares with 16,100 at the end of 1992. The breakdown for 1993 includes 11,345 turbojets (up from 10,504), 5,697 turboprops (up from 5,420), and 242 helicopters (up from 176).

The number of U.S.-built turbine aircraft in world service rose from 10,064 in the 1992 survey to 10,523 in 1993. The U.S.-built percentage dropped to 60.9 percent, compared with 62.5 percent a year earlier.

#### OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF WORLD SCHEDULED AIRLINES<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1990–1993 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	1990 <sup>r</sup>	1991 '	1992	1993 <sup>p</sup>
OPERATING REVENUES:		· · · · ·		
Scheduled Services:	¢1=2 220		¢1(F 070	
Passenger	\$153,330	\$156,760	\$165,870	
Freight	18,410	19,400	20,320	
Mail	2,230	2,310	2,390	NA
Total Scheduled Services	\$173,970	\$178,470	\$188.580	
Non-Scheduled Services	7,000	8,260	7.940	
Incidental	18,440	18,770	20,980	
Total Operating Revenues	\$199,500	\$205,500	\$217,500	\$227,000
	· · · ·			
Elight Operations	\$ 56 320	\$ 56.420	\$ 56,400	
Maintonanco & Ovorbaul	22 900	23 120	23 910	
Depreciation & Amortization	13 850	14 310	15 630	
User Charges & Station	15,050	14,510	15,050	ΝΔ
	32 460	34 460	37 720	1473
Passonger Services	20 710	21 380	23 690	
Ticketing Sales & Promotion	32,860	34 340	35 760	
Ceneral Administrative & Other	21 900	21 970	25,890	
General, Auministrative & Other	21,900	21,570		
Total Operating Expenses	\$201,000	\$206,000	\$219,000	\$224,500
OPERATING RESULT	\$ (1.500)	\$ (500)	\$ (1,500)	\$ 2,500
Percent of Revenue	-0.8%	-0.2%	-0.7%	1.1%
NET RESULT <sup>b</sup>	\$ (4,500)	\$ (3,500)	\$ (7,700)	NA
Percent of Revenue	-2.3%	-1.7%	-3.5%	NA

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization, "Civil Aviation Statistics of the World" (Annually).

a Excludes domestic operations in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

b Net Result equals Operating Result minus non-operating items, including interest, income taxes, retirement of property and equipment, affiliated companies, and subsidies.

NA Not available.

p Preliminary.

r Revised.

() Denotes loss.

## TRAFFIC STATISTICS WORLD AIRLINE SCHEDULED SERVICE<sup>a</sup>

						Ton-M	Ailes Perf	ormed
Year	Passen- gers Carried	Freight Tons Carried	Passen- ger- Miles Per- formed	Seat- Miles Avail- able	Passen- ger Load Factor	Freight	Mail	TOTAL (Passen- gers & Baggage, Freight, Mail)
	(Mil	lions)	(Bill	ions)	(Percent)		(Millions)	)
1970	383	6.7	286	522	55 %	8,180	2,150	38,810
1971	411	7.4	307	568	54	9,060	1,990	41,420
1972	450	8.0	348	609	57	10,290	1,900	46,690
1973	489	9.0	384	667	58	12,010	1,970	51,910
1974	515	9.5	408	688	59	13,030	1,980	55,270
1975	534	9.6	433	733	59	13,270	1,990	58,080
1976	576	10.3	475	789	60	14,750	2,080	63,880
1977	610	11.1	508	837	61	16,190	2,180	68,790
1978	679	11.7	582	902	65	17,770	2,240	77,770
1979	754	12.1	659	999	66	19,190	2,350	86,900
1980	748	12.2	677	1,071	63	20,120	2,520	89,710
1981	752	12.0	695	1,091	64	21,150	2,600	92,800
1982	766	12.8	710	1,115	64	21,600	2,650	94,830
1983	798	13.5	739	1,151	64	24,050	2,740	100,270
1984	848	14.8	794	1,225	65	27,170	2,950	109,040
1985	899	15.1	849	1,293	66	27,290	3,010	114,860
1986	960	16.2	902	1,389	65	29,580	3,110	122,470
1987	1,028	17.7	987	1,471	67	33,100	3,220	134,570
1988	1,082	19.0	1,059	1,568	68	36,490	3,310	145,290
1989	1,119	20.0	1,106	1,627	68	39,190	3,470	153,180
1990	1,164	20.2	1,177	1,740	68	40,300	3,650	161,120
1991'	1,134	19.2	1,146	1,727	66	40,050	3,490	158,020
1992	1,161	17.3	1,198	1,819	66	43,030	3,510	165,900
1993 <sup>p</sup>	1,171	19.3	1,225	1,866	66	46,340	3,600	172,070

#### Calendar Years 1970–1993

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

 a Includes international and domestic traffic on scheduled service performed by the airlines of the 182 states which were members of ICAO in 1993.

p Preliminary.

### OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF U.S. AIR CARRIERS<sup>a</sup> DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

	ΤΟΤΑ	TOTAL OPERATIONS <sup>b</sup>			estic Oper	ations	Interna	International Operations		
Year	Oper- ating Reve- nues	Oper- ating Ex- penses	Oper- ating Profit (or Loss)	Oper- ating Reve- nues	Oper- ating Ex- penses	Oper- ating Profit (or Loss)	Oper- ating Reve- nues	Oper- ating Ex- penses	Oper- ating Profit (or Loss)	
1964	\$ 4,251	\$ 3,781	\$ 470	\$ 3,169	\$ 2,849	\$ 320	\$ 1,082	\$ 932	\$ 150	
1965	4,958	4,286	672	3,691	3,239	452	1,267	1,047	220	
1966	5.745	4,970	775	4,171	3,670	502	1,574	1,300	274	
1967	6.865	6,157	708	4,981	4,560	421	1,884	1,597	287	
1968	7,753	7,248	505	5,691	5,397	295	2,062	1,852	210	
1969	8,791	8,403	387	6,936	6,613	322	1,855	1,790	65	
1970	9,290	9,247	43	7,180	7,181	(1)	2,109	2,066	44	
1971	10,046	9,717	328	7,753	7,496	257	2,292	2,221	71	
1972	11,163	10,578	584	8,652	8,58	493	2,512	2,420	91	
1973	12,419	11,834	585	9,694	9,200	494	2,725	2,633	91	
1974	14,703	13,978	725	11,546	10,761	785	3,157	3,218	(60)	
1975	15,356	15,229	128	12,020	11,903	117	3,336	3,326	11	
1976	17,503	16,781	721	13,899	13,324	575	3,605	3,457	147	
1977	19,926	19,018	908	15,822	15,166	657	4,104	3,852	252	
1978	22,892	21,527	1,366	18,189	17,172	1,018	4,703	4,355	348	
1979	27,227	27,028	199	21,652	21,523	129	5,575	5,505	69	
1980	33,728	33,949	(222)	26,404	26,409	(6)	6,543	6,766	(223)	
1981	36,211	36,612	(401)	28,788	29,051	(264)	6,390	6,574	(184)	
1982	36,066	36,804	(739)	28,728	29,478	(750)	6,435	6,452	(17)	
1983	38,593	38,231	362	31,014	31,186	(171)	7,163	6,693	470	
1984	44,060	41,946	2,114	35,394	33,812	1,582	7,975	7,485	490	
1985	48,580	47,207	1,372	37,629	36,611	1,018	8,302	7,984	319	
1986	50,086	48,855	1,231	41,001	39,984	1,060	8,621	8,458	163	
1987	56,787	54,339	2,448	45,658	43,925	1,733	10,925	10,226	698	
1988	63,679	60,236	3,443	50,187	47,739	2,448	13,402	12,403	998	
1989	69,225	67,413	1,812	54,314	52,460	1,855	14,911	14,954	(43)	
1990	75,984	77,898	(1,913)	57,994	58,983	(989)	17,990	18,914	(924)	
1991	75,158	76,943	(1,785)	56,230	56,758	(528)	18,928	20,185	(1,257)	
1992	78,140	80,585	(2,444)	57,654	58,801	(1,147)	20,486	21,784	(1,298)	
1993 <sup>p</sup>	° 83,795	82,359	1,436	62,825	60,627	2,098	20,970	21,632	(662)	

Calendar Years 1964–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Aviation Statistics, "Air Carrier Financial Statistics Quarterly" (Quarterly). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Scheduled and non-scheduled service for all certificated route air carriers. Excludes supplemental air carriers, commuters, and air taxis.

b. For 1980 and subsequent years, includes 'Other' operations not reported as 'Domestic' or 'International.'

### **U.S. AIR CARRIERS** TOTAL ASSETS AND INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT

Calendar Years 1969-1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	TOTAL Assets	Value of Flight Equipment	Value of Ground Property & Equipment & Other <sup>a</sup>	Less: Reserves for Depreciation & Overhaul	Equals: Net Value of Owned Operating Property & Equipment	Investment in Operating Property and Equipment as a Percent of Total Assets
1969	\$12,069	\$ 9,943	\$ 1,516	\$ 3,560	\$ 7,899	65.4%
1970	12,913	10,950	1,951	4,120	8,782	68.0
1971	12,998	11,221	2,028	4,649	8,600	66.2
1972	13,635	11,918	2,225	5,115	9,028	66.2
1973	14,464	12,908	2,424	5,693	9,639	66.6
1974	15,200	13,538	2,539	6,252	9,826	64.6
1975	15,064	14,035	2,635	6,823	9,847	65.4
1976	15,454	14,399	2,792	7,585	9,605	62.2
1977	16,869	14,822	2,997	8,141	9,679	57.4
1978	20,745	16,127	3,367	8,799	10,696	51.6
1979	24,907	18,561	3,985	9,746	12,800	51.4
1980	28,900	20,859	4,682	10,309	15,233	52.7
1981	30,513	22,375	5,175	11,028	16,521	54.1
1982	31,525	23,786	5,424	11,405	17,804	56.5
1983	35,213	26,588	6,191	12,910	19,868	56.4
1984	36,769	28,509	6,061	14,043	20,527	55.8
1985	40,978	30,402	6,772	15,467	21,707	53.0
1986	47,105	31,750	8,468	14,764	25,454	54.0
1987	51,436	33,177	9,223	15,580	26,820	52.1
1988	56,047	35,781	10,248	17,450	28,579	51.0
1989	62,454	38,812	11,903	19,018	31,697	50.8
1990	67,769	40,215	13,523	20,593	33,144	48.9
1991	70,332	42,897	14,285	22,009	35,173	50.0
1992	75,426	48,563	15,219	24,445	39,337	52.2
1993 <sup>p</sup>	82,143	51,414	15,299	24,817	41,696	50.8

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Aviation Statistics, "Air Carrier Financial Statistics Quarterly" (Quarterly). a Includes land and construction in progress.

### SOURCES OF OPERATING REVENUES OF U.S. AIR CARRIERS<sup>a</sup> DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Year	TOTAL Operating Revenues	Passenger Service <sup>b</sup>	Maif	Freight <sup>b</sup> & Air Express	Excess Baggage	<b>Other</b> <sup>c</sup>
DOMESTIC	C OPERATIONS					
1979	\$21,652	\$18,931	\$417	\$1,485	\$28	\$ 791
1980	26,404	23,317	446	1,582	32	1,027
1981	28,788	25,504	497	1,659	36	1,091
1982	28,728	25,440	524	1,505	42	1,218
1983	31,014	27,519	516	1,602	52	1,326
1984	35,393	31,437	552	1,716	70	1,618
1985	37,629	33,343	733	1,581	78	1,895
1986	41,001	33,814	679	4,278	85	2,159
1987	45,658	37,492	704	4,952	67	2,443
1988	50,187	41,002	789	5,807	72	2,518
1989	54,314	43,670	767	5,408	70	4,399
1990	57,994	46,282	747	4,276	76	6,613
1991	56,230	44,594	734	4,487	78	6,337
1992	57,654	45,246	937	4,655	87	6,729
1993 <sup>p</sup>	62,825	49,298	972	4,968	91	7,495
INTERNAT	IONAL OPERA	rions			<u>`</u>	
1979	\$ 5,575	\$ 4,271	\$131	\$ 837	\$23	\$ 313
1980	6,543	4,984	175	1,011	25	348
1981	6,390	4,916	165	984	25	299
1982	6,435	4,959	177	990	25	283
1983	7,163	5,605	152	999	23	384
1984	7,975	6,074	158	1,169	27	546
1985	8,302	6,451	161	1,130	28	532
1986	8,621	6,551	154	1,451	28	437
1987	10,925	8,374	180	1,783	33	555
1988	13,402	10,357	183	2,150	39	672
1989	14,911	11,181	188	2,417	47	1,078
1990	17,990	13,468	223	2,602	43	1,654
1991	18,928	14,103	223	3,134	50	1,419
1992	20,486	15,664	247	2,980	47	1,547
1993 <sup>p</sup>	20,970	15,910	237	3,173	49	1,600

Calendar Years 1979–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Aviation Statistics, "Air Carrier Financial Statistics Quarterly" (Quarterly).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

 a Scheduled and non-scheduled service for all certificated route air carriers. Excludes supplemental air carriers, commuters, and air taxis.

b Scheduled and charter.

c Subsidy included with Mail through 1979, and thereafter included in Other, which also includes revenues not related to transport, plus, beginning in 1981, transport revenues not specifically broken out by category by some small carriers.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES OF U.S. AIR CARRIERS<sup>a</sup> DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Calendar Years 1979–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	TOTAL Operating Expenses	Flying Opera- tions	Mainte- nance	Passen- ger Service	Aircraft & Traffic Ser- vicing	Promo- tion and Sales	Depreci- ation & Amorti- zation	Other <sup>b</sup>
DOMESTI	C OPERATI	ONS						
1979	\$21,523	\$7,998	\$2,457	\$2,091	\$ 3,702	\$2,564	\$1,373	\$1,337
1980	26,409	11,029	2,758	2,329	4,051	3,096	1,560	1,586
1981	29,051	12,037	2,822	2,522	4,497	3,708	1,723	1,742
1982	29,478	11,529	2,709	2,668	4,665	4,160	1,876	1,869
1983	31,186	11,370	2,878	2,983	5,104	4,764	2,107	1,980
1984	33,812	12,161	3,176	3,192	5,369	5,310	2,223	2,380
1985	36,611	12,684	3,604	3,464	5,781	6,089	2,318	2,670
1986	39,934	11,368	4,475	3,793	7,680	6,820	2,652	3,171
1987	43,925	12,509	4,951	4,169	8,575	7,399	2,855	3,468
1988	47,739	13,176	5,643	4,444	9,527	8,235	2,977	3,737
1989	52,460	14,749	6,184	4,775	9,449	8,718	3,078	5,507
1990	58,983	18,166	6,921	5,220	9,094	9,102	3,273	7,207
1991	56,758	16,831	6,682	5,068	9,140	8,856	3,217	6,964
1992	58,801	17,203	6,884	5,327	9,783	8,936	3,340	7,328
1993 <sup>p</sup>	60,727	17,533	6,990	5,242	10,033	9,362	3,608	7,959
INTERNA	TIONALOP	ERATIONS		<u> </u>				
1979	\$ 5,505	\$ 1,960	\$ 571	\$ 538	\$ 922	\$774	\$ 352	\$ 388
1980	6,766	2,775	616	600	1,049	917	385	423
1981	6,574	2,757	540	583	932	945	382	435
1982	6,452	2,596	512	577	893	954	396	525
1983	6,693	2,490	548	664	936	1,162	389	505
1984	7,485	2,629	677	749	975	1,308	446	701
1985	7,984	2,738	768	852	1,069	1,414	482	662
1986	8,458	2,402	901	877	1,386	1,665	518	711
1987	10,226	2,836	1,096	1,059	1,749	2,094	533	860
1988	12,403	3,230	1,332	1,280	2,193	2,742	618	1,009
1989	14,954	3,919	1,724	1,454	2,483	3,108	746	1,520
1990	18,878	5,454	2,051	1,738	2,657	3,833	887	2,295
1991	20,185	5,636	2,152	1,861	2,831	4,602	892	2,210
1992	21,784	5,843	2,148	2,204	3,255	5,229	1,033	2,073
1993 <sup>p</sup>	21,632	5,903	1,965	2,175	3,063	5,336	1,075	2,114

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Aviation Statistics, "Air Carrier Financial Statistics Quarterly" (Quarterly). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Scheduled and non-scheduled service for all certificated route air carriers. Excludes supplemental air carriers, commuters, and air taxis.

b General and administrative and other transport-related expenses.

### TRAFFIC STATISTICS U.S. AIR CARRIER SCHEDULED SERVICE<sup>a</sup>

Vaar	Revenue Ton-Miles (Millions)		Total Available	Total Revenue	Aircraft Revenue	Average Overall Flight	Average Available Seats		
Tear	Passen- ger	Cargo <sup>b</sup>	Total	Ton-Miles (Millions)	Load Factor	Miles (Millions)	Stage Length (Miles)	per Aircraft Mile	
1964	5,630	1,803	7,434	15,514	47.9%	1,189	301	93	
1965	6,629	2.356	8,986	18,408	48.8	1,354	322	96	
1966	7.736	2.949	10,686	20,939	51.0	1,482	339	98	
1967	9.561	3.475	13,036	26,968	48.3	1.834	371	101	
1968	11,023	4,226	15,249	33,221	45.9	2,146	401	107	
1969	12,197	4,701	16,898	38,664	43.7	2,385	443	112	
1970	13,171	4,994	18,166	41,693	43.6	2,426	473	117	
1971	13,565	5,120	18,685	44,139	42.3	2,378	476	125	
1972	15.241	5,506	20,746	45,583	45.5	2,376	471	129	
1973	16,196	6,046	22,242	49,019	45.4	2,448	477	135	
1974	16,292	6,133	22,425	46,848	47.9	2,258	478	140	
1975	16,281	5,905	22,186	47,254	46.9	2,241	476	143	
1976	17,899	6,222	24,121	49,325	48.9	2,320	480	146	
1977	19,322	6,587	25,909	52,284	49.6	2,419	490	149	
1978	22,678	7,001	29,679	54,765	54.2	2,520	502	152	
1979	26,202	7,189	33,390	60,844	54.9	2,791	517	154	
1980	25,519	7,084	32,603	62,983	51.8	2,816	526	158	
1981	24,889	7,060	31,949	61,186	52.2	2,703	519	161	
1982	25,964	6,886	32,850	62,401	52.6	2,699	544	167	
1983	28,183	7,573	35,756	65,385	54.7	2,809	558	169	
1984	30,512	8,185	38,697	72,223	53.6	3,134	575	168	
1985	33,640	7,689	41,329	76,059	54.3	3,320	569	168	
1986	36,655	9,026	45,681	85,140	53.7	3,725	580	168	
1987	40,453	10,016	50,469	92,209	54.7	3,988	606	167	
1988	42,330	11,469	53,800	97,899	55.0	4,141	618	169	
1989	43,271	12,187	55,458	100,082	55.4	4,193	633	169	
1990	45,793	12,549	58,342	107,559	54.2	4,491	649	170	
1991	44,795	12,130	56,925	105,599	53.9	4,416	651	169	
1992'	47,855	13,199	61,054	112,749	54.2	4,661	661	169	
1993	48,914	14,089	63,003	115,344	54.6	4,840	669	167	

Calendar Years 1964-1993

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Aviation Statistics, "Air ( rier Traffic Statistics Monthly" (Monthly). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Includes international and domestic operations.

b Includes freight, air express, U.S. and foreign mail.

### **PASSENGER STATISTICS U.S. AIR CARRIER SCHEDULED SERVICE** DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Year	Revenue Passenger Enplanements (Thousands)	Average Passenger Trip-Length (Miles)	Revenue Passenger Miles (Millions)	Available Seat Miles (Millions)	Revenue Passenger Load Factor <sup>a</sup>
DOMESTIC C	PERATIONS				
1979	292,700	714	208,891	332,796	62.8
1980	272,829	736	200,829	346,028	58.0
1981	265,304	749	198,715	346,172	57.4
1982	274,342	766	210,149	359,528	58.5
1983	296,721	765	226,909	379,150	59.8
1984	321,047	759	243,692	422,507	57.7
1985	357,109	758	270,584	445,826	60.7
1986	393,864	767	302,090	497,991	60.7
1987	416,831	779	324,637	526,958	61.6
1988	419,210	786	329,309	536,663	61.4
1989	416,331	793	329,975	530,079	62.3
1990	423,565	803	340,231	563,065	60.4
1991	412,360	806	332,566	543,638	61.2
1992 <sup>r</sup>	431,693	806	347,931	557,989	62.4
1993	441,902	800	353,630	570,680	62.0
INTERNATIO	NAL OPERATIONS	i	-		· · · •
	24,163	2.199	53.132	83.330	63.8
1980	24.074	2.258	54.363	86,507	62.8
1981	20.672	2,427	50,173	78,725	63.7
1982	19,760	2.505	49,495	80.591	61.4
1983	21,917	2,506	54,920	85,388	64.3
1984	23.636	2.599	61,424	92,817	66.2
1985	24,913	2,642	65,819	101,963	64.6
1986	25,082	2,570	64,456	109,445	58.9
1987	30,847	2,588	79,834	121,763	65.6
1988	35,404	2,655	93,992	140,140	67.1
1989	37.361	2,750	102,739	154,297	66.6
1990	41,995	2,803	117,695	170,310	69.1
1991	39,941	2,889	115,389	171,561	67.3
1992	43,415	3,009	130,622	194,784	67.1
1993	45,347	2,988	135,507	200,151	67.7

Calendar Years 1979-1993

Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Aviation Statistics, "Air Carrier Traffic Statistics Monthly" (Monthly).

Revenue passenger miles as a percent of available seat miles.
 r Revised.

