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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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the BUSINESS SITUATION

GNP rose \$28½ billion in the first quarter, as the economy recovered from the effects of the fourth quarter auto strike, and the rate of increase in the price deflator slowed somewhat. Residential construction and State-local government purchases contributed significantly to GNP growth, but there was no change in consumer demand for goods other than autos or in Federal purchases.

PRELIMINARY estimates of first quarter gross national product show an increase from the fourth quarter of \$28½ billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. A very large rise—which this certainly is—was of course to be expected in the wake of the auto strike. The strike cut deeply into production in the fourth quarter, and the makeup of at least a part of that loss swelled production in the first quarter.

It is very difficult to estimate what production would have been in the past two quarters had there been no auto strike. One thing that can be said with certainty is that a strike-caused shift of production was responsible for a substantial part of the large first quarter rise in GNP. Also, it is very unlikely that all of the lost production was made up in the first quarter; therefore, total national output in the two quarters together was probably less than it would have been had there been no strike.

Much of the large first quarter production gain was accounted for by a surge in sales of motor vehicles to con-

sumers and to business (in which case the transaction is counted in the business fixed investment component of gross product); some of the production gain went into the rebuilding of motor vehicle inventories. Apart from the surge in auto buying, consumer purchases of goods were about unchanged in the first quarter, though purchases of services grew in line with the recent trend. Business fixed investment seems to have strengthened slightly, apart from the effects of the auto strike, but the rate of inventory investment declined further from the already low fourth quarter pace. The decline occurred despite the rebuilding of motor vehicle inventories and a buildup of steel in anticipation of a strike this summer. Some of the swing may have resulted from a fourth quarter backup in the stocks of suppliers to the auto industry, followed by liquidation in the first quarter.

Residential construction and State-local government purchases contributed significantly to GNP growth in the first quarter. The increase in residential investment is estimated to have been slightly more than \$3 billion, about the same as the fourth quarter gain. In the case of State and local government purchases, the very large \$5 billion increase estimated for the first quarter followed a relatively small gain—\$2½ billion—in the fourth. Spending for construction grew strongly in the first quarter, but substantial increases in payrolls also contributed to the large increase in State-local purchases.

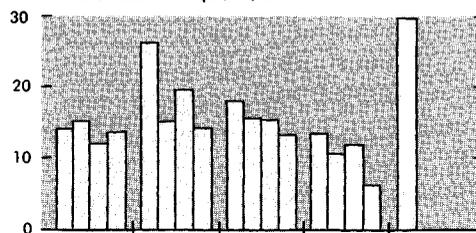
Federal purchases were unchanged, as a moderate further decline in the defense area was offset by a net increase in other categories. Total Federal purchases would have dropped substantially had it not been for an increase in

CHART 1

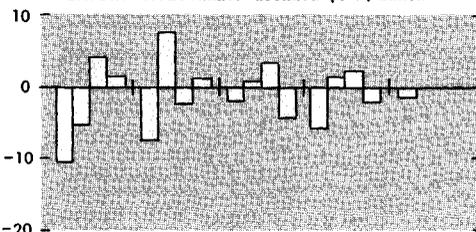
GNP up \$28 ½ billion in first quarter



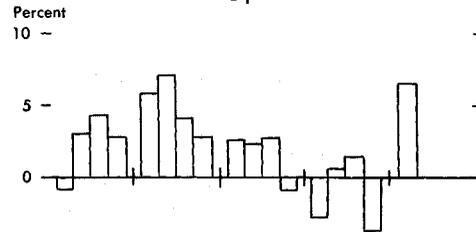
FINAL SALES rose \$29 ¾ billion



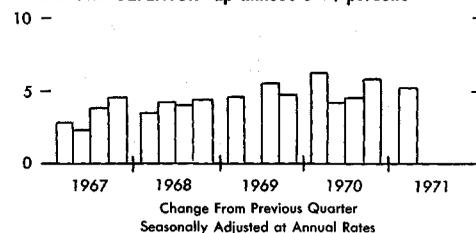
INVENTORY INVESTMENT declined \$1 ¼ billion



REAL OUTPUT rose 6 ½ percent



the GNP DEFLATOR up almost 5 ¼ percent



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

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military and civilian pay at the start of the year. That action boosted the level of Federal spending about \$2¼ billion at an annual rate.

Real GNP and the price deflator

Real product increased a substantial 6½ percent, after having dropped 4 percent in the fourth quarter. The implicit price deflator increased at an annual rate of 5¼ percent, compared with a rise of almost 6 percent in the fourth quarter. The Federal pay raise contributed significantly to the first quarter increase in the total GNP deflator; the deflator for private GNP, which is unaffected by the raise, increased at a rate of 4½ percent in the first quarter compared with 5¼ percent in the fourth.

The implicit deflator is a price measure based on shifting weights that reflect changes in the composition of GNP, and it was affected substantially by the recent swing in motor vehicle production. Motor vehicles have a much lower price index, on a 1958 base, than the average for all other goods and services. The large weight for motor vehicles in the first quarter held down the deflator for that period, while the low weight for motor vehicles in the fourth quarter had the opposite effect. An alternative measure of price change for private GNP, with fixed weights based on the fourth quarter composition, increased at a rate of 4¾ percent in the first quarter, down from a rate of just over 5 percent in the fourth quarter.

Average GNP change

It is obvious that the auto strike caused serious distortions in the national income and product data for the past two quarters. A simple and unsophisticated way to reduce this distortion is to average the changes in GNP and its components in the two affected quarters. Such averaging simply smoothes the data, and is not a serious approach to estimating how the economy would have behaved had there been no strike. The results are shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Changes in GNP and Components

[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rate]

	1970-I	1970-II	1970-III	Average 1970-IV, 1971-I
Gross national product.....	7.8	11.6	14.4	16.4
Auto and parts consumption.....	-3.4	1.7	-.2	2.6
Other durable goods consumption.....	1.7	1.1	-.5	-.2
Nondurable goods consumption.....	6.8	3.8	3.2	3.4
Services consumption.....	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.4
Nonresidential fixed investment.....	.0	.2	.8	.8
Residential structures.....	-1.3	-.7	.8	3.1
Change in business inventories.....	-5.6	1.5	2.4	-1.6
Net exports.....	.9	.6	.1	-.7
Federal purchases, national defense.....	.5	-2.5	-1.0	-1.0
Other Federal purchases.....	-.3	-.1	0	.6
State-local purchases.....	3.2	1.3	3.7	3.8
Real GNP (\$1958).....	-5.4	1.1	2.5	2.1

Consumption spending on autos and parts dropped \$6 billion in the fourth quarter and rose more than \$11 billion in the first. The table therefore shows an average \$2.6 billion quarterly gain. Total GNP increased an average \$16½ billion per quarter in the latest two quarters, compared with \$14½ billion in the third quarter and \$11½ billion in the second. The strong recovery in residential construction stands out as far and away the most striking recent change from the pattern of last year's first three quarters. The inventory accumulation figures also show a decided shift. Tentative estimates indicate a first quarter decline of more than \$1 billion in the rate of accumulation, following a somewhat larger decline in the fourth quarter. Anticipation of the auto strike and the strike itself caused a great deal of churning in inventories. Thus, even when more complete first quarter data are available it will not be clear whether business has in fact recently adopted a policy of inventory restraint.

Income and consumption in the first quarter

Personal income (at an annual rate) rose \$6 billion in March, double the February gain. Employment was about unchanged but wages and salaries rose because of increases in hours worked and in hourly earnings. Manufacturing payrolls rose slightly after a small decline in February and payrolls in other industries were also generally stronger

than in February. In line with the pattern of recent months, transfer income registered another large increase in March.

For the quarter as a whole, personal income was up \$18 billion from the fourth quarter, a very substantial gain. The increase would have been even larger except for the fact that personal contributions for social insurance, which are deducted in the calculation of personal income, were boosted close to \$2 billion as the result of a January increase in the social security tax rate.

One factor contributing to the large size of the personal income gain was the January increase in Federal pay, which boosted the income level about \$2¼ billion. Apart from that raise, government wages and salaries (Federal, State, and local) rose \$1½ billion, somewhat more than the recent trend. Recovery from the effects of the auto strike also figured in the large first quarter income gain; wages and salaries in manufacturing increased \$4½ billion after dropping \$4 billion in the fourth quarter, while the increase in other private wages and salaries was \$6¼ billion, compared with \$4¼ billion in the fourth quarter. Social insurance benefits grew quite substantially for a quarter in which benefit rates were unchanged, and there were large increases in veterans benefits and in the residual category of transfer income, which consists mainly of welfare payments.

The first quarter increase in disposable income was \$17- $\frac{1}{4}$ billion, nearly as large as the increase in pretax personal income. Tax payments to State and local governments increased but payments to the Federal Government dropped slightly as the result of a tax cut on January 1. The cut, amounting to about \$3 billion at an annual rate, resulted from various changes provided for by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, including liberalized treatment of single persons and an increase in the standard deduction.

Because the first quarter gain in disposable income was large, the saving rate remained high despite the post-strike surge in consumption spending. Saving was 7.2 percent of disposable income in the first quarter, compared with 7.4 percent in the fourth and a slightly higher figure in the preceding 6 months.

The surge in auto buying accounted for most of the first quarter growth in goods consumption. There was little change in aggregate spending on other durables or on nondurables. Weekly retail sales data suggest that there may have been a strengthening of nondurables sales toward the end of the quarter, but the evidence is tentative. In this regard, it is relevant to note that the findings of recent consumer sentiment surveys seem to reflect some improvement in attitudes, which could lead to an increase in consumers' propensity to spend.

Labor markets

The two indicators of aggregate employment, the household survey and employees on nonagricultural payrolls, were unchanged in March. Both measures have been oscillating within a narrow range since last summer with no apparent trend, and both remain well below their peak reached last March.

The civilian labor force increased slightly from February to March on a seasonally adjusted basis. The unemployment rate edged up and returned to 6 percent, the January figure. This key indicator has been fluctuating within a range of 0.4 percentage point since last November.

Estimates for the first quarter indicate that the average level of employment in durable goods manufacturing was 50,000 higher than in the last quarter of 1970. Mirroring the recovery from the auto strike, employment in transportation equipment manufacturing increased approximately 170,000 from the fourth quarter to the first, but this increase was largely offset by decreases in other durable goods industries.

Chart 2 shows the course of payroll employment since 1965. The recent contraction in economic activity has not affected the rising trend in employment by State and local government. From the first quarter of 1965 to the first quarter of 1971, their payrolls increased 36 percent which is almost three times the growth rate of Federal civilian employment in the same period. Local governments employ about 57 percent of all persons on government payrolls, but State employment has risen more rapidly in the past 6 years. Since the first quarter of 1965, the number of State workers has grown 42 percent while local government employment has grown 33 percent. It is interesting to note that the Federal Government now employs fewer civilians than either State government or local government.

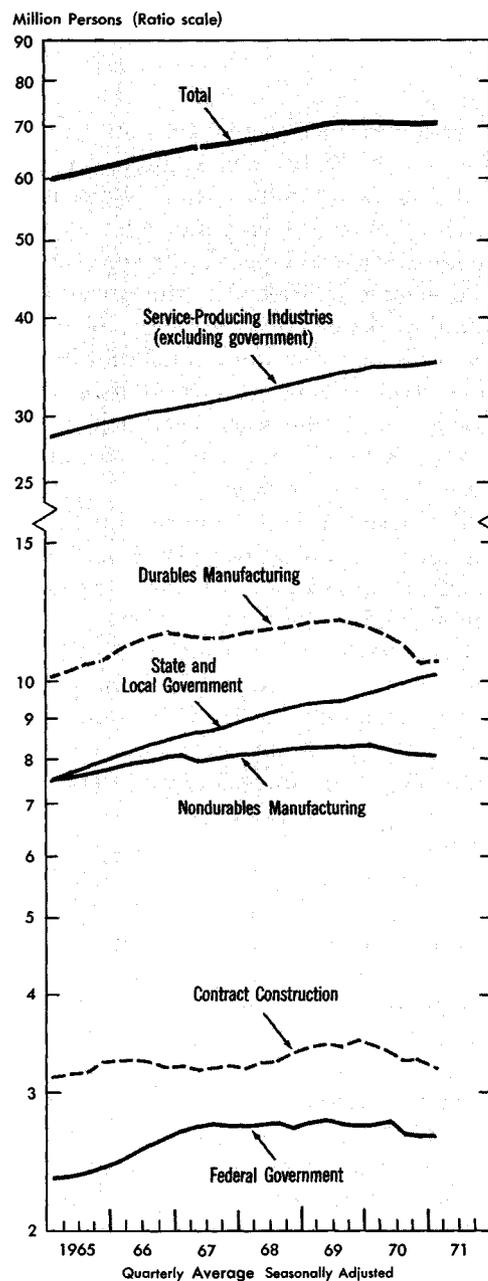
Over the past 6 years, employment in the service producing industries (excluding government) grew 24 percent or at an annual rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Within the service industries, the most rapid growth has occurred in medical and other health services where employment has increased by over 55 percent. Employment in this subgroup grew more than 6 percent from February 1970 to February 1971, a period in which total employment in the service producing industries, excluding government, grew less than 2 percent.

Employment in contract construction has shown little growth since the first quarter of 1965. The recent recovery in construction has not been reflected in payroll employment in the contract construction industry. This may be due to the difficulties of matching construction activity and employment industrially. Employment growth

in nondurable goods manufacturing has been quite weak throughout the entire 6-year period. Even before the recent downturn in economic activity, it was growing at less than 2 percent annually.

Employment in durables manufacturing grew at an annual rate of close to 7 percent between the first quarter

CHART 2
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls



NOTE.—Total includes mining, not shown separately.

Data: BLS

of 1965 and the fourth quarter of 1966. There was a small reduction in the next three quarters, during which the 1966-67 slowdown occurred. Growth then resumed, though at a slower pace,

with the peak reached in the third quarter of 1969. As a result of the economic downturn and the auto strike, employment in the last quarter of 1970 fell to its lowest level since 1965.

Developments in the Steel Industry

THE current 3-year labor contract in the steel industry will expire July 31, and users are building inventories as a hedge against a strike and against announced and anticipated price increases. The economic stakes in the upcoming round of negotiations are high for both the mills and the union, and the threat of a strike appears more serious now than at any time since 1959, when the steelworkers last struck and the mills were shut for 116 days.

The steel mills are approaching this summer's negotiations in a difficult financial condition. The industry is of course highly sensitive to cyclical developments and has been hard hit by the recent contraction in economic activity. Demand for steel products has been weakened by retrenchment in military procurement, capital spending, and consumer durables purchases. Steel production has been trending downward since mid-1969—plummeting last October and November during the strike at GM—and profits have been severely squeezed. The after-tax profits of primary iron and steel manufacturers amounted to less than \$700 million in 1970, a drop of more than 40 percent from the average \$1¼ billion in 1968 and 1969. After-tax profits per dollar of sales (i.e. profit margins) amounted to only 2½ cents last year, down sharply from 4½ cents in both 1968 and 1969.

In addition to current financial problems, the industry's vulnerability to foreign competition will also have an im-

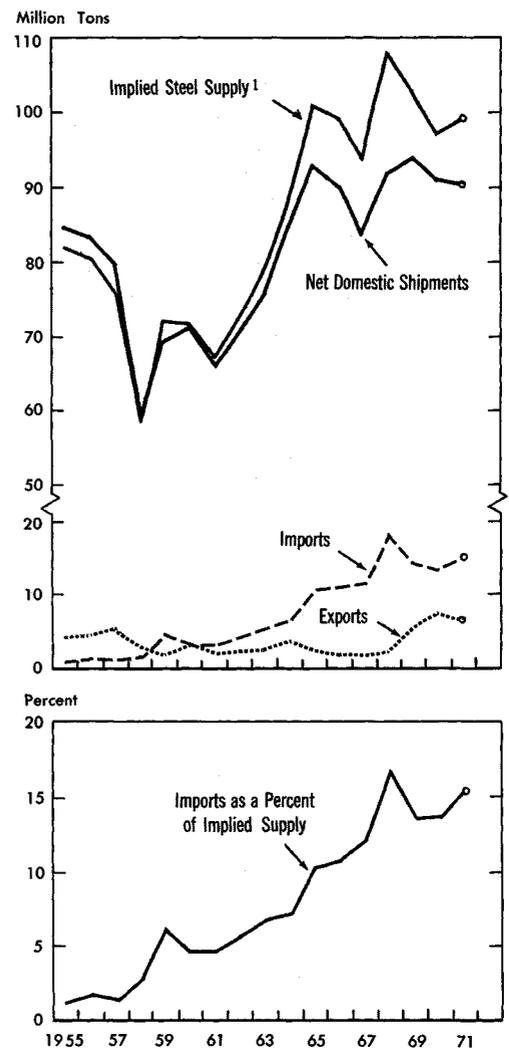
portant bearing on the position that the mills take in the coming negotiations. Over the past decade, rising production costs have led to increases in steel prices, and this has resulted in a pronounced increase in imports to the U.S. Indeed, in the past 3 years, imports averaged 15 million tons or about 16 percent of domestic shipments. The extent to which labor costs increase and the extent to which this increase is passed through to higher prices, will importantly affect the competitive relationship between domestic and foreign producers.