(Bv	Model.	1989-1	993)
(1)	mouch		3301

TOTAL AIRCRAFT IN SERVICE         13,514         14,651         15,181         16,100         17,284           Turbojets—TOTAL         8,587         9,426         9,819         10,504         11,345           Aerospatiale SI-210         Caravelle         56         49         38         34         29           Aerospatiale SN-601         Corvette         12         7         2         —         —           Airbus A300         237         331         346         374         Airbus A330         247         354         413           Airbus A330         —         —         —         —         —         20         14         144         1		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Turbojets—TOTAL8,5879,4269,81910,50411,345Aerospatiale SE-210Caravelle5649383429Aerospatiale SN-601Corvette1272-Airbus A300294327331346374Airbus A310147180193207222Airbus A32023130247354413Airbus A33020Antonov 1247713Avro RJ-70/85/100(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)12B.Ae./Arospatiale Concorde1414141414B.Ae./Arospatiale Concorde164132146143121B.Ae./Aroba Deschpit132Beerd MOD Beechjet1322Beerd MOD Beechjet1322Boeing 727.1,6841,6481,5151,4571,390Boeing 757.215324380497566Boeing 757.2153243404331Convair 880/90022-11Dassault Regional Jet223Cessan 500/5500233993150220Guidstream IV/III484344353120 <td< th=""><th>TOTAL AIRCRAFT IN SERVICE .</th><th>13,514</th><th>14,651</th><th>15,181</th><th>16,100</th><th>17,284</th></td<>	TOTAL AIRCRAFT IN SERVICE .	13,514	14,651	15,181	16,100	17,284
Aerospatiale SE-210 Caravelle5649383429Aerospatiale SN-601 Corvette1272Airbus A300294327311346374Airbus A300147180193207222Airbus A32023130247354413Airbus A3301Airbus A34020Antonov 1247713Avro RJ-70/85/100(a)(a)(a)(a)121B.Ae. /Aerospatiale Concorde144141414B.Ae. /Aerospatiale Concorde141441414B.Ae. rident27253299B.Ae. (HS) 1251716171923Beech 400 Beechiet132Boeing 707/20224210198176151Boeing 737.1,5851,8362,0192,1892,363Boeing 747.676775806865918Boeing 757.254345399462515Canadair Regional Jet11Dassault Balcon 10/20/504439434146Dassault Mercure1111118870Convair 880/990222-11 <td>Turbojets—TOTAL</td> <td>8,587</td> <td>9,426</td> <td>9,819</td> <td>10,504</td> <td>11,345</td>	Turbojets—TOTAL	8,587	9,426	9,819	10,504	11,345
Aerospatiale SN-601 Corvette1272Airbus A300294327331346374Airbus A310147180193207222Airbus A32023130247354413Airbus A3401Airbus A34010Antonov 1247713Avro RJ-70/85/100(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)B.Ae. I46102 <sup>3</sup> 144 <sup>4</sup> 166 <sup>3</sup> 173 <sup>3</sup> 185B.Ae. Cone-Eleven164132146143121B.Ae. Trident27253299B.Ae. (FIS) 1251716171923Beech 400 Beechjet132Boeing 7271,6841,6481,5151,4571,390Boeing 7371,5851,8362,0192,363Boeing 757215324380497566Boeing 7572211Canadair CL-601 Challenger22Catation I////II4843443531Convair 880/9502211Dassault Falcon 10/20/5044394341Convair 880/9902211Dassault Falcon 10/20/5044394341Dassault F	Aerospatiale SE-210 Caravelle	56	49	38	34	29
Airbus A300294327331346374Airbus A300147180193207222Airbus A32023130247354413Airbus A3301Airbus A34020Antonov 12420Antonov 1247713Avro R)-70/85/100(a)(a)(a)(a)12B.Ae. Areospatiale Concorde14141414B.Ae. Areospatiale Concorde164132146143B.Ae. Checkleven164132146143121B.Ae. Trident27253299B.Ae. (HS) 125.1716171923Beech 400 Beechjet132Boeing 707/720.224210198176151Boeing 7376841,6481,5151,4571,390Boeing 74724Canadair CL-601 Challenger224Canadair CL-601 Challenger223Cessna 500/550/650223Citation 11/1114843443531Convair 880/990222-1Dassault Regional Jet	Aerospatiale SN-601 Corvette	12	7	2	—	
Airbus A310       147       180       193       207       222         Airbus A320       23       130       247       354       413         Airbus A340       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       1         Airbus A340       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       102       Athonov 124       -       -       -       -       -       -       20         Antonov 124       -       -       -       7       7       13       125       32       9       9       9       8.Ae. 146       102 <sup>a</sup> 144 <sup>a</sup> 166 <sup>a</sup> 173 <sup>a</sup> 185       Boeing 707/20       224       210       198       176       151         Boeing 707/20       .       244       210       198       176       151       1390       Boeing 737       1,585       1,836       2,019       2,185       1,330       Boeing 757       153       1453       1390       462       515       Canadir CL-601 Challenger       -       -       2       2       4       Canadair Regional Jet       -	Airbus A300	294	327	331	346	374
Airbus A32023130247354413Airbus A320—————1Airbus A340—————20Antonov 124————7713Avro RJ-70/85/100(a)(a)(a)(a)14B.Ae. Acerospatiale Concorde1414141414B.Ae. Acerospatiale Concorde14144146143121B.Ae. Cherospatiale Concorde164132146143121B.Ae. Cherospatiale Concorde1716171923Beech 400 Beechigt——132Boeing 707/720224210198176151Boeing 7371,5851,8362,0192,1892,363Boeing 747676775806865Boeing 757215324380497Canadair CL-601 Challenger——22Canadair Regional Jet——223Cesna 500/550/6501111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191Dassault Falcon 10/20/5044393349Juyshin IL-66——12Losker F-28 Fellowship203199197191190Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191 <t< td=""><td>Airbus A310</td><td>147</td><td>180</td><td>193</td><td>207</td><td>222</td></t<>	Airbus A310	147	180	193	207	222
Airbus A330——————1Airbus A340——————20Antonov 124———7713Avro RJ-70/85/100(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)B.Ae. Acrospatiale Concorde141414141414B.Ae. Acrospatiale Concorde1414141414B.Ae. Chereleven164132146143121B.Ae. Trident272532999B.Ae. (H5) 1251716171923Beech 400 Beechjet———132Boeing 707/20.224210198176151Boeing 7371,5851,8362,0192,1892,363Boeing 757676775806865918Boeing 75722Canadair CL-601 Challenger——224Canadair Regional Jet11Dassault Recure1111118871Dassault Mercure14151617171Ipsrael Acrosphip11Dassault Balcon 10/20/50	Airbus A320	23	130	247	354	413
Airbus A340       —       —       —       —       —       —       —       20         Antonov 124       —       —       —       7       7       13         Avro RJ-7085/100       (a)       (a)       (a)       (a)       121         B. Ae. Acrospatiale Concorde       14       15       16       17       17       16       16       17       17       16       17 <t< td=""><td>Airbus A330</td><td></td><td></td><td>_</td><td></td><td>1</td></t<>	Airbus A330			_		1
Antonov 124       —       —       7       7       13         Avro RJ-70/85/100       (a)       (a)       (a)       (a)       12         Avro RJ-70/85/100       (a)       (a)       (a)       (a)       12         B. Ae. /recrepatiale Concorde       114       14       14       14       14       14         B. Ae. Trident       102 <sup>a</sup> 144 <sup>a</sup> 166 <sup>a</sup> 173 <sup>a</sup> 185         B. Ae. Trident       27       25       32       9       9         B. Ae. Trident       -       -       1       3       2         Boeing 727       1,684       1,648       1,515       1,457       1,390         Boeing 737       215       324       380       462       515         Canadair CL-601 Challenger       —       —       2       2       4         Carsona 500/550       C       C       1       1       1       1       1	Airbus A340			_		20
Avro RJ-70785/100(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)(a)12B.Ae. IA6 $\dots \dots $	Antonov 124		_	7	7	13
B. Ae. /Aerospatiale Concorde       14       14       14       14       14       14       14         B. Ae. One-Eleven       164       132       146       143       121         B. Ae. Che-Eleven       164       132       146       143       121         B. Ae. Che-Eleven       27       25       32       9       9         B. Ae. (HS) 125       17       16       17       19       23         Beech 400 Beechjet       —       —       1       3       2         Boeing 707/720       224       210       198       1,365       1,366       2,019       2,189       2,363         Boeing 737	Avro RI-70/85/100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12
B.Ae. 146       102 <sup>a</sup> 144 <sup>a</sup> 166 <sup>a</sup> 173 <sup>a</sup> 185         B.Ae. One-Eleven       164       132       146       143       121         B.Ae. Trident       27       25       32       9       9         B.Ae. (HS) 125       17       16       17       19       23         Beech 400 Beechjet       —       —       1       3       2         Boeing 707720       224       210       198       176       151         Boeing 727       1,684       1,648       1,515       1,457       1,390         Boeing 737       1,585       1,836       2,019       2,189       2,363         Boeing 757       215       324       380       497       566         Boeing 767       254       345       399       462       515         Canadair CL-601 Challenger       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet       —       —       —       2       2       3       31         Convair 880/990       2       2       —       1       1       8       8       7       190         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       <	B Ae /Aerospatiale Concorde	14	14	14	14	14
B. Ae. One-Eleven       164       132       146       143       121         B. Ae. Trident       27       25       32       9       9         B. Ae. (HS) 125       17       16       17       19       23         Beech 400 Beechjet       —       —       1       3       2         Boeing 707/720       224       210       198       176       151         Boeing 727       1,684       1,648       1,515       1,457       1,390         Boeing 737       1,585       1,836       2,019       2,189       2,363         Boeing 747        676       775       806       865       918         Boeing 767        254       345       399       462       515         Canadair Regional Jet       —       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet        —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet        —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet        11       11       1       8       8         Convair 880/990	B Ae 146	102 <sup>a</sup>	144 <sup>a</sup>	166 <sup>a</sup>	173 <sup>a</sup>	185
B. Ae. Trident       27       25       32       9       9         B. Ae. (HS) 125       17       16       17       19       23         Beech 400 Beechjet       —       —       1       3       2         Boeing 707/720       224       210       198       176       151         Boeing 707/720       1,684       1,648       1,515       1,457       1,390         Boeing 737       1,585       1,836       2,019       2,189       2,363         Boeing 747       676       775       806       865       918         Boeing 757       215       324       380       497       566         Gandair CL-601 Challenger       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional let       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional let       —       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional let       11       11       11       8       8       3       41       46         Dassault Mercure       11       11       11       8       8       3       150       220         Gunvin 880/990       …	B.Ae. One-Eleven	164	132	146	143	121
B.Ae. (HS) 1251716171923Beech 400 Beechjet132Boeing 707/20224210198176151Boeing 7271,6841,6481,5151,4571,390Boeing 7371,5851,8362,0192,1892,363Boeing 747676775806865918Boeing 757.215324380497566Boeing 767.254345399462515Canadair CL601 Challenger224Canadair Regional Jet223Cessna 500/550/65022Citation I/I/III4843443531Convair 880/99022-11Dassault Falcon 10/20/504439434146Dassault Mercure11111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191190Fokker 10014589335022020Gulfstream I/I/II G-11591415161717Ilyushin IL-8612Israel Aircraft 112/1124322312Learjet5512Israel Aircraft 112/1124322312Lockheed L-1011 Tristar<	B Ae Trident	27	25	32	9	9
Brech 400 Beechjet        1       3       2         Boeing 707/720       224       210       198       176       151         Boeing 727       1,684       1,648       1,515       1,457       1,390         Boeing 737       1,585       1,836       2,019       2,189       2,363         Boeing 747       676       775       806       865       918         Boeing 757       215       324       380       497       566         Boeing 767       254       345       399       462       515         Canadair CL-601 Challenger         2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet         2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet         2       23       2        1       1         Dassault Falcon 10/20/50       44       39       43       44       35       31         Convair 880/990       203       199       197       191       190         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       199       197       191       190         Gulfstream II/III G-1159       14       15	B Ae (HS) 125	17	16	17	19	23
Boeing 707/720         224         210         198         176         151           Boeing 727         1,684         1,648         1,515         1,457         1,390           Boeing 737         1,585         1,836         2,019         2,189         2,363           Boeing 737         215         324         380         497         566           Boeing 757         215         324         380         497         566           Boeing 767         254         345         399         462         515           Canadair CL-601 Challenger         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         .         11         11         8         8         5         31           Convair 880/990         .         2         2         —         1         1         9         19         19         19	Beech 400 Beechiet			1	3	2
Boeing 7271,6841,6481,5151,4571,390Boeing 7371,5851,8362,0192,1892,363Boeing 747676775806865918Boeing 757215324380497566Boeing 767254345399462515Canadair CL-601 Challenger———22Cessna 500/550/650——22Citation I/II/II4843443531Convair 880/99022—11Dassult Mercure11111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191190Fokker f-28 Fellowship203199197191190Gulfstream II/III G-11591415161717Ilyushin IL-626756393349Ilyushin IL-86—————12Israel Aircraft 1121/1124322312Learjet5637343728Lockheed L-1011 Tristar229228227214213Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar136544McDonnell Douglas DC-8276253257261McDonnell Douglas DC-9842847741741767McDonnell Douglas MD-11—33673107McDonnell Doug	Boeing 707/720	224	210	198	176	151
Boeing 7371,5851,8362,0192,1892,363Boeing 747676775806865918Boeing 757215324380497566Boeing 767254345399462515Canadair CL-601 Challenger——224Canadair Regional let———224Canadair Regional let.———224Canadair Regional let.———224Canadair Regional let———224Canadair Regional let———224Canadair Regional let11Dassault Falcon 10/20/50.4439434146Dassault Mercure.1111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship.203199197191190Fokker 1001415161717Ilyushin IL-62Ilyushin IL-76Ilyushin IL-86	Boeing 727	1.684	1,648	1,515	1,457	1,390
Boeing 747         676         775         806         865         918           Boeing 757         215         324         380         497         566           Boeing 767         254         345         399         462         515           Canadair CL-601 Challenger         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         4           Canadair Regional Jet         —         —         —         2         2         —         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         8         8         3         150         220         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	Boeing 737	1.585	1.836	2,019	2,189	2,363
Boeing 757       215       324       380       497       566         Boeing 767       254       345       399       462       515         Canadair CL-601 Challenger       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet       —       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet       —       —       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet       48       43       44       35       31         Convair 880/990       2       2       —       1       1         Dassault Falcon 10/20/50       44       39       43       41       46         Dassault Mercure       11       11       11       8       8         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       199       197       191       190         Fokker 100       —       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62	Boeing 747	676	775	806	865	918
Boeing 767       254       345       399       462       515         Canadair CL-601 Challenger       —       —       2       2       4         Canadair Regional Jet       —       —       —       2       2       3         Cessna 500/550/650       —       —       —       —       2       2       3         Citation //I//III       48       43       44       35       31         Convair 880/990       2       2       —       1       1         Dassault Mercure       11       11       11       8       8         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       199       197       191       190         Fokker 100       14       58       93       150       220         Gulfstream II/III G-1159       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-76       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4	Boeing 757	215	324	380	497	566
Canadair CL-601 Challenger———224Canadair Regional Jet————223Cessna 500/550/6501Citation I/II/III4843443531Convair 880/99022—11Dassault Falcon 10/20/504439434146Dassault Mercure11111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191190Fokker F-28 Fellowship145893150220Culfstream II/III G-11591415161717Ilyushin IL-626756393349Ilyushin IL-765860616483Ilyushin IL-86———12Israel Aircraft 1121/1124322312Learjet5————McDonnell Douglas DC-8276253257261264McDonnell Douglas DC-10370365361361354McDonnell Douglas DC-10370365361361354McDonnell Douglas DC-10370365361361354McDonnell Douglas DC-1033211Tupolev Tu-134	Boeing 767	254	345	399	462	515
Canadair Regional Jet————223Cessna 500/550/650Citation /II/III4843443531Convair 880/99022—11Dassault Falcon 10/20/504439434146Dassault Mercure11111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191190Fokker 100145893150220Culfstream II/III G-11591415161717Ilyushin IL-765860616483Ilyushin IL-765860616483Ilyushin IL-765637343728Lockheed L-1011 Tristar229228227214213Lockheed L-1011 Tristar276253257261264McDonnell Douglas DC-8276253257261264McDonnell Douglas DC-9842847741741767McDonnell Douglas DC-10370365361361354McDonnell Douglas MD-805887999081,0321,067Mitsubish MU-300 Diamond2—————Rockwell Sabreliner 6033321Tupolev Tu-13497745482138136Tupolev Tu-13495111156131225Yakolev Yak-	Canadair CL-601 Challenger			2	2	4
Cessia 500/550/650Citation I/II/III4843443531Convair 880/9902211Dassault Falcon 10/20/504439434146Dassault Mercure11111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191190Fokker 100145893150220Gulfstream II/III G-11591415161717Ilyushin IL-626756393349Ilyushin IL-765860616483Ilyushin IL-765637343728Lockheed L-1011 Tristar229228227214213Lockheed L-1329 Jetsar136544McDonnell Douglas DC-8276253257261264McDonnell Douglas DC-9842847741741767McDonnell Douglas MD-1133673107McDonnell Douglas MD-805887999081,0321,067Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond2Rockwell Sabreliner 6033321Tupolev Tu-13497745482138Tupolev Yak-40/4295111156131225	Canadair Regional let				2	23
Citation I/I/III       48       43       44       35       31         Convair 880/990       2       2        1       1         Dassault Falcon 10/20/50       44       39       43       41       46         Dassault Falcon 10/20/50       44       39       43       41       46         Dassault Mercure       11       11       11       8       8         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       199       197       191       190         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       14       58       93       150       220         Culfstream II/III C-1159       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-76       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-86       -       -       -       -       12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       -       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264	Cessna 500/550/650					
Convair 880/990       2        1       1         Dassault Falcon 10/20/50       44       39       43       41       46         Dassault Mercure       11       11       11       11       8       8         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       199       197       191       190         Fokker 100       14       58       93       150       220         Gulfstream II/III G-1159       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-76       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-86       -       -       -       -       12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -       -       -	Citation 1/11/11	48	43	44	35	31
Dassault Falcon 10/20/504439434146Dassault Mercure11111188Fokker F-28 Fellowship203199197191190Fokker 100145893150220Gulfstream II/III C-11591415161717Ilyushin IL-626756393349Ilyushin IL-665860616483Ilyushin IL-765637343728Lockheed L-1011 Tristar229228227214213Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar136544MBB Hansa HFB-3205McDonnell Douglas DC-8276253257261264McDonnell Douglas DC-10370365361361354McDonnell Douglas MD-805887999081,0321,067Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond2Rockwell Sabreliner 60333211Tupolev Tu-13497745482138131225Yakolev Yak-40/4253554864140	Convair 880/990	2	2		1	1
Dassault Mercure       11       11       11       11       8       8         Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       199       197       191       190         Fokker 100       14       58       93       150       220         Gulfstream II/III G-1159       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-66          12       12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264	Dassault Falcon 10/20/50	44	39	43	41	46
Fokker F-28 Fellowship       203       199       197       191       190         Fokker 100       14       58       93       150       220         Gulfstream II/III G-1159       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-76       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-86       —       —       —       —       12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet	Dassault Mercure	11	11	11	8	8
Fokker 100       14       58       93       150       220         Gulfstream II/III G-1159       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-76       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-86           12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet        56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067 <td>Fokker F-28 Fellowshin</td> <td>203</td> <td>199</td> <td>197</td> <td>191</td> <td>190</td>	Fokker F-28 Fellowshin	203	199	197	191	190
Gulfstream II/III G-1159       14       15       16       17       17         Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-62       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-76       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-86          12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Dia	Fokker 100	14	58	93	150	220
Ilyushin IL-62       67       56       39       33       49         Ilyushin IL-62       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-76       -       -       -       -       12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       -       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       -       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       -       -       -       - </td <td>Gulfstream II/III G-1159</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td>	Gulfstream II/III G-1159	14	15	16	17	17
Ilyushin IL-76       58       60       61       64       83         Ilyushin IL-86       —       —       —       —       12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       —       —       —       —         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       —       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       —       —       —       —       —         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2	Ilvushin II -62	67	56	39	33	49
Ilyushin IL-86       —       —       —       —       12         Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       —       —       —       —         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       —       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       —       —       —       —       —         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1       1       1       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74 </td <td>Ilvushin II -76</td> <td>58</td> <td>60</td> <td>61</td> <td>64</td> <td>83</td>	Ilvushin II -76	58	60	61	64	83
Israel Aircraft 1121/1124       3       2       2       3       12         Learjet       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       -       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       -       -       -       -         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	Ilvushin IL-86		-	_		12
Learjet       56       37       34       37       28         Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       -       -       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       -       -       -       -         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	Israel Aircraft 1121/1124	3	2	2	3	12
Lockheed L-1011 Tristar       229       228       227       214       213         Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       -       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       -       -       -       -         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	Leariet	56	37	34	37	28
Lockheed L-1329 Jetstar       13       6       5       4       4         MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       -       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       -       -       -       -         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	Lockheed I -1011 Tristar	229	228	227	214	213
MBB Hansa HFB-320       5       -       -       -       -         McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       -       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       -       -       -       -         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	Lockheed I-1329 letstar	13	6	5	4	4
McDonnell Douglas DC-8       276       253       257       261       264         McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       —       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       —       —       —       —         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	MBB Hansa HFB-320	5				
McDonnell Douglas DC-9       842       847       741       741       767         McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       —       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-10       —       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       —       —       —       —         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Tu-154       95       111       156       131       225         Yakolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	McDonnell Douglas DC-8	276	253	257	261	264
McDonnell Douglas DC-10       370       365       361       361       354         McDonnell Douglas MD-11       —       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       —       —       —       —         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Tu-154       95       111       156       131       225         Yakolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	McDonnell Douglas DC-9	842	847	741	741	767
McDonnell Douglas MD-11       —       3       36       73       107         McDonnell Douglas MD-80       .       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       —       —       —       —       —       —         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       .       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       .       .       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Tu-154       .       .       .       .       .       .       .         Yakolev Yak-40/42       .       .       .       .       .       .       .	McDonnell Douglas DC-10	370	365	361	361	354
McDonnell Douglas MD-80       588       799       908       1,032       1,067         Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond       2       —       —       —       —       —         Rockwell Sabreliner 60       3       3       3       2       1         Tupolev Tu-134       97       74       54       82       138         Tupolev Tu-154       95       111       156       131       225         Yakolev Yak-40/42       53       55       48       64       140	McDonnell Douglas MD-11		3	36	73	107
Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond     2     -     -     -       Rockwell Sabreliner 60     3     3     2     1       Tupolev Tu-134     97     74     54     82     138       Tupolev Tu-154     95     111     156     131     225       Yakolev Yak-40/42     53     55     48     64     140	McDonnell Douglas MD-80	588	799	908	1.032	1.067
Rockwell Sabreliner 60     3     3     3     2     1       Tupolev Tu-134     97     74     54     82     138       Tupolev Tu-154     95     111     156     131     225       Yakolev Yak-40/42     53     55     48     64     140	Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond	200			.,	.,
Tupolev Tu-134     97     74     54     82     138       Tupolev Tu-154     95     111     156     131     225       Yakolev Yak-40/42     53     55     48     64     140	Rockwell Sabreliner 60	2	3	3	2	1
Tupolev Tu-154         95         111         156         131         225           Yakolev Yak-40/42         53         55         48         64         140	Tunoley Tu-134	97	74	54	82	138
Yakoley Yak-40/42	Tupolev Tu-154	-95	111	156	131	225
	Yakolev Yak-40/42	53	55	48	64	140

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Turbine-Powered					
Helicopters—TOTAL	240	176	<u>188</u>	176	242
Aerospatiale SA-316 Alouette III	8	4	4		
Aerospatiale SA-318 Alouette II	4	3	3	2	1
Aerospatiale SA-319 Alouette III					
Astazou	4	4	4	2	—
Aerospatiale SA-341 Gazelle		—	1	1	
Aerospatiale (Nurtanio)					
SA-330 Puma	22	16	18	18	28
Aerospatiale AS-332 Super Puma	5	5	5	5	5
Aerospatiale AS-350 Ecureuil/				~	
Astar	7	10	10	7	3
Aerospatiale AS-355 Ecureuil 2/					
Twinstar	3	4	4	4	8
Aerospatiale SA-365 Dauphin II	12	10	10	10	13
Agusta A109		_	3	3	
Bell (Agusta/Fuji) 204	5	6	5	3	3
Bell 205	2	2	2	2	2
Bell 206 Jetranger/Longranger	39	26	33	33	36
Bell 212	27	15	15	16	20
Bell 222 UT	1		_	_	17
Bell 412	2	3	4	0	17
Hughes (Kawasaki) 500/369D .	1	I	I.	_	-
MBB/Kawasaki BK 11/	24		22	22	41
	54	22	23 E	55	
	5	5	3	3	ر ۸
Sikorsky 5-301	22	10	10	10	22
SIKUISKY S-DI	32 19	10	11	10	22
JIKUISKY J-/0	2	2	11	12	23
wesuand 50	2	ر	J	_	_

(By Model, 1989-1993, continued)

(By Model,	1989–1993,	continued)
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-	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Turboprops—TOTAL	4,687	5,049	5,174	5,420	5,697
Aero Spacelines SuperGuppy	4	—	_		<u></u>
Aerospatiale N.262/Mohawk 298	23	16	14	15	10
Aerospatiale/Aeritalia ATR 42	122	178	210	227	242
Aerospatiale/Aeritalia ATR 72	_	17	48	76	103
Airtech CN-235	8	18	24	23	24
Antonov An-12	15	19	20	19	25
Antonov An-22	_	_	—	2	2
Antonov An-24/26/28/30/32	251	246	216	171	258
B Ae ATP		31	41	46	50
B Ae Vanguard	7	5	4	4	3
B Ae Viscount	40	33	27	25	23
B Ap (HP-137) letstream 31	201	277	205	309	296
B Ae letstream 41				2	18
B Ae (HS) Argosy	5			—	
B Ao HS_748	152	139	130	123	115
Beech 18 Turbo	24	24	20	17	1
Beech 90 King Air	40	26	28	30	38
Beech 99	173	140	122	130	139
Beech 100 King Air	22	23	24	31	38
Beech 200/300 Super King Air	83	78	76	87	94
Beech 1300	5	14	7	2	4
Beech 1900C/D	95	171	191	224	251
Bristol 175 Britannia	7	6	6	5	5
Canadair CI -44	15	13	11	8	8
CASA/Nurtanio C-212 Aviocar	112	104	109	104	102
Cessna 208 Caravan I	229	287	312	307	312
Cessna E406 Caravan II	14	19	21	23	19
Cessna 425/441 Conquest I/II	19	8	4	4	5
Convair 580/600/640	132	108	92	99	98
DHC-2/3 Turbo Beaver/Otter	3	4	4	4	6
DHC-5 Buffalo	1	1	1	1	1
DHC-6 Twin Otter	465	432	428	437	419
DHC-7 Dash 7	106	94	79	80	84
DHC-8 Dash 8	120	214	254	307	341
Dornier DO-228	90	113	96	112	116
Dornier DO-328					3
Douglas DC-3T Turbo Express	_		1	_	_
Embraer EMB-110 Bandeirante	222	200	174	181	189
Embraer EMB-120 Brasilia	113	201	225	255	267
Fokker/Fairchild					,
F-27/FH-227 Friendshin	432	401	389	378	354
Fokker 50	45	101	121	134	152

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Turboprops (continued)					
GAF Nomad	14	9	8	12	11
Grumman G-21 Turbo Goose	_	_	1	1	1
Grumman G-73 Turbo Mallard .	10	9	4	5	6
Grumman G-159 Gulfstream I	37	34	33	31	33
Handley Page Herald	17	17	17	16	15
Harbin Y-12 II	_	2	5	26	33
IAI Arava	4	3	1	1	1
Ilvushin II -18	67	48	42	31	29
1FT 1-410		3	17	19	25
Lockheed I-188 Electra	83	74	67	65	65
Lockheed L-100/L-382 Hercules	58	56	54	56	53
Mitcubichi MI I-2B	5	5	8	5	6
Nibon AMC VS 11	102	97	94	92	85
Bilatur Britton Norman BN 2T	102	57		72	00
Turbo Islandor	2	2	3	2	2
	25	2	25	10	10
Piper PA-311/42 Cheyenne	35	29	12	12	15
Piper 1-1040	15	15	12	13	2
PZL (Antonov) An-28	14	14	15	10	11
Rockwell Turbo Commander	16	14	15	12	11
Saab SF-340A/B	136	206	265	312	347
Saunders ST-27	2				
Shorts SC-5 Belfast	5	5	5	5	4
Shorts SC-7 Skyliner/Skyvan	15	16	25	24	25
Shorts 330	68	64	51	55	56
Shorts 360	142	150	139	147	148
Swearingen Merlin	46	41	36	36	49
Swearingen Metro	361	249	338	357	377
Transall C-160	8	8	8	8	6
Xian (Antonov) Y-7	31	31	67	65	61
TOTAL AIRCRAFT IN SERVICE	13,514	14,651	15,181	16,100	17,284
Number Manufactured in LLS	8 707 <sup>r</sup>	9 3331	9 517	10.064	10 523
Percent Manufactured in U.S.	64 4%	63.7%	62.7%	62.5%	60.9%
	01.1 /0		02.7 70		
Turbojet Aircraft in Service	8,587	9,426	9,819	10,504	11,345
Number Manufactured in U.S.	7,079 <sup>r</sup>	7,737	7,950	8,427	8,759
Percent Manufactured in U.S	82.4% <sup>r</sup>	82.1%	81.0%	80.2%	77.2%
Turboprop Aircraft in Service	4,687	5,049	5,174	5,420	5,697
Number Manufactured in LLS	1 497	1 519	1 483'	1 549 <sup>r</sup>	1 624
Percent Manufactured in U.S.	31.9%	30.1%	28.7%	28.6 % <sup>r</sup>	28.5 %
Turbine-Powered Helicopters					
In Service	240	176	188	176	242
Number Manufactured in 115	121	 77 <sup>[</sup>	84	188	140
Percent Manufactured In U.S.	131	1/	<del>ا ۷۵ مر</del> ۸۸	50.00	57.04/
reicent Manufactured in U.S	34.0 %	43.0%	44./ 70	50.0%	37.9%

(By Model, 1989-1993, continued)

Source:

Source: Exxon International Company, "Air World Survey," compiled by Aviation Data Service, Inc. (Annually). NOTE: The "Air World Survey" covers the world's airlines with the exception of Aeroflot and covers aircraft in service as of December 31 and as of March 31 prior to 1991. Excludes air taxi operators.

a RJ-70 combined with B.Ae. 146.

### PERCENT OF CIVIL TURBOJET ENGINE MARKET BY MANUFACTURER AND AIRCRAFT MODEL

Aircraft	Total	al Engine Manufacturers					
Manufacturer and Model	Installed Engines	P&W	GE	RR	CFM	IAE	Other
TOTAL ENGINES PERCENT SHARE	34,828 100.0%	15,679 45.0%	3,846 11.0%	3,155 9.1%	3,812 10.9%	240 0.7%	8,096 23.2%
Airbus A300ª	278	18%	82 %	-%	-%	-%	%
Airbus A300B4-200	268	11	89	-		-	-
Airbus A300B4-600R	232	51	49	-	—	-	
Airbus A310 <sup>a</sup>	160	34	66	-	—	-	-
Airbus A310-300	286	40	60	-	-	-	-
Airbus A320 <sup>a</sup>	36	_	-	_	100	-	-
Airbus A320-200	790	_		-	70	30	-
Airbus A330	2	_	100	-	-	-	-
Airbus A340	72		—	_	100	-	-
Antonov AN-72	12	-	-		-		100
Antonov AN-74	6	_	_	_	-	-	100
Antonov AN-124	152	-	_		-	-	100
AS Corvette	8	100	_		-	-	-
AS Caravelle	68	71	_	29		-	-
AS/BAe Concorde	56	_		100	-	-	-
Avro Int'l RJ	44	_	-	—	-	-	100
BAe 1-11	298	-	_	100	-	-	-
BAe 146	748	_	_		-	-	100
BAe HS Trident	27	_	_	100	-		-
BAe HS 125	46	_	_	35	_	-	65
Beech 400 Beechiet	4	100	-	-	_		-
Boeing B-707 <sup>a</sup>	140	91	_	9	-	-	-
Boeing B-707-320C	560	100	-	_	_	-	-
Boeing B-720	36	100	_	_	-	_	-
Boeing B-727 series <sup>a</sup>	711	97	_	3	_	_	-
Boeing B-727 <sup>b</sup>	414	100	_	_	_	_	-
Boeing B-727C	333	100	_			_	
Boeing B-727-200 <sup>b</sup>	693	100	_	_	_	-	_
Boeing B-727-200 ADV	2.421	100	_	_		_	_
Boeing B-737 <sup>a</sup>	268	89	_	_	11	-	-
Boeing B-737-200	350	100	-		_	_	_
Boeing B-737-200 ADV	1.412	100	_	_	-	-	
Boeing B-737-300	1,586	_	_	—	100	_	
Boeing B-737-400	680	_	_	_	100	_	_
Boeing B-737-500	482	_	_	_	100	-	-
Boeing B-747a	1 664	51	38	10	_	_	
Boeing B-747-100	416	100	_	-	_	-	_
Boeing B-747-200B	800	69	16	15	_	_	_
Boeing B-747-400	892	36	34	30	_	_	
Boeing B-757ª	102	71	_	29		-	_
Boeing B-757-200	1 042	46	_	54		_	_
Booing B 767a	378	30	70	-	_	_	_
Booing B 767 200FP	248	70	51	_	_	-	_
Boeing B-767-300ER	240 157	47	48	- 9	_	_	_
DOGING D-707-300EK	472	-1.5	-10	,	—	_	_

as of December 1993

### PERCENT OF CIVIL TURBOJET ENGINE MARKET BY MANUFACTURER AND AIRCRAFT MODEL (continued)

Aircraft	Total Installad	al Engine Manufacturers					
Manutacturer and Model	Installed Engines	P&W	GE	RR	CFM	IAE	Other
Canadair CL 600/601	6	-%	67 %	-%	-%	-%	23 %
Canadair Regional Jet	48	_	100	-	-	_	-
Cessna 500s	104	100	-	-	_	-	-
Cessna 650	12	-	_	_	-	-	100
Convair CV 880/990	8	-	100	_	_	-	_
Dassault Falcon	122	_	82		_	-	18
Dassault Mercure 100	16	100	_	_	_	-	·
Fokker F-28 <sup>a</sup>	174	_	_	100	-	_	-
Fokker F-28-4000	214	_	_	100	_	-	-
Fokker 100	422		-	100	_	-	_
Gulfstream II/III/IV	32	_	-	100	_	_	-
IAI 1124	26	_	-	_	_	-	100
Ilvushin IL-62 <sup>a</sup>	296		-	_	_	_	100
Ilvushin II -62M	608		_	_	_	_	100
Ilvushin II -76 <sup>a</sup>	944	_	-	_	-		100
Ilvushin IL-76MD	452	_	_	-		_	100
Ilvushin IL-86	340	_	_	-	-	-	100
Ilvushin IL-96	20	_	_	_	_	_	100
Leariet 23/24/25	48	_	100	-	-	-	_
Leariet 35/36/55	56	-	_	_	-	-	100
Lockheed letStar	24	83	_	_	_		17
Lockheed L-1011	666	_	_	100	_	_	-
Douglas DC-8	1,104	66	_		34		_
Douglas DC-9 <sup>a</sup>	592	100	_	-	_		-
Douglas DC-9-30	1.024	100	_	_	-	-	-
Douglas DC-10 <sup>a</sup>	312	39	61	-		_	-
Douglas DC-10-10	330	_	100	-	-	_	_
Douglas DC-10-30	441		100	_		-	_
MDC MD-11	324	43	57		_	_	_
MDC MD-80s <sup>a</sup>	144	100	_	-	_	_	
MDC MD-81	236	100				_	_
MDC MD-82	1.064	100			_	_	_
MDC MD-83	398	100	-	-	-	_	_
MDC MD-88	304	100	_	_		_	_
Rockwell Sabreliner	2	100	_	_	_	_	_
Tupoley TLI-134ª	230	-	-	_	_	_	100
Tupolev TU-134A	846	_	-	_	_	_	100
Tupolev TU-154ª	504	_		_	_	_	100
Tupolev TU-154	327	_	_	-	_		100
Tupolev TU-15482	974	_		_	_		100
Tupolev TU-154M	501	_		_		_	100
Vakolov VAK-40 series	9	_	_		_	_	100
Vakolov VAK-40b	705		_	-			100
Vakolov VAK 42	276				_	_	100
Takulev 1/11-42	270	_	-		_	-	100

as of December 1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from Aviation Data Service.

a Data for major (100 or more aircraft) series excluded and reported separately.

b Series bearing same designation as model number, but qualifies for separate reporting as a major series.

KEY: AS = Aerospatiale: BAe = British Aerospace; CFM = CFM International; GE = General Electric; IAE = International Aero Engines; IAI = Israel Aircraft Industries; MDC = McDonnell Douglas; P&W = Pratt & Whitney; RR = Rolls-Royce.

Active as of December 1989–1993								
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993			
TOTAL	5,778	6,083	6,054	7,320 <sup>r</sup>	7,306			
TurbojetsTOTAL	3,942	4,148	4,167	4,446	4,584			
Four-Engine—TOTAL	428	432	410		410			
Boeing 707	27	25	27	20	13			
Boeing 747	180	190	184	178	183			
B.Ae. 146	53	44	17	23	20			
McDonnell Douglas DC-8	168	173	182	168	194			
Three-Engine—TOTAL	1,459	1,438	1,376	1,381	1,292			
Boeing 727	1,167	1,152	1,073	1,029	953			
Lockheed L-1011	107	101	100	113	100			
McDonnell Douglas DC-10/MD-11	185	185	203	239	239			
Twin-Engine—TOTAL	2,055	2,278	2,381	2,676	2,882			
Airbus A-300	63	67	63	58	58			
Airbus A-310	19	21	42	21	27			
Airbus A-320	11	10	35	54	75			
Boeing 737	756	812	835	915	1,013			
Boeing 757	146	199	234	328	375			
Boeing 767	111	120	136	170	187			
B.Ae. BAC-111	_	3	1	_				
Cessna C500/C501		_	_	2	3			
Cessna C550	5	7	—	_	—			
Cessna C650			—	1				
Dassault Falcon			2		_			
Fokker F-28	53	68	75	117	129			
Grumman G-1159	_	1	3	1				
Israel Aircraft 1121				1	—			
Learjet LR-25	2	1	2	3				
Learjet LR-35	1	2		3	1			
McDonnell Douglas DC-9/MD-80	888	967	953	1,002	1,009			
Turboprops—TOTAL	1,476	1,595	1,598	1,894	1,868			
Four-Engine—TOTAL	96	88	75	107	102			
Canadair CL44D	5	5	_	5	1			
De Havilland DHC-7	41	)	33	40	38			
Lockheed 188 Electra	30	24	24	44	45			
Lockheed 382	20	19	18	18	18			
Twin-Engine—TOTAL	1,380	1,507	1,523	1,787	<u>1,751</u>			
Beech BE65				16				
Beech BE90	_			1	3			
Beech BE99	53	54	32	39	29			
Beech BE100	1	2	1	4	1			
Beech BE200	10	16	8	11	9			
Beech BE1900	109	147	167	231	251			

#### ACTIVE<sup>a</sup> U.S. AIR CARRIER FLEET By Type of Aircraft, Number of Engines and Model

#### ACTIVE<sup>a</sup> U.S. AIR CARRIER FLEET (Continued)

#### By Type of Aircraft, Number of Engines, and Model Active as of December 1989–1993

n	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Twin-Engine (continued)					
B.Ae. ATP	—	4	10	10	9
B.Ae. letstream	165	222	214	240	247
CASA C212 Aviocar	16	16	13	—	1
Cessna C425				1	2
Cessna C441	4	2	2	2	
Convair 580/600/640	58	33	37	19	16
DeHavilland DHC-6	69	67	69	74	67
DeHavilland DHC-8	64	74	81	115	120
Dornier DO228	34	32	31	13	13
Embraer EMB110	59	48	23	16	14
Embraer EMB120	105	156	167	195	217
Fairchild/Fokker E-27/EH-227	53	58	50	53	50
Grumman G-73	5	7	4	5	
Grumman G-159	6	7	2	1	
McKinnon G-21					2
Mitsubishi MII-2		1	1	10	_
Nibon VS-11	21	21	22	31	25
Nord ND-262/STC-262	2	1		1	
Piper PA31T	12	8	8	99	79
Piper 42			1	1	_
Saab-Fairchild SE340A	85	109	153	195	209
Shorts SC-7		2	2	6	6
Shorts SD-3/5D-330	118	103	93	88	74
SNAIS ATR-42	62	77	101	108	108
CNIAIS ATD 72				14	27
Swoaringon SA 226	57	22	31	14	14
Swearingen SA 227	212	218	200	174	158
Swearingen SA-227	212	210	200	17 4	150
Single-Engine—TOTAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	15
Piston-Engine—TOTAL	353	329	283	847 <sup>r</sup>	721
Four-Engine—TOTAL	35	31	26	20	22
Douglas DC-6	34	30	25	19	21
Douglas DC-7	1	1	1	1	1
Three-Engine—TOTAL	5	6	5	5	_
Pilatus Britten-Norman					
BN2A-MK-3 Turbo Islander	5	6	5	5	_
Twin-Engine—TOTAL	313	292	252	415	293
Single-Engine—TOTAL	NA	NA	NA	407	406
Helicopters-TOTAL	7	11	6	133	124

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, "FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation" (Annually).

NOTE: Effective 1978, includes certificated route air carriers, supplemental air carriers (charters), multi-engine aircraft in passenger

service of commuters, and all aircraft over 12,500 pounds operated by air taxis, commercial operators, and travel clubs.

a "Active aircraft" equals the average number of aircraft reported in operation during the last quarter of the year. NA Not Available.

Gallons Consumed (Millions)	Total Cost (Millions)	Cost Per Gallon (Cents)	Cost Index (1982 = 100)	Cost of Fuel as Percent of Cash Operating Expenses
10,282.0	\$ 3,729.8	36.3¢	37.0	20.1 %
10,627.1	4,178.2	39.3	40.1	19.7
11,278.1	6,503.0	57.7	58.8	24.4
10,874.0	9,769.5	89.8	91.6	29.7
10,087.8	10,498.0	104.1	106.1	29.3
9,942.1	9,755.2	98.1	100.0	27.2
10,214.4	9,073.1	88.8	90.5	24.5
11,050.4	9,361.7	84.7	86.3	23.8
11,675.1	9,326.7	79.9	81.4	22.2
12,643.0	6,995.8	55.3	56.4	16.3
13,629.5	7,593.8	55.7	56.8	16.0
14,204.8	7,557.2	53.2	54.2	14.4
14,103.9	8,472.7	60.1	61.2	14.9
14,841.1	11,465.2	77.3	78.7	17.6
13,798.4	9,329.5	67.6	68.9	14.8
14,172.0 <sup>r</sup>	8,907.9	62.9	64.1	13.5
14,165.0	8,426.5	59.5	60.6	12.7
	Gallons Consumed (Millions) 10,282.0 10,627.1 11,278.1 10,874.0 10,087.8 9,942.1 10,214.4 11,050.4 11,675.1 12,643.0 13,629.5 14,204.8 14,103.9 14,841.1 13,798.4 14,172.0 <sup>r</sup> 14,165.0	Gallons Consumed (Millions)         Total Cost (Millions)           10,282.0         \$ 3,729.8           10,627.1         4,178.2           11,278.1         6,503.0           10,874.0         9,769.5           10,087.8         10,498.0           9,942.1         9,755.2           10,214.4         9,073.1           11,050.4         9,361.7           11,675.1         9,326.7           12,643.0         6,995.8           13,629.5         7,593.8           14,204.8         7,557.2           14,103.9         8,472.7           14,841.1         11,465.2           13,798.4         9,329.5           14,165.0         8,426.5	Gallons Consumed (Millions)Total Cost Cost (Millions)Cost Per Gallon (Cents) $10,282.0$ \$ 3,729.8 3,729.8 10,627.1 1,278.1 1,6,503.0 9,769.5 10,874.0 9,769.5 10,874.0 9,769.5 10,087.8 10,498.0 104.1 $36.3 \not$ 9,769.5 98.8 10,087.8 10,498.0 104.19,942.1 9,755.2 9,755.2 10,214.4 9,073.1 1,675.1 9,326.7 9,361.7 12,643.0 1,6,995.8 13,629.5 14,204.8 1,557.2 13,798.4 11,4841.1 1,465.2 9,329.5 14,165.0 $55.7$ 67.6	Gallons Consumed (Millions)Total Cost Cost (Millions)Cost Per Gallon (Cents)Cost Index (1982 = 100) $10,282.0$ \$ 3,729.8 4,178.2 10,627.1 11,278.1 16,503.0 0,674.0 9,769.5 10,87.8 10,498.0 $36.3 \notin$ 39.3 40.1 11,278.1 10,87.8 10,498.0 104.1 10,087.8 10,498.0 104.1 106.1 $37.0$ 38.8 91.6 10,00 10,214.4 9,975.2 98.1 10,00 10,214.4 9,361.7 84.7 84.7 86.3 11,675.1 1,9,326.7 1,626.7 1,643.0 6,995.8 55.3 55.3 56.4 $13,629.5$ 5.7 56.8 56.8 14,204.8 13,629.5 7,593.8 7,557.2 53.2 53.2 54.2 14,103.9 14,204.8 13,798.4 9,329.5 $55.7$ 67.6 68.9 67.6 68.9 64.1 14,165.0 14,165.0 $7.99$ 8,426.5 59.5 59.5 $60.6$

### JET FUEL COSTS AND CONSUMPTION BY U.S. AIR CARRIERS<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1977–1993

Source: Air Transport Association of America, "Airline Cost Index" (Quarterly).

a Majors and Nationals excluding Air Florida, Capitol, Transamerica, and World. r Revised.

### U.S. CIVIL AND JOINT-USE AIRCRAFT FACILITIES<sup>a</sup> BY TYPE AND STATE

State	TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	Public <sup>b</sup>	Paved	Lighted	State	TOTAL	' Public <sup>b</sup>	Paved	Lighted
Alabama	235	102	153	98	Nevada	124	61	60	34
Alaska	560	418	64	152	New Hampshire .	93	27	51	19
Arizona	280	76	159	73	New Jersey	351	54	153	50
Arkansas	252	100	169	88	New Mexico	171	72	80	47
California	942	267	683	247	New York	525	173	213	132
Colorado	391	85	174	85	North Carolina	352	117	156	113
Connecticut	138	25	87	27	North Dakota	445	97	86	97
Delaware	37	11	14	12	Ohio	733	193	290	189
Dist. of Col	17	2	16	4	Oklahoma	415	155	216	134
Florida	778	131	327	144	Oregon	396	103	162	77
Georgia	409	113	200	116	Pennsylvania	774	151	315	137
Hawaii	47	13	39	14	Rhode Island	26	8	19	7
Idaho	218	122	79	48	South Carolina	165	69	80	64
Illinois	920	134	289	167	South Dakota	160	76	66	75
Indiana	597	115	170	120	Tennessee	247	90	148	87
lowa	309	135	169	142	Texas	1,710	403	846	423
Kansas	384	149	139	131	Utah	119	47	84	45
Kentucky	177	67	108	59	Vermont	71	16	17	11
Louisiana	433	90	251	77	Virginia	358	69	158	84
Maine	159	77	51	33	Washington	424	134	205	133
Maryland	192	41	77	48	West Virginia	104	40	64	32
Massachusetts .	230	51	125	44	Wisconsin	483	143	178	141
Michigan	459	220	191	180	Wyoming	101	41	51	37
Minnesota	488	160	141	140	50 States—Total .	18,242	5,497	8,138	4,818
Mississippi	219	86	124	81	Puerto Rico	31	11	27	<b>1</b> 1
Missouri	489	150	228	143	Virgin Islands	9	2	3	2
Montana	234	121	102	86	S. Pacific <sup>c</sup>	35	28	18	<u>    11    </u>
Nebraska	301	97	111	91	TOTAL	18,317	5,538	8,186	4,842

#### As of December 31, 1993

#### **FACILITIES BY CLASS**

Class	Total <sup>a</sup>	Public <sup>b</sup>	Private
Airports	13,228	5,228	8,000
Heliports	4,569	102	4,467
Stolports	79	6	73
Seaplane Bases	441	202	239
Total Facilities	18,317	5,538	12,779

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, "FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation" (Annually).

a Included in these data are facilities having joint civil-military use.

b "Public" refers to use, whether publicly or privately owned.

c American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territories.

<u> </u>	Total	Privat	te Use	Public	Public Use		
State	Helipads in state	Heliports & Helistops	Helipads at Airports	Heliports & Helistops	Helipads at Airports		
Alabama	53	51		1	1		
Alaska	27	16	1	7	3		
Arizona	91	88	_		3		
Arkansas	73	70	1		2		
California	390	372	3		15		
Colorado	179	175	1		3		
Connecticut	72	66	1	3	2		
Delaware	12	11		1	_		
District of Columbia	18	18	_	_	_		
Florida	230	227	1	1	1		
Georgia	97	96	<u> </u>	_	1		
Hawaii	17	15	_	—	2		
Idaho	28	26	1	_	1		
Illinois	242	231	3	8			
Indiana	108	102	3	2	1		
lowa	72	71		_	1		
Kansas	32	28		_	4		
Kentucky	34	34		—			
Louisiana	227	220	2	4	1		
Maine	16	14		1	1		
Maryland	50	46	1	2	1		
Massachusetts	118	113		2	3		
Michigan	64	62	1	1	_		
Minnesota	40	35	1		4		
Mississippi	39	39		_	—		
Missouri	109	101	1	4	3		
Montana	19	17		2	_		
Nebraska	23	22	1	_	_		
Nevada	22	22		_			
New Hampshire	35	33		1	1		

## HELIPORTS/HELIPADS<sup>a</sup> IN THE UNITED STATES

By State

As of 1993

#### **HELIPORTS/HELIPADS<sup>a</sup> IN THE UNITED STATES** (Continued) By State

As of 1993

	Total Private Use			Public Use		
State	Helipads in state	Heliports & Helistops	Helipads at Airports	Heliports & Helistops	Helipads at Airports	
New Jersey	219	214		3	2	
New Mexico	20	17	1	2	—	
New York	129	118		9	2	
North Carolina	56	54		2		
North Dakota	7	7	_	—	—	
Ohio	196	175	1	16	4	
Oklahoma	89	85		4		
Oregon	86	82	2	2	_	
Pennsvlvania	279	270	1	8		
Rhode Island	12	11		1	—	
South Carolina	24	22	_		2	
South Dakota	9	9				
Tennessee	67	61	2	3	1	
Texas	413	398	2	9	4	
Utah	37	34	<u> </u>	—	3	
Vermont	17	17				
Virginia	108	104		_	4	
Washington	105	99	2	1	3	
West Virginia	30	29			1	
Wisconsin	65	65				
Wyoming	15	14			1	
Total U.S	4,520	4,306	33	100	81	

 Source:
 Helicopter Association International, "1994 Helicopter Annual" (Annually).

 NOTE:
 96.0 percent of all U.S. helicopter landing areas are private, while 4.0 percent are public.

 a
 Excludes temporary heliports, offshore heliports, and infrequently used helicopter landing sites.

## **ACTIVE U.S. CIVIL AIRCRAFT**<sup>a</sup>

## As of December 31, 1963-1992

(in thousands)

			General Aviation Aircraft						
		Air		Fixe	d-Wing Airc	raft			
Year	TOTAL	Carrier <sup>b</sup>	TOTAL	Multi-	Single-	Engine	Rotor-	Other <sup>d</sup>	
				Engine	4-place & over	3-place & less	Crait		
1963	87.2	2.079	85.1	9.7	42.6	31.0	1.2	0.6	
1964	90.8	2.057	88.7	10.6	45.8	30.4	1.3	0.6	
1965	97.6	2.125	95.4	12.0	49.8	31.4	1.5	0.8	
1966	107.0	2.272	104.7	13.5	53.0	35.7	1.6	0.9	
1967	116.6	2.452	114.2	14.7	56.9	39.7	1.9	1.1	
1968	126.8	2.586	124.2	16.8	61.0	42.8	2.4	1.3	
1969	133.5	2.690	130.8	18.1	63.7	45.0	2.6	1.4	
1970	134.4	2.679	131.7	18.3	64.8	44.9	2.3	1.6	
1971	133.8	2.642	131.1	17.9	64.5	44.8	2.4	1.7	
1972	147.6	2.583	145.0	19.8	71.0	49.4	2.8	1.9	
1973	156.1	2.599	153.5	21.9	74.8	51.4	3.1	2.3	
1974	164.0	2.472	161.5	23.4	78.9	53.0	3.6	2.5	
1975	171.0	2.495	168.5	24.6	82.6	54.4	4.1	2.8	
1976	180.8	2.492	178.3	25.7	88.2	56.7	4.5	3.2	
1977	186.8	2.473	184.3	26.7	92.0	57.3	4.7	3.6	
1978	201.3	2.545	198.8	28.8	101.5	59.2	5.3	4.0	
1979	213.9	3.609	210.3	31.3	106.0	62.4	5.9	4.8	
1980	214.9	3.808	211.0	31.7	107.9	60.5	6.0	4.9	
1981	217.2	3.973	213.2	33.3	108.0	59.9	7.0	5.0	
1982	213.9	4.027	209.8	34.2	106.5	57.7	6.2	6.2	
1983	217.5	4.203	213.3	34.6'	107.1'	59.1 <sup>r</sup>	6.5	5.9 <sup>r</sup>	
1984	225.3	4.370	220.9	35.6	109.9	62.0	7.1	6.3	
1985	201.2	4.678	196.5	31.3	98.5	54.9	6.0	5.8	
1986	210.2	4.909	205.3	32.0	102.0	58.3	6.5	6.5	
1987	208.0	5.253	202.7	30.8	100.4	59.3	5.9	6.3	
1988	201.9	5.660	196.2	30.1	98.1	55.6	6.0	6.4	
1989	210.8	5.778	205.0	31.9	100.5	58.4	7.0	7.2	
1990	204.1	6.083	198.0	30.5	97.6	56.4	6.9	6.6	
1991	204.6	6.054	198.5	30.5	· .5	55.7	6.3	7.6	
1992	191.7	7.320	184.4	27.3	91.0	52.5	5.8	7.8	

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, "FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation" (Annually).

a "Active aircraft" must have a current U.S. registration and have flown during the calendar year. Prior to 1971, only a current U.S. registration was necessary.

b Effective 1978, includes certificated route air carriers, supplemental air carriers (charters), multi-engine aircraft in commuter passenger service, and all aircraft over 12,500 pounds operated by air taxis, commercial operators, and travel clubs. Includes autogiros; excludes air carrier helicopters.

d Includes gliders, dirigibles, and balloons.

ACTIVE U.S. CIVIL AIRCRAFT
BY PRIMARY USE AND TYPE OF AIRCRAFT
As of December 31, 1992

<b>D</b> • 11à	TOTAL		Fixed-Wing	Rotor-	Other	
Primary Use	IUIAL	Turbojet	Turboprop	Piston	craft <sup>b</sup>	Other
TOTAL—ALL AIRCRAFT	191,754	8,468	6,598	162,964	5,886	7,837
Air Carrier—TOTAL	7,320	4,446	<u>1,894</u>	847	133	
Large	6,037	4,439	1,257	255	86	_
Small	1,283	7	637	592	47	
General Aviation—TOTAL	184,434	4,022	4,704	162,117	5,753	7,837
Executive	9,400	2,907	2,470	3,293	532	199
Business	28,942	400	607	27,512	347	76
Commuter <sup>d</sup>	813	43	228	524	17	2
Air Taxi <sup>d</sup>	4,648	332	525	2,904	863	24
Instructional	15,990	19	105	14,787	535	543
Personal	108,749	83	215	101,680	819	5,952
Aerial Application	5,067	12	269	3,987	786	13
Aerial Observation	5,593	13	54	4,078	1,220	228
Other Work	1,689		55	986	259	388
Other	3,542	213	176	2,365	376	412

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, "FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation" (Annually) and General Aviation Manufacturers Association, "General Aviation Statistical Databook" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of estimating procedures. a Definitions of "primary use" categories available in Glossary of "FAA Statistical Handbook."

b Includes helicopters and autogiros.

d Limited to single-engine commuters or Air taxis under 12,500 pounds. Otherwise, aircraft included in "Air Carrier."

ι	J.S. GENER	RAL AV	VIATION	
TYPE OF	AIRCRAFT	AND	HOURS	FLOWN

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Number of Active Aircraft by Type (in	n thousands)	·····			
All Aircraft—TOTAL	196.2	205.0	198.0	198.5	184.4
Fixed-Wing:	183.8	190.8	184.5	184.6	170.8
Piston:	175.0	180.8	175.2	175.3	162.1
Single-Engine	153.7	158.9	154.0	154.1	143.6
Twin-Engine	21.2	21.8	21.1	21.1	18.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turboprop:	4.9	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.7
Twin-Engine	4.7	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6
Turbojet:	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.0
Twin-Engine	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.8
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Rotorcraft:	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.3	5.8
Piston	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.2
Turbine	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.5
Balloons, Dirigibles, and Gliders	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.7	7.8
Hours Flown by Type of Aircraft (in t	housands)				
All Aircraft—TOTAL	<u>31,114</u>	32,332	32,096	30,067	26,493
Fixed-Wing: Piston	24,291	24,907	25,832	24,102	21,251
Turboprop	2,195	2,892	2,319	1,513	1,478
Turbojet	1,554	1,527	1,396	1,236	1,0/2
Turbine	1 974	1 918	1 493	2 172	1 866
Balloons, Dirigibles, and Gliders	568	396	341	459	410
Average Hours Flown Annually by Ty	pe				
All Aircraft—TOTAL	158.6	157.7	162.1	149.1'	140.4
Fixed-Wing: Piston	138.8	1 7.8	147.4	137.5	130.4
Turboprop	448.0	490.2	437.5	307.7 <sup>r</sup>	314.1
Turbojet	398.5	372.5 <sup>r</sup>	340.6 <sup>r</sup>	289.7 <sup>r</sup>	270.7
Rotorcraft: Piston	222.3	230.6 <sup>r</sup>	223.7 <sup>r</sup>	233.7	184.6
Iurbine	548.3	4/9.5	403.6' 51.6'	592.2' 61 A	491.3
balloons, Dirigiples, and Gliders	00.7	55.0	21.0	01.4	50.9

Calendar Years 1988-1992

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, "FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation" (Annually) and the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Management Systems.

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NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding and/or estimating procedures.

#### AIR TRANSPORTATION

#### **U.S. GENERAL AVIATION** ACTIVE AIRCRAFT AND HOURS FLOWN **BY PRIMARY USE**

Calendar Years 1988-1992

Primary Use <sup>a</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
ACTIVE AIRCRAFT AS OF DEC	CEMBER 31 (ii	n thousands)			
TOTAL	196.2	205.0	198.0	198.5	184.4
Executive	10.2	11.5	10.1	10.0	9.4
Business	32.6	35.0	33.1	31.6	28.9
Commuter <sup>b</sup>	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.8
Air Taxi <sup>b</sup>	6.0	6.6	5.8	5.5	4.7
Instructional	15.6	16.6	18.6	17.9	16.0
Personal	114.4	116.4	112.6	115.1	108.7
Aerial Application	6.6	6.6	6.2	7.0	5.1
Aerial Observation	4.4	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.6
Other Work	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7
Other	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.5
HOURS FLOWN (in thousands	;)	,	·		
TOTAL	31,114	32,332	32,096	30,067	26,493
Executive	3,472	3,453	2,913	2,617	2,262
Business	4,594	4,330	4,417	4,154	3,537
Commuter <sup>b</sup>	1,036	1,392	1,333	570	693
Air Taxi <sup>b</sup>	2,632	3,020	2,249	2,241	2,009
Instructional	4,917	5,993	7,244	6,141	5,340
Personal	10,015	9,537	9,276	9,685	8,592
Aerial Application	1,842	1,868	1,872	1,911	1,296
Aerial Observation	1,308	1,719	1,745	1,797	1,730
Other Work	525	517	572	471	343
Other	774	507	475	473	358

 Source:
 Federal Aviation Administration, "FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation" (Annually).

 NOTE:
 Detail may not add to totals because of rounding and estimating procedures.

 a
 Definitions of "primary use" categories available in Glossary of "FAA Statistical Handbook."

b Limited to single-engine commuters or air taxis under 12,500 pounds.

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

ederal government outlays for research and development (R&D) in Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 amounted to \$68.1 billion, down from \$68.4 billion in the previous year, according to estimates by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). For FY 1995, OMB estimated a new record high of \$69.7 billion; in inflation-adjusted constant dollar terms, however, the figure represents a slight decline from FY 1994.

The Department of Defense (DoD) will account for the bulk of federal R&D outlays in FY 1995 with \$36.8 billion, or more than 52 percent of the total. NASA outlays are estimated at \$8.3 billion, up from \$8.2 billion; planned Department of Energy outlays are \$6 billion, up from \$5.9 billion. All other government agencies combined will have outlays of \$18.6 bilU.S. industries came to \$121.3 billion: \$96.7 billion of it was financed by company funding. The total represented a moderate increase over 1991's \$117 billion of all industrial R&D. Company funding accounted for all of the gain; federal funding for industrial R&D dropped in 1992 to \$24.7 billion. down from \$26.4 billion in 1991. The aerospace industry performed industrial R&D worth \$16.1 billion in 1992; the figure represents 13.3 percent of the dollar value of work performed by all U.S. industries. Federal funding accounted for \$9.9 billion, or more than 60 percent, of the aerospace total; company funding, however, reached an all-time high of \$6.2 billion. With respect to R&D funding as a percentage of net sales, the aero-

space industry recorded significantly

lion, up from \$17.7 bil-

In calendar year 1992, the latest year for which the National Science Foundation's survey figures are available, company funding accounted for 80 percent of all U.S. expenditures for industrial research and development. The total of all R&D performed by all



higher percentages than the allindustry average. Aerospace federal and company R&D investment amounted to 11.8 percent of net sales in 1992; the percentage compares with 12.1 percent in 1991. Company funding as a percentage of net sales came to 4.6 percent, which compares with 4 percent in 1991. In 1993, the aerospace industry employed 95,000 scientists and engineers engaged in R&D; this was 12.1 percent of the all-industry total (787, 100).

Contract awards for DoD research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) in FY 1995 in the aircraft category totalled \$5.1 billion. The most heavily-funded program is the Air Force F-22 advanced technology fighter at \$2.5 billion. Other major Air Force aircraft RDT&E programs are: the B-2 bomber (\$408 million); the C-17 Globemaster III transport (\$221 million); and the E-8A JSTARS (\$190 million). The largest Navy programs are the F/A-18 fighter (\$1.4 billion) and the V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor transport (\$497 million). The Army's principal RDT&E program is the RAH-66 Comanche helicopter (\$525 million). The Joint Advanced Strike Technology fighter for Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force use is funded for \$201 million.



In a geographical breakdown of DoD prime contract awards in FY 1993, the Pacific region, perennial leader, continued to receive the greatest share. Pacific firms and other institutions accounted for awards totaling \$5.2 billion, 24.1 percent of the total. In second place was the South Atlantic region (\$4.8 billion of awards, 22.4 percent of the total). Awards to other areas, in order, were: the Middle Atlantic region (\$2.4 billion, 11.3 percent); Mountain (\$2.3 billion, 10.9 percent); New England (\$2.2 billion, 10.1 percent); West South Central (\$1.7 billion, 7.7 percent); West North Central (\$1.1 billion, 5.0 percent); East North Central (\$1.1 billion, 5.0 percent); East South Central (\$789 million, 3.7 percent).

## TOTAL U.S. FUNDS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY SOURCE AND PERFORMER<sup>a</sup>

#### Calendar Years 1991–1994 (Millions of Dollars)

			I	Performer		
Source of Funds	TOTAL, All Perform- ers	Federal Govern- ment	Indus- try	Colleges & Univer- sities	Federally- Funded Research & Devel- opment Centers	Non- Profit Insti- tutions
1991'						
All Sources—TOTAL	\$ <u>160,157</u>	\$ <u>15,238</u>	\$ <u>116,952</u>	\$ <u>17,638</u>	\$ <u>5,079</u>	\$ <u>5,250</u>
Federal Government Industry Colleges & Universities	60,215 92,490 4,889	15,238	26,372 90,580	10,226 1,210 4,889	5,079 —	3,300 700
Nonprofit Institutions	2,563	_		1,313	—	1,250
1992						
All Sources—TOTAL	\$ <u>166,783</u>	\$ <u>16,690</u>	\$ <u>121,314</u>	\$ <u>18,880</u>	\$ <u>5,249</u>	\$ <u>5,650</u>
Federal Government Industry Colleges & Universities	60,236 98,706 5,082	16,690 —	24,660 96,654 	11,087 1,302 5,082	5,249 —	3,550 750
Nonprofit Institutions	2,759	_		1,409	_	1,350
1993 <sup>p</sup>						
All Sources—TOTAL	\$ <u>174,350</u>	\$ <u>17,200</u>	\$ <u>125,900</u>	\$ <u>19,700</u>	\$ <u>5,150</u>	\$ <u>6,400</u>
Federal Government Industry Colleges & Universities .	64,450 101,700 5,350	17,200 	26,400 99,500 	11,500 1,400 5,350	5,150 	4,200 800
Nonprofit Institutions	2,850			1,450		1,400
1994 <sup>E</sup>						
All Sources—TOTAL	\$ <u>176,500</u>	\$ <u>17,500</u>	\$ <u>126,800</u>	\$ <u>20,800</u>	\$ <u>4,950</u>	\$ <u>6,450</u>
Federal Government Industry Colleges & Universities	63,950 103,700 5,800	17,500 	25,500 101,300	11,900 1,550 - 5,800	4,950 	4,100 850 —
Nonprofit Institutions	3,050	_		1,550	_	1,550

Source: National Science Foundation, "Annual Survey of Industrial Research and Development" (Annually).

a Source/performer detail not available by industry.