On the other side of the forthcoming negotiations, the union membership feels strongly that for years their settlements have been soon outpaced by the gains won by other unions. In 1965, the steel contract was the last major settlement that was fairly close to the 3.2 percent "guidepost"; in 1968, the union was the last to adhere to the pattern of 6 percent settlements. The steelworkers are also acutely aware of the fact that the gains won in their last contract have been eroded by inflation. Moreover, they are very conscious of the very large settlements won recently by other major unions, and of the agreement just reached between their own union and major container manufacturers. The negotiations with the container industry typically foreshadow the demands the United Steelworkers will make on the steel companies in the summer. The Council of Economic Advisers has estimated the increase won in those negotiations at 13 percent in

the first year and an average of about 9 percent a year over the life of the contract. In its third "inflation alert," the Council characterized this settlement as clearly in excess of any realistic assessment of long-term productivity growth.

The economic issues involved in the upcoming negotiations are not only of the utmost importance for the mills and the union, but they also have an important bearing on the state of the economy at large. The economy's recovery would be setback by a prolonged strike in this key industry. Moreover, whether there is a strike or not, the

CHART 3
Steel Supply



1. Implied supply equals net shipments from domestic mills plus net imports.
○ Average of January and February at an annual rate, not seasonally adjusted.

Data: AISI & Census

outcome of the negotiations can have serious implications for steel product prices, prices in general, and the competitive position of the U.S. steel industry in world trade.

Steel production

Production of raw steel has been on a steady rise since the turn of the year. In late March and early April it reached about 2.9 million tons per week, almost 25 percent above the average in the closing months of last year when production was depressed by the GM strike. Though the recent rate of production about matched the peak reached in the spring of 1968—the last period of strike hedging—the volume of raw steel output in the first 15 weeks of this year trailed that in the comparable period of 1968 by about 4 percent or 1.6 million tons. This probably reflects the fact that, in contrast to 1968, steel consumption was relatively weak (even aside from the impact of the auto strike) as this round of stockpiling began.

Shipments of finished steel from the mills are also lagging a little behind the pace set in other recent periods of strike hedging. Shipments of finished steel—which account for about 85 percent of the Nation's steel supply—amounted to 7½ million tons in both January and February, almost one half million tons behind shipments in the same months of both 1965 and 1968. Expressed in annual rate terms, the recent shipments pace appears to be roughly equal last year's volume (chart 3). To judge from weekly production figures, however, shipments probably showed a sizable increase in March and the industry in fact expects to ship a record 65 million tons in the first 7 months of 1971 (63 million tons were shipped in the first 7 months of 1968). If this expectation is realized, monthly shipments will rise steeply to a volume of about 10 million tons in May, June, and July. Thus far, the industry has been able to accommodate strike-hedge demands in an orderly fashion, but producing and shipping 10 million tons for 3 consecutive months will surely create transportation shortages (par-

ticularly rail car shortages) and probably strain rolling mill capacity.

Imports

Steel imports amounted to 1¼ million tons in both January and February, the largest volume ever for those months. Strike-hedge demand will be stimulating imports for some months to come, and demands for foreign steel will of course be buoyed even more if there is a strike. In any case, the voluntary quotas on steel exports to the United States, agreed to in 1968 and expiring at the end of this year, will clearly have more of an impact on foreign producers this year than in the past two years.

The share of steel imports in the U.S. steel supply has increased substantially since the steel strike of 1959. Foreign competition greatly intensified during the 1960's and steel imports rose sharply, particularly in the periods when domestic demands were inflated by strike hedging. Imports reached a peak of 18 million tons during 1968 and net imports (imports minus exports) accounted for 14¾ percent of the U.S. steel supply that year. The share had been about 10 percent in the two preceding years, and the 1968 surge intensified the interest of domestic producers in import controls. Late in 1968, the threat of controls led to the adoption of voluntary quotas by which foreign suppliers in Japan and the European Coal and Steel Community (Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) agreed to limit their exports to the United States for a 3-year period.

Imports of steel fell off in 1969 and 1970, but this was apparently less a result of the voluntary quotas than of the strengthening of foreign steel demands associated with economic expansion in Western Europe and the weakening of demands in the United States. With steel demands currently softening abroad and intensifying in the United States, this is no longer the case. It should also be noted that even though the voluntary tonnage quotas have not been exceeded, there has been growing dissatisfaction with the agreements on

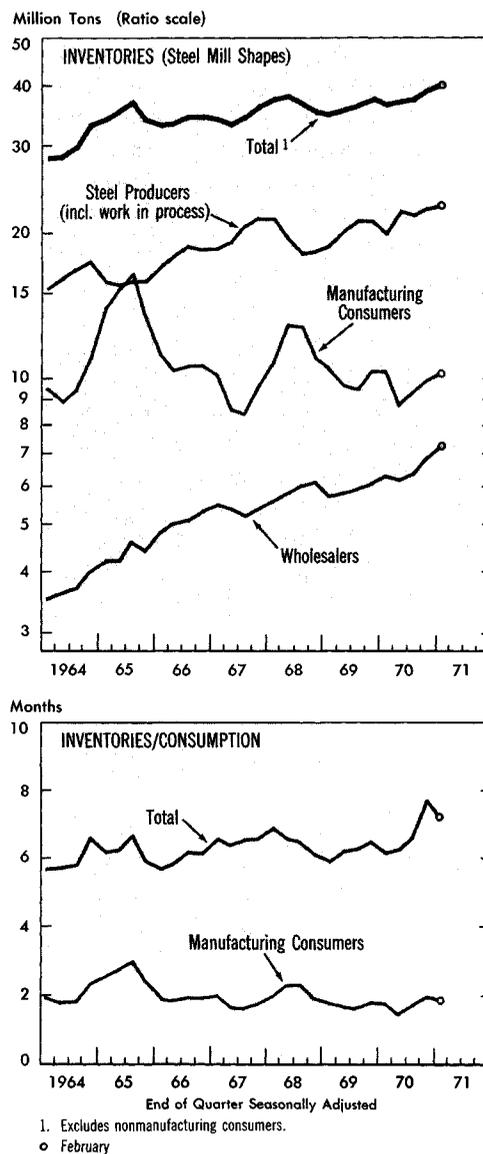
the part of domestic producers of specialty steels—stainless and tool. These producers fault the agreements on the grounds that they emphasize tonnage restrictions and do not pay enough attention to product mix, i.e., the composition of steel imports. The specialty producers claim that the product mix has shifted in the direction of higher quality imports, and that this has cut seriously into the market for their products.

Steel consumption

After about a year and a half of generally sluggish demand, steel con-

CHART 4

Steel Inventories



Source: Census

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

71-4-4

sumption was strengthening somewhat in the opening months of this year as a result of the rebound in auto production and the recovery in construction activity. Steel use by manufacturing firms, which account for perhaps as much as three-fourths of total consumption, averaged 5.6 million tons (seasonally adjusted) in the 3 months ending in February; this was up from an average 4.9 million tons in the strike-affected months of September, October, and November, but still below the 6 million ton average in the 3 months ending last August.

Almost all of the recent strengthening in manufacturing consumption reflected the rebound in motor vehicle production. In part, this reflects the fact that use in the container industry was depressed by the recent month-long strike of the United Steelworkers. For the aggregate of all other manufacturing industries, steel consumption was on the rise in the 3 months ending in February, but averaged about the same as in the months from September through November and was well below the rate in the months preceding the auto strike.

Reliable data are lacking for steel consumption by nonmanufacturing industries, but indications are that it was picking up in the latter part of last year and early this year. This is probably due in large part to the strong recovery in the construction industry that has been underway since the summer of last year.

Inventories

Though increased use in auto manufacturing and construction are mainly responsible for much of the recent strengthening of steel consumption, most of the increase in steel buying reflects an inventory buildup that is now well underway (chart 4). The total stocks held by producing mills, manufacturing consumers, and wholesalers have been rising since early last summer and reached a record level of 40½ million tons (seasonally adjusted) in February. This was almost 4 million tons above the level of last July, and represented about the same volume of stockpiling as occurred in the comparable months of 1967-68. However, the slack in steel use results in inventories now standing much higher relative to consumption than was the case in earlier periods of strike hedging (bottom panel chart 4).

Through early last summer, manufacturing industries were liquidating steel inventories in response to weakness in demand. Since then, manufacturers have been accumulating inventories, and from last July through February, stocks increased 1¼ million tons to 10¼ million tons, seasonally adjusted. Though this is less than the accumulation that occurred in the comparable months 3 years ago, manufacturers' stocks hold roughly the same relation-

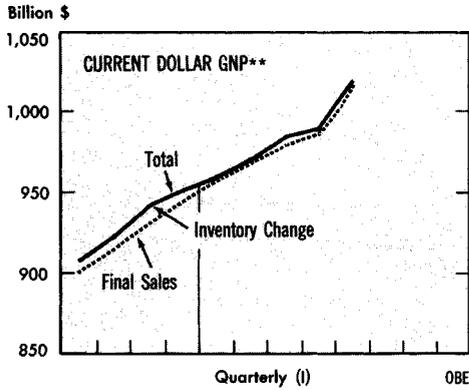
ship to consumption as they did during that earlier period.

The recent behavior of the stocks of both steel wholesalers and steel producers differs somewhat from that in the preceding period of strike hedging. Wholesalers, who are major steel suppliers for the construction and extractive industries as well as for some manufacturing firms, have sharply stepped-up their accumulation since early last summer, and stocks have increased 1 million tons to 7¼ million tons. Three years ago, wholesaler accumulation began only toward the close of 1967 and by February 1968 had amounted to a little more than ¼ million tons. In part, the earlier and stronger stockpiling in the current period may reflect a rise in wholesalers' sales associated with recovery in construction activity.

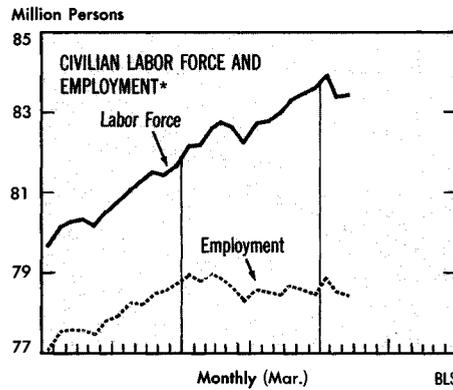
On the other hand, steel mills seem less willing to accumulate inventories than has been the case in other strike-hedge periods. Mill inventories behave quite differently from user inventories during such periods because the mills stockpile in anticipation of increased buying by consumers. Thus, mill stocks typically build more rapidly and peak much earlier than do user stocks. To date, however, the mills have added little to inventories; an unwillingness to build and carry large inventories is probably related to the serious financial hardships that currently afflict this industry.

- In first quarter: GNP up \$28½ billion, in large part reflecting the rebound from the auto strike
- Real output increased 6½ percent at an annual rate; the GNP deflator rose 5¼ percent
- In March the unemployment rate edged up to 6 percent; nonfarm payroll employment was about unchanged

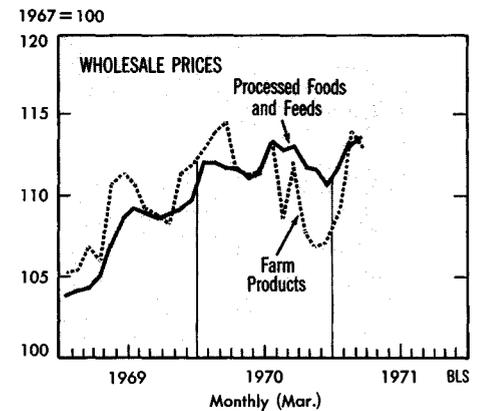
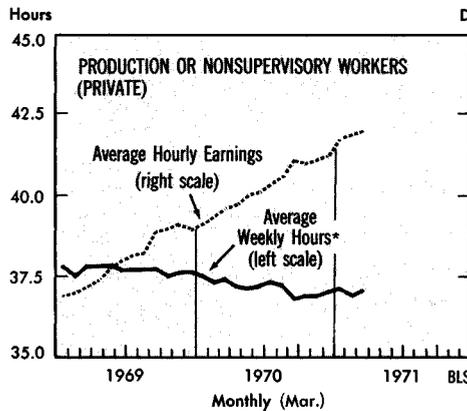
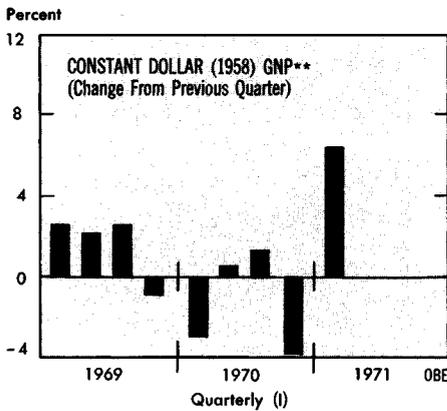
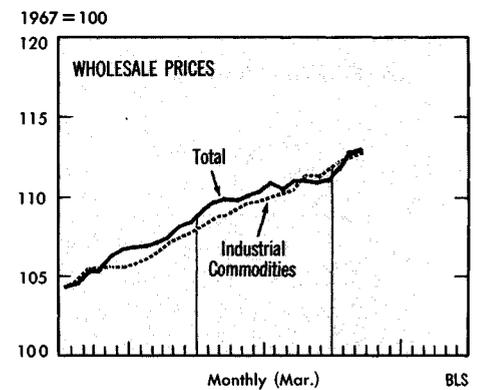
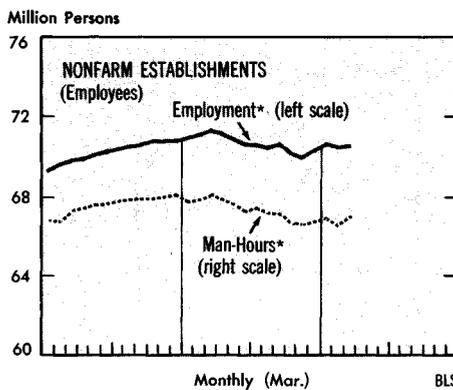
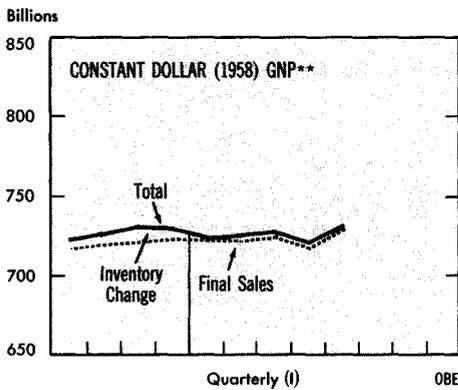
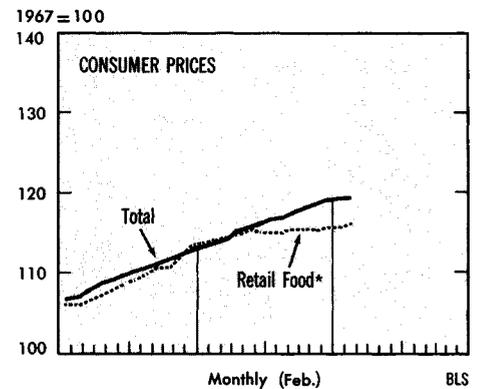
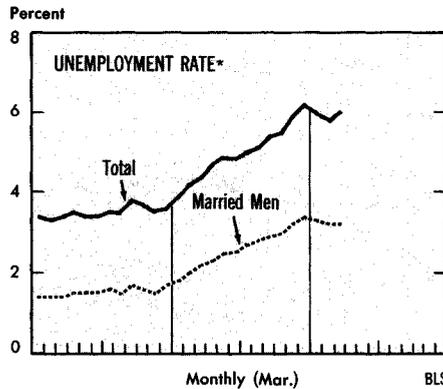
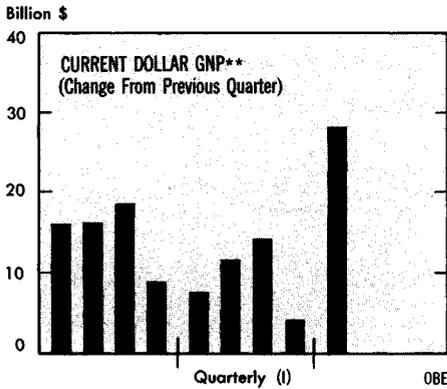
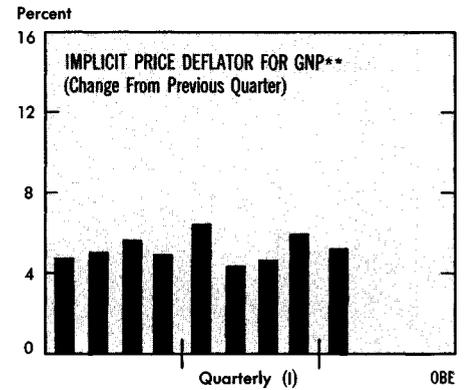
TOTAL PRODUCTION



THE LABOR MARKET



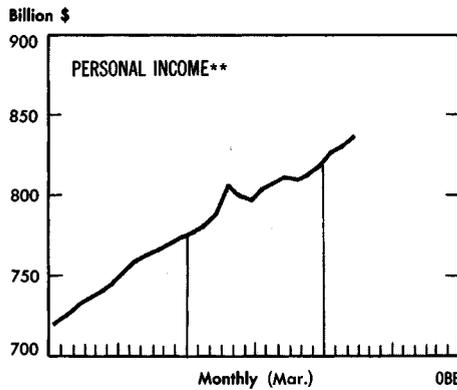
PRICES



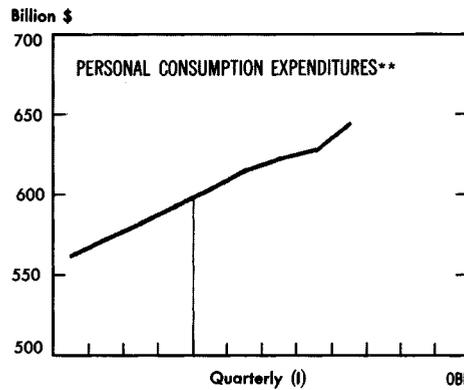
* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