E Estimate.

p Preliminary.

#### FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR CONDUCT OF **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Fiscal Years 1981-1995 (Millions of Dollars)

CURRENT DOLLARS           1981         \$34,168         \$15,739         \$5,279         \$4,381         \$8,769           1982         34,660         18,363         3,220         5,178         7,899           1983         35,900         20,566         2,538         4,924         7,872           1984         40,986         23,850         3,539         5,182         8,415           1985         47,216         28,165         2,970         6,954         9,127           1986         52,141         33,396         3,432         5,392         9,921           1987         53,256         3,4732         3,250         5,262         10,012           1988         56,100         35,605         3,832         5,332         11,331           1989         60,760         37,819         4,975         5,681         12,285           1990         63,810         38,247         6,325         5,957         13,281           1991         65,965         35,330         7,072         9,674         13,889           1992         64,728         35,504         7,617         6,043         16,588           1993         68,378         3,766	Year	TOTAL	DoD	NASA	Energy <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>b</sup>
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	CURRENT DO	DLLARS				
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1981	\$34,168	\$15,739	\$5,279	\$4,381	\$ 8,769
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1982	34,660	18,363	3,220	5,178	7,899
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1983	35,900	20,566	2,538	4,924	7,872
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1984	40,986	23,850	3,539	5,182	8,415
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1985	47,216	28,165	2,970	6,954	9,127
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1986	52,141	33,396	3,432	5,392	9,921
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1987	53,256	34,732	3,250	5,262	10,012
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1988	56,100	35,605	3,832	5,332	11,331
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1989	60,760	37,819	4,975	5,681	12,285
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1990	63,810	38,247	6,325	5,957	13,281
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1991	65,965	35,330	7,072	9,674	13,889
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1992	64,728	35,504	7,617	6,043	15,565
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1993	68,378	37,666	8,088	6,036	16,588
$1995^{e}$ $69,690$ $36,773$ $8,298$ $6,016$ $18,603$ CONSTANT DOLLARS <sup>c</sup> $1981$ \$43,940\$20,240\$6,789\$5,634\$11,277 $1982$ $41,484$ $21,978$ $3,854$ $6,197$ $9,454$ $1983$ $41,255$ $23,634$ $2,917$ $5,658^{r}$ $9,046$ $1984$ $45,114$ $26,252$ $3,895$ $5,704^{r}$ $9,263$ $1985$ $50,059$ $29,861$ $3,149$ $7,373^{r}$ $9,677$ $1986$ $53,687$ $34,386$ $3,534$ $5,552^{r}$ $10,215$ $1987$ $53,256$ $34,732$ $3,250$ $5,262^{r}$ $10,012$ $1988$ $54,135$ $34,358$ $3,698$ $5,145$ $10,934$ $1989$ $56,140$ $34,943$ $4,597$ $5,249$ $11,351$ $1990^{r}$ $56,973$ $34,149$ $5,647$ $5,319$ $11,858$ $1991$ $56,477$ $30,248$ $6,055$ $8,283$ $11,891$ $1992^{r}$ $53,805$ $29,513$ $6,332$ $5,023$ $12,938$ $1993$ $55,367$ $30,499$ $6,549$ $4,887$ $13,432$ $1994^{e}$ $53,762$ $28,609$ $6,481$ $4,624$ $14,299$	1994 <sup>E</sup>	68,063	36,219	8,205	5,891	17,748
CONSTANT DOLLARS <sup>c</sup> 1981\$43,940\$20,240\$6,789\$5,634\$11,277198241,48421,9783,854 $6,197$ 9,454198341,25523,6342,9175,658'9,046198445,11426,2523,8955,704'9,263198550,05929,8613,1497,373'9,677198653,68734,3863,5345,552'10,215198753,25634,7323,2505,262'10,012198854,13534,3583,6985,14510,934198956,14034,9434,5975,24911,3511990'56,97334,1495,6475,31911,858199156,47730,2486,0558,28311,8911992'53,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,432199453,76228,6096,4814,65314,019199553,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1995 <sup>E</sup>	69,690	36,773	8,298	6,016	18,603
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CONSTANT I	DOLLARS <sup>C</sup>				
196110,1010,1010,1010,10198241,48421,9783,8546,1979,454198341,25523,6342,9175,658'9,046198445,11426,2523,8955,704'9,263198550,05929,8613,1497,373'9,677198653,68734,3863,5345,552'10,215198753,25634,7323,2505,262'10,012198854,13534,3583,6985,14510,934198956,14034,9434,5975,24911,3511990'56,97334,1495,6475,31911,858199156,47730,2486,0558,28311,8911992'53,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,4321994 E53,76228,6096,4814,65314,0191995 E53,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1981	\$43 940	\$20.240	\$6,789	\$5.634	\$11.277
198341,25523,6342,9175,658'9,046198445,11426,2523,8955,704'9,263198550,05929,8613,1497,373'9,677198653,68734,3863,5345,552'10,215198753,25634,7323,2505,262'10,012198854,13534,3583,6985,14510,934198956,14034,9434,5975,24911,3511990'56,97334,1495,6475,31911,858199156,47730,2486,0558,28311,8911992'53,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,4321994 E53,76228,6096,4814,65314,0191995 E53,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1982	41,484	21,978	3.854	6.197	9,454
198445,11426,2523,8955,704'9,263198550,05929,8613,1497,373'9,677198653,68734,3863,5345,552'10,215198753,25634,7323,2505,262'10,012198854,13534,3583,6985,14510,934198956,14034,9434,5975,24911,3511990'56,97334,1495,6475,31911,858199156,47730,2486,0558,28311,8911992'53,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,4321994 E53,76228,6096,4814,65314,0191995 E53,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1983	41 255	23 634	2,917	5.658 <sup>r</sup>	9.046
198519,05929,8613,1497,373'9,677198550,05929,8613,1497,373'9,677198653,68734,3863,5345,552'10,215198753,25634,7323,2505,262'10,012198854,13534,3583,6985,14510,934198956,14034,9434,5975,24911,3511990'56,97334,1495,6475,31911,858199156,47730,2486,0558,28311,8911992'53,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,4321994 E53,76228,6096,4814,65314,0191995 E53,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1984	45,114	26,252	3,895	5,704'	9,263
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1985	50,059	29,861	3,149	7,373 <sup>r</sup>	9,677
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1986	53.687	34.386	3.534	5.552'	10.215
1988 $54,135$ $34,358$ $3,698$ $5,145$ $10,934$ 1989 $56,140$ $34,943$ $4,597$ $5,249$ $11,351$ 1990' $56,973$ $34,149$ $5,647$ $5,319$ $11,858$ 1991 $56,477$ $30,248$ $6,055$ $8,283$ $11,891$ 1992' $53,805$ $29,513$ $6,332$ $5,023$ $12,938$ 1993 $55,367$ $30,499$ $6,549$ $4,887$ $13,432$ 1994 $^{E}$ $53,762$ $28,609$ $6,481$ $4,653$ $14,019$ 1995 $^{E}$ $53,566$ $28,265$ $6,378$ $4,624$ $14,299$	1987	53,256	34,732	3,250	5.262 <sup>r</sup>	10.012
198956,140 $34,943$ $4,597$ $5,249$ $11,351$ 1990'56,973 $34,149$ $5,647$ $5,319$ $11,858$ 1991 $56,477$ $30,248$ $6,055$ $8,283$ $11,891$ 1992' $53,805$ $29,513$ $6,332$ $5,023$ $12,938$ 1993 $55,367$ $30,499$ $6,549$ $4,887$ $13,432$ 1994 E $53,762$ $28,609$ $6,481$ $4,653$ $14,019$ 1995 E $53,566$ $28,265$ $6,378$ $4,624$ $14,299$	1988	54,135	34.358	3,698	5,145	10,934
1990 r56,97334,1495,6475,31911,858199156,47730,2486,0558,28311,8911992 r53,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,4321994 E53,76228,6096,4814,65314,0191995 E53,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1989	56,140	34,943	4.597	5.249	11.351
199156,47730,2486,0558,28311,891199253,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,432199453,76228,6096,4814,65314,019199553,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1990 <sup>r</sup>	56,973	34,149	5,647	5,319	11,858
1992 '53,80529,5136,3325,02312,938199355,36730,4996,5494,88713,4321994 E53,76228,6096,4814,65314,0191995 E53,56628,2656,3784,62414,299	1991	56,477	30,248	6,055	8,283	11,891
1993         55,367         30,499         6,549         4,887         13,432           1994 <sup>E</sup> 53,762         28,609         6,481         4,653         14,019           1995 <sup>E</sup> 53,566         28,265         6,378         4,624         14,299	1992'	53,805	29,513	6,332	5,023	12,938
1994 <sup>E</sup> 53,762 28,609 6,481 4,653 14,019 1995 <sup>E</sup> 53,566 28,265 6,378 4,624 14,299	1993	55,367	30,499	6,549	4,887	13,432
1995 <sup>E</sup> 53,566 28,265 6,378 4,624 14,299	1994 <sup>E</sup>	53,762	28,609	6,481	4,653	14,019
	1995 <sup>E</sup>	53,566	28,265	6,378	4,624	14,299

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Includes defense and nondefense-related atomic energy R&D with nondefense energy R&D.

Includes but not limited to NSF, NIH, DOT, & Agriculture.
 Based on Fiscal Year GDP implicit price deflator, (1987=100).

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

### FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ALL INDUSTRIES AND THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

By Funding Source
Calendar Years 1978–1992
(Millions of Dollars)

	All Industries <sup>a</sup>				Aerospace Industry <sup>b</sup>			
Year	Total	Federal Funds	Company Funds <sup>c</sup>	Total	Federal Funds	Company Funds <sup>c</sup>		
CURRENT	DOLLARS							
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	<ul> <li>\$ 33,304</li> <li>38,226</li> <li>44,505</li> <li>51,810</li> <li>58,650</li> <li>65,268</li> <li>74,800</li> <li>84,239</li> <li>87,823</li> <li>92,155</li> <li>97,889</li> </ul>	\$11,189 12,518 14,029 16,382 18,545 20,680 23,396 27,196 27,891 30,752 32,117	\$22,115 25,708 30,476 35,428 40,105 44,588 51,404 57,043 59,932 61,403 65,772	\$ 7,536 8,041 9,198 11,968 14,451 15,406 18,858 22,231 21,050 24,458 25,900	\$ 5,713 5,840 6,628 8,528 10,265 11,396 14,094 16,582 14,984 18,519 19,877	\$1,823 2,201 2,570 3,440 4,186 4,010 4,764 5,649 6,066 5,939 6,023		
1989 1990 1991 ' 1992	101,854 104,606 116,952 121,314	31,292 30,626 26,372 24,660	70,562 73,980 90,580 96,654	25,638 25,356 16,629 16,119	19,633 19,216 11,096 9,872	6,005 6,140 5,533 6,248		
CONSTAN								
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	\$ 55,240 58,316 62,062 65,699 70,021	\$18,556 19,097 19,564 20,774 22,141	\$36,675 39,219 42,499 44,925 47,881	\$12,500 12,267 12,827 15,176 17,253	\$ 9,476 8,909 9,243 10,814 12,255	\$3,023 3,358 3,584 4,362 4,998		
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989' 1989' 1990'	74,883 82,153 89,265 90,614 92,155 94,260 93,875 92,327 99 364	23,726 25,696 28,818 28,777 30,752 30,926 28,841 27,031 27,031	51,156 56,457 60,446 61,837 61,403 63,334 65,034 65,296 76,958	17,676 20,712 23,557 21,719 24,458 24,940 23,629 22,380 14 128	13,075 15,479 17,571 15,460 18,519 19,140 18,095 16,960 9,427	4,601 5,232 5,986 6,259 5,939 5,800 5,535 5,419 4,701		
1991	99,364 100,177	20,363	79,813	13,310	8,152	5,159		

Source: National Science Foundation, "Annual Survey of Industrial Research and Development" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Includes all manufacturing industries, plus those non-manufacturing industries known to conduct or finance research and development.

b Companies classified in SIC codes 372 and 376, having as their principal activity the manufacture of aircraft, guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts.

c Company funds include all funds for industrial R&D work performed within company facilities except funds provided by the Federal Government. Excluded are company-financed research and development contracted to outside organizations such as research institutions, universities and colleges, or other non-profit organizations.

d Based on GDP implicit price deflator, (1987=100).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS AS PERCENT OF NET SALES
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY
Calendar Years 1978–1992

All Manufactu	ring Industries <sup>a</sup>	Aerospace Industry <sup>b</sup>		
Total Funds	Company Funds	Total Funds	Company Funds	
2.9%	2.0%	13.3%	3.2%	
2.6	1.9	12.9	3.5	
3.0	2.1	13.7	3.8	
3.1	2.2	16.0	4.6	
3.8	2.6	17.1	5.1	
3.9	2.6	15.2	4.1	
3.9	2.6	15.4	4.0	
4.4	3.0	14.9	3.9	
4.7	3.2	13.4	4.0	
4.6	3.1	14.7	3.6	
4.7	3.1	15.6	3.6	
4.6	3.2	15.3	3.6	
4.7	3.3	14.3	3.5	
4.2	3.2	12.1	4.0	
4.2	3.3	11.8	4.6	
	All Manufactu Total Funds 2.9% 2.6 3.0 3.1 3.8 3.9 3.9 4.4 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.2 4.2	All Manufacturing Industries <sup>a</sup> Total FundsCompany Funds2.9%2.0%2.61.93.02.13.12.23.82.63.92.64.43.04.73.24.63.14.63.24.73.34.23.24.23.3	All Manufacturing IndustriesaAerospaceTotal FundsCompany FundsTotal Funds2.9%2.0%13.3%2.61.912.93.02.113.73.12.216.03.82.617.13.92.615.23.92.615.44.43.014.94.73.213.44.63.114.74.73.314.34.23.212.14.23.311.8	

Source: National Science Foundation, "Annual Survey of Industrial Research and Development" (Annually).

a Includes all manufacturing industries known to conduct or finance research and development.
 b Companies classified in SIC codes 372 and 376, having as their principal activity the manufacture of aircraft, guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts.

#### FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

#### By Type of Research and Funding Source Calendar Years 1964–1992 (Millions of Dollars)

TOTA		Basic Research		Applied Research			Development			
Year	AERO- SPACE	Total	Federal Funds	Com- pany Funds	Total	Federa Funds	l Com- pany Funds	Total	Federal Funds	Com- pany Funds
1964	\$ 5.078	\$67	\$ 34	\$ 28	\$ 766	\$ 602	7 \$ 159	\$ 4,244	\$ 3,948	\$ 296
1965	5,148	71	41	30	735	56.	3 172	4,342	3,921	421
1966	5,526	69	36	33	773	56	3 210	4,685	4,162	523
1967	5,669	71	33	38	726	490	0 236	4,871	4,071	800
1968	5,765	68	26	42	677	42	6 251	5,021	4,145	876
1969	5,882	65	24	41	597	34	7 250	5,220	4,216	1,004
1970	5,219	63	20	43	565	35	2 213	4,591	3,718	873
1971	4,881	54	37	17	461	27	9 182	4,365	3,583	782
1972	4,950	60	44	16	451	26	7 184	4,438	3,722	716
1973	5,052	50	21	29	512	30	8 204	4,491	3,633	858
1974	5,278	51	19	32	609	36	D 249	4,617	3,735	882
1975	5,713	54	17	37	614	38	1 233	5,044	4,119	925
1976	6,339	54	21	33	666	36.	5 301	5,619	4,521	1,098
1977	7,033	56	25	31	753	41	9 334	6,223	5,017	1,206
1979 <sup>a</sup>	8,041	86	44	42	880	49	9 381	7,076	5,314	1,762
1981 <sup>a</sup>	11,968	131	60	71	1,484	89	7 587	10,353	7,738	2,615
1983	13,853	146	NA	NA	3,466	N/	a na	10,241	7,668	2,573
1984	16,033	247	NA	NA	3,067	N	A NA	12,718	9,870	2,848
1985	17,619	304	162	142	3,785	2,77	6 1,009	13,530	10,483	3,047
1986	21,050	311	208	103	3,198	1,57	1 1,627	17,541	13,205	4,336
1987	24,488	425	335	90	2,949	1,70	9 1,239	21,115	16,475	4,640
1988	25,900	366	263	104	2,997	1,91	5 1,082	22,537	17,700	4,838
1989	25,638	668	553	116	3,081	2,11	3 968	21,889	16,967	4,921
1990	25,356	658	519	139	3,340	1,93	1 1,409	21,358	16,766	4,592
1991'	16,983	568	479	89	2,214	1,054	4 1,160	14,107	9,883'	3 4,224
1992	16,119	448	390	58	1,818	96.	2 856	13,854	8,520	5,334

Source: National Science Foundation, "Annual Survey of Industrial Research and Development" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Break-outs by Research Type and Funding Source available only for odd-numbered years between 1977 and 1983.
 b Computed by AIA as difference between total and compare funds. Figure withheld by NSF because of imputation of more than 50 percent.

NA Not available.

### EMPLOYMENT AND COST OF R&D SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS ALL INDUSTRIES AND AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

YearAll Industries b (Thousands)Aerospace c (Thousands)Aerospace c a Percent of All IndustriesR&D Scientist and Engineer1979423.986.520.4 %Aerospace c1979423.986.520.4 %\$87,400\$93,3001980450.685.919.194,900101,6001981487.895.219.5103,900128,400'1982509.891.117.9111,600148,8001983540.9103.119.1116,000143,6001984584.1111.519.1124,000156,0001985622.5130.220.9130,200161,7001986671.0144.821.6128,500149,8001987695.8136.319.6131,200179,4001988708.6136.419.2137,000185,9001990730.9128.517.6145,800205,9001991704.1117.916.7148,600'177,000'1992'779.392.911.9154,900171,6001993787.195.012.1NANA			Employment <sup>a</sup>	Cost Per			
In Thousands)(Thousands)a Percent of All IndustriesAll IndustriesAll Industries1979423.986.520.4 % $\$7,400$ $\$93,300$ 1980450.685.919.194,900101,6001981487.895.219.5103,900128,400'1982509.891.117.9111,600148,8001983540.9103.119.1116,000143,6001984584.1111.519.1124,000156,0001985622.5130.220.9130,200161,7001986671.0144.821.6128,500149,8001987695.8136.319.6131,200179,4001988708.6136.419.2137,000185,9001989720.2142.319.8140,600'189,4001990730.9128.517.6145,800205,9001991704.1117.916.7148,600'177,000'1992'779.392.911.9154,900171,6001993787.195.012.1NANA	Year	All Industries <sup>b</sup>	Aerospace <sup>c</sup>	Aerospace as	R&D Scientist and Engineer <sup>o</sup>		
1979 $423.9$ $86.5$ $20.4%$ $$ 87,400$ $$ 93,300$ $1980$ $450.6$ $85.9$ $19.1$ $94,900$ $101,600$ $1981$ $487.8$ $95.2$ $19.5$ $103,900$ $128,400'$ $1982$ $509.8$ $91.1$ $17.9$ $111,600$ $148,800$ $1983$ $540.9$ $103.1$ $19.1$ $116,000$ $143,600$ $1984$ $584.1$ $111.5$ $19.1$ $124,000$ $156,000$ $1985$ $622.5$ $130.2$ $20.9$ $130,200$ $161,700$ $1986$ $671.0$ $144.8$ $21.6$ $128,500$ $149,800$ $1987$ $695.8$ $136.3$ $19.6$ $131,200$ $179,400$ $1988$ $708.6$ $136.4$ $19.2$ $137,000$ $185,900$ $1990$ $730.9$ $128.5$ $17.6$ $145,800$ $205,900$ $1991$ $704.1$ $117.9$ $16.7$ $148,600'$ $177,000'$ $1992'$ $779.3$ $92.9$ $11.9$ $154,900$ $171,600$ $1993$ $787.1$ $95.0$ $12.1$ NANA		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	a Percent of All Industries	All Industries <sup>b</sup>	Aerospace <sup>c</sup>	
1980 $450.6$ $85.9$ 19.1 $94,900$ 101,6001981 $487.8$ $95.2$ 19.5 $103,900$ $128,400^r$ 1982 $509.8$ $91.1$ $17.9$ $111,600$ $148,800$ 1983 $540.9$ $103.1$ $19.1$ $116,000$ $143,600$ 1984 $584.1$ $111.5$ $19.1$ $124,000$ $156,000$ 1985 $622.5$ $130.2$ $20.9$ $130,200$ $161,700$ 1986 $671.0$ $144.8$ $21.6$ $128,500$ $149,800$ 1987 $695.8$ $136.3$ $19.6$ $131,200$ $179,400$ 1988 $708.6$ $136.4$ $19.2$ $137,000$ $185,900$ 1989 $720.2$ $142.3$ $19.8$ $140,600^r$ $189,400$ 1990 $730.9$ $128.5$ $17.6$ $145,800$ $205,900$ 1991 $704.1$ $117.9$ $16.7$ $148,600^r$ $177,000^r$ 1992 r $779.3$ $92.9$ $11.9$ $154,900$ $171,600$ 1993 $787.1$ $95.0$ $12.1$ NANA	1979	423.9	86.5	20.4 %	\$ 87,400	\$ 93,300	
1981       487.8       95.2       19.5       103,900       128,400'         1982       509.8       91.1       17.9       111,600       148,800         1983       540.9       103.1       19.1       116,000       143,600         1984       584.1       111.5       19.1       124,000       156,000         1985       622.5       130.2       20.9       130,200       161,700         1986       671.0       144.8       21.6       128,500       149,800         1987       695.8       136.3       19.6       131,200       179,400         1988       708.6       136.4       19.2       137,000       185,900         1989       720.2       142.3       19.8       140,600'r       189,400         1990       730.9       128.5       17.6       145,800       205,900         1991       704.1       117.9       16.7       148,600'r       177,000'r         1992'r       779.3       92.9       11.9       154,900       171,600         1993       787.1       95.0       12.1       NA       NA	1980	450.6	85.9	19.1	94,900	101,600	
1982         509.8         91.1         17.9         111,600         148,800           1983         540.9         103.1         19.1         116,000         143,600           1984         584.1         111.5         19.1         124,000         156,000           1985         622.5         130.2         20.9         130,200         161,700           1986         671.0         144.8         21.6         128,500         149,800           1987         695.8         136.3         19.6         131,200         179,400           1988         708.6         136.4         19.2         137,000         185,900           1989         720.2         142.3         19.8         140,600 <sup>r</sup> 189,400           1990         730.9         128.5         17.6         145,800         205,900           1991         704.1         117.9         16.7         148,600 <sup>r</sup> 177,000 <sup>r</sup> 1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3         92.9         11.9         154,900         171,600           1993         787.1         95.0         12.1         NA         NA	1981	487.8	95.2	19.5	103,900	128,400 <sup>r</sup>	
1983540.9103.119.1116,000143,6001984584.1111.519.1124,000156,0001985622.5130.220.9130,200161,7001986671.0144.821.6128,500149,8001987695.8136.319.6131,200179,4001988708.6136.419.2137,000185,9001989720.2142.319.8140,600r189,4001990730.9128.517.6145,800205,9001991704.1117.916.7148,600'177,000r1992r779.392.911.9154,900171,6001993787.195.012.1NANA	1982	509.8	91.1	17.9	111,600	148,800	
1984         584.1         111.5         19.1         124,000         156,000           1985         622.5         130.2         20.9         130,200         161,700           1986         671.0         144.8         21.6         128,500         149,800           1987         695.8         136.3         19.6         131,200         179,400           1988         708.6         136.4         19.2         137,000         185,900           1989         720.2         142.3         19.8         140,600 <sup>r</sup> 189,400           1990         730.9         128.5         17.6         145,800         205,900           1991         704.1         117.9         16.7         148,600 <sup>r</sup> 177,000 <sup>r</sup> 1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3         92.9         11.9         154,900         171,600           1993         787.1         95.0         12.1         NA         NA	1983	540.9	103.1	19.1	116,000	143,600	
1984         584.1         111.5         19.1         124,000         156,000           1985         622.5         130.2         20.9         130,200         161,700           1986         671.0         144.8         21.6         128,500         149,800           1987         695.8         136.3         19.6         131,200         179,400           1988         708.6         136.4         19.2         137,000         185,900           1989         720.2         142.3         19.8         140,600 <sup>r</sup> 189,400           1990         730.9         128.5         17.6         145,800         205,900           1991         704.1         117.9         16.7         148,600 <sup>r</sup> 177,000 <sup>r</sup> 1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3         92.9         11.9         154,900         171,600           1993         787.1         95.0         12.1         NA         NA							
1985         622.5         130.2         20.9         130,200         161,700           1986         671.0         144.8         21.6         128,500         149,800           1987         695.8         136.3         19.6         131,200         179,400           1988         708.6         136.4         19.2         137,000         185,900           1989         720.2         142.3         19.8         140,600 <sup>r</sup> 189,400           1990         730.9         128.5         17.6         145,800         205,900           1991         704.1         117.9         16.7         148,600 <sup>r</sup> 177,000 <sup>r</sup> 1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3         92.9         11.9         154,900         171,600           1993         787.1         95.0         12.1         NA         NA	1984	584.1	111.5	19.1	124,000	156,000	
1986         671.0         144.8         21.6         128,500         149,800           1987         695.8         136.3         19.6         131,200         179,400           1988         708.6         136.4         19.2         137,000         185,900           1989         720.2         142.3         19.8         140,600 <sup>r</sup> 189,400           1990         730.9         128.5         17.6         145,800         205,900           1991         704.1         117.9         16.7         148,600 <sup>r</sup> 177,000 <sup>r</sup> 1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3         92.9         11.9         154,900         171,600           1993         787.1         95.0         12.1         NA         NA	1985	622.5	130.2	20.9	130,200	161,700	
1987695.8136.319.6131,200179,4001988708.6136.419.2137,000185,9001989720.2142.319.8140,600r189,4001990730.9128.517.6145,800205,9001991704.1117.916.7148,600r177,000r1992r779.392.911.9154,900171,6001993787.195.012.1NANA	1986	671.0	144.8	21.6	128,500	149,800	
1988708.6136.419.2137,000185,9001989720.2142.319.8140,600°189,4001990730.9128.517.6145,800205,9001991704.1117.916.7148,600°177,000°1992°779.392.911.9154,900171,6001993787.195.012.1NANA	1987	695.8	136.3	19.6	131,200	179,400	
1989720.2142.319.8140,600r189,4001990730.9128.517.6145,800205,9001991704.1117.916.7148,600r177,000r1992r779.392.911.9154,900171,6001993787.195.012.1NANA	1988	708.6	136.4	19.2	137,000	185,900	
1989         720.2         142.3         19.8         140,600         189,400           1990         730.9         128.5         17.6         145,800         205,900           1991         704.1         117.9         16.7         148,600 <sup>°</sup> 177,000 <sup>°</sup> 1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3         92.9         11.9         154,900         171,600           1993         787.1         95.0         12.1         NA         NA	1000	720.2	142.2	10.0	140 ( 00[	100 400	
1990     730.9     128.5     17.6     145,800     205,900       1991     704.1     117.9     16.7     148,600 <sup>r</sup> 177,000 <sup>r</sup> 1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3     92.9     11.9     154,900     171,600       1993     787.1     95.0     12.1     NA     NA	1989	/20.2	142.3	19.8	140,600	189,400	
1991         704.1         117.9         16.7         148,600'         177,000'           1992'         779.3         92.9         11.9         154,900         171,600           1993         787.1         95.0         12.1         NA         NA	1990	730.9	128.5	17.6	145,800	205,900	
1992 <sup>r</sup> 779.3 92.9 11.9 154,900 171,600 1993 787.1 95.0 12.1 NA NA	1991	704.1	117.9	16.7	148,600'	177,000'	
1993 787.1 95.0 12.1 NA NA	1992'	779.3	92.9	11.9	154,900	171,600	
	1993	787.1	95.0	12.1	NA	NA	

Calendar Years 1979-1993

Source: National Science Foundation.

 Employment as of January. Scientists and engineers working less than full time have been included in terms of their full time equivalent number.

b All manufacturing industries and those non-manufacturing industries known to conduct or finance research and development.

c Standard Industrial Classification codes 372 and 376.

d The arithmetic mean of the numbers of R&D scientists and engineers reported for January in two consecutive years, divided into the total R&D expenditures of each industry during the earlier year.