- Personal income increased \$6 billion in March
- In first quarter: Consumer spending rose \$17 3/4 billion; durable goods spending buoyed by auto purchases
- Business fixed investment increased \$3 3/4 billion; residential investment up \$3 1/4 billion

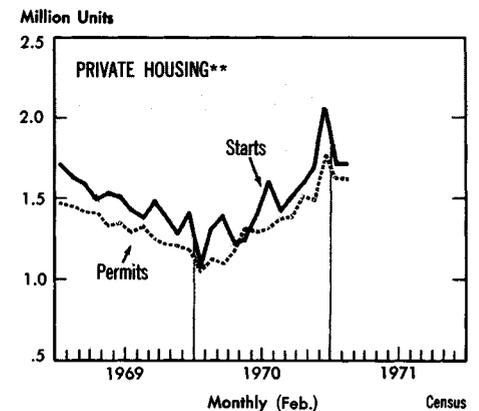
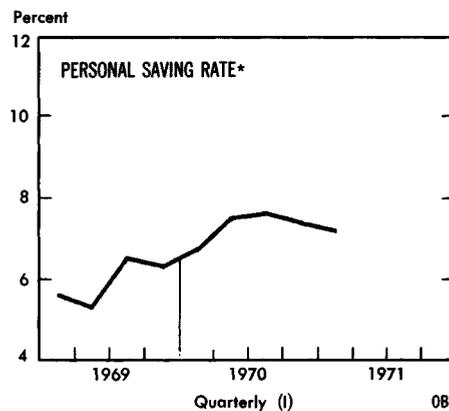
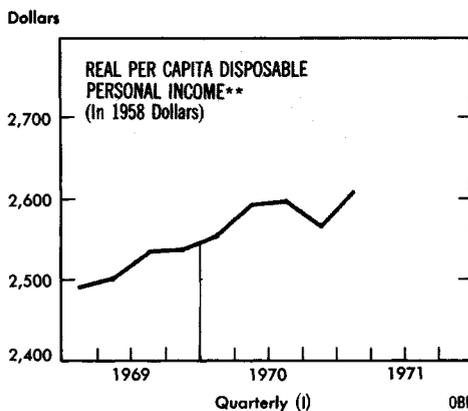
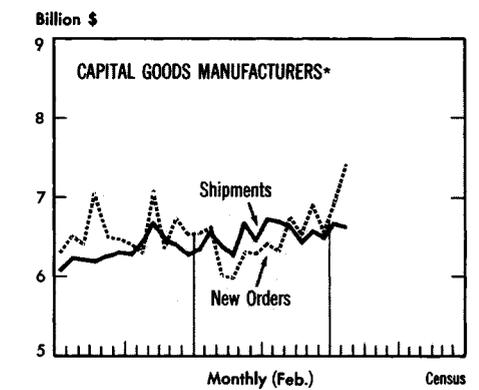
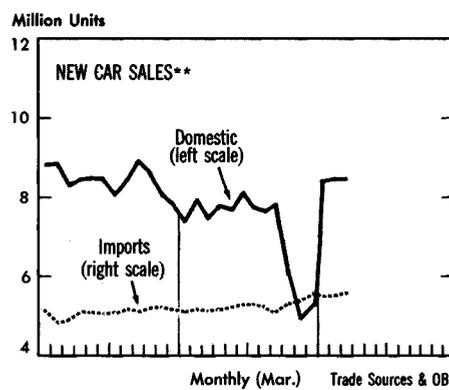
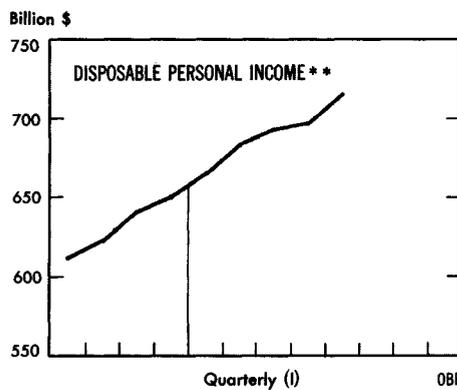
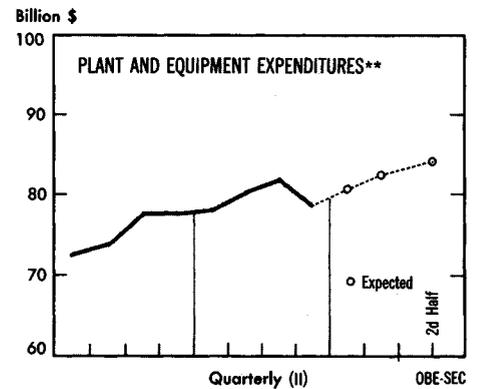
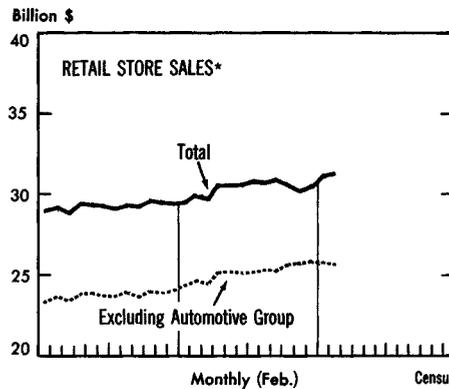
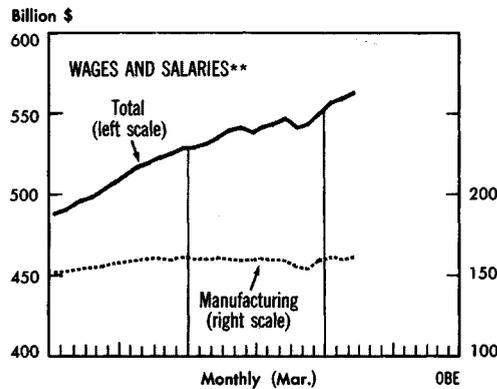
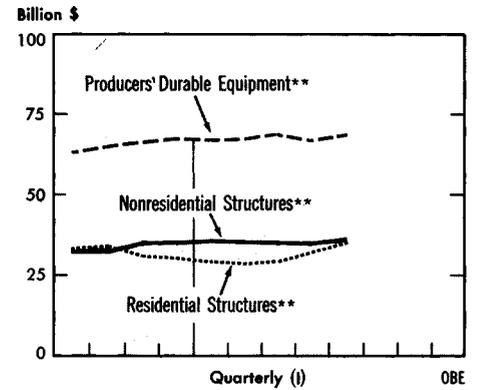
INCOME OF PERSONS



CONSUMPTION AND SAVING



FIXED INVESTMENT

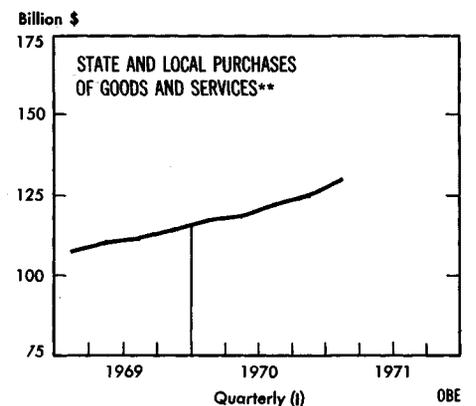
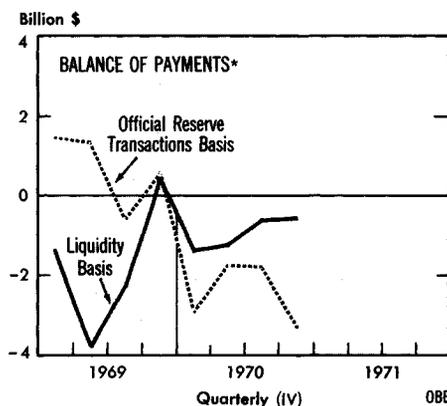
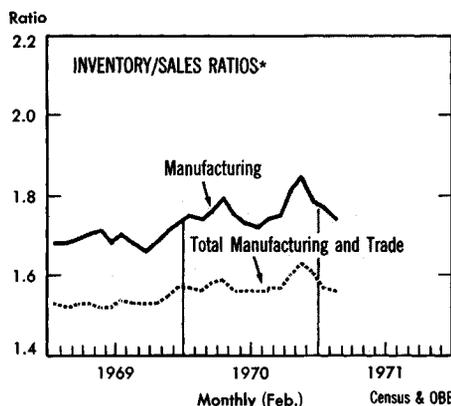
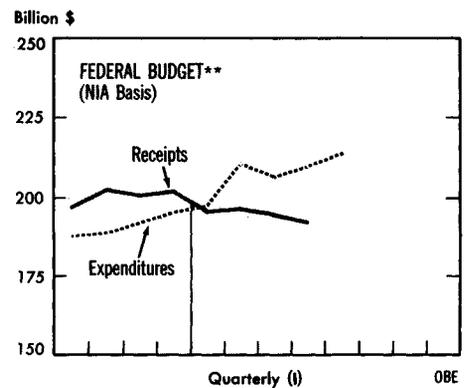
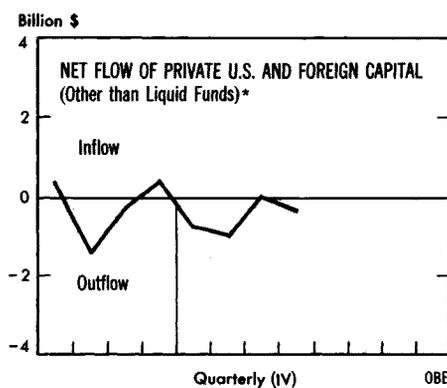
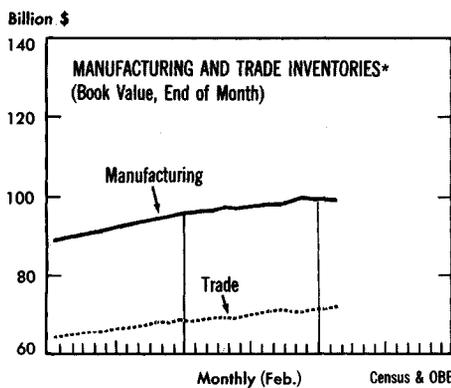
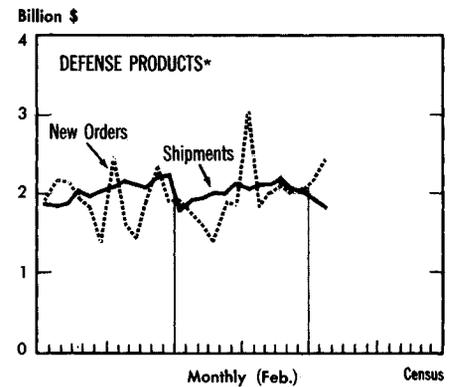
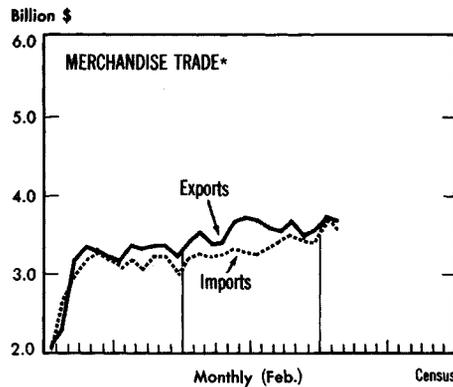
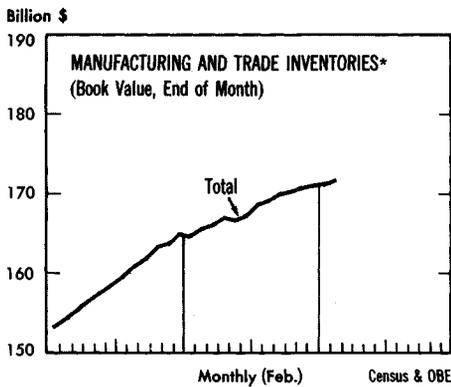
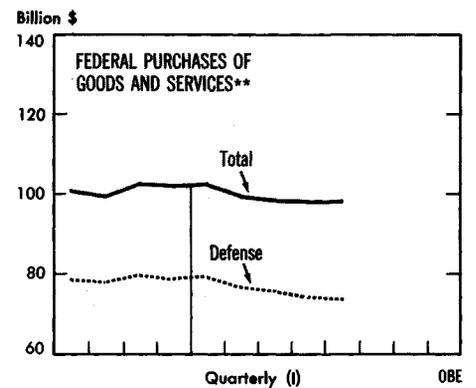
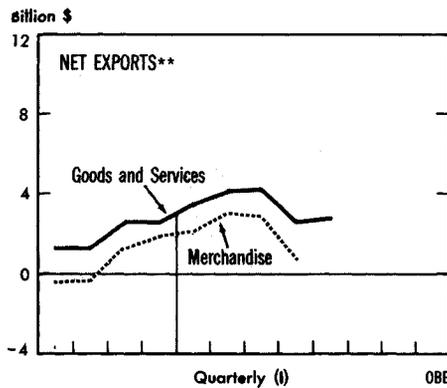
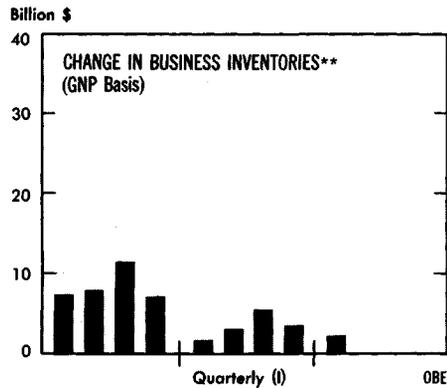


- In first quarter: Inventory investment declined \$1¼ billion
- Net exports of goods and services up slightly
- Federal Government purchases about unchanged; State and local spending up \$5 billion

INVENTORIES

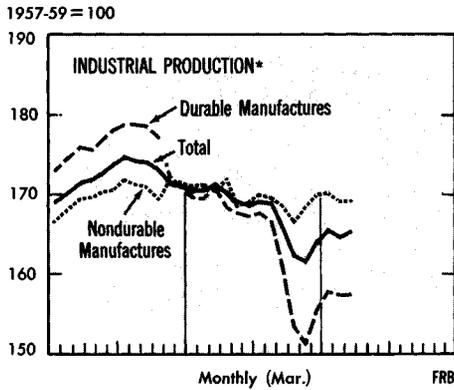
FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS

GOVERNMENT

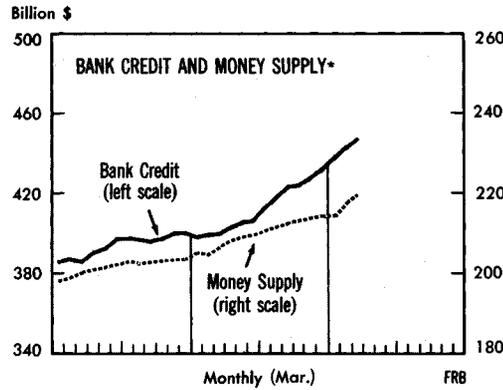


- In March: Industrial production about unchanged
- Bank credit and money supply up sharply
- Stock prices continued to advance

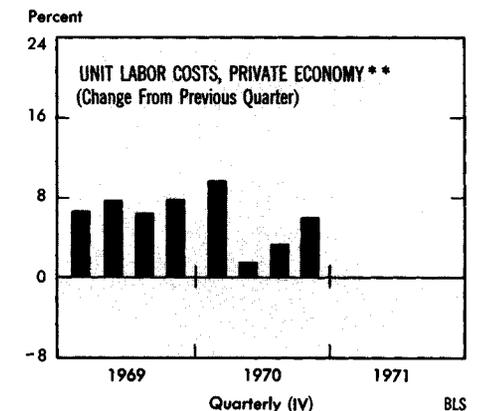
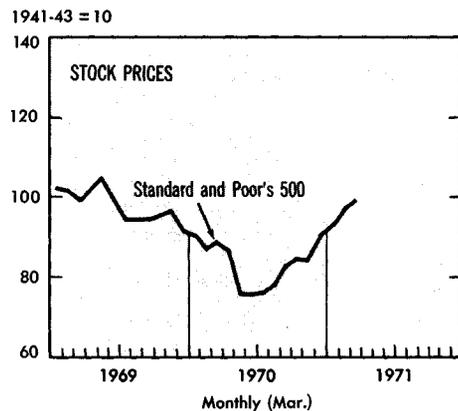
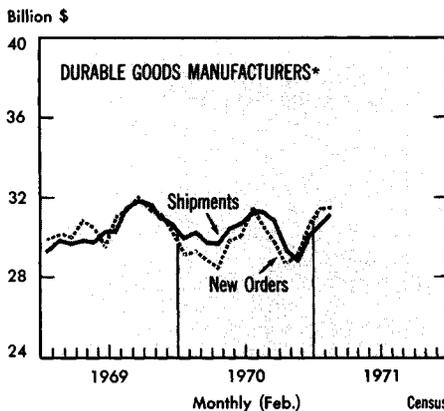
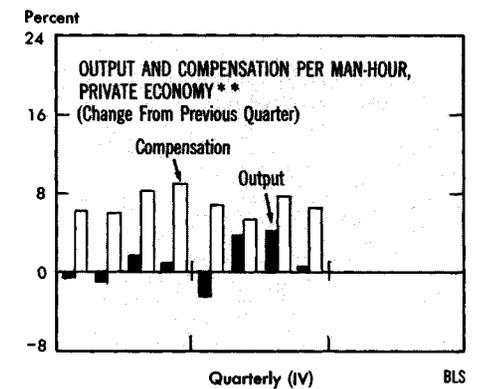
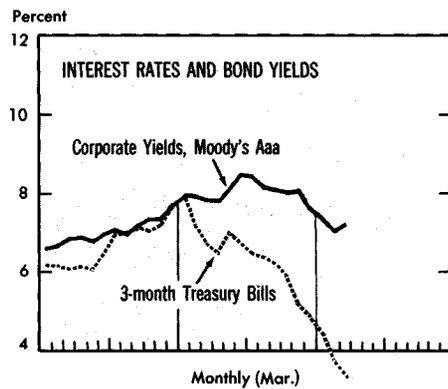
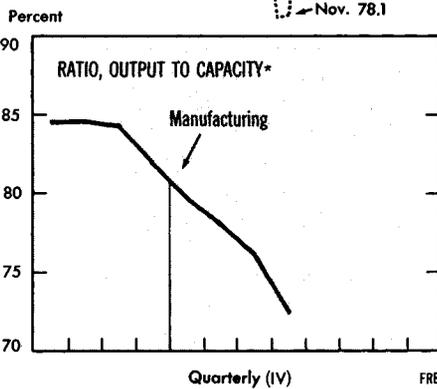
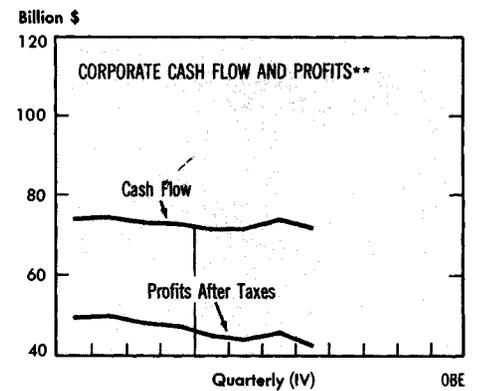
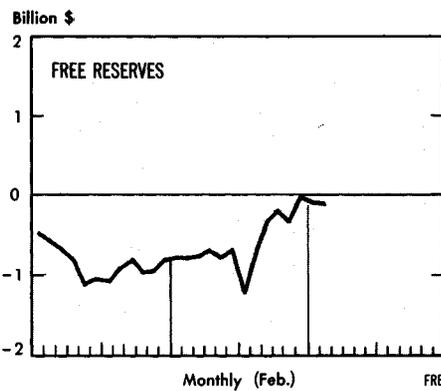
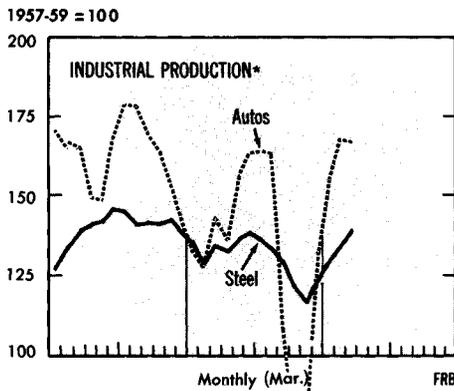
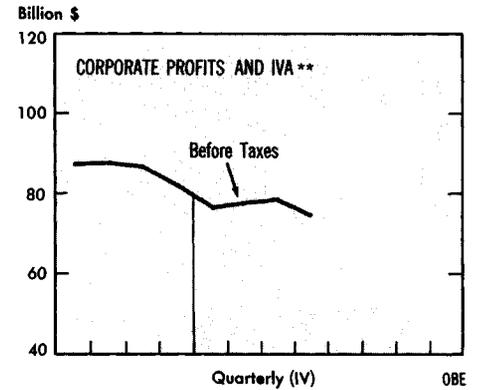
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



MONEY, CREDIT, AND SECURITIES MARKETS



PROFITS AND COSTS



* Seasonally Adjusted ** Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

FRASER U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

	1969	1970	1970						1971	1969	1970	1970					1971	
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I ^p				IV	I	II	III	IV		I ^p
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates									Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Billions of current dollars								Billions of 1958 dollars										

Table 1.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars (1.1, 1.2)

Gross national product.....	931.4	976.5	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	989.9	1018.4	727.1	724.1	729.2	723.8	724.9	727.4	720.3	731.6
Personal consumption expenditures.....	577.5	616.7	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	627.0	644.7	467.7	477.1	471.7	474.0	478.1	479.6	476.6	485.3
Durable goods.....	90.0	89.4	90.8	89.1	91.9	91.2	85.3	96.1	84.9	82.0	84.9	82.7	84.9	83.6	76.9	85.4
Nondurable goods.....	245.8	264.7	252.0	258.8	262.6	265.8	271.5	272.5	201.2	207.9	202.4	205.6	206.6	208.2	211.1	210.6
Services.....	241.6	262.6	249.8	255.2	259.9	265.1	270.2	276.0	181.6	187.2	184.4	185.8	186.6	187.8	188.6	189.4
Gross private domestic investment.....	139.8	135.7	140.2	133.2	134.3	138.3	137.1	142.9	111.3	102.8	110.0	102.9	103.1	104.1	101.3	104.4
Fixed investment.....	131.4	132.3	133.0	131.6	131.2	132.7	133.5	140.5	104.1	99.8	103.9	101.5	100.1	99.6	98.1	102.4
Nonresidential.....	99.3	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.8	103.6	101.3	105.1	80.8	79.2	82.1	80.9	80.2	79.6	76.3	78.4
Structures.....	33.8	35.2	35.1	35.7	35.3	35.0	34.7	36.3	24.0	23.1	24.3	24.4	23.5	22.6	21.8	22.5
Producers' durable equipment.....	65.5	67.4	67.5	66.9	67.5	68.6	66.6	68.8	56.9	56.1	57.8	56.5	56.7	56.9	54.5	55.9
Residential structures.....	32.0	29.7	30.4	29.1	28.4	29.2	32.2	35.4	23.3	20.6	21.8	20.7	20.0	20.0	21.9	24.0
Nonfarm.....	31.5	29.1	29.8	28.4	27.8	28.6	31.6	34.8	22.8	20.2	21.4	20.2	19.5	19.6	21.5	23.5
Farm.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Change in business inventories.....	8.5	3.5	7.2	1.6	3.1	5.5	3.6	2.4	7.2	3.0	6.1	1.3	2.9	4.6	3.1	2.1
Nonfarm.....	8.0	2.9	6.5	.9	2.6	5.0	3.0	2.2	6.8	2.5	5.4	.8	2.5	4.1	2.6	1.9
Farm.....	.4	.6	.7	.7	.5	.5	.6	.2	.4	.5	.8	.6	.4	.4	.5	.2
Net exports of goods and services.....	1.9	3.6	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.2	2.6	2.8	.2	2.4	.9	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.0	2.2
Exports.....	55.5	62.2	58.8	61.1	62.8	62.8	62.0	64.1	48.5	52.1	50.0	52.0	52.9	52.0	51.4	53.1
Imports.....	53.6	58.6	56.2	57.6	58.7	58.6	59.3	61.3	48.2	49.7	49.1	50.1	50.5	48.9	49.3	50.9
Government purchases of goods and services.....	212.2	220.5	216.3	219.6	218.4	221.0	223.2	228.0	147.8	141.8	146.6	145.0	141.3	140.6	140.3	139.7
Federal.....	101.3	99.7	102.1	102.3	99.7	98.6	98.2	98.1	75.7	67.7	73.8	71.1	67.8	66.2	65.5	63.1
National defense.....	78.8	76.6	78.8	79.3	76.8	75.8	74.6	73.9								
Other.....	22.6	23.1	23.3	23.0	22.9	22.9	23.5	24.1								
State and local.....	110.8	120.9	114.2	117.4	118.7	122.4	125.0	129.9	72.1	74.1	72.9	73.8	73.5	74.4	74.8	76.6

Table 2.—Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars (1.3, 1.5)

Gross national product.....	931.4	976.5	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	989.9	1018.4	727.1	724.1	729.2	723.8	724.9	727.4	720.3	731.6
Final sales.....	922.9	973.1	944.5	957.9	968.1	980.0	986.3	1016.0	719.9	721.1	723.0	722.4	721.9	722.8	717.1	729.6
Change in business inventories.....	8.5	3.5	7.2	1.6	3.1	5.5	3.6	2.4	7.2	3.0	6.1	1.3	2.9	4.6	3.1	2.1
Goods output.....	460.0	474.4	468.9	467.1	474.9	479.8	475.6	487.7	392.2	388.7	393.5	387.3	391.1	392.1	384.5	391.7
Final sales.....	451.6	470.9	461.7	465.5	471.8	474.2	472.0	485.3	385.0	385.7	387.4	386.0	388.2	387.5	381.3	389.6
Change in business inventories.....	8.5	3.5	7.2	1.6	3.1	5.5	3.6	2.4	7.2	3.0	6.1	1.3	2.9	4.6	3.1	2.1
Durable goods.....	190.2	185.1	192.7	185.3	186.6	193.5	175.1	194.8	170.1	160.3	170.3	162.3	162.9	167.1	148.9	164.4
Final sales.....	183.9	185.3	187.4	185.5	188.5	188.3	178.8	191.3	164.7	160.5	165.9	162.6	164.4	162.7	152.1	161.4
Change in business inventories.....	6.4	-2	5.3	-3	-1.9	5.2	-3.7	3.5	5.3	-2	4.4	-3	-1.5	4.3	-3.2	3.0
Nondurable.....	269.8	289.2	276.2	281.8	288.3	286.3	300.5	292.9	222.1	228.5	223.3	225.1	228.3	225.0	235.6	227.2
Final sales.....	267.7	285.6	274.3	280.0	283.3	286.0	293.3	294.0	220.3	225.3	221.5	223.4	223.8	224.7	229.2	228.2
Change in business inventories.....	2.1	3.6	1.9	1.9	5.0	.3	7.2	-1.1	1.8	3.2	1.8	1.6	4.5	.2	6.4	-1.0
Services.....	377.6	409.6	390.3	400.1	405.8	413.2	419.4	428.7	268.2	273.9	271.3	273.1	272.8	274.8	275.0	275.4
Structures.....	93.8	92.6	92.5	92.3	90.4	92.6	94.9	102.0	66.6	61.4	64.4	63.4	60.9	60.5	60.8	64.6

Table 3.—Gross National Product by Sector in Current and Constant Dollars (1.7, 1.8)

Gross national product.....	931.4	976.5	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	989.9	1018.4	727.1	724.1	729.2	723.8	724.9	727.4	720.3	731.6
Private.....	827.8	863.2	844.0	848.5	858.4	871.7	874.3	898.7	666.4	663.4	668.1	663.1	664.2	666.8	659.4	670.4
Business.....	795.4	828.3	810.8	814.3	824.5	836.5	837.8	860.7	646.0	642.4	647.6	642.1	644.0	645.9	637.8	648.1
Nonfarm.....	767.9	800.1	783.0	785.5	796.0	808.5	810.6	833.5	622.5	619.3	624.7	619.5	621.0	622.9	613.7	624.6
Farm.....	27.5	28.1	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.0	27.2	27.3	23.6	23.2	22.8	22.6	23.0	22.9	24.1	23.4
Households and institutions.....	28.1	30.3	29.0	29.6	30.0	30.5	31.1	32.1	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.9
Rest of the world.....	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.7	5.4	5.9	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.5
General government.....	103.6	113.3	107.7	111.0	112.8	113.9	115.5	119.7	60.7	60.7	61.1	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.8	61.2

^pPreliminary.

HISTORICAL STATISTICS

National income and product statistics for earlier periods are available as follows: Data for 1966-69, July 1970 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; 1964-65, July 1968 SURVEY; 1929-63, *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States* (available from U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, price \$1.00 per copy).

	1969	1970	1970					1971
			IV	I	II	III	IV	
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

Gross national product.....	931.4	976.5	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	989.9	1018.4
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	78.9	84.3	80.7	82.1	83.6	85.0	86.5	88.4
Equals: Net national product.....	852.5	892.2	871.0	877.4	887.5	900.5	903.3	930.0
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	85.2	92.1	87.7	89.3	91.1	93.3	94.5	97.8
Business transfer payments.....	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Statistical discrepancy.....	-4.7	-1.8	-4.3	-5.4	-3.1	-1.1	2.4	.....
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0
Equals: National income.....	769.5	800.1	785.2	791.5	797.4	806.6	804.8	.....
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	85.8	76.5	82.0	76.7	77.5	78.4	73.3	.....
Contributions for social insurance.....	53.6	57.1	55.1	56.0	56.7	57.6	58.1	63.1
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	2.5	-2.1	-4	.0	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons.....	61.6	73.9	63.4	66.3	75.8	75.1	78.5	82.4
Interest paid by government (net) and by consumers.....	29.0	31.8	30.2	31.0	31.4	32.2	32.5	32.5
Dividends.....	24.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.4	25.1	25.8
Business transfer payments.....	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Equals: Personal income.....	748.9	801.0	770.5	782.3	801.3	807.2	813.3	831.4

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

	Billions of current dollars							
	1969	1970	1970 IV	1970 I	1970 II	1970 III	1970 IV	1971
Gross auto product ¹	36.6	30.9	35.8	31.1	35.4	34.7	22.4	41.6
Personal consumption expenditures.....	31.8	28.3	32.5	28.9	30.4	29.9	24.0	34.3
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.6	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.2	6.0
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.7	.8	.7	-3.7	3.5
Net exports.....	-1.1	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-2.3	-2.5
Exports.....	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.0
Imports.....	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.5
Addenda:								
New cars, domestic ²	32.2	26.4	30.7	26.4	30.7	30.8	17.6	36.8
New cars, foreign.....	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.7	5.3	6.5	7.0
	Billions of 1958 dollars							
Gross auto product ¹	35.0	28.6	33.9	29.2	33.2	32.1	19.9	36.2
Personal consumption expenditures.....	30.3	26.2	30.8	27.1	28.5	27.6	21.4	29.7
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.4	4.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.0	3.8	5.4
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	.1	-.9	-1.1	-1.6	.8	.7	-3.4	3.2
Net exports.....	-1.1	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-2.2	-2.3
Exports.....	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.8
Imports.....	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.1
Addenda:								
New cars, domestic ²	31.4	25.1	29.8	25.3	29.5	29.3	16.2	32.8
New cars, foreign.....	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.1	6.0	6.3

1. The gross auto product total includes government purchases.

2. Differs from the gross auto product total by the markup on both used cars and foreign cars.

^p Preliminary.

	1969	1970	1970					1971
			IV	I	II	III	IV	
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

National income.....	769.5	800.1	785.2	791.5	797.4	806.6	804.8	.....
Compensation of employees.....	564.2	599.8	582.1	592.2	596.4	603.8	606.7	624.8
Wages and salaries.....	509.0	540.1	525.3	534.4	537.4	543.4	545.2	560.2
Private.....	404.9	426.1	417.2	422.6	424.0	428.9	429.1	440.4
Military.....	19.0	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.5	19.1	18.6	19.2
Government civilian.....	85.1	94.6	88.5	91.7	93.9	95.4	97.5	100.7
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	55.1	59.7	56.8	57.9	59.0	60.4	61.4	64.6
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	27.5	29.3	28.3	28.6	29.0	29.6	29.9	32.4
Other labor income.....	27.6	30.4	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.8	31.5	32.1
Proprietors' income.....	66.8	67.6	67.2	67.6	67.8	67.8	67.4	67.0
Business and professional.....	50.5	51.4	50.6	50.6	51.2	51.7	52.0	52.2
Farm.....	16.4	16.2	16.6	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.3	14.7
Rental income of persons.....	22.0	22.7	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	23.0	23.1
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	85.8	76.5	82.0	76.7	77.5	78.4	73.3	.....
Profits before tax.....	91.2	81.3	88.5	82.6	82.0	84.4	76.3	.....
Profits tax liability.....	42.7	37.5	41.4	38.0	38.1	38.9	34.8	.....
Profits after tax.....	48.5	43.8	47.1	44.6	43.9	45.4	41.4	.....
Dividends.....	24.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.4	25.1	25.8
Undistributed profits.....	23.9	18.6	21.9	19.4	18.8	20.0	16.3	.....
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-5.4	-4.8	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	-3.0	-3.4
Net interest.....	30.7	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.1	33.8	34.5	35.2

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

All industries, total.....	769.5	800.1	785.2	791.5	797.4	806.6	804.8	.....
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	24.3	24.6	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.5	23.8	.....
Mining and construction.....	47.4	49.6	48.9	49.1	49.1	49.5	50.7	.....
Manufacturing.....	226.2	220.4	227.3	223.6	222.9	222.7	212.3	.....
Nondurable goods.....	87.0	89.1	88.5	88.8	88.7	89.6	89.5	.....
Durable goods.....	139.3	131.2	138.9	134.8	134.2	133.0	122.8	.....
Transportation.....	29.2	30.3	30.1	29.9	29.4	30.9	31.1	.....
Communication.....	15.9	16.3	16.1	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.7	.....
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	14.2	14.7	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.9	15.2	.....
Wholesale and retail trade.....	115.2	121.7	117.2	118.9	121.5	122.6	123.9	.....
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	33.5	38.3	35.3	36.5	37.4	39.1	40.1	.....
Services.....	95.3	104.4	98.4	101.2	108.4	105.4	107.6	.....
Government and government enterprises.....	114.1	125.2	118.6	122.5	124.6	126.0	127.9	.....
Rest of the world.....	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.7	5.4	.....