NA Not available.
Year	TOTAL	NASA <sup>a</sup>	DoD <sup>b</sup>	DoT <sup>c</sup>
UDGET AUTHO	RITY			
1976	\$ 2.351	\$ 325	\$1,941	\$ 85
Tr.Qtr.	584	83	480	22
1977	2.727	378	2.256	93
1978	3 3 3 8	437	2.807	94
1979	2 850	519	2,240	91
1980	2 991	560	2,336	95
1981	3,286	526	2,653	106
1982	3,581	516	2.984	81
1983	3 871	547	3,221	103
1984	4 087	600	3,224	263
1985	4 355	648	3,422	265
1986	6,660	601	4,927	1,132
1987	5.824	698	4.179	946
1988	6.974	723	4,989	1.262
1989	10.656	872	8,240	1,544
1990	10,690	932	7,867	1.891
1991	9,417	968	6,149	2,300
1992	11.164	1.117	7,366	2,681
1993 <sup>E</sup>	11,379	1,246	7,601	2,532
UTLAYS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1982 <sup>d</sup>	\$ 3 309	\$ 563	\$2.657	\$ 89
1983	3 554	563	2 920	71
1984	3 727	586	2 995	146
1985	4 010	643	3 101	266
1986	6,071	648	4,373	1,050
1987	5,866	622	4,182	1,062
1988	6,340	679	4,448	1.213
1989	8 491	855	6.420	1,216
1990	10,009	889	7 649	1 471
1991	9,501	1,017	6,793	1,691
1992	10,011	1,122	6,790	2,099
1002 E	10 755	1 112	7 1 ( 5	7 2 7 9

### FEDERAL AERONAUTICS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT Fiscal Years 1976–1993

(Millions of Dollars)

Source: NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually).

a Research and Development, Construction of Facilities, Research and Program Management.

 Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation of aircraft and related equipment.
 Federal Aviation Administration: Research, Engineering, and Development; and Facilities, Engineering, and Development. d First year outlays data available.

E Estimate.

Tr.Qtr. See Glossary.

#### FEDERAL AERONAUTICS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

Fiscal Years 1976-1993 (Millions of Constant Dollars<sup>a</sup>)

Year	r TOTAL NASA <sup>b</sup> DoD <sup>o</sup>		DoD <sup>c</sup>	DoT <sup>d</sup>
BUDGET AUTHO	RITY	· · ·		
1976	\$4,590	\$ 635	\$3,790	\$ 166
Tr.Qtr.	1,083	154	891	41
1977	4,924	683	4,074	168
1978	5,603	734	4,712	158
1979	4,402	802	3,460	141
1980	4,238	793	3,310	135
1981	4,226	676	3,412	136
1982	4.286	618	3,572	97
1983	4,448	629	3,701	118
1984	4,499	660	3,549	289
1985	4,617	687	3,628	281
1986	6,857	619	5,073	1,166
1987	5.824	698	4,179	946
1988	6,730	698	4,814	1,218
1989	9,846	806	7,613	1,427
1990'	9,545	832	7,024	1,688
1991	8,063	829	5,265	1,969
1992'	9,280	929	6,123	2,229
1993 <sup>E</sup>	9,214	1,009	6,155	2,050
OUTLAYS				
1982 <sup>f</sup>	\$3.961	\$ 674	\$3,180	\$ 107
1983	4,084	647	3,356	82
1984	4,102	645	3,297	161
1985	4,251	682	3,288	282
1986	6,251	667	4,503	1,081
1987	5,866	622	4,182	1,062
1988	6,118	655	4,292	1,171
1989	7,845	790	5,932	1,124
1990 <sup>r</sup>	8,937	794	6,829	1,313
1991	8,134	871	5,816	1,448
1992 <sup>r</sup>	8,322	933	5,644	1,745
1993 <sup>E</sup>	8,709	981	5,802	1,926

Source: AIA, derived from NASA, "Aeronautics and Space Report of the President" (Annually). a Based on Fiscal Year GDP implicit price deflator, 1987=100.

b Research and Development, Construction of Facilities, Research and Program Management.

c Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation of aircraft and related equipment.

d Federal Aviation Administration: Research, Engineering, and Development; and Facilities, Engineering, and Development.

E Estimate.

f First year outlays data available.

r Revised. Tr.Qtr. See Glossary

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

#### **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION**

Fiscal Years 1993-1995

(Millions of Dollars)

	1993	1994 <sup>E</sup>	1995 <sup>E</sup>
TOTAL—APPROPRIATIONS FOR RDT&E	\$37,828	\$34,935	\$36,225
BY APPROPRIATION			
Army Navy Air Force Defense Agencies Director of Test & Evaluation, Defense Director of Operational Test & Evaluation	\$ 6,057 8,867 12,867 9,765 259 12	\$ 5,421 8,301 12,259 8,710 232 11	\$ 5,260 8,935 12,349 9,417 251 13
RECAP OF BUDGET ACTIVITIES			
Research Exploratory Development Advanced Development Demonstration and Validation Engineering & Manufacturing Development RDT&E Management Support Operational Systems Development	\$ 1,314 3,549 6,282 4,212 8,487 3,398 10,586	\$ 1,205 2,743 6,155 2,698 7,441 3,218 11,474	\$ 1,225 2,984 5,117 3,771 8,916 3,343 10,869
RECAP OF FYDP PROGRAMS			
Strategic Forces	\$ 359 2,689 7,035 12 27,211 266 100 16 4 235	\$ 289 3,723 6,820 22 23,458 331 2 6 2 281	\$ 320 3,975 6,141 5 25,507 51 2 6 3 216

Source: Department of Defense Budget, "RDT&E Programs (R-1) \\nnually). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE **OUTLAYS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION**

Year	TOTAL, All RDT&E Functions	Air Force	Navy	Army	Other
1972	\$ 7.881	\$ 3,205	\$2,427	\$1,779	\$ 470
1973	8,157	3,362	2,404	1,912	479
1974	8,582	3,240	2,623	2,190	529
1975	8,866	3,308	3,021	1,964	573
1976	8,923	3,338	3,215	1,842	528
Tr.Qtr.	2,203	830	778	437	161
1977	9,795	3,618	3,481	2,069	627
1978	10,508	3,626	3,825	2,342	715
1979	11,152	4,080	3,826	2,409	837
1980	13,127	5,017	4,382	2,707	1,021
1981	15,278	6,341	4,783	2,958	1,196
1982	17,729	7,794	5,240	3,230	1,465
1983	20,554	9,182	5,854	3,658	1,861
1984	23,117	10,353	6,662	3,812	2,289
1985	27,103	11,573	8,054	3,950	3,527
1986	32,283	13,417	9,667	3,984	5,215
1987	33,596	13,347	9,176	4,721	6,352
1988	34,792	14,302	8,828	4,624	7,038
1989	37,002	14,912	9,291	4,966	7,833
1990	37,458	14,443	9,160	5,513	8,342
1991	34,589	13,050	7,586	5,559	8,371
1992	34,632	11,998	7,826	5,978	8,830
1993	36,967	12,338	8,944	6,218	9,467
1994 <sup>E</sup>	35,693	12,201	8,606	5,454	9,432
1995 <sup>E</sup>	36,141	12,472	8,826	5,252	9,591

Fiscal Years 1972-1995 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually). E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.

Tr.Qtr. See Glossary.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Program Categories	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL—RDT&E	\$23,206	\$22,319	\$20,898	\$21,730	\$22,292
Research	1.429	994	1,063	1,195	1,377
Exploratory Development	1,581	1,813	2,288	2,159	2,203
Other Development	18,966	18,697	16,424	16,975	17,251
Management & Support	1,230	815	1,124	1,401	1,461
Aircraft—TOTAL	\$ <u>4,689</u>	\$ <u>4,364</u>	\$ <u>3,143</u>	\$ 4,022	\$_5,114
Research	11	(191)	13	18	13
Exploratory Development	85	82	83	74	86
Other Development	4,563	4,431	3,002	3,873	4,942
Management & Support	30	42	45	58	73
Missile and Space Systems—TOTAL	6,962	6,865	6,649	5,730	5,871
Research	260	175	95	98	339
Exploratory Development	331	308	710	489	456
Other Development	6,277	6,291	5,759	5,084	5,011
Management & Support	95	91	86	59	65
Electronics & Communications					
Equipment—TOTAL	3,744	3,925	3,814	4,265	3,914
Research	182	188	127	147	158
Exploratory Development	289	327	299	369	337
Other Development	3,190	3,337	3,323	3,723	3,374
Management & Support	83	73	64	27	46
All Other—TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	7,811	7,165	7,292	7,713	7,392
Research	976	822	827	933	867
Exploratory Development	876	1,097	1,196	1,228	1,324
Other Development	4,936	4,637	4,341	4,295	3,924
Management & Support	1,022	609	928	1,258	1,277

Fiscal Years 1989–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Department of Defense, "Prime Contract Awards by Service Category and Federal Supply Classification" (Annually). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a "All Other" includes ships, tank-automotive, weapons, ammunition, services, and other.

() Reflects net cancellations.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NET VALUE OF PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS OVER \$25,000 FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

By Region and Type of Contractor Fiscal Year 1993

		Т	r	
REGION	TOTAL	Educational Institutions	Other Non-Profit Institutions <sup>a</sup>	Business Firms
TOTALMillions of Dollars	\$21,575	\$568	\$1,558	\$19,449
New England	\$ 2,184	\$202	\$ 470	\$ 1,513
Middle Atlantic	2,429	77	174	2,178
East North Central	1,071	52	67	952
West North Central	1,073	2	7	1,063
South Atlantic	4,828	76	356	4,396
East South Central	789	18	3	768
West South Central	1,650	21	65	1,565
Mountain	2,348	57	7	2,284
Pacific <sup>b</sup>	5,203	62	409	4,731
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
New England	10.1%	35.5 %	30.1 %	7.8%
Middle Atlantic	11.3	13.6	11.1	11.2
East North Central	5.0	9.2	4.3	4.9
West North Central	5.0	0.4	0.5	5.5
South Atlantic	22.4	13.3	22.9	22.6
East South Central	3.7	3.1	0.2	3.9
West South Central	7.7	3.6	4.2	8.0
Mountain	10.9	10.0	0.4	11.7
Pacific <sup>b</sup>	24.1	11.2	26.2	24.3

Source: Department of Defense, "Prime Contract Awards by Region and State" (Annually).

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Includes contracts with other government agencies.

b Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

### **MISSILE PROGRAMS** RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

#### By Agency and Model Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995 (Millions of Dollars<sup>a</sup>)

Agency and Model	1993	1994 <sup>E</sup>	1995 <sup>E</sup>
AIR FORCE			
AGM-130 AMRAAM <sup>b</sup> JSOW <sup>b</sup> TSSAM <sup>b</sup>	\$8.5 41.5 68.8 —	\$ 1.9 67.1 106.3 383.2	\$ 1.0 98.6 160.1 230.3
NAVY			
Harpoon RAM Standard Tomahawk Trident II	\$ <u></u> 9.5 50.1 27.0 46.5	\$ 18.9 9.0 62.3 41.0 24.9	\$ 62.3 18.7 11.8 81.9 45.6
ARMY			
AAWS-M ATACMS Avenger *BAT Laser Hellfire Longbow Hellfire MLRS	\$ 96.0 11.8 114.5 4.5 23.6	\$ 46.7 25.4 7.4 119.7 5.1 107.1 40.3	\$ 31.3 47.9 93.5 35.5 55.7
Source: Department of Defense Budget, "Program Acquisition Costs NOTE: See Missile Programs Chapter for missile program procurem	by Weapon Systement authorization	em" (Annually). data.	

a Total Obligational Authority.

b Navy and Air Force funding.
 E stimate. Latest year reflects Administation's budget proposal.
 Programs in R&D only.

**Missile Program Acronyms:** 

AAWS-M	—Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System-Medium	AMRAAM	-Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile
ATACMS	—Army TACtical Missile System	BAT	-Brilliant Anti-Tank submunition
JSOW	Joint Standoff Weapon	MLRS	—Multiple Launch Rocket System
RAM	-Rolling Airframe Missile	TSSAM	-Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile

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#### MILITARY AIRCRAFT PROGRAMS **RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION**

#### By Agency and Model Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995 (Millions of Dollars<sup>a</sup>)

Agency and Model	1993	1994 <sup>E</sup>	1995 <sup>E</sup>
AIR FORCE		· · ·	
AC-130U Spectre	\$ 23.8	\$ 32.8	\$ 5.2
B-2 Spirit	1,189.3	785.8	408.5
C-17 Globemaster III	168.6	232.5	221.4
E-8A JSTARS	313.4	283.1	190.4
F-15E Eagle	49.4	65.8	116.6
F-16 Falcon	109.4	60.9	93.2
*F-22 Lightning	1,925.2	2,082.9	2,461.1
'JAST <sup>b</sup>		29.7	201.4
JPATS <sup>b</sup>	2.1	3.2	39.3
T-1A Jayhawk	2.3	2.2	2.2
NAVY			
AH-1W Sea Cobra	\$ 9.5	\$ 5.5	\$ 16.0
AV-8B Harrier	11.7	18.2	10.2
E-2C Hawkeye	6.4	18.1	58.8
F-14D Tomcat	120.1	70.9	171.7
F/A-18 Hornet	895.4	1,454.0	1,411.9
T-45 Goshawk	49.2	28.6	0.3
V-22 Osprey	714.6	5.2	496.9
ARMY	-	<u> </u>	
LONGBOW	\$ 290.9	\$ 170.6	\$ 155.8
OH-58D AHIP	10.0		
*RAH-66 Comanche	394.2	366.7	525.2

Source: Department of Defense Budget, "Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System" (Annually). NOTE: See Aircraft Production Chapter for aircraft program procurement authorization data.

a Total Obligational Authority. b Air Force and Navy funding.

E Estimate. Latest year reflects Administration's budget proposal.
Programs in R&D only.

# FOREIGN TRADE

n 1993, exports of aerospace products declined sharply, breaking a rising trend of eight consecutive years in which the aerospace industry annually set records for export volume. The export decline contributed to a drop in the aerospace trade balance after six straight record years.



Despite the declines, the industry recorded strong surplus positions in both exports and trade balance. Aerospace exports totaled \$39.4 billion, down more than 12 percent from the previous year's exports of \$45 billion, but still the third highest level in history. The aerospace trade balance was \$27.2 billion, down 13 percent from 1992's \$31.4 billion.

U.S. aerospace imports, which had climbed to an all-time high of \$13.7 billion in 1992, fell off in 1993 to \$12.2 billion.

Aerospace exports amounted to 8.5 percent of all U.S. merchandise

exports in 1993; the figure compares with 10 percent in 1992 and 10.4 percent in 1991. As has been the case since 1964, civil exports accounted for most of the aerospace export volume—more than 80 percent. The 1993 civil export total of \$31.8 billion compares with \$36.9 billion in the previous year. In

> terms of dollar value, roughly 57 percent of the civil export volume was in sales of airline transports. Military exports, at \$7.6 billion, were down from \$8.1 billion in the previous year.

A breakdown of civil exports shows sales of complete aircraft at \$19.8 billion (down more than 18 percent below the previous year's \$24.3 billion); aircraft and engine

parts, \$9.2 billion (down from \$10 billion); and aircraft engines, \$2.3 billion (approximately the same as in 1992).

More than 91 percent of the total dollar alue of complete aircraft exports was in sales of transport aircraft. However, exports of transport aircraft declined more sharply than those of any other category of aircraft; they declined 19 percent from 1992's \$22.4 billion to \$18.1 billion in 1993. Complete aircraft exports also included exports of \$551 million in general aviation aircraft (down \$30 million); \$1 billion in used aircraft (down more than \$200 million); \$120 million in civil helicopters (roughly the same as the previous year); and \$293 million in a category listed as "other, including spacecraft"; this category of exports increased, up \$113 million to \$293 million.

Military exports in 1993 totaled \$7.6 billion and included \$1.5 billion in complete aircraft (down from \$2.1 billion); \$4.4 billion in aircraft and engine parts (up from

\$4.2 billion): \$1.2 billion in guided missiles, rockets, and parts (down from \$1.4 billion): and \$190 million in aircraft engines (down from \$229 million). Civil products accounted for 71 percent of the aerospace import volume in 1993; the \$12.2 billion total included \$8.6 billion in civil imports

(down from \$9.7

billion (down from \$4.5 billion); and aircraft engines valued at \$1.3 billion (approximately the same as in the previous year). Military imports in 1993 included \$2.2 billion in aircraft and engine parts (down from \$2.5 billion) and \$1.3 billion in aircraft engines (down from \$1.4 billion). The principal customers for U.S. aerospace exports in 1993 were Japan (\$3.6 billion), the United King-

dom (\$3.5 billion), France (\$3.3 bil-



billion) and \$3.6 billion in military imports (down from \$3.9 billion). Among civil imports in 1993 were complete aircraft valued at \$3.7 billion (down from \$3.9 billion); aircraft and engine parts worth \$3.6 lion), China (\$2.4 billion), and Taiwan (\$2.1 billion). The major countries of origin for U.S. aerospace imports were France (\$4.2 billion), the United Kingdom (\$2.5 billion), and Canada (\$2.1 billion).

# Aerospace Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance



SOURCE: AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

### U.S. TOTAL AND AEROSPACE FOREIGN TRADE<sup>a</sup>

	Total U	.S. Merchan	dise Trade	Aerospace		
Year	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports
1964	\$ 7,006	\$ 25,690	\$ 18,684	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,608	\$ 90
1965	5,334	26,699	21,366	1,459	1,618	159
1966	3,837	29,379	25,542	1,370	1,673	303
1967	4,122	30,934	26,812	1,961	2,248	287
1968	837	34,063	33,226	2,661	2,994	333
1969	1,289	37,332	36,043	2,831	3,138	307
1970	3,225	43,176	39,952	3,097	3,405	308
1971	(1,476) <sup>b</sup>	44,087	45,563	3,830	4,203	373
1972	(5,729)	49,854	55,583	3,230	3,795	565
1973	2,390	71,865	69,476	4,360	5,142	782
1974	(3,884)	99,437	103,321	6,350	7,095	745
1975	9,551	108,856	99,305	7,045	7,792	747
1976	(7,820)	116,794	124,614	7,267	7,843	576
1977	(28,353)	123,182	151,534	6,850	7,581	731
1978	(30,205)	145,847	176,052	9,058	10,001	943
1979	(23,922)	186,363	210,285	10,123	11,747	1,624
1980	(19,696)	225,566	245,262	11,952	15,506	3,554
1981	(22,267)	238,715	260,982	13,134	17,634	4,500
1982	(27,510)	216,442	243,952	11,035	15,603	4,568
1983	(52,409)	205,639	258,048	12,619	16,065	3,446
1984	(106,703)	223,976	330,678	10,082	15,008	4,92€
1985	(117,712)	218,815	336,526	12,593	18,725	6,132
1986	(138,279)	227,159	365,438	11,826	19,728	7,902
1987	(152,119)	254,122	406,241	14,575	22,480	7,905
1988	(118,526)	322,426	440,952	17,860	26,947	9,087
1989	(109,399)	363,812	473,211	22,083	32,111	10,028
1990	(101,718)	393,592	495,311	27,282	39,083	11,801
1991	(65,399)	421,730	487,129	30,785	43,788	13,003
1992	(84,501) <sup>r</sup>	448,164'	532,665'	31,356	45,018	13,662
1993	(115,777)	464,767	580,544	27,235	39,418	12,183

#### Calendar Years 1964–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division and Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from International Trade Administration.

NOTE: The Commerce Department began reporting international trade using the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States in 1989. Previous years based on the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

a Total U.S. and aerospace foreign trade are reported as (1) exports of domestic merchandise, including Department of Defense shipments and undocumented exports to Canada, f.a.s. (= free alongside ship) basis, (2) imports for consumption, customs value basis.

b First U.S. trade deficit since 1888.

TOTAL U.S. EXPORTS AND EXPO	ORTS OF AEROSPACE PRODUCTS
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	70741		Exports o	f Aerospace	Products		
Year	Exports		Percent of Total	с	ivil		
	Merchandise <sup>a</sup>	TOTAL	U.S. Exports	Total	Trans- ports	Military	
1964	\$ 25.690	\$ 1.608	6.3%	\$ 764	\$ 211	\$ 844	
1965	26,699	1,618	6.1	. 854	. 353	764	
1966	29,379	1,673	5.7	1,035	421	638	
1967	30,934	2,248	7.3	1,380	611	868	
1968	34,063	2,994	8.8	2,289	1,200	705	
1969	37 332	3 138	84	2 027	947	1,111	
1970	43,176	3,405	7.9	2.516	1.283	889	
1971	44 087	4 203	95	3 080	1 567	1 1 2 3	
1977	49 854	3 795	7.6	2 954	1 1 1 9	841	
1973	71,865	5,142	7.2	3,788	1,664	1,354	
	,				·	·	
1974	99,437	7,095	7.1	5,273	2,655	1,822	
1975	108,856	7,792	7.2	5,324	2,397	2,468	
1976	116,794	7,843	6.7	5,677	2,468	2,166	
1977	123,182	7,581	6.2	5,049	1,936	2,532	
1978	145,847	10,001	6.9	6,018	2,558	3,983	
1979	186,363	11,747	6.3	9,772	4,998	1,975	
1980	225,566	15,506	6.9	13,248	6,727	2,258	
1981	238,715	17,634	7.4	13,312	7,180	4,322	
1982	216,442	15,603	7.2	9,608	3,834	5,995	
1983	205,639	16,065	7.8	10,595	4,683	5,470	
1984	223 976	15 008	67	9 659	3 195	5 350	
1985	218 815	18 725	8.6	12 942	5 518	5 783	
1986	210,015	10,725	87	14 851	6 276	4 875	
1987	254 122	22 480	8.8	15 768	6 377	6 714	
1988	322 426	26,947	8.4	20 298	8 766	6 651	
1,200	522,120	20,217	0.1	20,290	0,700	0,001	
1989	363,812	32,111	8.8	25,619	12,313	6,492	
1990	393,592	39,083	9.9	31,517	16,691	7,566	
1991	421,730	43,788	10.4	35,548	20,881	8,239	
1992	448,164'	45,018	10.0	36,904	22,379	8,114	
1993	464,767	39,418	8.5	31,821	18,146	7,598	

Calendar Years 1964-1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division and Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from International Trade Administration.

NOTE: International trade reported using Harmonized Tariff Schedules after 1988. a Includes DoD shipments and undocumented exports to Canada, free alongside ship basis.

#### U.S. EXPORTS OF AEROSPACE PRODUCTS<sup>a</sup> BY MAJOR COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

Major Countries of Destination	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Australia	\$1,270	\$1,760	\$1,596	\$1,746	\$ 543
Belgium/Luxembourg	538'	682 <sup>r</sup>	825	506	653
Brazil	813	925	1,491	1,032	627
Canada	2,137	2,238'	2,210	2,254'	1,872
China	664	861	1,244	2,247	2,384
France	2,764 <sup>r</sup>	3,300 <sup>r</sup>	4,359	3,912	3,339
Germany	3,135'	2,800'	3,939'	3,044'	1,764
Israel	453	503	738	957	967
Italy	625	737	1,051	1,214	546
Japan	2,700	4,186'	3,910'	4,505	3,581
Korea, South	1,257	1,113	1,716'	1,715	1,588
Malaysia	315	444	657	856	1,517
Mexico	432	462	608	991'	554
Netherlands	1,448	1,613	1,458	1,234	1,162
Singapore	1,133	844	1,278	1,067	1,485
Spain	1,104'	1,198	972	776	417
Sweden	815	952	1,081	632	386
Taiwan	460	733	1,324	1,379	2,133
Turkey	292	468	580	800	1,223
United Kingdom	3,520 <sup>r</sup>	4,968'	3,961	3,483	3,533

#### Calendar Years 1989–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

NOTE: International trade reported using Harmonized Tariff Schedules after 1988.

a Includes all civil products, free alongside ship basis; excludes military products whose country of destination are not reported.

r Revised.

### U.S. IMPORTS OF AEROSPACE PRODUCTS<sup>a</sup> BY MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Calendar Years 1989–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Major Countries of Origin	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Brazil	\$ 204	\$ 360	\$ 186	\$ 164	\$ 119
Canada	1,920'	2,530'	2,734	2,432'	2,072
France	3,290	2,782	3,557	4,220'	4,249
Germany, West	419	712	523	614	478
Israel	186	227'	291'	230'	203
Italy	300	418	598	585	368
Japan	474	566	661	655	538
Netherlands	255	368	761	915	707
Sweden	257	317	332	234	135
United Kingdom	2,057'	2,700'	2,499'	2,805	2,523

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

a Includes civil and military products, c.i.f. (Cost, Insurance, and Freight) basis.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

### **U.S. EXPORTS OF AEROSPACE PRODUCTS**

	(MILLIONS OF	Dollars)		
Aerospace Exports	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	\$39,083	\$43,788	\$45,018	\$39,418
TOTAL CIVIL	\$31,517	\$35,548	\$36,904	\$31,821
Complete Aircraft—TOTAL	\$ <u>18,150</u>	\$ <u>22,385</u>	\$24,333	\$19,844
Transports	16,691	20,881	22,379	18,146
General Aviation <sup>a</sup>	555	576	581	551
Helicopters	161	168	118	120
Used Aircraft	712	738	1,244	1,014
Other, Incl. Spacecraft	360 <sup>6</sup>	176 <sup>6</sup>	180 <sup>6</sup>	293 <sup>6</sup>
Aircraft EnginesTOTAL	1,754	2,127	2,346	2,333
Turbine Engines	1,679	2,050	2,271	2,246
Piston Engines	75	77	74	87
Aircraft and Engine Parts				
Incl. Spares—TOTAL	11,257	10,878	<u>10,048</u>	9,178
Aircraft Parts & Accessories	6,964	6,859	6,545	6,206
Aircraft Engine Parts	4,293	4,018	3,503	3,152
TOTAL MILITARY	\$ 7,566	\$ 8,239	\$ 8,114	\$ 7,598
Complete Aircraft—TOTAL <sup>c</sup>	\$ <u>1,481</u>	\$ <u>1,788</u>	\$ 2,086	\$ 1,462
Fighters & Fighter Bombers	533	323	1.288	764
Transports	432	633	149	
Helicopters	381	587	422	607
Used Aircraft	75	146	81	46
Other, Incl. Spacecraft	391 <sup>b</sup>	253 <sup>b</sup>	315 <sup>b</sup>	313 <sup>t</sup>
Aircraft Engines—TOTAL	203	206	229	190
Turbine Engines	168	171	199	155
Piston Engines	35	35	30	35
Aircraft and Engine Parts				
Incl. Spares—TOTAL	4,261	4,891	4,208	4,448
Aircraft Parts & Accessories	3,640	4,202	3,603	3,857
Aircraft Engine Parts	622	689	605	591
Guided Missiles, Rockets, &				
Parts—TOTAL	1,290	1,200	1,422	1,230
Guided Missiles & Rockets	551	298	576	485
Missile & Rocket Parts	724	899	839	745
Missile & Rocket Engines	15	3	. 6	1
Missile & Rocket Engine Parts	_			

## Calendar Years 1990–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from International Trade Administration.

a All fixed-wing aircraft under 33,000 pounds.

 b Products within this category are not designated civil or military by the Harmonized Tariff Schedules. Historically, aircraft herein have been predominantly civil. Also, spacecraft not included in "Complete Aircraft—Total."

c Includes aircraft exported under Military Assistance Programs and Foreign Military Sales.

#### **U.S. IMPORTS OF AEROSPACE PRODUCTS**

#### Calendar Years 1990-1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Aerospace Imports	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL	\$11,801	\$13,003	\$13,662	\$12,183
TOTAL CIVIL	\$ 8,251	\$ 9,268	\$ 9,719	\$ 8,627
Complete Aircraft—TOTAL	\$ 2,794	\$ 3,413	\$ 3,866	\$ 3,725
Transports General Aviation Helicopters Other, Including Used Aircraft, &	737 1,581 162	1,285 1,567 289	2,007 1,375 179	2,005 1,238 231
Gliders, Balloons, & Airships <sup>a</sup>	314	272	305	251
Aircraft Engines—TOTAL	1,234	1,226	1,346	1,312
Turbine Engines <sup>b</sup> Piston Engines	1,204 31	1,185 42	1,330 16	1,291 20
Aircraft & Engine PartsTOTAL	4,222	4,629	4,507	3,590
Aircraft Parts and Accessories <sup>b</sup> Turbine Engine Parts <sup>b</sup> Piston Engine Parts	2,751 1,147 57	3,166 1,279 43	2,726 1,516 46'	2,059 1,309 39
Accessories <sup>c</sup>	267	141	220	183
TOTAL MILITARY	\$ 3,550	\$ 3,735	\$ 3,943	\$ 3,555
Complete Aircraft—TOTAL	\$ 44	\$ 26	\$55	\$ 13
Aircraft Engines—TOTAL	1,217	1,203	1,368	1,302
Turbine Engines <sup>b</sup> Piston Engines Including Parts	1,204 13	1,185 18	1,330 38	1,291 11
Aircraft & Engine Parts—TOTAL	2,290	2,507	2,521	2,229
Aircraft Parts <sup>b</sup> Turbine Engine Parts <sup>b</sup> Spacecraft Missiles Bockets	858 1,088	1,033 1,238	717 1,484	655 1,285
Other Parts, & Accessories <sup>bc</sup>	343	236	320	289

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from International Trade Administration.

NOTE: International trade reported using Harmonized Tariff Schedules after 1989.

a Products within this category are not designated civil or military by the Harmonized Tariff Schedules. Historically, these products have been predominantly civil.
 b Category contains products whose use (civil or military) is unspecified by the Harmonized Tariff Schedules. Figures for

b Category contains products whose use (civil or military) is unspecified by the Harmonized Tariff Schedules. Figures for those products distributed equally between civil and military.

c Includes satellites, propulsion engines, and parachutes.

#### AFROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT	846	445	490	428	632
Fighters and Fighter Bombers Transports Helicopters New Aircraft, NEC Used or Rebuilt Aircraft	32 74 36 505 199	39 43 47 258' 58'	16 40 72 227' 135'	65 4 61 201' 97'	47  93 378 114
TOTAL VALUE (Millions of Dollars) .	\$892	\$1,481	\$1,784 <sup>r</sup>	\$2,083	\$1,460
Fighters and Fighter Bombers Transports Helicopters New Aircraft, NEC Used or Rebuilt Aircraft	\$368 234 180 53 56	\$ 533 432 381 60' 75	\$ 323 633 587 97' 144'	\$1,288 149 422 51' 174'	\$ 764 607 32 57

### **U.S. EXPORTS OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT**<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1989–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration. a Includes aircraft exported under Military Assistance Programs and Foreign Military Sales. NEC Not elsewhere classified. r Revised

Civil Aircraft Exports	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER OF AIRCRAFTa	3,564	3,375	3,071	1,988	1,533
Heliconters-TOTAL	294	349	318	212	175
Linder 3, 200 lbc	186	266	246	175	143
Over 2,200 lbs	108	83	72	37	32
General Aviation—TOTAL	1,310	809	534	358	333
Single-Engine	1,119	561	345	186	97
Multi-Engine, Under 4,400 lbs	39	33	22	19	104
Multi-Engine, 4,400-10,000 lbs	104	136	98	93	74
Multi-Engine, 10,000-33,000 lbs	48	79	69	60	58
Transports—TOTAL	260	306	385	387	278
Passenger Aircraft, Over					
33,000 lbs	256	294	371	376	272
Cargo Aircraft, Over 33,000 lbs Other Over 33,000 lbs Incl	1	3	5	1	2
Pass./Cargo Combi	3	9	9	10	4
Other Aircraft—TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	1,700	1,911	1,834	1,031	747
Used or Rebuilt Aircraft	1,700	1,911	1,834	1,031	747
Other Aircraft, Including Balloons, Gliders & Kites	2,888	1,448	1,133	386	452
TOTAL VALUE (Millions of Dollars)	\$13,447	\$18,150	\$22,385	\$24,333	\$19,844
Helicopters—TOTAL	\$ 156	\$ 161	\$ 168	\$ 118	\$ 120
Under 2 200 lbs	29	39	40	35	37
Over 2,200 lbs	127	123	129	83	83
General Aviation—TOTAL	413	555	576	581	551
Single-Engine	56	44	40	61	36
Multi-Engine, Under 4,400 lbs	9	10	8	12	22
Multi-Engine, 4,400-10,000 lbs	184	256	249	213	169
Multi-Engine, 10,000-33,000 lbs .	164	245	279	295	324
Transports—TOTAL	12,313	16,691	20,881	22,379	18,146
Passenger Aircraft, Over					
33,000 lbs	11,859	15,307	19,349	21,252	17,237
Cargo Aircraft, Over 33,000 lbs	90	264	405	37	299
Other, Over 33,000 lbs, Incl. Pass./Cargo Combi	364	1,121	1,127	1,090	611
Other Aircraft—TOTAL	566	742	760	1.256	1,027
Used or Rebuilt Aircraft	533	712	738	1,244	1,014
Other Aircraft, Including Balloons, Gliders, & Kites	33	30	23	12	12

# U.S. EXPORTS OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT

Calendar Years 1989–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from International Trade Administration.

NOTE: International trade reported using Harmonized Tariff Schedules after 1988.

a Numbers of gliders, balloons, & kites excluded from civil aircraft totals.

### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

Aircraft Imports	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT	848	1,036	1,024	1,384
Civil Aircraft—TOTAL	820	955	949	1,330
New Complete Aircraft:				
Helicopters	167	244	148	159
General Aviation:				
Single-Engine	80	72	67	96
Multi-Engine, Under 4,400 lbs	5	1	7	
Multi-Engine, 4,400-10,000 lbs	53	41	18	6
Multi-Engine, Turbojet/Turbofan,				
10,000-33,000 lbs	63	45	52	66
Multi-Engine, Other, Including				
Turboshaft, 10,000-33,000 lbs	100	95	72	44
Transports, Multi-Engine, Over				
33,000 lbs	30	44	64	54
Other Civil Aircraft:				
Used or Rebuilt	130	246	176	258
Aircraft Previously Exported				
from U.S	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gliders <sup>a</sup>	184	140	327	587
Balloons & Airships <sup>a</sup>	8	27	18	60
Military Aircraft—TOTAL	28	81 <sup>b</sup>	75 <sup>b</sup>	54 <sup>b</sup>
New Complete Aircraft	28		11	
	20	0	11	C

#### U.S. IMPORTS OF COMPLETE AIRCRAFT Calendar Years 1990–1993

(Continued on next page)

Aircraft Imports	1990	1991	1992	1993
VALUE (Millions of Dollars)	\$2,838.3	\$3,438.1	\$3,920.7	\$3,738.3
Civil Aircraft—TOTAL	\$2,794.2	\$3,412.7	\$3,866.2	\$3,725.2
New Complete Aircraft:				
Helicopters	162.4	288.8	179.2	231.4
General Aviation:				
Single-Engine	9.0	23.4	24.6	28.6
Multi-Engine, Under 4,400 lbs	1.3	0.0	3.1	
Multi-Engine, 4,400-10,000 lbs	217.3	176.3	75.7	14.8
Multi-Engine, Turbojet/Turbofan,				
10,000-33,000 lbs	643.6	526.9	612.0	792.3
Multi-Engine, Other, Including				
Turboshaft, 10,000-33,000 lbs	709.9	840.3	659.5	402.1
Transports, Multi-Engine, Over				
33,000 lbs	737.0	1,285.3	2,006.9	2,005.1
Other Civil Aircraft:				
Used or Rebuilt	292.4	269.5	301.4	245.7
Aircraft Previously Exported				
from U.S	0.4		_	<del></del>
Gliders <sup>a</sup>	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.1
Balloons & Airships <sup>a</sup>	2.3	1.3	1.4	3.2
Military Aircraft—TOTAL	\$ 44.2	\$ 25.5 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 54.6 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 13.1 <sup>b</sup>
	44.2	21.0	46.0	

#### U.S. IMPORTS OF COMPLETE AIRCRAFT (Continued)

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from International Trade Administration.

a Products within this category are not designated civil or military by the Harmonized Tariff Schedules. Historically, these products have been predominantly civil.

b Includes used aircraft.

NA Not available.

Region of Destination	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER EXPORTED	260	306	385	387	278
Canada & Greenland	9	4	3	7	2
Latin America & Caribbean	28	25	32	40	14
Europe	151	172	228	171	89
Middle Fast	8	9	16	17	13
Asia	47	70	83	120	146
	8	16	14	23	8
Africa	0	10	9	- S Q	ő
AIRCa	9	10	2	,	
(Millions of Dollars)	\$12 313	\$16 691	\$20.881	\$22 379	\$18 146
	\$12,515	\$10,051	\$20,001	\$22,373	
Canada & Greenland	\$ 535	\$ 309	\$ 221	\$ 610	\$ 114
	↓ JJJ 706	1 001	1 472	1 904	805
	( 225	9,166	10 461	9 105	E 120
Europe	6,335	0,100	10,461	0,105	5,150
Middle East	631	440	648	625	517
Asia	2,951	5,010	6,382	9,201	10,840
Oceania	640	1,256	1,177	1,461	351
Africa	496	509	520	471	389

### U.S. EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1989–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration. a Airframe weight exceeding 33,000 pounds.

Region of Destination	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER EXPORTED	294	349	318	212	175
Canada & Greenland Latin America & Caribbean Europe Middle East Asia Oceania Africa	11 54 170 6 51 33 9	11 46 140 1 65 68 18	20 45 125 2 66 38 22	8 46 91 3 39 19 6	11 67 61 2 21 13
TOTAL VALUE (Millions of Dollars)	\$155.5	\$161.2	\$168.4	\$117.7	\$120.1
Canada & Greenland Latin America & Caribbean Europe Middle East Asia Oceania Africa	\$ 2.6 39.7 37.1 5.4 60.0 9.2 1.6	\$ 5.1 20.1 46.8 3.6 71.3 8.7 5.6	\$ 7.9 19.6 56.3 16.5 59.2 5.7 3.1	\$ 5.0 26.2 38.2 2.2 42.5 2.3 1.3	\$ 6.2 24.8 62.2 0.5 24.4 1.9

#### U.S. EXPORTS OF CIVIL HELICOPTERS<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1989–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration.

Excludes used helicopters.

### U.S. IMPORTS OF CIVIL HELICOPTERS<sup>a</sup>

#### Calendar Years 1989-1993

Country of Origin	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER IMPORTED	124	167	244	148	159
Canada France Germany Italy Others <sup>b</sup>	52 45 25 2	82 49 25 11	146 57 30 10 1	104 25 16 1 2	114 22 18 3 2
TOTAL VALUE (Millions of Dollars)	\$108.7	\$162.4	\$288.8	\$179.2	\$231.3
Canada France Germany Italy Others <sup>b</sup>	\$ 44.5 32.0 28.9 3.3	\$ 86.3 29.9 34.9 11.3	\$182.1 53.6 35.6 16.9 0.7	\$147.4 14.0 14.8 2.1 0.9	\$176.1 28.6 15.0 9.1 2.5

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration.

a Excludes used helicopters.

b Includes 1 from New Zealand in 1991; 2 from Japan in 1992; and 1 from Japan and 1 from Russia in 1993.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

Region of Destination	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER EXPORTED	1,310	809	534	358	333
Canada & Greenland	35	34	9	21	20
Latin America & Caribbean	155	133	80	78	59
Europe	634	379	317	142	115
Middle Fast	7	15	11	13	16
Asia	154	55	54	47	77
Oceania	164	72	18	22	15
Africa	161	121	45	35	31
				-	
(Millions of Dollars)	\$413.1	\$554.9	\$576.0	\$580.8	\$550.5
Capada & Greenland	\$ 11.7	\$ 41.7	\$ 31.2	\$ 55.3	\$ 27.5
Latin America & Caribbean	120.4	152.8	142.9	191.8	117.5
Europe	168.0	197.1	253.1	169.5	163.4
Middle Fast	4 7	18.1	21.7	17.9	65.2
Asia	43.0	47.9	95.0	36.3	106.8
Oceania	18.0	22.0	6.9	41.0	27.2
Africa	47.4	75.3	25.2	69.0	42.9

### **U.S. EXPORTS OF GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT**<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1989-1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration. a All fixed-wing aircraft under 33,000 pounds.

Country of Origin	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NUMBER IMPORTED	212	301	254	216	212
Brazil	30	51	24	21	15
Canada	31	32	42	50	33
France	65	93	92	81	66
Israel	8	12	8	5	7
lapan		_	_		2
United Kingdom	49	77	48	37	26
Other	38	36	40	22	63
TOTAL VALUE (Millions of Dollars)	\$1,112.8	\$1,581.2	\$1,566.8	\$1,374.9	\$1,237.8
Brazil	\$ 175.6	\$ 306.9	\$ 152.2	\$ 136.3 527.2	\$ 94.2
	2/5.2	224.7	405.0	288.0	400.2
	335.0	330.2 70.6	405.5	22.6	410.4
	41.5	70.0	31.7	55.0	10
	212 7	414 6	276.0	225 1	201.6
	212.7	414.0	2/0.9	۲. ۲2 ۲2 م	201.0
Ouner	/2.0	90.1	140.5	33.0	10.5

#### U.S. IMPORTS OF GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT<sup>a</sup> Calendar Years 1989–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration. a All fixed-wing aircraft under 33,000 pounds.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

### **U.S. EXPORTS OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES**

	1991		199	1992		3
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
TOTAL	10,651	\$2,333	10,742	\$2,575	10,633	\$2,524
Turbine Engines	3,199	\$2,221	3,464	\$2,471	3,020	\$2,401
Civil Military	2,114 1,085	2,050 171	2,250 1,214	2,271 199	2,283 737	2,246 155
Piston Engines	7,452	112	7,278	104	7,613	123
Civil, New, Under 500 HP .	1,168	17	782	13	703	13
Civil, New, Over 500 HP	76	4	115	3	98	5
Civil, Used Military	3,486 2,722	56 35	3,743 2,638	58 30	3,792 3,020	69 35

#### Calendar Years 1991–1993 (Values in Millions of Dollars)

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration.

#### **U.S. IMPORTS OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES**<sup>a</sup>

### Calendar Years 1991–1993

#### (Values in Millions of Dollars)

	1991		199	2	1993	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Turbine Engines	2,032	\$2,370	1,961	\$2 60	2,401	\$2,583
Piston Engines	9,379	53	2,987	43	2,517	31
Military	6,648	12	1,828	27	2,182	11
Civil, New, Small	2,085	3	337	1	124	1
Civil, New, Large	29	29	466	1	33	6
Civil, Used	617	9	356	14	178	14

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, based on data from the International Trade Administration. a New and used.

### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LENDING AUTHORITY AND GROSS AUTHORIZATIONS SUMMARY

#### Fiscal Years 1984–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

#### LOANS

		A	uthorizations Summ	ary
Year	Lending			
	Authority	TOTAL	Direct Credits	Other <sup>b</sup>
1984	\$ 3,865	\$ 1,465	\$1,122	\$ 343
1985	3,865	659	320	339
1986	1,059	578	371	207
1987	680	599	332	267
1988	693	685	465	220
1989	719	695	517	202
1990	614	614	318	296
1991	750	777'	425'	352'
1992	(C)	817	661	156
1993	(c)	1,748	1,635	113

#### **GUARANTEES AND INSURANCE**

Nat	Lending	A	uthorizations Summa	ary
Year	Authority	TOTAL	Guarantees	Insurance
1984	\$10.000	\$ 7,151	\$1,333	\$5,818
1985	10,000	7,850	1,320	6,530
1986	11,484 <sup>d</sup>	5,508	1,128	4,380
1987	11,355	7,958	1,514	6,444
1988	13,406	5,735	601	5,134
1989	17,901	5,637	1,292	4,345
1990	10,191	8,174	3,333	4,841
1991	11,349	10.588	6,034	4.554
1992	(c)	11,521	7,301'	4,220
1993	(c)	13,324	9,095	4,229

Source: Export-Import Bank of the United States.

a The value of Direct Loans may exceed Lending Authority because of the inclusion in Direct Loans of the full amount of Certificates of Loan, portions of which are subsequently sold to commercial banks.

b Includes discount loans, medium term, and small business credits.

c No lending limit set on the value of loans or guarantees and insurance beginning with 1992. Instead the subsidy cost of these transactions limited to \$603 million in 1992 and \$757 million in 1993. However, in 1993, the combined value of loans, guarantees, and insurance transactions could not exceed \$15.5 billion.

d Includes \$1,800 million proposed I-MATCH Program which would replace direct lending and would allow an estimated \$100 million in commercial loan interest buy-down.

### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TOTAL AUTHORIZATIONS OF LOANS AND GUARANTEES AND AUTHORIZATIONS IN SUPPORT OF AIRCRAFT EXPORTS

		Aut	norizations in Su	oport of Aircraft E	xports
Year	TOTAL AUTHORI- ZATIONS	TOTAL	Percent of TOTAL Authori- zations	Commercial Jet Aircraft <sup>a</sup>	Other Aircraft <sup>b</sup>
LOANS <sup>c</sup>					
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	\$4,475 4,578 5,431 3,516 845 1,465 659 578 599 685 695 614 777' 817 1,748	\$1,469.4 1,743.3 2,576.6 263.9 396.7 608.0 39.7 54.6 17.0  166.4 5.0  	32.8% 38.1 47.4 7.5 46.9 41.5 6.0 9.4 2.8  23.9 0.8  	\$1,399.4 1,692.6 2,550.3 199.1 383.8 531.8 12.6 46.4 13.3  158.0  	\$ 70.0 50.7 26.3 64.8 12.9 76.2 27.1 8.2 3.7  8.4 5.0 
GUARANTE	ES				
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	\$ 908 2,510 1,506 727 1,741 1,333	\$ 261.4 1,131.9 562.6 104.2 629.6 355.5	28.8% 45.1 37.4 14.3 36.2 26.7	\$ 239.3 1,088.1 533.4 78.4 601.3 293.5	\$ 22.1 43.8 29.2 25.8 28.3 62.0
1985 1986 1987 1988	1,320 1,128 1,514 601	322.4 329.2 808.3 89.2	24.4 29.2 53.4 14.8	788.9 .77.4 808.3 73.4	33.5 51.8 15.8
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	1,292 3,333 6,034 7,301 9,095	496.4 1,666.3 606.0 1,667.0 3,488.6	38.4 50.0 10.1 22.8 38.4	390.4 224.7 566.9 1,597.1 3,488.6	106.0 1,441.6 40.0 69.9

Fiscal Years 1979–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

Source: Export-Import Bank of the United States.

a Includes complete aircraft, engines, parts, and retrofits.

b Includes business aircraft, general aviation aircraft, helicopters, and related goods and services.

c Loans are commitments for financing by the Eximbank to foreign buyers of U.S. equipment and services, which are made to commercial banks and may subsequently be guaranteed by the Eximbank, in which case the value of the loans is also included with Guarantees.

d Guarantees by the Export-Import Bank provide assurances of repayment of principal and interest on loans made by private lending institutions, such as commercial banks, for major export transactions. Excludes insurance.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL JET AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR LOANS<sup>a</sup> AND GUARANTEES<sup>b</sup>

Fiscal Years 1957-1993 (Values in Millions of Dollars)

Year	No. a Airci	of Jet raft <sup>c</sup>	Expor	Export Value <sup>c</sup>		of New nitments	Gross Authorizations	
	Loans	Guar- antees	Loans	Guar- antees	Loans	Guar- antees	Loans	Guar- antees
New Authorization	s:							
1957 <sup>d</sup> 1975	1,244	93	\$13,639	\$ 620	464	247	\$ 5,547 \$	1,398
1976	77	6	1,017	139	34	11	398	87
Tr.Qtr.	15	5	219	182	6	3	94	59
1977	31	25	330	902	16	14	138	294
1978	29	5	479	253	18	5	189	77
1979	118	7	2.938	317	35	10	1.399	239
1980	136	21	3,975	901	36	24	1,693	1.088
1981	121	18	4.568	637	26	17	2,550	533
1982	11	6	441	113	5	2	199	78
1983	21	9	779	619	3	4	384	601
1984	37	8	1.023	327	7	4	532	294
1985		14	19	481	1	5	13	289
1986	3	13	74	451	1	g	46	277
1987		27	22	1 449	1	14	13	808
1988	_	2		94		2		73
1989	з	5	253	459	1	2	158 <sup>7</sup>	3901
1990		6	255	264	· _	2		225
1991		12		665	_	3		567
1997		37		1 889		12		1 597
1993		70	_	4,122	_	27		3,489
1957–1993 Cumulative New								
Authorizations	.1,846	389	\$29,775	\$14,902	654	417	\$13,353 \$	12,464
Iransters, Reversals & Participation	i, . —		(8)	8	4		(140)	(20)
Cumulative Gross Authorizations (net of Adjustments)	t 1.846	389	\$29.767	\$14 910	658	417	\$13,213 \$	12.444
			φ_3,, 0/	<i></i>	0.00		φ.ο,215 φ	

Source: Export-Import Bank of the United States.

a Loans are commitments for direct financing by the Export-Import Bank to foreign buyers of U.S. equipment and services, which are made by the Export-Import Bank to commercial banks and which subsequently may be guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank in which case the value of the loans is included with Guarantees.

b Guarantees by the Export-Import Bank provide assurances of repayment of principal and interest on loans made by private lending institutions, such as commercial banks, for major export transactions.

c For Export-Import Bank commitments including both loan and guarantee authorization, number of aircraft and export value reported under "Loans."

d First year of commercial jet aircraft authorizations.

r Revised.

Tr.Qtr. See Glossary.

### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AUTHORIZATIONS OF LOANS AND GUARANTEES IN SUPPORT OF EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL JET AIRCRAFT

Fiscal Years 1991–1993

(Values in Millions of Dollars)

				A	uthorizatio	n	
Customer	Number and Aircraft Model	Export		Loa (Direct	ans Credits)		Guar- antees
(Country/Airline)	or Related Product	Value	Amount	Percent Cover- age <sup>a</sup>	Interest Rate	Repay- ment Terms <sup>b</sup>	Amount
FY 1993							
TOTALS	. 70 aircraft	\$4,122	_	_		_	\$3,489
Argentina/Various	. 7 x MD-80	206			_	_	176
Australia/Australian Airline	s 2 x 737	64	_			_	55
Austria/Lauda Air	. 1 x 737,						
	1 x 767	107	_			_	91
Bahrain/Gulf Air	. 2 x 767	146	_	_		_	125
Brazil/Varig	. 2 x MD-11	210	_	_	_	_	173
Canada/Air Canada	1 x 767	76	_	_			58
China/China Eastern							
Airlines	1 x MD-11	113	_	_		_	95
China/Shanghai Airlines	2 x 757	232		_	_	_	197
China/Air China	$2 \times 737$	64		_		_	51
China/Xiamen Airlines Lto	$2 \times 757$	105		_	_		89
Hungary/Maley Hungarian		.05					
Airlines	2 x 767	148		-	_	_	126
Indonesia/Ministry of	7 x 737	110					
Finance of Indonesia	$2 \times 747$	618		_		_	527
Israel/EL Al-Israel Airlines	2 x 747	321			_	_	274
Italy/Alitalia-Linee Aeree	4 x MD-80	521					
Italiene	1 x MD-11	227	_	_	_	_	191
Luxembourg/Luxair	$2 \times 737$	58	_			_	49
Luxembourg/Cargolux		50					
Airlines International S /	<b>A</b> 2 x 747	278	_	_	_		238
Malaysia/Malaysian Airline	$13 \times 737$	27.0					250
System	1 x 747	541	_	_	_	_	455
Malta/Air Malta	1 x 737	33	·				29
Nauru/Victoria Aircraft		33					
Lessing Corporation	2 x 737	78	_			_	67
Nonway/Brathens S A F F	$2 \times 737$	54	_			_	46
Romania/TAROM-Romani	. 2	54					-0
Air Transport	) x 737	57	_	_		_	49
South Africa/Transpot	$-2 \times 747$	., רכר		-	_		180
Thailand/Thai Ainwaw	$1 \times 747$	135					115
Tunisia/Society Tunisienne		661		-			
do l'Air	1 x 737	20					24
uc L /18		29					2-4

(Continued on next page)

### **EXPORT-IMPORT BANK** LOAN AND GUARANTEE AUTHORIZATIONS

(Continued)

				A	uthorizatio	n	
Customer	Number and Aircraft Model	Export Value		Loa (Direct	ans Credits)		Guar- ante <del>e</del> s
(Country/Airline)	or Related Product		Amount	Percent Cover- age <sup>a</sup>	Interest Rate	Repay- ment Terms <sup>b</sup>	Amount
FY 1992							
TOTALS	. 37 aircraft	\$1,889			_	_	\$1,597
Australia/Australian Airline	s 5 x 737	153	_				131
Brazil/Varig	. 2 x 737	60	_	_	—	_	42
China/China Eastern Airlines	. 2 x MD-11	221	_	_	-	_	186
Czechoslavakia/ Czechoslak Airline	. 5 x 737	144	_	_	-		123
India/Air India	. 4 x 747	704	_	_	-		600
Mexico/Banco Nac De Comercio Exterio	. 1 x 737	38	_		_	-	30
Morocco/RAM Leasing	4 x 737	134		_	<u> </u>	-	114
Norway/Braathens S.A.F.E.	2 x 737	50	_	_	-		42
Pakistan/Pakistan Int'l Airline	. 1 x 737	35	_	_	_	_	30
Poland/LOT Polisa Airlines	9 x 737	289	_	_	_		246
Tunisia/Society Tunisienne De L'Air	2 x 737	62					53
FY 1991							
TOTALS	12 aircraft	\$ 657		_			\$ 566
Bahrain/Gulf Air Co	6 x 767	427		_	_	_	366
Greece/Olympic Airways	6 x 737	230			_	_	200

Source: Aerospace Industries Assocation, based on data from the Export-Import Bank of the United States. NOTE: For definitions of Loans and Guarantees, see Export-Import Bank tables on previous pages.

a Amount of loan as percent of export value.

b Number of payments and frequency (S=semi-annual).

# **EMPLOYMENT**

riven by the combined effects of the defense drawdown and a temporary lull in commercial aircraft manufacturing activity, employment in the aerospace industry continued to decline in 1993. On an annual average employment basis, the aerospace labor force was reduced by more than 12 percent to a level of 966,000. This compared with 1,100,000 in the previous year and marked the first time aerospace employment had dipped below the one million level since 1978. The dual recession situation, wherein the industry's two main business segments are simultaneously depressed, is expected to continue at least until 1996, when a rebound in commercial aircraft production is anticipated. The outlook is for further employment

tries, down from 6.1 percent in the previous year. It also represented 9.5 percent of the total employment by U.S. companies producing durable goods; the 1992 figure was 10.7 percent.

The industry segment engaged in manufacture of aircraft, engines, and parts once again suffered the greatest number of lost jobs. Annual average employment in that category was 542,000, down 70,000 from 1992's 612,000. Employment averaged 124,000 (down 22,000) in the industry segment producing missile and space systems. Average employment for all other categories combined fell from 342,000 in 1992 to 300,000 in 1993.

The total number of production workers declined by more than 13 percent, from 355,000 in 1992 to

reductions; an AIA projection estimated that total industry employment would fall to 836,000 by December 1994, bringing the total reduction to 495,000 or 37 percent of the labor force in place in the peak year 1989. The 1993 employment figure represented 5.4 percent of the total employment in all U.S. manufacturing indus-



308,000 in 1993. In aircraft, engine, and parts manufacture, production workers numbered 252,000, more than 80 percent of the total but the lowest number employed since 1978. The industry's 1993 payroll amounted to \$30.6 billion, down 8 percent from the previous year's \$33.3 billion; both figures include lump-sum payments made by many aerospace companies in lieu of general wage or cost of living increases. Average weekly earnings (again including lump-sum payments) came to \$725, up from \$693; average hourly earnings were \$17.44, up from \$16.67. As is customarily the case, the Pacific region dominated in a geographic breakdown of aerospace employment. The Pacific region led with 39.7 percent of the total, followed by New England (13.2 percent), West North Central (10.1 percent), South Central (8.8 percent), East North Central (8.1 percent), South Atlantic (7.2 per-

cent), Middle Atlantic (6.6 percent), and Mountain

The Pacific region also led in the largest share of employment in most product group breakdowns. In the civil aircraft sector,

(6.3 percent).

employment at Pacific-based companies constituted 50.4 percent of the total. The East and West North Central regions combined had 24.9 percent of civil aircraft manufacturing employment, while the New England region had 9.9 percent. The Pacific region also had the largest share of employees engaged in military aircraft production-23.8 percent-followed by the New England (16.9 percent), West North Central (15.7 percent), and South Central (13.6 percent) regions. The combined New England/Middle Atlantic regions accounted for 39.9 percent of employment in missile manufacture; the Pacific region for 38.8 percent. The Pacific region accounted for 44.4 percent of employees engaged in space fabrication, followed by the Mountain (17.8 percent) and the South Atlantic (14.9 percent) regions.



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### ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN ALL MANUFACTURING, DURABLE GOODS, AND AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES

			A	Aerospace Industry <sup>a</sup>		
<b>V</b>	All Manu-	Durable		As Pero	cent of	
rear	Industries	Industries	TOTAL	All Manufac- turing	Durable Goods	
1979	21,040	12,730	1,007	4.8%	7.9%	
1980	20,285	12,159	1,080	5.3	8.9	
1981	20,170	12,082	1,087	5.4	9.0	
1982	18,780 <sup>r</sup>	11,014	1,038	5.5	9.4	
1983	18,432'	10,707	1,019	5.5	9.5	
1984	19,372'	11,476'	1,058	5.5	9.2	
1985	19,248 <sup>r</sup>	11,458 <sup>r</sup>	1,151	6.0	10.1'	
1986	18,947'	11,195	1,241	6.6 <sup>r</sup>	11.1	
1987	18,999 <sup>r</sup>	11,154 <sup>r</sup>	1,282	6.8 <sup>r</sup>	11.5	
1988	19,314 <sup>r</sup>	11,363'	1,294	6.7	11.4	
1989	19,391 <sup>r</sup>	11,394 <sup>r</sup>	1,314	6.8	11.5	
1990	19,076 <sup>r</sup>	11,109'	1,302	6.8	11.7	
1991	18,406 <sup>r</sup>	10,569 <sup>r</sup>	1,214	6.6	11.5	
1992'	18,104	10,277	1,100	6.1	10.7	
1993	18.003	10,172	966	5.4	95	

#### Calendar Years 1979–1993 (Thousands of Employees)

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly) and Aerospace Industries Association estimates. a See Glossary for detailed explanation of "Aerospace Employment."