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

All industries, total.....	85.8	76.5	82.0	76.7	77.5	78.4	73.3	.....
Financial institutions.....	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.9	12.6	.....
Nonfinancial corporations.....	73.8	64.0	69.8	64.7	65.2	65.5	60.7	.....
Manufacturing.....	41.8	33.5	39.1	35.2	35.5	34.7	28.6	.....
Nondurable goods.....	19.3	18.1	19.0	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.7	.....
Durable goods.....	22.4	15.4	20.0	16.9	17.2	16.3	11.0	.....
Transportation, communication, and public utilities.....	10.7	9.1	10.3	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.6	.....
All other industries.....	21.4	21.4	20.4	20.4	21.1	21.7	22.5	.....

	1969	1970	1970					1971
			IV	I	II	III	IV	
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					

	1969	1970	1970					1971
			IV	I	II	III	IV	
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					

Table 9.—Gross Corporate Product¹ (1.14)

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

	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Gross corporate product	531.2	544.9	539.7	539.7	544.0	550.7	545.3	
Capital consumption allowances.....	49.8	53.5	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.2
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	48.6	52.1	49.9	50.7	51.7	52.9	53.1	54.9
Income originating in corporate business	432.9	439.3	438.8	437.1	439.3	443.8	437.2	
Compensation of employees.....	349.7	365.6	359.5	363.2	363.8	368.1	367.1	377.9
Wages and salaries.....	310.8	324.0	319.6	322.6	322.8	326.1	324.7	333.2
Supplements.....	38.9	41.5	39.9	40.6	41.0	42.0	42.4	44.7
Net interest.....	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	81.3	71.3	77.3	71.6	73.0	73.2	67.6	
Profits before tax.....	86.8	76.2	83.8	77.4	77.5	79.1	70.6	
Profits tax liability.....	42.7	37.5	41.4	38.0	38.1	38.9	34.8	
Profits after tax.....	44.1	38.7	42.4	39.4	39.5	40.2	35.7	
Dividends.....	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.0	
Undistributed profits.....	21.0	15.4	18.9	16.2	16.0	16.8	12.7	
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-5.4	-4.8	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	-3.0	-3.4
Cash flow, gross of dividends.....	93.8	92.2	93.4	91.4	92.5	94.2	90.8	
Cash flow, net of dividends.....	70.8	68.9	69.9	68.2	69.0	70.7	67.7	
Gross product originating in financial institutions	24.7	26.0	25.1	25.3	25.6	26.5	26.6	
Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations	506.5	518.9	514.6	514.4	518.4	524.2	518.7	
Capital consumption allowances.....	48.3	51.9	49.5	50.4	51.4	52.3	53.4	54.5
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	46.5	49.8	47.7	48.4	49.4	50.6	50.8	52.5
Income originating in nonfinancial corporations	411.8	417.2	417.4	415.5	417.5	421.3	414.6	
Compensation of employees.....	329.9	344.3	339.1	342.3	342.9	346.8	345.2	355.3
Wages and salaries.....	293.5	305.6	301.8	304.4	304.6	307.6	305.7	313.7
Supplements.....	36.3	38.7	37.3	37.9	38.3	39.2	39.5	41.6
Net interest.....	12.6	14.1	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.8
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	69.4	58.9	65.1	59.6	60.7	60.3	54.9	
Profits before tax.....	74.8	63.7	71.6	65.4	65.2	66.2	58.0	
Profits tax liability.....	36.1	30.3	34.6	31.1	31.0	31.5	27.6	
Profits after tax.....	38.7	33.4	37.0	34.3	34.2	34.7	30.4	
Dividends.....	21.6	21.8	22.0	21.8	22.0	21.8	21.5	
Undistributed profits.....	17.1	11.7	15.1	12.5	12.3	12.9	8.9	
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-5.4	-4.8	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	-3.0	-3.4
Cash flow, gross of dividends.....	87.0	85.3	86.5	84.7	85.6	87.1	83.7	
Cash flow, net of dividends.....	65.3	63.5	64.5	62.9	63.7	65.3	62.3	

	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Personal income	748.9	801.0	770.5	782.3	801.3	807.2	813.3	831.4
Wage and salary disbursements	509.0	540.1	525.3	531.9	539.5	543.8	545.2	560.2
Commodity-producing industries.....	197.5	201.2	202.5	202.7	201.9	201.9	198.6	203.0
Manufacturing.....	157.5	158.9	160.8	160.7	159.6	159.7	155.6	160.1
Distributive industries.....	119.8	128.4	123.8	125.0	127.0	129.7	130.8	134.3
Service industries.....	87.7	96.6	90.9	93.9	95.5	97.3	99.7	103.0
Government.....	104.1	114.0	108.1	109.3	115.5	114.9	116.1	119.9
Other labor income	27.6	30.4	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.8	31.5	32.1
Proprietor's income	66.8	67.6	67.2	67.6	67.8	67.8	67.4	67.0
Business and professional.....	50.5	51.4	50.6	50.6	51.2	51.7	52.0	52.2
Farm.....	16.4	16.2	16.6	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.3	14.7
Rental income of persons	22.0	22.7	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	23.0	23.1
Dividends	24.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.4	25.1	25.8
Personal interest income	59.7	65.2	61.9	63.4	64.5	66.0	67.1	67.7
Transfer payments	65.1	77.6	67.0	69.8	79.4	78.7	82.2	86.1
Old age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.....	33.0	38.5	33.5	34.2	41.5	39.0	39.5	40.6
State unemployment insurance benefits.....	2.1	3.9	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.3	4.8	5.0
Veterans benefits.....	8.3	9.5	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.7	10.1	11.1
Other.....	21.6	25.6	22.4	23.8	24.9	25.8	27.8	29.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	26.0	27.8	26.8	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.2	30.7
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	117.3	116.3	119.9	117.0	117.7	114.2	116.1	116.4
Equals: Disposable personal income	631.6	684.8	650.6	665.3	683.6	693.0	697.2	714.9
Less: Personal outlays	593.9	634.6	609.6	620.5	632.1	640.2	645.5	663.6
Personal consumption expenditures.....	577.5	616.7	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	627.0	644.7
Interest paid by consumers.....	15.7	17.0	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.9
Personal transfer payments to foreigners.....	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
Equals: Personal saving	37.6	50.2	41.1	44.8	51.5	52.7	51.8	51.3
Addenda:								
Disposable personal income:								
Total, billions of 1958 dollars.....	511.5	529.8	517.8	522.9	532.0	534.2	530.0	538.2
Per capita, current dollars.....	3,117	3,344	3,197	3,261	3,342	3,378	3,389	3,466
Per capita, 1958 dollars.....	2,525	2,587	2,544	2,563	2,601	2,604	2,576	2,609
Personal saving rate,³ percent	6.0	7.3	6.3	6.7	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2

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

	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Personal consumption expenditures	577.5	616.7	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	627.0	644.7
Durable goods	90.0	89.4	90.8	89.1	91.9	91.2	85.3	96.1
Automobiles and parts.....	40.3	37.4	41.1	37.7	39.4	39.2	33.2	44.4
Furniture and household equipment.....	36.7	38.4	36.9	38.3	38.9	38.1	38.2	39.5
Other.....	13.1	13.6	12.7	13.1	13.6	13.9	13.9	12.3
Nondurable goods	245.8	264.7	252.0	258.8	262.6	265.8	271.5	272.5
Food and beverages.....	121.7	131.6	124.6	128.8	131.2	132.3	134.1	134.8
Clothing and shoes.....	49.9	52.3	50.9	51.3	51.8	52.3	53.8	54.1
Gasoline and oil.....	21.1	22.9	21.7	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.5	23.8
Other.....	53.2	57.9	54.9	56.3	56.9	58.3	60.2	59.8
Services	241.6	262.6	249.8	255.2	259.9	265.1	270.2	276.0
Housing.....	84.0	91.9	87.0	89.0	90.8	92.6	95.1	97.5
Household operation.....	33.9	36.3	34.8	35.2	35.9	36.9	37.3	37.7
Transportation.....	16.7	18.1	17.1	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.7
Other.....	107.1	116.4	110.9	113.3	115.4	117.4	119.4	122.1

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

	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Receipts from foreigners	55.5	63.1	58.8	62.0	63.7	63.7	62.9	64.8
Exports of goods and services.....	55.5	62.2	58.8	61.1	62.8	62.8	62.0	64.1
Capital grants received by the United States.....		.9		.9	.9	.9	.9	.7
Payments to foreigners	55.5	63.1	58.8	62.0	63.7	63.7	62.9	64.8
Imports of goods and services.....	53.6	58.6	56.2	57.6	58.7	58.6	59.3	61.3
Transfers to foreigners.....	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
Personal.....	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
Government.....	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Net foreign investment.....	-9.9	1.6	-3.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	.6	.5

1. Excludes gross product originating in the rest of the world.
 2. This is equal to the deflator for gross product of nonfinancial corporations, with the decimal point shifted two places to the left.
 3. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.
 * Preliminary

	1969	1970	1970					1971
			IV	I	II	III	IV	
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

Table 13.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.1, 3.2)

Federal Government receipts	200.6	194.8	202.0	195.9	196.7	194.9	191.7	.....
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	95.9	91.6	96.9	93.4	93.5	89.4	90.3	89.9
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	39.2	34.3	38.1	34.8	34.9	35.7	32.0	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	19.1	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.4	20.1	19.5	20.7
Contributions for social insurance.....	46.5	49.3	47.7	48.4	48.9	49.7	49.9	54.8
Federal Government expenditures	191.3	206.3	195.9	197.7	210.9	206.7	209.9	214.0
Purchases of goods and services.....	101.3	99.7	102.1	102.3	99.7	98.6	98.2	98.1
National defense.....	78.8	76.6	78.8	79.3	76.8	75.8	74.6	74.9
Other.....	22.6	23.1	23.3	23.0	22.9	22.9	23.5	24.1
Transfer payments.....	52.1	62.0	53.3	55.3	64.4	62.9	65.4	68.4
To persons.....	50.0	60.0	51.2	53.4	62.4	61.0	63.4	66.3
To foreigners (net).....	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	20.2	24.5	21.8	23.0	25.1	24.4	25.6	27.3
Net interest paid.....	13.1	14.5	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.7	14.3
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	4.6	5.6	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.9
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	2.5	-2.1	-4	.0	.0
Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	9.3	-11.5	6.1	-1.7	-14.2	-11.8	-18.1	.....

Table 14.—State and Local Government Receipts and Expenditures (3.3, 3.4)

State and local government receipts	118.3	132.6	123.9	127.3	132.0	133.7	137.4	.....
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	21.4	24.6	23.0	23.6	24.2	24.9	25.8	26.6
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	66.1	72.5	68.4	70.0	71.7	73.2	75.0	77.0
Contributions for social insurance.....	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4
Federal grants-in-aid.....	20.2	24.5	21.8	23.0	25.1	24.4	25.6	27.3
State and local government expenditures	118.9	131.2	122.9	126.8	128.7	133.0	136.5	142.4
Purchases of goods and services.....	110.8	120.9	114.2	117.4	118.7	122.4	125.0	129.9
Transfer payments to persons.....	11.5	13.9	12.2	12.9	13.5	14.1	15.1	16.1
Net interest paid.....	.1	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	-6	1.3	1.0	.5	3.4	.7	.9	.....

Table 15.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving (5.1)

Gross private saving	135.0	148.3	137.1	140.5	149.4	151.8	151.6	.....
Personal saving.....	37.6	50.2	41.1	44.8	51.5	52.7	51.8	51.3
Undistributed corporate profits.....	23.9	18.6	21.9	19.4	18.8	20.0	16.3	.....
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	-5.4	-4.8	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	-3.0	-3.4
Corporate capital consumption allowances.....	49.8	53.5	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.2
Noncorporate capital consumption allowances.....	29.1	30.8	29.7	30.2	30.6	31.1	31.5	32.2
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Government surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	8.7	-10.1	7.1	-1.2	-10.9	-11.2	-17.3	.....
Federal.....	9.3	-11.5	6.1	-1.7	-14.2	-11.8	-18.1	.....
State and local.....	-6	1.3	1.0	.5	3.4	.7	.9	.....
Capital grants received by the United States.....	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.7	.....
Gross investment	138.9	137.3	139.9	134.8	136.3	140.4	137.6	143.3
Gross private domestic investment.....	139.8	135.7	140.2	133.2	134.3	138.3	137.1	142.9
Net foreign investment.....	-9	1.6	-3	1.6	2.0	2.1	.6	.5
Statistical discrepancy	-4.7	-1.8	-4.3	-5.4	-3.1	-1.1	2.4	.....

» Preliminary.

	1969	1970	1970					1971
			IV	I	II	III	IV	
			Seasonally adjusted					
Index numbers, 1958=100								

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

Gross national product	128.11	134.87	130.52	132.57	133.98	135.50	137.44	139.20
Personal consumption expenditures	123.5	129.3	125.6	127.2	128.5	129.7	131.3	132.8
Durable goods.....	106.0	109.0	107.0	107.8	108.2	109.2	110.8	112.6
Nondurable goods.....	122.2	127.3	124.5	125.9	127.1	127.7	128.6	129.4
Services.....	133.1	140.3	135.5	137.3	139.3	141.1	143.3	145.8
Gross private domestic investment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fixed investment.....	126.2	132.5	128.0	129.6	131.0	133.3	136.0	137.3
Nonresidential.....	122.8	129.5	125.1	126.8	128.2	130.2	132.8	134.0
Structures.....	141.1	152.4	144.7	146.4	150.0	154.8	159.1	161.5
Producers' durable equipment.....	115.1	120.0	116.8	118.4	119.2	120.4	122.3	123.0
Residential structures.....	137.7	144.0	139.3	140.6	142.4	145.7	147.1	147.8
Nonfarm.....	137.8	144.1	139.4	140.7	142.5	145.8	147.2	147.9
Farm.....	132.3	139.5	135.1	136.7	137.9	141.5	142.8	143.5
Change in business inventories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net exports of goods and services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports.....	114.6	119.4	117.7	117.5	118.8	120.8	120.7	.....
Imports.....	111.1	117.8	114.5	114.9	116.2	119.9	120.3	.....
Government purchases of goods and services	143.5	155.6	147.5	151.5	154.6	157.2	159.0	163.2
Federal.....	133.9	147.3	138.4	143.8	147.0	149.1	149.8	155.3
State and local.....	153.7	163.1	156.7	158.9	161.5	164.5	167.2	169.7

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

Gross national product	128.11	134.87	130.52	132.57	133.98	135.50	137.44	139.20
Final sales.....	128.2	134.9	130.6	132.6	134.1	135.6	137.5	139.3
Goods output	117.3	122.0	119.2	120.6	121.4	122.4	123.7	124.5
Durable goods.....	111.9	115.5	113.2	114.2	114.6	115.8	117.6	118.5
Nondurable goods.....	121.4	126.6	123.7	125.2	126.3	127.3	127.6	128.9
Services	140.8	149.5	143.9	146.5	148.7	150.3	152.5	155.7
Structures.....	140.8	150.8	143.7	145.7	148.5	153.1	156.0	158.0
Addendum:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross auto product.....	104.7	108.1	105.6	106.6	106.5	108.2	112.7	114.8

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

Gross national product	128.11	134.87	130.52	132.57	133.98	135.50	137.44	139.20
Private	124.22	130.13	126.32	127.96	129.24	130.73	132.60	134.04
Business.....	123.1	128.9	125.2	126.8	128.0	129.5	131.4	132.8
Nonfarm.....	123.4	129.2	125.3	126.8	128.2	129.8	132.1	134.4
Farm.....	116.9	121.5	121.6	127.5	124.0	121.9	112.9	116.3
Households and institutions.....	171.9	183.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General government	170.8	186.6	176.5	182.9	185.9	187.9	189.9	195.8

Table 19.—Gross National Product: Change From Preceding Period

	Percent		Percent at annual rate					
	77	48	3.9	3.3	4.9	6.1	1.8	12.0
Gross national product:	7.7	4.8	3.9	3.3	4.9	6.1	1.8	12.0
Current dollars.....	2.8	-4	-9	-2.9	.6	1.4	-3.9	6.5
Constant dollars.....	4.7	5.3	4.9	6.4	4.3	4.6	5.9	5.2
Implicit price deflator.....	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.9	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.7
Gross private product:	7.5	4.3	3.6	2.1	4.7	6.4	1.2	11.6
Current dollars.....	2.9	-5	-1.0	-3.0	.7	1.6	-4.3	6.9
Constant dollars.....	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.7	5.8	4.4
Implicit price deflator.....	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8
Chain price index.....	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8

1970 GNP by Major Industry

The Nation's industries in 1970 generally experienced shrinkage or sluggish growth in real output, increases in prices and costs, and a narrowing of profit margins. Output of the goods-producing industries declined while output of the service-type industries grew relatively slowly.

DECLINES or sluggish gains in output, increases in prices and costs, and a narrowing of profit margins characterized the Nation's industries in 1970. Real GNP was down 0.4 percent from 1969, reflecting declines in the output of the goods-producing industries and below normal gains in the service-type industries. The GNP price deflator rose more in 1970 than in 1969 (5.3 percent compared with 4.7 percent) as acceleration in the rate of price increase in government, manufacturing, services, and transportation outweighed deceleration in trade, agriculture, and the utilities.

Preliminary estimates of 1970 gross national product by industry of origin, in current and constant prices, appear in table 1. Gross product originating in an industry, its value added, may be measured as the difference between the value of an industry's total output and the cost of materials and business services purchased by the industry. The same total may also be calculated by summing the industry's payments to the factors of production (employee compensation, profits, etc.) and its non-factor production costs (depreciation, etc.). The sum of the gross products of all industries is equal to the Nation's total output of goods and services, or GNP.

Changes in real output

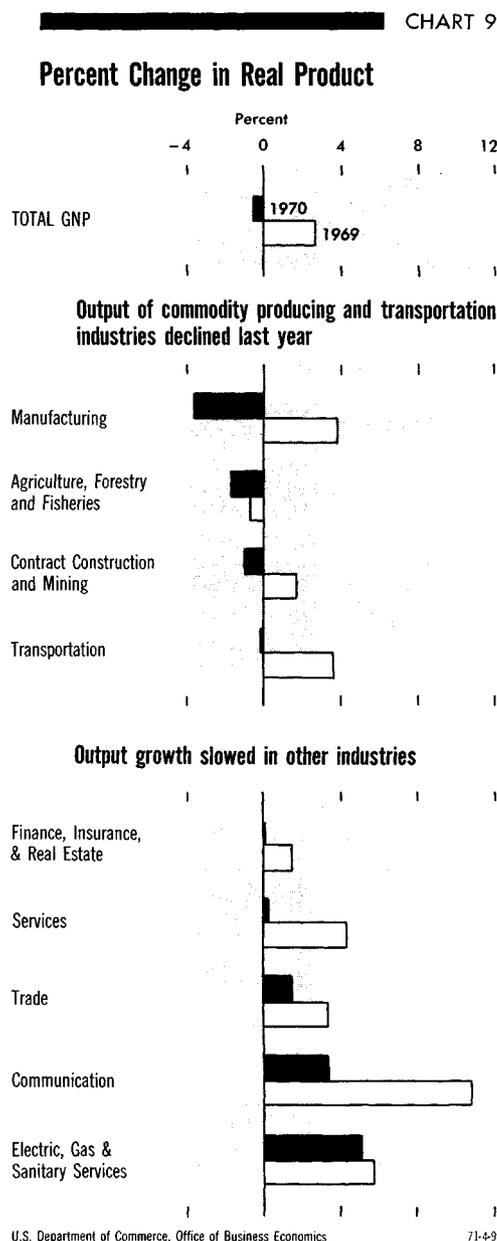
The commodity producing industries—manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining, and contract construction—account for about 40 percent of the Nation's real output of goods and services. The aggregate output of these industries last year was down 2.9 percent from the 1969 level. Manufacturing production showed the largest decrease, 3.7 percent, primarily reflecting sharp reductions in the durable goods industries. Durables were particularly hard hit by the contraction in economic activity, being affected by the cutbacks in defense production, declines in construction, retrenchment in consumer buying, and the leveling in capital investment. The General Motors strike also cut into durables production.

Output in the construction industry declined in 1970 as a result of the credit restraints imposed in 1969 and the continuing climb in costs. Nonresidential building declined throughout the year but there was an upturn in homebuilding in the latter half of the year as credit conditions became easier.

Farm output declined moderately for the third consecutive year as declines in crop production outweighed increases in livestock output.

The slackening of demand for goods in 1970 contributed to the sharp reduction in the growth of the trade industries' output (i.e., value added); the gain was 1.6 percent in 1970, down from 3.4 percent in 1969 and an average 4.8 percent in 1965-68. Expansion of the air transport industry's output turned sluggish last year and freight volume carried by rail and truck declined. Consequently, total transportation output

remained unchanged after 8 years of relatively rapid growth. The weakness of output and the drive to cut costs in other segments of the economy damped growth in the communication and serv-



ice industries where expansion had been vigorous during the sixties. The communication industry recorded its smallest gain in more than a decade—3.4 percent in 1970 compared with more than 8 percent annually since 1961—largely, because of a slowdown in the growth of the telephone industry. There was essentially no change in the aggregate output in the services industries in 1970. Continuing gains in the output of medical and health services, auto repair, and other consumer-oriented services were offset by declines in industries offering services to businesses, such as advertising and employment agencies.

Price changes

The GNP price deflator rose 5.3 percent in 1970, the largest annual advance since 1951. The increase was 4.7 percent in 1969 and averaged 3.3 percent from 1965 to 1968 (table 3). The deflator increased an average of only 1.5 percent per year from 1961 to 1965, the 4-year period of sharp output growth and essentially stable prices preceding the major U.S. buildup in Vietnam.

In 1970, as in 1969, there was an increase in the implicit price deflator for every major industry, ranging from a low of 0.6 percent for the electric and gas industry to a high of 9.5 percent for government. The increase in the government deflator was due to increases in the average compensation per employee at the Federal, State, and local levels. It should be noted that under GNP conventions, it is assumed that the productivity of general government employees does not change.

An industry's contribution to the increase in the overall price deflator depends not only on the size of its own price advance but also on its weight, i.e., its contribution to total real output. The rate of price advance accelerated in 1970 in 5 of the 6 largest industries shown in table 3, trade being the exception. The rate of price increase decelerated in the smaller industries—agriculture, utilities, and communications—but these small industries plus trade together account for only about one-fourth of real GNP.

The 1970 increase in the government deflator was so sharp that it accounted for 1.2 percentage points of the 5.3 percent in the GNP deflator, even though government accounted for less than 10 percent of total output. Trade and services each accounted for another 1.1 points of the increase. Finance, insurance, and real estate contributed about 1.0 points, while the composite of

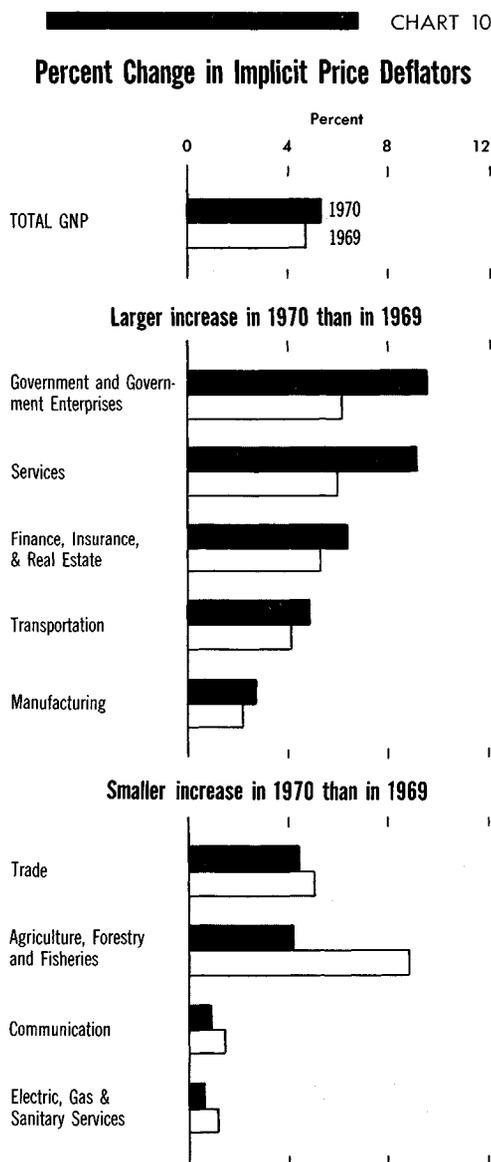
agriculture, construction, transportation, communication, and utilities added another 0.9 points. Price changes in mining and in manufacturing were considerably below the average for the economy as a whole and thus held down the rate of increase in the overall deflator.

In the past decade, the deflator for the private nonfarm business sector of the economy has risen less sharply than the deflator for the entire economy. Within this business sector, the deflator for the manufacturing industries has advanced less rapidly than that for the nonmanufacturing industries. During the second half of the 1960's, the deflator for manufacturing increased at a steady rate of slightly over 2 percent a year, but the increase in the deflator for nonmanufacturing industries accelerated sharply. In 1970, the picture changed somewhat; the manufacturing deflator rose 2.7 percent, compared with 2.2 percent in 1969, whereas the nonmanufacturing price increase of 5.5 percent was only slightly more than the 1969 rise of 5.2 percent.

Unit costs and profits

Profits per unit of output in most industries declined sharply from 1969 to 1970, as unit costs increased more rapidly than prices. While the deflator for the private nonfarm business sector increased 4.7 percent, unit labor costs rose 6.0 percent and other unit costs increased by about 10 percent. Consequently, profits per unit of output declined about 5 percent from 1969 to 1970.

Unit labor costs continued to advance sharply in all industries in 1970, as higher employee compensation was only slightly offset by gains in productivity. However, the unit cost increase slowed somewhat in trade and in the finance, insurance, and real estate group. This resulted in a deceleration in the rise of unit labor costs for nonmanufacturing business as a whole, while unit labor costs were accelerating in manufacturing. In contrast, during the 1960's, unit labor costs in manufacturing increased much less rapidly than in nonmanufacturing.



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

71-4-10

Annual Percent Change in Deflator

	1961-65 ¹	1965-68 ¹	1968-69	1969-70
Private nonfarm business.....	1.1	2.9	4.2	4.7
Manufacturing.....	0.4	2.3	2.2	2.7
Nonmanufacturing.....	1.5	3.3	5.2	5.5

1. Compound annual rate of change from initial to terminal year.

Table 1.—Gross Product in Current and Constant Dollars and Implicit Price Deflators, by Industry

	Gross product in current dollars ¹ (billions)				Gross product in constant dollars ¹ (billions of 1958 dollars)				Index of gross product in 1958 dollars ² (1958=100)				Implicit deflators ³ (1958=100)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^p	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^p	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^p	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^p
All industries, total GNP	793.9	865.0	931.4	976.5	675.2	707.2	727.1	724.1	150.9	158.1	162.5	161.9	117.6	122.3	128.1	134.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	26.7	27.7	29.9	30.7	25.2	25.1	24.9	24.5	114.4	113.9	113.2	111.4	106.1	110.4	120.1	125.0
Mining.....	13.9	14.8	15.6	(⁵)	16.0	16.3	16.8	(⁵)	129.2	132.0	136.1	(⁵)	87.0	90.8	98.0	(⁵)
Contract construction.....	36.1	39.1	43.7	(⁵)	23.1	23.6	23.8	(⁵)	111.6	114.2	115.2	(⁵)	156.4	165.7	183.4	(⁵)
Manufacturing	223.7	244.0	259.1	256.2	205.4	219.0	227.5	219.0	166.1	177.1	183.9	177.1	108.9	111.4	113.9	117.0
Transportation.....	32.0	34.5	37.2	39.0	31.4	33.3	34.5	34.4	149.9	153.7	164.6	164.3	102.0	103.7	108.0	113.3
Communication.....	17.6	19.0	21.3	22.2	17.2	18.5	20.5	21.1	194.3	208.6	231.1	238.9	102.5	102.6	104.0	104.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	18.4	19.8	21.2	22.3	17.9	19.1	20.2	21.2	166.7	178.8	188.9	198.3	103.2	103.4	104.6	105.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	129.9	143.3	155.4	164.9	113.9	120.7	124.8	126.7	151.6	160.8	166.1	168.7	114.0	118.7	124.6	130.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	108.8	117.7	126.1	134.2	91.6	95.2	96.7	96.8	154.8	160.7	163.5	163.6	118.8	123.7	130.3	138.6
Services	87.0	95.0	105.1	114.9	63.4	65.7	68.5	68.7	147.6	153.0	159.6	160.0	137.3	144.7	153.3	167.3
Government and government enterprises.....	95.8	107.8	117.2	127.8	65.5	68.6	70.2	69.9	138.7	145.0	148.6	148.0	146.2	157.2	166.9	182.8
Rest of the world.....	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.2								
Residual ⁴	- .7	- 2.4	- 4.7	- 1.8	.3	- 2.3	- 5.4	- 3.0								
Addenda:																
Private sector.....	708.8	770.1	827.8	863.2	617.5	647.6	666.4	663.4	152.4	159.8	164.5	163.7	114.8	118.9	124.2	130.1
Nonfarm business.....	657.0	714.6	767.9	800.2	573.9	603.4	622.5	619.4	154.7	162.7	167.8	167.0	114.5	118.4	123.4	129.2
Farm.....	24.6	25.5	27.5	28.1	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.2	114.6	114.0	113.0	111.1	102.8	107.3	116.9	121.5

^p Preliminary.
 1. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
 2. Indexes are based on unrounded data and may therefore differ from ones computed from published figures.
 3. Implicit price deflators are calculated by dividing the total gross product in current dollars by the corresponding gross product in constant (1958) dollars. They are computed from unrounded data and may therefore differ from figures computed from published figures.
 4. Difference between GNP measured as sum of final products and GNP measured as the

sum of gross product originating by industries. This difference in current dollars is the "statistical discrepancy."
 5. Data not shown separately but included in totals.

NOTE.—Dash line (—) not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Annual Percent Change in Unit Labor Costs

	1961-65 ¹	1965-68 ¹	1968-69	1969-70
Private nonfarm business.....	0.6	3.7	6.5	6.0
Manufacturing.....	- .9	2.8	4.2	5.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	1.4	3.9	8.0	7.2

1. Compound annual rate of change from initial to terminal year.

Business firms were confronted in 1970 by higher interest rates, increasing charges for depreciation, and higher indirect business taxes. Most of these are overhead costs and they rose sharply per unit of output as output slackened. Such costs in 1970 rose about 10 percent in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, compared with increases of 1.8 and 5.3 percent, respectively, in 1969.

Within the private sector, profit margins in the transportation industries narrowed the most. Unit costs in these industries rose not only because of substantial increases in cost and reduced volume of goods carried but also because their prices, subject to government regulation, tend to lag behind changes in costs. The public utilities, which are also under government regulation, were similarly affected. In manufacturing, profit margins declined because manufacturers, faced with declining demand, were unable to increase prices to cover increased costs. The only exceptions to the pattern of reduction in profits per unit of output were in the finance, insurance, and real estate group and the

Table 2.—Annual Percent Change in Real Product by Major Industry: Selected Years

	1961-65 ¹	1965-68 ¹	1968-69	1969-70
All industries, total (GNP) ²	5.6	4.6	2.8	-0.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1.7	.0	- .6	-1.6
Mining.....	2.8	3.2	3.1	(³)
Contract construction.....	2.4	0.2	0.9	(³)
Manufacturing	7.8	4.8	3.9	-3.7
Transportation.....	6.2	5.1	3.6	- .1
Communication.....	8.1	8.5	10.8	3.4
Electric, gas and sanitary services.....	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5.8	4.8	3.4	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5.5	4.6	1.6	.1
Services	4.5	4.4	4.3	.3
Government and government enterprises.....	3.5	5.7	2.4	.4
Addenda:				
Private sector.....	5.8	4.5	2.9	- .5
Nonfarm business.....	6.1	4.7	3.2	- .5
Farm.....	1.7	.0	- .9	-1.7

1. Compound annual rate of change from initial to terminal year.
 2. Includes "rest of the world" and the "residual."
 3. Data not shown separately but included in total.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 3.—Annual Percent Changes in Implicit Deflators and Unit Labor Costs by Major Industry: Selected Years

	Implicit price deflators				Unit labor costs			
	1961-65 ¹	1965-68 ¹	1968-69	1969-70	1961-65 ¹	1965-68 ¹	1968-69	1969-70
All industries, total (GNP) ²	1.5	3.3	4.7	5.3	1.2	4.5	6.7	6.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1.7	2.9	8.8	4.1	- .4	3.4	6.8	7.2
Mining.....	.6	- .1	2.4	(³)	- .2	1.3	7.1	(³)
Contract construction.....	5.3	7.2	10.7	(³)	5.3	7.9	12.8	(³)
Manufacturing.....	.4	2.3	2.2	2.7	- .9	2.8	4.2	5.1
Transportation.....	- .1	.8	4.1	4.9	-1.5	2.3	4.7	6.4
Communication.....	- .1	- .1	1.4	.9	-1.7	.2	4.5	5.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	- .3	.4	1.2	.6	-1.0	.9	3.9	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	.7	3.5	5.0	4.4	.7	3.7	6.2	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1.4	3.2	5.3	6.4	.6	3.8	9.2	7.8
Services	3.3	5.1	5.9	9.1	3.3	6.3	7.8	11.1
Government and government enterprises.....	4.1	5.9	6.2	9.5	3.8	5.6	6.4	10.2
Addenda:								
Private sector.....	1.2	3.0	4.5	4.8	.8	4.0	6.8	6.1
Nonfarm business.....	1.1	2.9	4.2	4.7	.6	3.7	6.5	6.0
Farm.....	1.5	2.5	8.9	3.9				

1. Compound annual rate of change from initial to terminal year.
 2. Includes "rest of the world" and the "residual."
 3. Data not shown separately but included in totals.