### **ANNUAL PAYROLL AEROSPACE INDUSTRY AND ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

	All	A	Aerospace Industry <sup>b</sup>			
Year	Manufacturing Industries <sup>a</sup>	TOTAL	Production Workers	Other Workers	of All Manufacturing	
1979	\$334,800	\$15,150	\$ 6,465	\$ 8,685	4.5%	
1980	355.600	18,026	7,658	10,368	5.1	
1981	386,700	19,906	8,152	11,754	5.1	
1982	384,000	20,750	8,043	12,707	5.4	
1983	397,400	21,644	8,071	13,573	5.4	
1984	439,100	23,773	8,746	15,027	5.4	
1985	460,900	26,749	9,837	16,911	5.8	
1986	473,200	29,547	11,038	18,509	6.2	
1987	490,300	31,101	11,700	19,401	6.3	
1988	524,000	32,566	11,744	20,822	6.2	
1989	541.800	34.154	12,440	21,714	6.3	
1990	556,100	35,590	13.020	22,570	6.4	
1991	556,900	34,520	12.536	21,984	6.2	
1992 <sup>r</sup>	577,600	33,131	11.815	21,316	5.7	
1993	577,300	30,427	10,682	19,745	5.3	

### Calendar Years 1979–1993

(Millions of Dollars)

AEROSPACE - INCLUDING LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS<sup>C</sup>

Year	TOTAL	Production Workers	Other Workers	Aerospace As Percent of All Manufacturing
1984	\$ 23,813	\$ 8,786	\$15,027	5.4%
1985	26,782	9,871	16,911	5.8
1986	29,611	11,102	18,509	6.3
1987	31,262	11,862	19,401	6.4
1988	32,757	11,935	20,822	6.3
1989	34,396	12,682	21,714	6.3
1990	35,862	13,292	22,570	6.4
1991	34,688	12,704	21,984	6.2
1992'	33,269	11,953	21,316	5.8
1993	30,576	10,831	19,745	5.3

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business" (Monthly) and Aerospace Industries Association estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly).

a See Glossary for explanation of "Payroll, All Manufacturing."

b Based on combined annual average employment and average weekly earnings for SICs 372 and 376.

c Many aerospace manufacturers have included lump-sum payments in labor settlements since late 1983 in lieu of general wage increases and/or cost of living adjustments. These payments are reported by BLS in separate wage series for SICs 3721 & 3761 and are included by AIA in the totals for production workers and all aerospace.

#### **EMPLOYMENT IN THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY**<sup>a</sup>

#### Calendar Years 1979-1993 (Annual Average, Thousands of Employees)

Year	TOTAL	Aircraft, Engines, & Parts (SIC 372)	Missiles & Space Vehicles (SIC 376)	Other <sup>b</sup>
TOTAL EMPLOYM	ENT			
1979	1,007	593	102	313
1980	1,080	633	111	336
1981	1,087	626	123	338
1982	1,038	584	131	323
1983	1,019	562	141	317
1984	1,058	575	154	329
1985	1,151	616	177	358
1986	1,241	656	200	386
1987	1,282	678	206	399
1988	1,294	684	208	402
1989	1,314	711	194	408
1990	1,302	712	185	405
1991	1,214	669	168	378
1992 <sup>r</sup>	1,100	612	146	342
1993	966	542	124	300
PRODUCTION W	ORKERS			
1979	380'	322	33	25'
1980	406'	344	35	27'
1981	396'	333	37	26'
1982	360'	296	40	24
1983	342'	274	46	23'
1984	351'	276	52	23 '
1985	382'	295	62	25 '
1986	417'	323	67	28 '
1987	434'	339	67	29 '
1988	422'	331	63	28 '
1989	432'	344	6()	29 <sup>r</sup>
1990	430'	345	57	29 <sup>r</sup>
1991	399'	324	48	27 <sup>r</sup>
1992	355'	291	40	24 <sup>r</sup>
1993	308	252	35	20

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly) and Aerospace Industries Association estimates. a See Glossary for detailed explanation of "Aerospace Employment."

b Communications, navigation, flight control, and displays (aerospace-related portions of SICs 366, 381, & 382).

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE AIRCRAFT, ENGINES, AND PARTS INDUSTRY<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1979-1993

(Annual Average, Thousands of Employees)

Year	TOTAL (SIC 372)	Airframes (SIC 3721)	Engines and Parts (SIC 3724)	Other Parts & Equipment (SIC 3728)
TOTAL EMPLOYM	ENT			
1979	592.5	333.2	151.6	107.8
1980	633.1	349.3	162.9	120.9
1981	626.4	344.2	162.5	119.8
1982	584.0	319.9	148.8	115.3
1983	561.6	304.7	140.1	116.9
1984	574.9	306.1	140.2	128.7
1985	616.2	325.6	147.5	143.2
1986	655.8	338.9	153.6	163.2
1987	678.0	356.4	158.2	163.4
1988	683.5	368.5	155.8	159.3
1989	711.0	382.2	153.5	175.2
1990	712.3	381.0	151.7	179.5
1991	669.2	355.6	143.2	170.3
1992 <sup>r</sup>	611.7	332.1	126.6	153.0
1993	541.8	300.8	109.8	131.1
PRODUCTION WO	ORKERS		•	
1979	322.1	165.9	86.4	70.2
1980	343.9	173.7	93.0	77.4
1981	332.7	167.0	92.4	73.5
1982	296.2	144.7	84.2	67.3
1983	273.9	131.5	74.7	67.1
1984	276.0	128.2	73.0	73.3
1985	294.6	135.5	74.8	82.2
1986	322.5	146.6	78.7	94.3
1987	338.5	159.1	80.5	96.3
1988	331.3	162.1	77.1	92.1
1989	343.7	167.4	76.8	99.5
1990	344.6	164.1	77.2	103.2
1991	323.6	151.6	73.1	98.8
1992'	291.4	137.8	64.3	89.2
1993	252.4	122.5	53.9	75.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly). a See Glossary for detailed explanation of "Aerospace Employment." r Revised.
## AEROSPACE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT<sup>a</sup> BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

As of December<sup>b</sup> 1982–1994 (Thousands of Employees)

Year	TOTAL	Production Workers	Scientists & Engineers	Technicians	Others
1982	765	353	134	54	224
1983	765	344	135	55	231
1984	817	365	147	60	245
1985	898	405	163	66	264
1986	948	436	168	67	277
1987	968	436	175	69	288
1988	977	431	184	66	296
1989	992	439	198	68	287
1990	946	422	205	67 <sup>r</sup>	252'
1991	87 <del>9</del>	386	205	60	228
1992 1993 <sup>p</sup> 1994 <sup>E</sup>	775 677 641	335 287 269	165 153 146	57 52 50	218 185 176

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, company reports and Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly). a Totals for employment by occupational classification reflect only establishments in SICs 372, 376, 366, 381, and 382.

As a result, they do not match the totals for aerospace employment by product group which include other industries with employment related to aerospace.

b End-of-year figures often differ from annual averages appearing in other tables.

E Estimate.

p Preliminary.

r Revised.

## TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND SCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS IN COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT & HELICOPTER MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS<sup>a</sup>

	Commercial T	Commercial Transport Aircraft Heli		icopters	
Year	Total	Scientists & Engineers	Total	Scientists & Engineers	
1982	61,800	10,200	26,500	3,100	
1983	46,100	8,100	27,600	3,500	
1984	54,800	8,900	31,300	3,800	
1985	65,000	10,500	37,900	5,000	
1986	75,300	12,500	37,400	4,000	
1987	87,400	14,700	39,000	4,300	
1988	98,800	16,200	36,600	4,200	
1989	120,100	15,100	34,200	4,900	
1990	122,400	16,700	30,600	4,500	
1991 <sup>r</sup>	124,200	16,100	30,100	4,400	
1992	111,600	14,800	28,200	4,400	
1993 <sup>p</sup>	91,500	13,000	26,800	4,200	

#### As of December 1982–1993

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, company reports and AIA estimates.

a Includes only establishments identified as prime manufacturers of commercial transport aircraft and of civil and military helicopters. Excludes subcontractors and propulsion manufacturers.

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p Preliminary.

r Revised.

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AEROSPACE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND PRODUCT GROUP

	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION				
Region	TOTAL Production Scientists Techn Workers & Engineers				All Others
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
New England	13.2%	17.5 %	11.2%	9.7%	10.6%
Middle Atlantic	6.6	5.3	7.7	4.6	7.7
East North Central	8.1	12.6	6.1	5.6	4.9
	10.1	12.4	10.0	10.8	7.1
South Atlantic	7.2	4.6	8.4	7.7	9.3
South Central	8.8	8.0	8.8	7.3	10.2
Mountain	6.3	4.8	7.5	6.4	7.2
	39.7	34.8	40.3	47.9	43.0

#### As of December 1993

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCT GROUP

Deriend	Total	Air	craft	Missiles Space		Other	
Region	TOLAI	Civil	Military	Missics	Space	Aero	Non-Aero
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
New England Middle Atlantic	13.2 % 6.6	9.9% 1.7	16.9% 7.6	39.9%	13.2%	6.7% 12.9	46.9%
East North Central . West North Central	8.1 10.1	24.9	8.5 15.7	7.1	0.8	15.9	11.3
South Atlantic South Central	7.2 8.8	8.3	10.9 13.6	7.1	14.9 8.9	8.4 6.8	0.4
Mountain Pacific	6.3 39.7	4.8 50.4	3.0 23.8	7.1 38.8	17.8 44.4	6.0 43.3	41.1

Source: Aerospace Industries Association, company reports.

NOTE: Employment in 37 surveyed aerospace manufacturing corporations accounted for a roximately two-thirds of total industry employment.

 a Data for two regions are combined where employment for one region within a product group represented three or fewer companies.

## AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

Production Workers Only

993

			Aircraft	Guided Missiles	Complete Guided		
Year	TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	TOTALª	Airframes (SIC 3721)	Engines & Parts (SIC 3724)	Other Parts & Equipment (SIC 3728)	Space Vehicles & Parts (SIC 376)	Missiles, & Space Vehicles (SIC 3761)
AVERA	GE HOURLY	' EARNINGS	Ь				
1975	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.47	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.99
1976	6.44	6.44	6.63	6.46	5.95	6.48	6.49
1977	6.93	6.92	7.07	7.05	6.44	7.04	7.15
1978	7.54	7.54	7.70	7.80	6.93	7.56	7.72
1979	8.26	8.26	8.50	8.53	7.48	8.25	8.38
1980	9.27	9.28	9.66	9.42	8.40	9.22	9.33
1981	10.29	10.31	10.74	10.41	9.35	10.06	10.34
1982	11.20	11.23	11.85	11.16	10.17	10.95	11.21
1983	11.79	11.82	12.58	11.61	10.73	11.59	11.84
1984	12.24	12.32	12.91	12.40	11.37	11.82	12.01
1985	12.54	12.62	13.18	12.85	11.66	12.14	12.36
1986	12.75	12.86	13.48	13.08	11.90	12.20	12.48
1987	13.10	13.17	13.74	13.33	12.23	12.73	13.09
1988	13.48	13.55	14.18	13.80	12.28	13.13	13.53
1989	14.10	14.17	14.89	14.42	12.81	13.70	14.20
1990	14.73	14.79	15.66	14.84	13.37	14.39	14.82
1991	15.51	15.60	16.72	15.38	14.05	14.90	15.21
1992	16.46	16.53′	17.70	16.28	14.89'	15.99	16.45
1993	17.19	17.24	18.43	16.70	15.74	16.80	17.43
AVERA				G LUMP-SUM	WAGE PAYME	ENTS <sup>C</sup>	
1984	\$12.37	\$12.46	\$13.11	\$12.40	\$11.37	\$11.92	\$12.14
1985	12.69	12.77	13.40	12.85	11.66	12.29	12.56
1986	12.94	13.06	13.80	13.08	11.90	12.33	12.66
1987	13.37	13.48	14.32	13.33	12.23	12.80	13.19
1988	13.73	13.79	14.65	13.80	12.28	13.36	13.87
1989	14.37	14.44	15.41	14.42	12.81	13.98	14.63
1990	15.04	15.10	16.32	14.84	13.37	14.67	15.26
1991	15.71	15.81	17.16	15.38	14.05	15.09	15.49
1992	16.67	16.75 <sup>r</sup>	18.18	16.28	14.89'	16.05	16.54

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly) and Aerospace Industries Association estimates.

19.00

a TOTAL columns are employment-based weighted averages.

17.53

b Includes overtime premiums.

17.44

c Many aérospace manufacturers have included lump-sum payments in labor settlements since late 1983 in lieu of general wage increases and/or cost of living adjustments. These payments are reported by BLS in separate wage series for SICs 3721 & 3761 and are included by AIA in totals.

16.70

15.74

16.83

r Revised.

1993

17,47

# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

Production Workers Only

Calendar Years 1979-1993

			Aircraft	Guided	Complete		
Year	TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	TOTALª	Airframes (SIC 3721)	Engines & Parts (SIC 3724)	Other Parts & Equipment (SIC 3728)	Space Vehicles & Parts (SIC 376)	Missiles, & Space Vehicles (SIC 3761)
AVERAG	GE WEEKLY I	EARNINGS <sup>b</sup>					
1979	\$351	\$351	\$360	\$361	\$322	\$347	\$348
1980	389	390	404	394	358	378	383
1981	424	426	444	422	396	410	420
1982	460	462	485	454	426	447	461
1983	486	487	513	476	453	480	494
1984	513	516	532	523	486	496	508
1985	531	534	547	542	506	515	527
1986	545	550	568	561	520	517	533
1987	556	558	578	567	523	541	556
1988	573	575	596	582	529	567	585
1989	593	594	616	616	542	589	611
1990	624	626	656	637	570	612	634
1991	648	651	694	654	583	632	649
1992	685 <sup>r</sup>	689'	736	689	615'	652	666
1993	715	717	756	715	658	696	727
AVERAG	GE WEEKLY I	EARNINGS	INCLUDING	LUMP-SUM	PAYMENTS <sup>c</sup>		
1984	\$515	\$518	\$540	\$523	\$486	\$501	\$514
1985	532	535	556	542	506	521	535
1986	548	553	581	561	520	523	541
1987	563	567	603	567	523	544	561
1988	583	584	615	582	529	577	599
1989	605	605	638	616	542	601	629
1990	637	639	684	637	570	624	653
1991	657	659	712	654	583	640	661
1992	693'	698'	756	689	615'	655	670'
1993	725	729	779	715	658	697	728

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly) and Aerospace Industries Association estimates.

a TOTAL columns are employment-based weighted averages.

b Includes overtime premiums.

c Many aerospace manufacturers have included lump-sum payments in labor settlements since late 1983 in lieu of general wage increases and/or cost of living adjustments. These payments are reported by BLS in separate wage series for SICs 3721 & 3761 and are included by AIA in totals.

r Revised.

#### AVERAGE HOURS IN THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

**Production Workers Only** Calendar Years 1979-1993

			Aircraft (SIC 372)				Complete
Year	TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	Airframes (SIC 3721)	Engines & Parts (SIC 3724)	Other Parts & Equipment (SIC 3728)	Space Vehicles & Parts (SIC 376)	Missiles, & Space Vehicles (SIC 3761)
AVERAG	GE WEEKLY I	HOURS					
1979	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.1	42.0	41.5
1980	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	42.6	41.0	41.1
1981	41.3	41.3	41.3	40.5	42.4	40.8	40.6
1982	41 1	41 1	40.9	40.7	41.9	40.8	41.1
1983	41.2	41.2	40.8	41.0	42.2	41.4	41.7
1984	41.9	41.9	41.2	42.2	42.7	42.0	42.3
1985	42.3	42.3	41.5	42.2	43.4	42.4	42.6
1986	42.7	42.8	42.1	42.9	43.7	42.4	42.7
1987	42.4	42.4	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.5
1988	42.5	42.4	42.0	42.2	43.1	43.2	43.2
1989	42.1	41.9	41.4	42.7	42.3	43.0	43.0
1990	42.3	42.3	41.9	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.8
1991	41.8	41.7	41.5	42.5	41.5	42.4	42.7
1992	41.6	41 7	41.6	42.3	41.3	40.8	40.5
1993	41.6	41.6	41.0	42.8	41.8	41.4	41.7
AVERAC	GE WEEKLY C	OVERTIME I	HOURS	* i			
1979	4.7	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.3	4,4	3.8
1980	4.1	4.2	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.6	3.2
1981	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.4	3.2	2.9
1982	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.1
1983	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.5
1984	3.9	4.0	3.0	5.1	4.6	3.3	3.4
1985	4.6	4.6	3.5	5.4	5.3	4.6	5.0
1986	4.8	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.5	4.4	4.7
1987	4 8	49	4 4	5.0	5 4	4 2	4.3
1988	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.6
1989	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.5
1990	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.3	4.5	3.8	4.1
1991	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.5
1992	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.4	3.3	2.8	3.1
1993	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.6	3.7	2.9	3.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings" (Monthly) and Aerospace Industries Association estimates. a TOTAL columns are employment-based weighted averages.

r Revised.

EMPLOYMENT IN NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

Year TOTAL		NASA Employees	Contractor Employees <sup>a</sup>	
1961	74,577	17,077	57,500	
1962	137,656	22,156	115,500	
1963	246.304	27,904	218,400	
1964	379,084	31,984	347,100	
1965	409,900	33,200	376,700	
1966	393,924	33,924	360,000	
1967	306,926	33,726	273,200	
1968	267,871	32,471	235,400	
1969	218,345	31,745	186,600	
1970	160,850	31,350	129,500	
1071	143 578	20 178	114 100	
1072	128 800	23,470	111 300	
1972	134,950	27,300	109,000	
1973	134,050	26,650	100,000	
1974	125,220	25,020	100,200	
1975	127,733	24,333	103,400	
1976	130,739	24,039	108,000	
1977	124,136	23,636	100,500	
1978	124,637	23,237	101,400	
1979	131,931	22,831	109,100	
1980	135,613	22,613	113,000	
1981	133,473	21,873	111,600	
1982	128,730	22,430	106,300	
1983	129,246	22,246	107,000	
1984	162,080	22,080	140,000	
1985	131,991	21,991	110,000	
1986	154,660	21.660	133.000	
1987	165.001	22 001	143,000	
1988	172.326	22 326	150,000	
1989	213 054	23 054	190,000	
1990	221 829	23,031	198,000	
1220	221,023	23,023	170,000	
1991	223,149	24,149	199,000	
1992	230,513	24,513	206,000	
1993	228,674	24,174	204,500	
1994 <sup>E</sup>	218,512	24,475	194,037	
1995 <sup>E</sup>	206.372	23,638	182,734	
	=,=		· / · - ·	

#### End of Fiscal Years 1961-1995

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Budget of the United States Government" (Annually) and NASA Headquarters. a Includes estimates of manpower for hardware and related contracts, as well as actual work-years for support service contracts. Increase in FY 1984 caused by change in estimating methodology to reflect more accurately the mix of support and development contractors.

E Estimate.

## FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT<sup>a</sup> IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Year	TOTAL	Civil Functions <sup>b</sup>	Military Functions <sup>c</sup>
1967	1,225,637	31,980	1,193,657
1968	1,288,130	32,062	1,256,068
1969	1,257,091	31,214	1,225,877
1970	1,159,935	30,293	1,129,642
1971	1,092,804	30,063	1,062,741
1972	1,040,147	30,585	1,009,562
1973	987,281	29,971	957,310
1974	1,002,850	29,072	973,778
1975	983,790	29,069	954,721
1976	951,034	28,648	922,386
1977	940,549	28,912	911,637
1978	933,071	28,962	904,109
1979	914,582	28,592	885,990
1980	907,700	27,700	880,000
1981	981,400	34,400	947,000
1982	1,009,192	31,111	978,081
1983	1,015,622	30,816	984,806
1984	1,040,213	28,681	1,011,532
1985	1,065,624	28,754	1,036,870
1986	1,069,863	28,511	1,041,352
1987	1,059,669	28,352	1,031,317
1988	1,053,000	28,419	1,024,581
1989	1,051,166	28,081	1,023,085
1990	1,048,814	27,651	1,021,163
1991	1,001,183	27,385	973,798
1992	1,000,453	27,584	972,869
1993	958,855	27,055	931,800
1994 <sup>t</sup>	914,500	28,500	886,000
1995 <sup>t</sup>	882,700	27,800	854,900

#### Fiscal Years 1967-1995

Source: Office of Management and Budget, "The Budget of the United States Government" (Annually). a Full-time equivalent civilian employment.

b Data are estimated for portions of Civil Functions.

The Department of Defense is exempt from full-time equivalent controls. Data shown are estimated civilian employment С for military functions and military assistance.

E Estimate.

# OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES<sup>a</sup> ALL MANUFACTURING AND AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES

Calendar Years 1988	5–1992
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	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
All Manufacturing:					
Total Cases	13.0	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5
Lost Workday Cases	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4
Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
Lost Workdays	107.3	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6
Aircraft and Parts (SIC 372):					
Total Cases	9,9	10.1	10.4	10.9	11.1
Lost Workday Cases	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5
Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays	63	6.4	64	6.6	6.6
Lost Workdays	67.9	70.2	90.3	114.4	125.4
Aircroft (SIC 2721):	07.5	70.2	50.5		14311
Alicial (SIC 3721).	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.7
Lost Markday Cosos	22	3 5	3 9	4.2	44
Lost Workuay Cases	5.5	5.5	J.J 6 1	4.2	63
Nonfatal Cases without Lost workdays .	0.7	0./ 70.5	05.7	129.2	141.8
Lost Workdays	00.1	70.5	95.5	120.2	141.0
Aircraft Engines and Parts (SIC 3724):	0.7	7.0	0.2	10.0	0.7
Iotal Cases	8.7	7.9	9.3	10.0	9.7
Lost Workday Cases	3./	3./	4.Z	4.3	5.7 F7
Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays	5.0	4.2	5.1	5./	5./
Lost Workdays	81.9	/2.5	89.5	91.3	85.1
Aircraft Parts (SIC 3728):					
Total Cases	10.5	12.0	11.9	12.9	13.1
Lost Workday Cases	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.4	5.0
Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays .	6.6	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.1
Lost Workdays	59.1	67.7	80.5	105.3	122.3
Guided Missiles, Space Vehicles & Parts (SIC	376):				
Total Cases	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.0
Lost Workday Cases	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8
Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
Lost Workdays	41.3	39.7	39.5	51.0	50.3
Guided Missiles & Space Vehicles (SIC 3761)	):				
Total Cases	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.0
Lost Workday Cases	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9
Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Lost Workdays	44.6	41.4	37 3	54.2	53.0
Space Propulsion Units & Parts (SIC 3764):			57.5	5112	0010
Total Cases	45	4.6	44	4 5	3.6
Lost Workday Cases	10	7.0	2.4	2.0	1 5
Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
Nonialai Cases without Lost Workuays .	2.0	22.5	49.7	2.J 14 1	12.2
Other Serve Valiale Equipment (SIC 2760)	52.0	53.5	40.7		42.J
Tatal Cases	NIA	F (	3	2.0	C 1
	INA NA	5.6	3.8	3.9	5.1
Lost workday Cases	NA	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.8
Nonratal Cases without Lost Workdays	NA	3.3	2.3	2.3	5.3
Lost Workdays	NA	41.5	38.4	40.8	47.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry" (Annually).

a Defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Separate incidence rates also available for occupational injuries only.

NA Not available.

Year	Number of Strikes <sup>b</sup>	Number of Workers Involved	Work-Days Idle in Year
1979	12	6,600	103,400
1980	17	4,400	92,900
1981	12	6,100	188,900
1982 <sup>c</sup>	4	11,900	45,200
1983	2	8,700	404,100
1984	4	14,600	188,200
1985	4	19,700	289,800
1986			_
1987		_	_
1988	3	10,600	415,800
1989	2	58,500	1,848,000
1990	1	2,300	56,700
1991	1	1,500	
1992	1	3,800	11,400
1993	2	27,800	34,600

### **AEROSPACE INDUSTRY WORK STOPPAGES<sup>a</sup>**

#### Calendar Years 1979-1993

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Compensation and Working Conditions" (Monthly). a Based on SIC 372 of the 1967 Code, which includes missile and space propulsion units and parts and missile and space vehicle equipment not elsewhere classified, but which excludes complete guided missiles and space vehicles. b Strikes beginning during calendar year.
 c Effective 1982, data not available for work stoppages involving fewer than 1,000 employees.

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# FINANCE

he aerospace industry reported a 1993 net income after taxes of \$4.6 billion on sales of \$128.7 billion. The income figure does not directly compare with that of the previous year, because in 1992 the industry had a technical loss (\$1.8 billion) resulting from an accounting change rather than an operational loss due to declining business volume. The industry's income from operations offers a valid comparison; for 1993 it was \$7 billion, up from \$6.9 billion in 1992.

Expressed as a percentage of sales, the industry's profit amounted to 3.6 percent, compared with the average for all U.S. manufacturing industries of 2.8 percent. As a percentage of assets, the aerospace figure was 3.5 percent; the allindustry average was 2.9 percent. As a percentage of equity, aerospace income amounted to 13.2 percent, the highest figure recorded by the industry since 1988; the allmanufacturing figure was 8.1 percent.

At \$3.2 billion, the aerospace industry's 1993 outlays for new plant and equipment were down substantially from 1992's \$4.4 billion. For 1994, the Bureau of the Census estimated a further decline in capital investment to \$2.7 billion. The aerospace balance sheet for 1993, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, showed a decline in net working capital, from \$15.2 billion in 1992 to \$14.2 billion in 1993. Total assets increased to \$132.7 billion, up from \$127.8 billion in the previous year. McDonnell Douglas Corporation once again headed the list of Department of Defense contractors in terms of contract dollar value in



Fiscal Year 1993; the company received awards totaling \$7.5 billion, which compares with \$5.3 billion in FY 1992. In second place was Lockheed Corporation with \$6.9 billion, followed by Martin Marietta Corporation (\$4.7 billion), General Motors Corporation (\$4.1 billion), and Raytheon Company (\$3.2 billion). General Motors and Raytheon moved up to the top five from sixth and seventh rank, respectively, in FY 1992; Martin Marietta jumped from 10th to third. Rounding out 1993's top 10 contractors in terms of awards were United Technologies Corporation (\$3.1 billion), Northrop Corporation (\$3 billion), General Dynamics Corporation (\$2.1 billion), Loral Corporation (\$1.7 billion), and Grumman Corporation (\$1.7 billion). Perennial leader Rockwell International Corporation once again topped the list of NASA contractors for FY 1993. Rockwell had contracts valued at \$1.5 billion, nearly the same as in the previous year. In second place was McDonnell Douglas Corporation, with contracts worth \$1 billion, followed by Lockheed Space Operations Company (\$590 million), The Boeing Company (\$502 million), and Thiokol Corporation (\$479 million). The rest of NASA's top 10 contractors included Lockheed Missiles & Space Company (\$430 million), Rockwell Space Operations (\$351 million), Martin Marietta Corporation (\$325 million), General Electric Company (\$286 million), and Lockheed Engineering & Science Company (\$256 million). The same 10 companies made up the top 10 in the previous year.



# Net Profit After Taxes



### NET PROFIT AFTER TAXES AS A PERCENT OF SALES, ASSETS, AND EQUITY FOR ALL MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS AND THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

All Manufacturing Corporations	Non- Durable Goods	Durable Goods	Aerospace <sup>a</sup> Industry	
5.7%	6.1%	5.2%	5.0%	
4.8	5.6	4.0	4.3	
4.7	5.1	4.3	4.4	
3.5	4.6	2.4	3.3	
4.1	4.9	3.1	3.5	
4.6	4.8	4.4	4.1	
3.8	4.1	3.4	3.1	
3.7	4.6	2.9	2.8	
4.9	5.2	4.5	4.1	
6.0	6.7	5.2	4.3	
5.0	5.8	4.1	3.3	
4.0	4.9	3.0	3.4	
2.5	4.2	0.6	1.8 <sup>b</sup>	
1.0	3.2	(1.4)	(1.4) <sup>b</sup>	
2.8	3.7	1.9	3.6	
	All Manufacturing Corporations 5.7% 4.8 4.7 3.5 4.1 4.6 3.8 3.7 4.9 6.0 5.0 4.0 2.5 1.0 2.8	AllNon- Durable Goods5.7%6.1% Goods4.85.6 4.73.54.6 4.14.64.93.74.6 4.6 4.95.2 6.06.75.05.8 4.0 4.94.04.9 5.25.05.8 4.2 1.0 3.2 2.8	All Manufacturing CorporationsNon- Durable GoodsDurable Goods5.7%6.1%5.2%4.85.64.04.75.14.33.54.62.44.14.93.14.64.84.43.84.13.43.74.62.94.95.24.56.06.75.25.05.84.14.04.93.02.54.20.61.03.2(1.4)2.83.71.9	

Calendar Years 1979–1993

	Percent of	f Assets <sup>c</sup>	Percent of Equity <sup>c</sup>			
Year	All Manufacturing	Aerospace <sup>a</sup> Industry	All Manufacturing	Aerospace <sup>a</sup> Industry		
1979	8.4%	6.3%	16.5%	18.4%		
1980	6.9	5.2	13.9	16.0		
1981	6.7	5.2	13.6	16.0		
1982	4.5	3.7	9.2	12.0		
1983	5.1	4.1	10.5	12.1		
1984	6.0	4.7	12.5	14.1		
1985	4.6	3.6	10.1	11.1		
1986	4.2	3.1	9.5	9.4		
1987	5.6	4.4	12.8	14.6		
1988	6.9	4.4	16.2	14.9		
1989	5.6	3.3	13.7	10.7		
1990	4.3	3.4	10.7	11.5		
1991	2.6	1.9 <sup>b</sup>	6.4	6.1 <sup>b</sup>		
1992	1.0	(1.2) <sup>b</sup>	2.6	(5.2) <sup>b</sup>		
1993	2.9	3.5	8.1	13.2		

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations" (Quarterly). a Based on a sample of corporate entities classified in SIC codes 372 and 376, having as their principal activity the manufacture of aircraft, guided missiles, space vehicles, their propulsion, and parts.

b Reflects unusually large non-operating expenses totalling \$3.4 and \$8.7 billion in 1991 and 1992, respectively, due to restructuring changes and the implementation of a change in accounting for future retirement benefit costs.

c Average of four quarters

() Net loss after taxes.

#### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

#### INCOME STATEMENT AND OPERATING RATIOS FOR AEROSPACE COMPANIES<sup>a</sup>

Calendar Years 1990–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

INCOME STATEMENT		1990		1991		1992	1993		
Net Sales, Receipts, Operating Revenues Less: Depreciation, Depletion, & Amortization of Property, Plant, and Equipment Less: All Other Operating Costs & Expenses, Including Selling Costs & General & Administrative Expenses		133,618 \$135,175 4,250 4,353		35,175 4,353	75 \$134,420 353 4,44		\$128,651 4,474		
		122,678		123,208		123,075	1	17,162	
Income (or Loss) from Operations Net Non-Operating Income (Expense)	\$	6,692 (544)	\$	7,614 (3,432)	\$	6,900 (8,666)	\$	7,015 (307)	
Income (or Loss) Before Income Taxes (= Total Income) Less: Provision for Current & Deferred	\$	6,147	\$	4,181	\$	(1,766)	\$	6,708	
Domestic Income Taxes	-	1,660		1,698		73		2,006	
Income (or Loss) atter Income         Taxes (= Net Profit)         Cash Dividends Charged to Retained	\$	4,487	\$	2,484	\$	(1,836)	\$	4,621	
Earnings	-	1,823		1,678		1,610		3,279	
Net Income Retained in Business	\$	2,665	\$	806	\$	(3,449)	\$	1,342	
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year <sup>b</sup> Adjustments to Retained Earnings <sup>c</sup>	-	28,227 (350)		30,694 (707)		30,647 (1,673)		25,358 (75 <u>4</u> )	
Retained Earnings at End of Year <sup>d</sup>	\$	30,541	\$	30,793	\$	25,528	\$	25,946	
OPERATING RATIOS									
Income before Taxes as Percent of Net Sales Provision for Current & Deferred Domestic		4.6%	,	3.1%	)	(1.3)9	%	5.2%	
Income Taxes as Percent of Income before Taxes (Total Income)		27.0		40.6		(0.4)		31.1	
of Net Sales		3.4		1.8		(1.4)		3.6	
of Stockholders' Equity		11.5	6.1		(5.2)			13.2	
of Total Assets <sup>e</sup>		3.4		1.9		(1.2)		3.5	

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations" (Quarterly). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

a Based on sample of corporate entities classified in SIC codes 372 and 376, having as their principal activity the manufacture of aircraft, guided missiles, space vehicles, and their propulsion, and parts.

b Beginning-of-year retained earnings for any particular year do not equal end-of-year retained earnings for the previous year because of rotation of small companies in survey sample.

Other direct credits (or charges) to relained earnings (net), including stock and other non-cash dividends, etc.

d Retained Earnings at End of Year CALCULATED AS Retained Earnings at Beginning of Year PLUS Income (Loss) after Income Taxes MINUS Cash Dividends Charged to Retained Earnings PLUS Adjustments to Retained Earnings.

e Average of four quarters.

#### **BALANCE SHEET FOR AEROSPACE COMPANIES**<sup>a</sup>

#### December 31, 1990–1993 (Millions of Dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash	\$ 2,172	\$ 2,950	\$ 3,963	\$ 3,544
Securities, Commercial Paper, & Other				
Short-term Financial Investments	2,920	3,468	3,269	3,316
Total Cash and U.S. Government				
and Other Securities	\$ 5,092	\$ 6,418	\$ 7,233	\$ 6,860
Receivables (Total)	19,620	17,812	15,762	15,991
Inventories (Gross)	50,423	49,973	44,010	42,276
Other Current Assets	2,327	2,166	3,930	4,396
Total Current Assets	\$ 77,463	\$ 76,370	\$ 70,934	\$ 69,524
Net Plant, Property, & Equipment	26,161	26,557	27,483	27,698
Other Non-Current Assets	28,199	28,012	29,354	35,526
Total Assets	\$131,823	\$130,939	\$127,770	\$132,747
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Short Term Loans	\$ 2,677	\$ 1,943	\$ 1,735	\$ 2,031
Trade Accounts & Notes Payable	12,445	12,188	11,290	11,491
Income Taxes Accrued	2,002	1,151	1,288	1,882
Installments Due on Long Term Debts	1,392	1,767	2,264	1,260
Other Current Liabilities	44,690	44,823	39,175	38,697
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 63,205	\$ 61,871	\$ 55,752	\$ 55,360
Long Term Debt	20.979	20.682	19.241	20.452
Other Non-Current Liabilities	7,741	8.123	18.318	20,505
Total Liabilities	\$ 91,926	\$ 90,676	\$ 93,310	\$ 96,316
 Stockholders' Equity:				<sup>6</sup> .
Capital Stock	\$ 9,510	\$ 9,681	\$ 8,037	\$ 10,346
Retained Earnings	30,386	30,581	26,424	26,086
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 39,896	\$ 40,262	\$ 34,460	\$ 36,431
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity	\$131,823	\$130,939	\$127,770	\$132,747
Net Working Capital	\$ 14,257	\$ 14,499	\$ 15,183	\$ 14,164

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations" (Quarterly). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Based on sample of corporate entities classified in SIC codes 372 and 376, having as their principal activity the manufacture
of aircraft, guided missiles, space vehicles, their propulsion, and parts.

### AEROSPACE FACTS AND FIGURES 1994/1995

# NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

		All		Aero	ospace <sup>a</sup>
Year All Manufacturing Industries Industries		Durable Goods	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars <sup>b</sup>	
1965	\$ 59.52	\$ 25.41	\$13.49	\$0.53	\$1.57
1966	70.40	31.37	17.23	1.17	3.38
1967	72.75	32.25	17.83	1.25	3.49
1968	76.42	32.34	17.93	1.23	3.32
1969	85.74	36.27	19.97	1.29	3.37
1970	91.91	36.99	19.80	0.88	2.19
1971	92.91	33.60	16.78	0.63	1.51
1972	103.40	35.42	18.22	0.68	1.59
1973	120.03	42.35	22.63	0.79	1.79
1974	139.67	52.48	26.77	1.21	2.40
1975	142.42	53.66	25.37	1.19	2.04
1976	158.44	58.53	27.50	1.02	1.64
1977	184.82	67.48	32.77	1.14	1.72
1978	216.81	78.13	39.02	1.77	2.48
1979	255.26	95.13	47.72	2.71	3.50
1980	286.40	112.60	54.82	3.60	4.20
1981	324.73	126.68	58.93	3.40	3.59
1982	326.19	123.97	54.58	3.45	3.45
1983	321.16	117.35	51.61	2.95	2.87
1984	373.83	139.61	64.57	3.63	3.45
1985	410.12	152.88	70.87	3.51	3.27
1986	399.36	137.95	65.68	3.86	3.52
1987	410.52	141.06	68.03	3.60	3.22
1988	455.49	163.45	77.04	3.49	3.05
1989	507.40	183.80	82.56	4.17	3.51
1990	532.61	192.61	82.58	4.02	3.27
1991	528.39	182.81	77.64	4.05	3.20
1992'	546.60	174.02	73.32	4.36	3.38
1993	585.64	179.18	81.33	3.23	2.46
1994 <sup>E</sup>	632.76	192.69	89.09	2.68	NA

Calendar Years 1965–1994 (Billions of Dollars)

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Plant and Equipment Expenditures and Plans" (Quarterly).

a Data are company-based (not establishment nor product-based) and represent corporate stitles whose principal activity falls in SIC codes 372 and 376.

b Based on the Producer Price Index, Capital Equipment (1982=100).

E Estimate.

NA Not Available.

r Revised.

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE** PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS OVER \$25,000 FOR SELECTED MAJOR MILITARY HARD GOODS

By Geographic Region Fiscal Years 1991, 1992, and 1993

Brogram and Pogion	Mi	llions of Do	llars	Percent of Program Total			
Program and Region	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	
AIRCRAFT—TOTAL	\$26,227	\$26,440	\$26,183	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
New England	3,206	2,981	2,717	12.2	11.3	10.4	
Middle Atlantic	2,442	2,859	1,808	9.3	10.8	6.9	
East North Central	1,877	1,538	1,533	/.2	5.8	5.9	
West North Central	4,513	2,811	4,728	17.2	10.6	18.1	
South Atlantic	2,504	4,394	4,972	9.5	16.6	19.0	
East South Central	379	407	355	1.4	1.5	1.4	
West South Central	4,515	3,205	3,595	17.2	12.1	13.7	
Mountain	730	474	830	2.8	1.8	3.2	
Pacifica	6,062	7,772	5,645	23.1	29.4	21.6	
MISSILE & SPACE							
SYSTEMS-TOTAL	\$17,990	\$14,468	\$14,460	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
New England	2,516	1,715	2,168	14.0	11.9	15.0	
Middle Atlantic	1,489	1,088	766	8.3	7.5	5.3	
East North Central	140	81	85	0.8	0.6	0.6	
West North Central	1,169	445	592	6.5	3.1	4.1	
South Atlantic	1,243	1,370	1,244	6.9	9.5	8.6	
East South Central	748	848	753	4.2	5.9	5.2	
West South Central	1,632	1,268	1,062 <sup>.</sup>	9.1	8.8	7.3	
Mountain	3,077	2,241	2,608	17.1	15.5	18.0	
Pacific <sup>a</sup>	5,977	5,411	5,181	33.2	37.4	35.8	
ELECTRONICS &				<del>_</del>			
	\$17.470	\$15 777	\$16 467	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	φ <i>ιν</i> , 470	ψ13,777	φ10,10 <i>/</i>				
New England	1,680	1,435	1,304	9.6	9.1	7.9	
Middle Atlantic	3,444	2,707	2,559	19.7	17.2	15.5	
East North Central	1,292	1,143	1,409	7.4	7.2	8.6	
West North Central	800	874	797	4.6	5.5	4.8	
South Atlantic	4,595	4,061	4,682	26.3	25.7	28.4	
East South Central	210	175	420	1.2	1.1	2.6	
West South Central	1,013	848	887	5.8	5.4	5.4	
Mountain	485	565	624	2.8	3.6	3.8	
Pacific <sup>a</sup>	3,951	3,969	3,784	22.6	25.2	23.0	

Source: Department of Defense, "Prime Contract Awards by Region and State" (Annually). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. a Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MAJOR CONTRACTORS

#### Fiscal Years 1989–1993 Listed by rank according to net value of prime contracts awarded during last fiscal year (Millions of Dollars)

Company		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993
TOTAL CONTRACTS	\$1	28,958	\$1	30,758	\$1	36,640	\$1	21,438	\$1	23,713
McDonnell Douglas Corp	\$	8,617	\$	8,211	\$	8,057	\$	5,311	\$	7,540
Lockheed Corp.		3,652		3,553		2,667		4,650		6,911
Martin Marietta Corp		3,337		3,492		2,689		2,356		4,727
General Motors Corp		3,692		4,107		4,427		3,694		4,076
Raytheon Co		3,761		4,071		4,090		2,841		3,233
United Technologies Corp		3,556		2,856		2,825		2,803		3,083
Northrop Corp.		631		746		3,319		4,851		3,004
General Dynamics Corp		6,899		6,306		7,848		4,464		2,147
Loral Corp		451		618		1,283		1,815		1,729
Grumman Corp		2,373		2,697		2,363		2,183		1,705
The Boeing Co.		2,868		2,267		1,166		2,495		1,664
General Electric Co		5,771		5,589		4,866		4,008		1,606
Westinghouse Electric Corp		1,650		2,243		1,812		1,147		1,569
Litton Industries Inc.		1,437		1,576		1,601		2,334		1,555
National Steel & Shipbuilding Co.		(a)		(a)		189		197	e -	1,398
Rockwell International Corp		2,133		2,217		1,708		1,233		1,317
TRW Inc		1,294		1,087		1,092		1,013		1,160
Bath Holding Corp		218		734		872		1,148		997
Texas Instruments Inc		946		704		982		731		968
Textron Inc.		908		1,190		997		1,161		955
Tenneco Inc.		916		2,410		363		585		906
AT&T Co		754		769		699		1,338		870
IBM Corp		1,309		1,286		773		932		849
Foundation Health Corp		639		515		433		761		818
Science Application Int'l Corp.		415		510		513		686		786
E-Systems Inc.		284		460		603		501		754
Unisys Corp		1,245		1,376		1,379		834		717
GTE Corp		2,342		1,294		801		724		714
ITT Corp		1,163		870		948		797		614
Alliant Techsystems Inc.		(a)		(a)		6 7		610		612

Source: Department of Defense, "100 Companies Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards" (Annually). a Not in top 100 companies for indicated year(s).

#### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION MAJOR CONTRACTORS

Fiscal Years 1990–1993 By rank according to net value of NASA prime contracts awarded during last fiscal year (Millions of Dollars)

Company	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL PROCUREMENTS         Awards to Business Firms         % of TOTAL PROCUREMENTS	\$12,565	\$13,159	\$13,478	\$13,160
	10,072	10,417	10,717	10,498
	80%	79%	79%	80%
Rockwell International Corp	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,491
McDonnell Douglas Corp	851	1,089	1,045	997
Lockheed Space Operations Co	583	591	599	590
The Boeing Co	399	468	500	502
Thiokol Corp	498	438	510	479
Lockheed Missiles & Space Co	294	458	530	430
Rockwell Space Operations Inc	309	343	346	351
Martin Marietta Corp	507	572	445	325
General Electric Co	402	308	299	286
Lockheed Engrg. & Science Co	234	259	270	256
AlliedSignal Technical ServicesEG&G Florida Inc.TRW Inc.Computer Sciences Corp.USBI Booster Production Co.	(a)	(a)	(a)	231
	191	227	213	221
	241	192	194	218
	183	207	232	195
	233	198	207	177
Grumman Aerospace Corp	86	100	103	163
Boeing Computer Support Services .	165	159	140	155
Loral Aerospace Corp. <sup>b</sup>	174	186	141	137
Sverdrup Technology Inc	79	97	109	107
United Technologies Corp	136	133	136	97
Space Systems Loral, Inc	(a)	(a)	95	77
Johnson Controls World Serv. Inc	(a)	70	76	67
CAE Link Corp	53	45	61	65
Harris Space Systems Corp	25	45	60	63
Orbital Sciences Corp	35	36	56	62
Sterling Federal Systems Inc.BAMSI Inc.Teledyne Industries Inc.IBM Corp.GTE Gov't Systems Corp.	(a)	34	44	58
	38	52	59	57
	73	65	54	56
	102	68	76	55
	(a)	(a)	50	54

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, "Annual Procurement Report" (Annually).

a Not in list of major contractors for indicated year(s).

b Includes awards previously reported as Ford Aerospace Corporation.

# Glossary

**Aeronautics:** the science that treats of the operation of aircraft, also, the art or science of operating aircraft.

Aerospace Employment: annual average calculated as one-twelfth of the sum of monthly estimates of total number of persons employed during a designated pay period by the aircraft, missile, and space industries (SICs 372 and 376) plus estimated aerospace-related employment in the communications equipment (SIC 3662), instruments (SICs 381 and 382), and in certain other industries (SICs 28, 35, 73, 89, etc.)

Aerospace Industry: the industry engaged in research, development, and manufacture of aerospace systems including: manned and unmanned aircraft; missiles; spacecraft; space launch vehicles; propulsion, guidance, and control units for all of the foregoing; and a variety of airborne and ground-based equipment essential to the test, operation, and maintenance of flight vehicles.

**Aerospace Payroll:** estimated on the basis of average weekly *earnings* for a given calendar year for *production work-ers* plus an estimated annual salary for other employees.

Aerospace Sales: the AIA estimate of aerospace industry sales, developed by summing: DoD expenditures for aircraft, missiles, and space-related procurement and RDT&E; NASA expenditures for research and development and space flight control and data communications; outlays for space activities by other U.S. government departments and agencies; commercial sales of space-related products; net domestic and export sales of civil aircraft, engines, and parts; Foreign Military Sales and commercial exports of military aircraft, missiles, propulsion, and related parts; sales of related products and services including: electronics, software, and ground support equipment; and sales of non-aerospace products which are produced in aerospacemanufacturing establishments and which use technology, processes, and materials derived from the aerospace industry.

**AIA:** Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., formerly Aircraft Industries Association.

**Air Carriers:** the commercial system of air transportation, consisting of domestic and international scheduled and charter service.

**Aircraft:** all airborne vehicles supported either by buoyancy or by dynamic action. Used in this volume in a restricted sense to mean an airplane—any winged aircraft including helicopters, but excluding gliders and guided missiles.

Aircraft Agreement (Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft): negotiated the Tokyo Round of the *Multilateral Trade Negotiations* and implemented January 1, 1980, providing for elimination of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers in the civil aircraft sector.

**Aircraft Industry:** the industry primarily engaged in the manufacture of aircraft, aircraft engines, and parts including propellers and auxiliary equipment. A sector of the *Aerospace Industry*.

**Airframe:** the structural components of an airplane, such as: fuselage, empennage, wings, landing gear, and engine mounts, but excluding such items as: engines, accessories, electronics, and other parts that may be replaced from time to time.

Airlines: see Air Carriers.

Appropriation (Federal Budget): an act of Congress authorizing an agency to incur *obligations* and make payments out of funds held by the Department of the Treasury.

Assets, Net: the sum of all recorded assets after reducing such amount by allowance of reserve for bad debts, *depreciation*, and amortization, but before deducting any liabilities, mortgages, or other indebtedness.

**Astronautics:** the art and science of designing, building, and operating manned or unmanned space objects.

Average Weekly Hours: average hours for which pay was received; different from standard or scheduled hours.

**Avionics:** communications, navigation, flight controls, and displays.

**Backlog:** the sales value of orders accepted (supported by legal documents) that have not yet passed through the sales account.

**Budget Authority:** authority provided by the Congress; mainly in the form of *Appropriations*, which allows Federal agencies to incur *obligations* to spend or lend money.

**Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA):** an agency of the Department of Commerce.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS):** an agency of the Department of Labor.

**Bureau of the Census:** an agency of the Department of Commerce.

**Constant Dollars:** calculated by dividing current ("then-year") dollars by appropriate price *deflator* and multiplying the result by 100.

**Deflator:** index used to convert a price level to one comparable with the price level at a different time, offsetting the effect of inflation. The base period, which equals 100, is usually specified as either a given fiscal or calendar year.

**Depreciation:** the general conversion of the depreciable cost of a fixed asset into expense, spread over its remaining life. There are a number of methods, all based on a periodic charge to an expense account and a corresponding credit to a reserve account.

**Development:** the process or activity of working out a basic design, idea, or piece of equipment. See also *Research and Development*.

DoD: Department of Defense.

**DoE:** Department of Energy.

**DoT:** Department of Transportation.

**Durable Goods Industry:** comprised of major manufacturing industry groups with SIC Codes 24, 25, and 32-39. All major manufacturing industry groups in SIC Codes 20-23 and 26-31 are considered nondurable goods manufacturing industry groups.

**Earnings:** the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time. Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, and payroll taxes paid by employers are excluded.

Average Hourly Earnings: on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as: premium pay for overtime, late shift work, and changes in output of workers paid for an incentive plan. **Average Weekly Earnings:** derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

**Establishment:** the basis for reporting to the Census of Manufacturers; an operating facility in a single location.

**Evaluation (Department of Defense):** determination of technical suitability of material, equipment, or a system. See *RDT&E*.

**Expenditures (Federal Budget):** see *Outlays.* 

Export-Import Bank of the United

States (Eximbank): created in 1934 and established as an independent U.S. government agency in 1945, Eximbank is designed ". . . to aid in financing and to facilitate exports . . ." Eximbank receives no appropriations from the U.S. Congress. It is directed by statute to: (1) offer financing that is competitive with that offered exporters of other countries by their official export credit institutions. (2) determine that the transactions supported provide for a reasonable assurance of repayment, (3) supplement, but not compete with private sources of export financing, and (4) take into account the effect of its activities on small business, the domestic economy, and U.S. employment.

**Exports:** domestic merchandise including commodities which are grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States and commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in the United States from the form in which they were imported or which have been enhanced in value by further manufacture in the United States and which are traded or sold to other nations.

**FAA:** Federal Aviation Administration (formerly the Federal Aviation Agency),

an agency of the Department of Transportation.

**Facility:** a physical plant or installation including: real property, building, structures, improvements, and plant equipment.

**Fiscal Year (Federal Budget):** beginning October 1, 1976, the fiscal years run from October 1 through September 30 and are designated by the year in which they end.

Flyaway Value: includes the cost of the airframe, engines, electronics, communications, armament, and other installed equipment.

Foreign Military Sales (FMS): export sales to foreign governments arranged through the Department of Defense, whereby DoD recovers full purchase price and administrative costs; often mistakenly used to include foreign military aid and foreign commercial sales as well.

FY: see Fiscal Year.

**GDP (Gross Domestic Product):** the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): a multilateral treaty among over 100 governments whose primary mission is the reduction of trade barriers. A World 3 ade Organization will be created by 1997 to implement the agreement and provide a forum to discuss trade issues.

**General Aviation:** all civil flying except that of *air carriers*.

**Helicopter:** a rotary-wing *aircraft* which depends principally for its support and motion in the air upon the lift generated by one or more power-driven

rotors, rotating on substantially vertical axes. A helicopter is a V/STOL.

**Heliport:** an area, either at ground level or elevated on a structure, that is used for the landing and take-off of helicopters and includes some or all of the various facilities useful to helicopter operations such as: helicopter parking, hangar, waiting room, fueling, and maintenance equipment.

**Helistop:** a minimum facility *heliport*, either at ground level or elevated on a structure for the landing and takeoff of helicopters, but without such auxiliary facilities as: waiting room, hangar parking, etc.

**ICBM:** InterContinental Ballistic Missile, with a range of more than 5,000 miles.

Imports: classified as "general imports" or "imports for consumption." This volume refers generally to "imports for consumption," which are entries for immediate consumption plus merchandise withdrawn from bonded storage warehouses for consumption. Data are compiled from Import Entries filed with U.S. Customs officials and are in general based on the market value or price in the foreign country at the time of exportation of such merchandise, including the cost of containers and coverings, as well as other charges and expenses incidental to placing the merchandise in condition, packed and ready for shipment to the United States, but excluding import duties, insurance, freight, and other charges incidental to arrival of the goods in the United States. The foreign values of imported merchandise are converted into U.S. currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day the merchandise is shipped to the United States.

#### Income:

**Net Operating Income:** total sales less total operating costs.

Other Income and Expenses: includes interest income, royalty income, capital gains and losses, interest expense, cash discounts, etc.

**Net Income (Before Income Taxes):** Net Operating Income plus or minus Other Income and Expenses.

Net Income (After Income Taxes): Net Income (Before Income Taxes) less federal income taxes.

**Lump-Sum Wage Payment:** a onetime payment given in lieu of general wage increases and/or cost of living adjustments in labor settlements.

**Manufacturing Industries:** those establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products, and usually described as plants, factories, or mills, which characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment; also establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement.

**Merchandise Trade Balance:** the difference between the value of U.S. goods exported to other countries and foreign goods imported into this country. The trade balance is generally regarded as "favorable" when *exports* exceed *imports*—a trade surplus—and "unfavorable" when *imports* exceed *exports*—a trade deficit.

**Missile:** sometimes applied to space launch vehicles, but more properly connotes automated weapons of warfare, i.e., a weapon which has an integral system of guidance, as opposed to the unguided rocket.

#### Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN):

a forum within the *GATT* in which countries negotiate to overcome their trade problems. Awaiting ratification by each of the 123 nations involved in the MTN, the "Uruguay Round" seeks to strengthen the *GATT* and expand its disciplines to new areas such as: services, agriculture, and trade-related intellectual property rights.

**NASA:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**NATO:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**New Obligational Authority (Federal Budget):** see Budget Authority.

**Non-Aerospace Products and Services:** products and services other than aircraft, missiles, space vehicles, and related propulsion and parts, produced or performed by *establishments* whose principal business is the development and/or manufacture of aerospace products.

**OASD:** Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

**Obligations (Federal Budget):** commitments made by Federal agencies to pay out money for products, services, or other purposes—as distinct from the actual payments. Obligations incurred may not be larger than *budget authority*.

**Orders, Net New:** the sales value of new orders (supported by legal documents) minus cancellations during the period.

#### **Other Aerospace Products and Services:**

all conversions, modifications, site activation, other aerospace products (including drones), services, plus research and development under contract, defined as: basic and applied research in the sciences and in engineering and design and *development* of prototype products and processes.

**Other Customers:** all customers other than the U.S. government to include but not limited to: *air carriers*, private citizens and corporations, and state, local, and foreign governments.

**Outlays:** checks issued, interest accrued on the public debt, or other payments made, net of refunds and reimbursements.

**Overtime Hours:** that portion of the gross *average weekly hours* which was in excess of regular hours and for which premium payments were made.

**Passenger-Mile:** one passenger moved one mile.

Payroll, All Manufacturing: includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year to all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments. Includes all forms of compensation paid directly to workers 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. Does not include employers' Social Security contributions or other non-payroll labor costs such as: employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workmen's compensation.

**Procurement:** the process whereby the executive agencies of the Federal Government acquire goods and services from enterprises other than the Federal Government.

**Production Workers:** includes working foremen and all non-supervisory workers (including lead-men and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, janitorial services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use, and record keeping and services closely associated with the above production operations.

**RDT&E (Department of Defense):** Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.

**Related Products and Services:** sales of electronics, software, and ground equipment in support of aerospace products, plus sales by aerospace manufacturing *establishments* of systems and equipment which are generally derived from the industry's aerospace technological expertise in design, materials, and processes, but which are intended for applications other than flight.

**Research:** see Research and Development.

#### **Research and Development:**

Research: systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. Research is classified as either basic or applied according to the objectives of the sponsoring agency. Applied Research: with the objective of gaining knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met. Basic Research: with the objective of gaining fuller knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts without specific applications toward processes or products in mind.

**Development:** the systematic use of scientific knowledge directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods including design and development of prototypes and processes. **Independent Research and Development (IR&D):** a term devised by the Department of Defense and used by Federal agencies to differentiate between a contractor's research and development technical effort performed under a contract, grant, or other arrangement (R&D) and that which is self-initiated and self-funded (IR&D).

Industrial Research and Development: research and development work performed within company facilities, funded by company or Federal funds, and excluding companyfinanced research and development contracted to outside organizations such as: research institutions, universities and colleges, or other non-profit organizations.

**Rotorcraft:** an *aircraft* which, in all its usual flight attitudes, is supported in the air wholly or in part by a rotor or rotors (i.e. airfoils rotating or revolving about an axis). See *Helicopter*.

**Sales:** net of returns, allowances, and discounts, the dollar value of shipments, including dealer's commissions, if any, which have passed through the sales account.

**Satellite:** a body that revolves around a larger body, such as the Moon revolving around the Earth, or a man-made object revolving about any body such as the Sun, Earth, or Moon.

**SIC (Standard Industrial Classification):** a system developed by the U.S. government to define the industrial composition of the economy, facilitating comparability of statistics. See *Aerospace Industry* for explanation of SIC codes applicable to the aerospace industry.

**Space Vehicle:** an artificial body operating in outer space (beyond the Earth's atmosphere). **Stockholder's Equity:** assets minus all obligations of the corporation, except those to stockholders. Annual data are average equity for the year (using four end-of-quarter figures). For details, see "Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining and Trade Corporations," compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

**STOL:** short take-off and landing air-craft.

**Test (Department of Defense):** an experiment designed to assess progress in attainment or accomplishment of *development* objectives (see *RDT&E*).

**Thrust:** the driving force exerted by an engine, particularly an aircraft or missile engine, in propelling the vehicle to which it is attached.

Ton-Mile: one ton moved one mile.

**Total Obligational Authority:** the sum of *budget authority* granted or requested from the Congress in a given year, plus unused *budget authority* from prior years.

**Trade Balance:** see Merchandise Trade Balance.

**Transition Quarter (Tr. Qtr.):** the three-month interval from July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976 belonging to nei-

ther Fiscal Year 1976 nor Fiscal Year 1977. See *Fiscal Year*.

**Turbine, Turbo:** a mechanical device or engine that spins in reaction to a fluid flow that passes through or over it. Frequently used in "turboprop" or "turbojet."

UK: United Kingdom.

US: United States of America.

**USA:** United States Army, an agency of the U.S. Department of Defense.

**USAF:** United States Air Force, an agency of the U.S. Department of Defense.

**USN:** United States Navy, an agency of the U.S. Department of Defense.

**USSR:** Union of Soviet Socialists Republics. Statistics continue to exclude this region until official data from the now independent republics become available.

**Utility Aircraft:** an aircraft designed for general purpose flying.

**V/STOL:** vertical short take-off and/or landing aircraft.

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