State and Regional Income in 1970

Regional income changes in the fourth quarter ranged from a small decline in the Great Lakes to relatively large increases in the Mideast and Southeast. For 1970 as a whole, preliminary estimates show regional gains in personal income ranging from 5¼ percent in the Great Lakes to 9 percent in the Rocky Mountains.

REGIONAL income changes in the fourth quarter of 1970 ranged from a small decline in the Great Lakes to relatively large increases in the Mideast and Southeast. Nationally, manufacturing payrolls declined slightly as a result of the auto strike, and farm income dropped sharply as a result of lower livestock prices.

Personal income nationally rose 7 percent from 1969 to 1970, with regional gains ranging from 5¼ percent in the Great Lakes to 9 percent in the Rocky Mountain region. Income rose in every State except North Dakota, although the increases in two or three others were smaller than the national rise in consumer prices. On a per capita basis, real personal income rose in most States last year.

Table 1 shows annual total and per capita State income for recent years. The per capita figures back to 1960

NOTE.—The estimates of State personal income were prepared in the Regional Economics Division by Marian Sacks, Q. Francis Dallavalle, Gordon Lester, Jr., and Steven Johnson.

have been revised to reflect preliminary population data from the 1970 Census. Percent change in earnings from 1969 to 1970 is given in table 2 and quarterly State personal income totals in table 3.

Fourth quarter income changes

Personal income nationally increased 0.75 percent from the third to fourth quarter of 1970. The increases were about 1.5 percent in the Mideast and Southeast and close to that in the Far West. At the other end of the scale, there was a small decline in the Great Lakes and increases of less than one-half of 1 percent in the Southwest, New England, Plains, and Rocky Mountain regions.

Large increases in government and construction payrolls were the major factors in the Mideast region's above-average income gain. In addition, payrolls in most other industries showed slightly stronger gains in the region than in the Nation.

The Southeast's above-average income gain centered in the private nonfarm sector, as government payrolls rose less strongly in the region than in the Nation and farm income declined at about twice the national rate. Mining and construction payrolls increased much more strongly in the region than in the Nation, and manufacturing payrolls rose slightly in the region but declined nationally. The above-average increases in income from these basic industries induced above-average increases in the region's service-type industries.

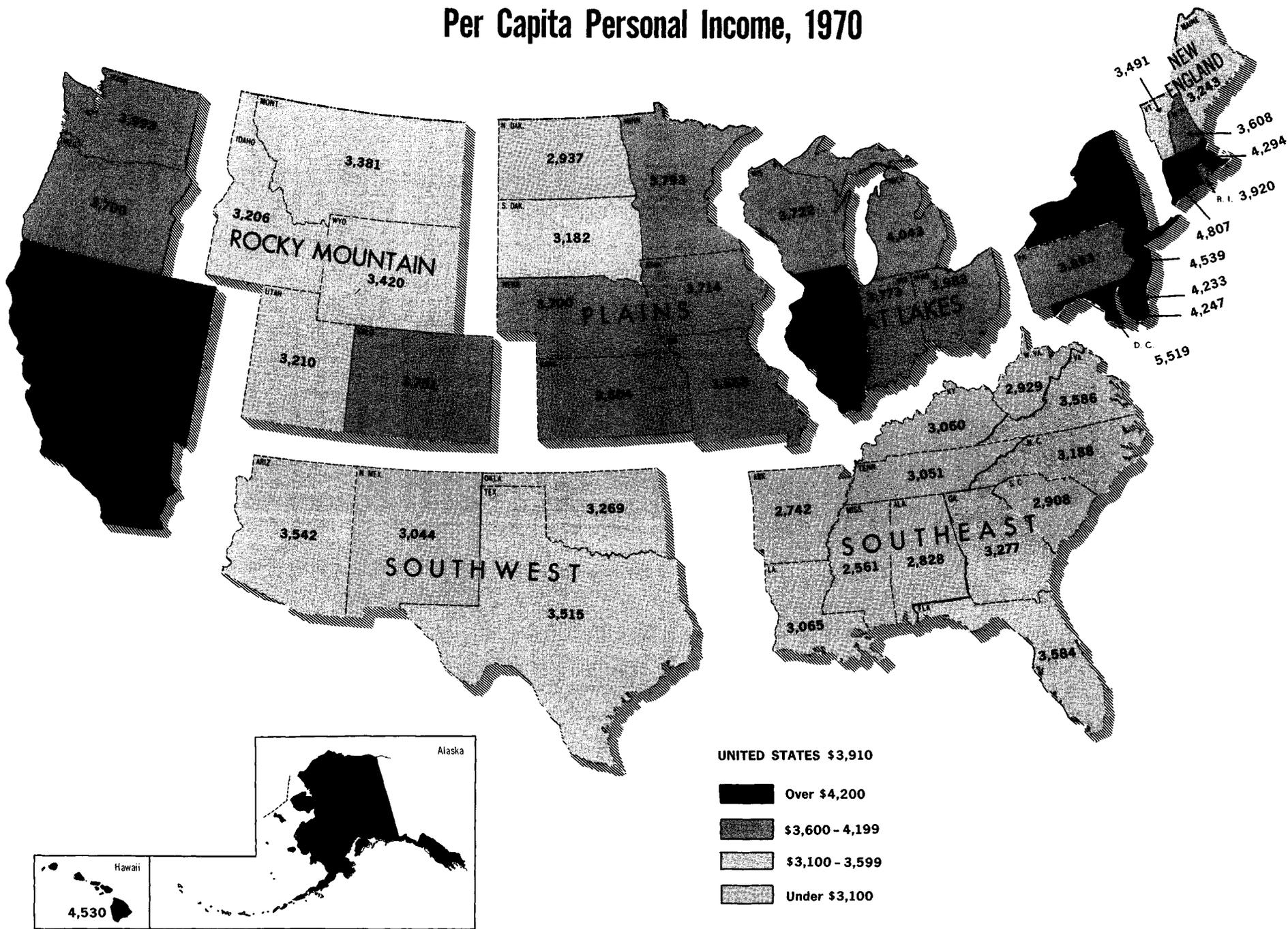
In the Far West, most major income components scored fourth quarter gains

at rates about equal to the national averages. The major exception was manufacturing payrolls which declined 2½ percent nationally but less than 1 percent in the Far West. This below-average decline, together with the relatively low weight of factory payrolls in the economy of the Far West, was the principal factor in the region's above-average income gain. Washington was the only State in the Far West where manufacturing payrolls rose in the fourth quarter of 1970. The increase followed three successive quarters of large declines in manufacturing payrolls in that State.

Personal income in the Great Lakes region declined one-half of 1 percent in the fourth quarter, reflecting the effects of the auto strike. Manufacturing payrolls were off nearly 7 percent for the region as a whole, with State declines ranging from 2½ percent in Illinois to 13 percent in Michigan. Total personal income was off substantially in Michigan and Ohio, unchanged in Indiana, and up slightly in Illinois and Wisconsin.

In the other four regions—New England, Plains, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain—income increased at rates well below the national average. In each region, an income decline in a single State—Massachusetts, Iowa, New Mexico, and Colorado—was the principal factor limiting the gain for the entire region. In most other States in these regions, income growth was at least as strong as the national average.

Per Capita Personal Income, 1970



SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Regional Income Developments in 1970

THE regional pattern of personal income change for 1970 as a whole differed from that of the fourth quarter. Personal income rose 7 percent nationally from 1969 to 1970, and gains of 5 percent or more were registered in all eight regions, in 46 States, and the District of Columbia.

The strongest gains occurred in the Rocky Mountain (9 percent), Southwest ($8\frac{1}{2}$ percent), and Southeast (8 percent) regions. In each, farming and manufacturing provided the major impetus. Income from both of these major industries increased faster in these three regions than in any other, with one exception: the largest increase in farm income (11 percent) occurred in New England. However, because farm income accounts for less than 1 percent of total income in New England, this strong increase, though of great importance to its recipients, had a comparatively small effect on the region's total income.

Nationally, Federal civilian payrolls rose faster in 1970 than most other major income sources. In the Southeast and Southwest, Federal payrolls are a very important income source and they contributed to the strong income growth in the two regions. This was true despite the fact that the growth of Federal civilian pay in the two regions was in fact slightly slower than the national gain.

On a State basis, the income increases in the Rocky Mountain, Southwest, and Southeast regions, were broadly based. Seventeen of the 21 States in the three regions scored income increases stronger than the national average. Especially noteworthy were the large increases in income from coal mining in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

Personal income in the Great Lakes region rose $5\frac{1}{4}$ percent last year, the smallest regional increase in the Nation. The main factor limiting the income rise in this region was a decline in manu-

facturing payrolls, centered in Michigan and Ohio. Increased unemployment insurance benefits provided some offset. Nevertheless, income from the various service-type industries generally showed below-average gains as a result of the slack in manufacturing.

The Plains States scored the second smallest regional income increase last year. Here a moderate decline ($3\frac{1}{2}$ percent) in farm income was primarily responsible. Especially large reductions in farm income in North Dakota and Nebraska caused a decline in total personal income in the former State and severely limited the rise in the latter.

Personal income in the remaining

regions—New England, the Mideast, and Far West—rose at rates slightly above the national average. Income from most industrial sources expanded at rates close to, or a little above, the national average.

Most individual States conformed to the general regional patterns of income change in 1970. However, several exceptions warrant mention. In New England, Vermont scored a relatively large gain in total income with an expansion in recreation activities a main factor. In the Mideast, income in Maryland and the District of Columbia rose at well-above-average rates, with government payrolls providing the primary stimulus. In the Far West, the most noteworthy development was the relatively small ($4\frac{1}{2}$ percent) income rise in Washington. This stemmed from a decline of nearly 10 percent in earnings from manufacturing and the relatively small size of the gains in the State's service-type industries.

Per Capita Personal Income

PER CAPITA income was higher in 1970 than in 1969 in every State except North Dakota. The national advance was $5\frac{3}{4}$ percent with top gains, close to 10 percent, in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Mississippi, Hawaii, Montana, and West Virginia. At the other extreme, per capita income was up 3 percent or less in Delaware, Indiana, Washington, Michigan, and North Dakota.

The implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures increased $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent last year. If that increase is taken as a measure of consumer price change, then real per capita income in the Nation advanced about 1 percent and the per capita income gain in 36 States exceeded the price rise. In eight others, the income advance was about the same as the price change, while real income apparently fell in the remaining six States.

The accompanying map highlights some features of State per capita in-

come. The range from the highest to the lowest is over \$2,000—from \$4,807 in Connecticut to \$2,561 in Mississippi. States with high per capita incomes are concentrated in the Northeast and Far West and those with low income are mainly in the Southeast.

The income differentials among States have been narrowing. Over the past decade, the Southeast's relative position improved reflecting the fact that nine of the 10 States with largest per capita income growth from 1960 to 1970 were in that region. The other three Southeastern States were 13th, 14th and 15th in the growth ranking. Over the decade, per capita income in the region rose from 73 percent of the national figure to 81 percent, while per capita income in the 10 States with highest incomes moved from a position 22 percent above the national figure to a position 17 percent above it.

Table 2.—Percent Change in Selected Shares of Personal Income, 1969-70

State and region	Total personal income	Earnings of persons engaged in production ¹										Government		
		Total earnings	Farm	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Transportation, communication and public utilities	Services	Other	Federal civilian	Federal Military	State and local
United States	7.1	5.9	.0	5.0	5.3	1.6	6.3	6.1	6.7	9.6	2.1	11.3	6.5	11.2
New England	7.3	6.0	11.4	4.5	8.4	.9	6.9	7.1	9.0	9.5	1.5	10.2	9.4	10.5
Maine.....	7.9	6.8	15.9	-.1	10.5	2.4	7.3	7.8	5.4	8.0	.6	7.5	6.2	13.4
New Hampshire.....	7.6	6.6	7.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	9.2	10.1	9.0	11.0	-.6	14.7	12.3	12.7
Vermont.....	9.2	8.6	16.8	5.1	13.2	1.1	7.8	8.4	8.3	12.9	-3.4	14.8	6.2	16.0
Massachusetts.....	7.8	6.4	10.7	6.6	8.4	2.2	6.4	6.6	11.1	9.2	2.0	9.0	6.2	10.0
Rhode Island.....	6.2	4.4	16.7	-2.2	9.1	-.0	4.5	3.4	5.9	7.9	-.8	5.6	11.5	7.1
Connecticut.....	6.3	5.0	2.3	4.4	8.5	-8.8	8.1	8.0	6.7	10.1	2.1	16.4	15.1	10.3
Mideast	7.5	6.4	-1.0	6.9	8.0	2.8	5.6	5.5	7.0	9.0	2.8	13.2	7.2	10.3
New York.....	7.5	6.2	-2.0	2.7	7.5	3.0	4.9	4.4	6.9	8.7	2.8	19.2	3.1	9.8
New Jersey.....	7.8	6.9	-9.5	1.3	9.1	3.6	8.0	9.0	7.5	9.6	1.8	11.9	4.9	10.2
Pennsylvania.....	6.4	5.1	8.0	8.8	7.2	1.8	4.0	5.8	6.6	8.9	2.6	9.3	1.8	10.1
Delaware.....	5.2	4.3	-24.3	-18.2	16.5	2.7	4.0	8.0	5.1	5.0	3.3	12.9	-8.4	15.5
Maryland.....	9.4	8.9	-5.1	4.0	9.5	3.2	9.2	8.2	8.4	10.1	2.2	11.7	15.4	12.6
District of Columbia.....	10.7	9.7	(²)	(²)	.7	5.9	3.5	5.3	4.6	9.8	7.2	12.5	10.6	14.6
Great Lakes	5.3	3.8	-1.8	4.6	1.1	-.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	9.8	2.2	11.2	6.7	11.0
Michigan.....	2.8	.4	12.9	3.4	-6.4	-6.4	3.8	2.8	3.6	9.1	1.7	13.4	2.6	11.7
Ohio.....	5.9	4.8	18.0	10.7	2.8	-.4	6.7	6.9	9.2	11.4	2.0	11.6	7.4	10.0
Indiana.....	4.1	2.8	-11.8	-.5	-.1	.3	4.8	3.8	5.1	8.5	1.4	12.4	.6	9.7
Illinois.....	6.3	5.3	-17.7	1.5	6.2	3.0	5.8	6.4	4.5	8.8	2.5	9.4	10.0	11.5
Wisconsin.....	7.3	6.1	10.3	4.4	-3.1	2.4	8.3	6.5	6.3	11.8	3.1	10.5	4.6	11.4
Plains	6.3	4.9	-3.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	8.9	1.4	11.7	5.4	11.4
Minnesota.....	7.6	6.5	10.5	5.5	2.7	3.2	6.3	6.4	4.9	10.2	2.8	12.0	3.1	10.9
Iowa.....	6.4	5.2	-.1	5.3	6.9	3.7	5.6	5.7	3.0	8.1	1.1	13.6	2.4	11.5
Missouri.....	6.6	5.4	18.0	1.4	-.4	2.7	3.5	3.3	4.9	7.1	1.4	11.8	.2	12.6
North Dakota.....	-2.2	-6.3	-55.5	2.8	21.2	18.7	5.0	3.6	1.6	9.2	-2.0	13.5	12.1	10.7
South Dakota.....	6.2	4.9	-5.8	3.1	.4	12.2	6.6	3.8	.8	10.7	-.8	11.6	15.0	12.8
Nebraska.....	5.1	3.6	-19.5	4.7	10.2	6.5	7.9	6.7	5.0	10.0	1.3	10.4	13.9	10.9
Kansas.....	5.8	4.3	4.2	.3	-.7	-1.8	5.3	3.9	5.8	10.0	1.6	9.7	4.7	9.8
Southeast	7.8	7.0	2.1	7.5	4.5	4.7	6.9	7.0	8.6	9.2	2.4	11.1	5.0	11.9
Virginia.....	8.4	8.0	9.5	14.8	8.0	3.9	7.4	8.1	9.5	8.7	3.5	9.8	8.1	12.3
West Virginia.....	7.8	6.3	-14.4	12.1	2.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.4	8.3	8.0	15.1	5.7	7.8
Kentucky.....	7.2	6.3	-3.7	9.5	-5.1	8.3	7.0	3.5	6.3	9.8	2.6	8.1	.3	13.5
Tennessee.....	7.3	6.3	4.9	11.6	.9	4.6	5.5	5.0	6.4	8.0	1.8	17.5	-3.3	12.3
North Carolina.....	8.1	7.7	7.9	9.4	7.4	5.4	5.4	8.4	8.7	9.8	2.7	10.7	10.8	14.0
South Carolina.....	7.6	6.8	8.4	4.8	8.8	3.9	5.8	6.5	8.9	8.5	2.0	7.4	7.9	14.3
Georgia.....	6.0	5.0	-7.7	6.6	.3	1.7	7.2	8.4	10.2	9.8	3.5	13.1	-5.8	10.3
Florida.....	9.7	9.2	-11.7	4.5	11.8	5.4	10.7	9.1	11.4	11.1	1.6	10.5	10.5	13.3
Alabama.....	7.0	5.8	-4.0	7.1	-1.4	4.7	6.4	4.9	7.4	7.4	2.2	9.5	8.9	10.1
Mississippi.....	8.5	7.4	18.8	8.5	11.0	4.1	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.6	2.9	14.6	-9.6	9.6
Louisiana.....	7.5	6.4	26.4	2.1	-.4	6.4	3.6	3.9	7.5	7.4	2.1	13.0	2.6	10.9
Arkansas.....	6.5	4.7	-1.9	-.3	-3.9	5.5	5.2	4.1	3.6	9.4	2.2	12.4	9.1	7.7
Southwest	8.5	7.7	3.9	3.3	8.3	4.4	8.5	7.3	8.9	11.1	1.5	10.3	5.5	11.1
Oklahoma.....	7.2	5.9	-14.4	-.4	6.9	8.6	5.6	4.2	4.6	9.7	2.6	8.8	3.9	11.9
Texas.....	8.4	7.8	12.3	2.9	7.8	3.7	8.5	6.9	10.1	11.3	1.2	10.4	4.9	10.1
New Mexico.....	7.6	6.2	-10.2	1.5	-.8	7.9	6.2	9.0	6.2	6.1	1.9	8.9	12.2	13.9
Arizona.....	10.9	10.4	-8.8	14.4	16.1	3.7	13.3	12.7	8.9	15.0	.8	13.7	7.5	12.8
Rocky Mountain	9.1	8.5	6.0	7.2	11.8	7.3	6.5	6.7	5.2	10.9	2.3	11.1	5.6	12.6
Montana.....	8.2	7.1	8.8	9.4	4.8	6.8	5.4	2.3	2.7	8.8	2.2	11.4	6.6	9.9
Idaho.....	8.0	6.9	-.3	1.9	9.4	8.3	6.3	4.1	4.2	8.3	3.5	14.4	12.0	12.8
Wyoming.....	5.8	4.7	-11.2	3.0	2.7	6.1	1.6	5.7	5.0	7.3	7.0	22.4	6.4	8.8
Colorado.....	10.1	9.7	17.0	10.3	14.9	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.4	11.4	.5	10.9	6.2	14.7
Utah.....	9.1	8.6	-5.2	7.7	14.2	7.8	6.8	9.5	5.0	13.9	2.3	8.9	-6.1	10.9
Far West	7.3	5.6	-2.5	3.2	5.5	-1.0	6.7	6.0	4.6	10.2	2.1	9.6	7.8	11.6
Washington.....	4.5	1.5	-11.2	10.0	.4	-8.3	2.8	2.2	5.2	7.5	1.3	8.6	7.3	12.0
Oregon.....	7.1	5.3	1.2	-1.6	-7.8	2.8	5.1	4.8	3.4	10.6	.5	17.7	-3.8	11.9
Nevada.....	10.9	10.6	4.6	8.7	10.7	9.2	11.1	8.5	7.8	10.3	4.5	15.1	6.5	15.0
California.....	7.6	6.1	-1.2	2.5	7.6	-.2	7.4	6.6	4.6	10.5	2.3	9.1	8.2	11.5
Alaska.....	18.4	12.9	(²)	-13.9	21.3	18.3	11.7	14.2	9.8	14.4	-.9	15.4	11.9	17.3
Hawaii.....	12.1	12.0	3.1	11.6	14.2	7.1	11.9	12.6	8.1	12.6	4.3	7.1	17.1	18.4

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income except for government, which consists of wages and salary disbursements and other labor income.

2. Base data less than \$500,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 3.—Total Personal Income, by States and Regions

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

State and region	1968				1969				1970			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I ^r	II ^r	III ^r	IV ^p
United States	659,809	676,695	693,176	708,086	721,552	736,852	753,503	766,006	778,445	797,081	803,262	809,505
New England	42,007	43,115	43,971	45,062	45,729	46,754	47,564	47,642	49,476	50,509	50,625	50,706
Maine.....	2,694	2,732	2,784	2,860	2,903	2,969	3,002	3,073	3,170	3,235	3,206	3,281
New Hampshire.....	2,226	2,261	2,320	2,393	2,424	2,457	2,504	2,570	2,634	2,658	2,685	2,732
Vermont.....	1,260	1,297	1,327	1,356	1,374	1,404	1,442	1,483	1,526	1,540	1,566	1,596
Massachusetts.....	20,490	20,953	21,283	21,839	22,212	22,784	23,177	22,716	24,010	24,758	24,786	24,418
Rhode Island.....	3,179	3,266	3,281	3,388	3,414	3,507	3,521	3,618	3,676	3,750	3,694	3,808
Connecticut.....	12,158	12,606	12,976	13,226	13,402	13,633	13,918	14,182	14,460	14,568	14,688	14,871
Mideast	157,519	161,159	164,570	168,163	170,551	174,297	178,013	181,936	184,326	188,959	190,576	193,605
New York.....	72,937	74,415	76,025	77,831	78,959	80,599	82,231	83,746	85,029	87,240	88,065	89,473
New Jersey.....	27,098	27,756	28,322	29,052	29,103	29,962	30,596	31,587	31,767	32,504	32,766	33,674
Pennsylvania.....	38,783	39,471	40,299	40,943	42,071	42,711	43,551	44,396	45,117	45,856	46,227	46,649
Delaware.....	1,965	2,038	2,081	2,108	2,144	2,166	2,239	2,321	2,276	2,339	2,337	2,378
Maryland.....	13,359	13,972	14,252	14,609	14,620	15,160	15,591	15,972	16,156	16,843	16,966	17,117
District of Columbia.....	3,377	3,507	3,591	3,620	3,654	3,699	3,805	3,914	3,981	4,117	4,215	4,314
Great Lakes	139,833	142,701	145,552	149,381	152,749	155,080	158,093	161,032	162,259	165,117	166,681	165,927
Michigan.....	31,186	31,776	32,550	33,376	33,992	34,623	35,387	36,037	35,421	36,626	36,250	35,705
Ohio.....	35,735	36,661	37,253	38,063	39,088	39,753	40,515	41,224	41,839	42,586	43,083	42,610
Indiana.....	16,786	17,064	17,391	17,950	18,337	18,652	19,408	19,436	19,361	19,635	19,805	19,802
Illinois.....	42,465	43,172	43,980	45,230	46,369	46,857	47,580	48,554	49,476	49,890	50,858	51,075
Wisconsin.....	13,661	14,028	14,378	14,762	14,963	15,195	15,563	15,781	16,162	16,380	16,685	16,735
Plains	50,563	51,327	52,857	53,781	54,780	55,381	57,428	58,710	60,193	59,396	60,302	60,556
Minnesota.....	11,736	12,019	12,482	12,794	13,111	13,118	13,584	13,979	14,434	14,292	14,500	14,664
Iowa.....	8,915	9,085	9,416	9,077	9,444	9,760	10,199	10,970	10,395	10,480	10,792	10,828
Missouri.....	14,581	14,850	15,211	15,553	15,764	15,736	16,356	16,483	17,248	16,936	17,164	17,252
North Dakota.....	1,609	1,556	1,624	1,841	1,766	1,836	1,881	1,926	1,833	1,783	1,781	1,850
South Dakota.....	1,868	1,870	1,853	1,910	1,974	1,925	1,963	2,116	2,233	2,094	2,021	2,128
Nebraska.....	4,528	4,636	4,589	4,844	5,010	5,182	5,174	5,553	5,501	5,539	5,438	5,513
Kansas.....	7,326	7,311	7,682	7,762	7,711	7,824	8,271	8,577	8,549	8,272	8,606	8,821
Southeast	112,583	116,483	119,341	121,545	124,908	127,672	131,158	132,221	135,571	139,120	139,764	141,856
Virginia.....	13,540	13,985	14,406	14,685	14,809	15,261	15,806	15,888	16,230	16,843	16,797	17,082
West Virginia.....	4,286	4,416	4,527	4,576	4,576	4,718	4,763	4,884	4,997	5,043	5,102	5,269
Kentucky.....	8,122	8,424	8,590	8,776	8,956	9,134	9,340	9,378	9,508	9,873	9,953	10,131
Tennessee.....	9,735	10,080	10,428	10,611	10,889	11,114	11,273	11,480	11,641	12,049	12,042	12,277
North Carolina.....	13,086	13,570	13,902	13,985	14,563	14,933	15,428	15,196	16,121	16,246	16,366	16,246
South Carolina.....	6,139	6,361	6,472	6,554	6,786	6,950	7,151	7,184	7,452	7,576	7,487	7,681
Georgia.....	12,186	12,638	12,914	13,385	13,772	14,107	14,402	14,731	14,960	15,186	15,140	15,121
Florida.....	18,870	19,581	20,252	20,578	21,367	21,958	22,962	23,296	23,668	24,300	24,870	25,397
Alabama.....	8,118	8,230	8,412	8,553	8,887	9,000	9,227	9,350	9,638	9,715	9,774	9,882
Mississippi.....	4,692	4,908	4,890	4,994	5,291	5,244	5,219	5,182	5,493	5,803	5,652	5,772
Louisiana.....	9,553	9,712	9,907	10,063	10,142	10,285	10,562	10,664	10,805	11,086	11,243	11,660
Arkansas.....	4,256	4,578	4,692	4,834	4,870	4,968	5,025	4,988	5,058	5,400	5,338	5,338
Southwest	45,830	47,320	49,288	50,123	50,871	52,337	53,876	54,401	55,176	57,573	58,268	58,355
Oklahoma.....	6,951	6,967	7,428	7,456	7,413	7,701	8,082	8,104	8,188	8,260	8,533	8,560
Texas.....	31,590	32,754	33,972	34,668	35,163	36,225	36,997	37,448	37,917	39,876	40,128	40,181
New Mexico.....	2,585	2,615	2,698	2,700	2,855	2,817	2,936	2,910	3,014	3,096	3,181	3,104
Arizona.....	4,704	4,984	5,190	5,299	5,440	5,594	5,861	5,939	6,057	6,341	6,426	6,510
Rocky Mountain	13,986	14,451	14,761	15,362	15,607	15,985	16,168	16,507	16,987	17,560	17,737	17,800
Montana.....	1,960	2,010	1,999	2,120	2,102	2,085	2,224	2,278	2,267	2,325	2,389	2,418
Idaho.....	1,795	1,888	1,903	1,958	2,047	2,150	2,123	2,162	2,219	2,303	2,305	2,329
Wyoming.....	963	970	1,010	1,050	1,036	1,067	1,075	1,113	1,140	1,129	1,110	1,162
Colorado.....	6,546	6,723	6,910	7,235	7,389	7,585	7,590	7,714	8,037	8,408	8,479	8,402
Utah.....	2,722	2,860	2,939	2,999	3,033	3,098	3,156	3,240	3,324	3,395	3,454	3,480
Far West	93,851	96,362	98,910	100,694	102,249	105,141	106,828	108,976	109,707	114,031	114,463	115,689
Washington.....	11,720	12,002	12,232	12,480	12,666	13,050	13,206	13,448	13,289	13,761	13,784	13,883
Oregon.....	6,435	6,580	6,730	6,907	6,974	7,194	7,392	7,484	7,547	7,709	7,886	7,956
Nevada.....	1,706	1,738	1,813	1,875	1,896	1,995	2,084	2,174	2,170	2,238	2,285	2,340
California.....	73,990	76,042	78,135	79,432	80,713	82,902	84,146	85,870	86,701	90,323	90,508	91,510
Alaska.....	1,096	1,106	1,126	1,148	1,199	1,241	1,262	1,329	1,434	1,425	1,394	1,452
Hawaii.....	2,541	2,671	2,800	2,827	2,909	2,964	3,113	3,252	3,316	3,391	3,452	3,559

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

NOTE.—Quarterly totals for the State personal income series will not agree with the personal income measure carried in the national income and product accounts since the latter includes income disbursed to Government personnel stationed abroad.

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Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1969	1970	1970										1971		
	Annual	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†—Continued															
Shipments (seas. adj.)†—Continued															
By industry group:															
Nondurable goods industries, total † mil. \$															
Food and kindred products.....do.....															
Tobacco products.....do.....															
Textile mill products.....do.....															
Paper and allied products.....do.....															
Chemicals and allied products.....do.....															
Petroleum and coal products.....do.....															
Rubber and plastics products.....do.....															
By market category:															
Home goods and apparel.....do.....															
Consumer staples.....do.....															
Equipment and defense prod., excl. auto.....do.....															
Automotive equipment.....do.....															
Construction materials and supplies.....do.....															
Other materials and supplies.....do.....															
Supplementary series:															
Household durables.....do.....															
Defense products (old series).....do.....															
Defense products (new series).....do.....															
Producers' capital goods industries.....do.....															
Inventories, end of year or month:†															
Book value (unadjusted), total.....do.....															
Durable goods industries, total.....do.....															
Nondurable goods industries, total.....do.....															
Book value (seasonally adjusted), total.....do.....															
By industry group:															
Durable goods industries, total †.....do.....															
Stone, clay, and glass products.....do.....															
Primary metals.....do.....															
Blast furnaces, steel mills.....do.....															
Fabricated metal products.....do.....															
Machinery, except electrical.....do.....															
Electrical machinery.....do.....															
Transportation equipment.....do.....															
Motor vehicles and parts.....do.....															
Instruments and related products.....do.....															
By stage of fabrication:															
Materials and supplies †.....do.....															
Primary metals.....do.....															
Machinery (elec. and nonelec.).....do.....															
Transportation equipment.....do.....															
Work in process †.....do.....															
Primary metals.....do.....															
Machinery (elec. and nonelec.).....do.....															
Transportation equipment.....do.....															
Finished goods †.....do.....															
Primary metals.....do.....															
Machinery (elec. and nonelec.).....do.....															
Transportation equipment.....do.....															
Nondurable goods industries, total †.....do.....															
Food and kindred products.....do.....															
Tobacco products.....do.....															
Textile mill products.....do.....															
Paper and allied products.....do.....															
Chemicals and allied products.....do.....															
Petroleum and coal products.....do.....															
Rubber and plastics products.....do.....															
By stage of fabrication:															
Materials and supplies.....do.....															
Work in process.....do.....															
Finished goods.....do.....															
By market category:															
Home goods and apparel.....do.....															
Consumer staples.....do.....															
Equip. and defense prod., excl. auto.....do.....															
Automotive equipment.....do.....															
Construction materials and supplies.....do.....															
Other materials and supplies.....do.....															
Supplementary series:															
Household durables.....do.....															
Defense products (old series).....do.....															
Defense products (new series).....do.....															
Producers' capital goods industries.....do.....															
New orders, net (not seas. adj.), total.....do.....															
Durable goods industries, total.....do.....															
Nondurable goods industries, total.....do.....															
New orders, net (seas. adj.), total.....do.....															
By industry group:															
Durable goods industries, total †.....do.....															
Primary metals.....do.....															
Blast furnaces, steel mills.....do.....															
Fabricated metal products.....do.....															
Machinery, except electrical.....do.....															
Electrical machinery.....do.....															
Transportation equipment.....do.....															
Aircraft, missiles, and parts.....do.....															
Nondurable goods industries, total.....do.....															
Industries with unfilled orders†.....do.....															
Industries without unfilled orders†.....do.....															

† Revised. † Based on data not seasonally adjusted. ‡ Advance estimate; total mfrs. orders for Feb. 1971 do not reflect revisions for selected components. †† See corresponding note on p. S-7. ††† Includes data for items not shown separately. †††† Includes textile mill products, leather and products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable goods industries are zero. ††††† For these industries (food and kindred products, tobacco products, apparel and related products, petroleum and coal products, chemicals and allied products, and rubber and plastic products) sales are considered equal to new orders.

Table with columns for years 1969, 1970, and 1971 (Jan-Mar), and rows for Labor Force, Employment, and Earnings. Includes sub-sections like 'Hours and Man-Hours', 'Weekly and Hourly Earnings', and 'Miscellaneous hourly wages'.

Revised. Preliminary. Includes adjustments not distributed by months. See corresponding note, p. 8-14. New series. As of Apr. 1, 1971. Wages as of Apr. 1, 1971: Common, \$5.717; skilled, \$7.992.

Data for 1970 are calculated on an annual basis with regard to Federal income taxes. Instead of reflecting changes as of July 1, 1970 in personal exemptions and in surtax, data reflect personal exemptions of \$625 and surtax of 2.5 percent throughout the year.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1969		1970										1971		
	Annual		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.

FINANCE—Continued

SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued															
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued															
Estimated gross proceeds—Continued															
By type of issuer:															
Corporate, total	mil. \$	1,802	3,539	3,170	3,909	3,389	2,768	2,273	3,518	3,777	4,182	3,980	3,017	2,972	
Manufacturing	do	357	1,416	689	817	939	638	683	994	1,006	1,107	1,056	716	666	
Extractive (mining)	do	85	149	211	327	358	139	70	193	180	186	90	121	82	
Public utility	do	540	906	1,109	600	1,103	843	630	1,241	1,101	1,350	955	623	1,069	
Transportation	do	170	262	154	63	119	223	125	145	138	177	365	184	53	
Communication	do	226	306	62	1,747	354	144	279	445	371	693	282	392	683	
Financial and real estate	do	323	339	597	231	355	526	370	347	586	580	968	618	312	
Noncorporate, total	do	4,201	3,260	2,721	5,639	3,596	3,128	5,882	4,681	4,576	4,858	3,671	4,323	3,514	
U.S. Government	do	416	461	387	3,701	819	405	3,573	1,423	412	2,414	402	436		
State and municipal	do	1,198	1,504	1,625	974	1,058	1,310	1,318	1,650	1,882	1,684	2,245	2,614	1,823	2,070
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):															
Long-term	do	1,198	1,504	1,625	974	1,058	1,310	1,318	1,650	1,882	1,684	2,245	2,614	1,823	2,070
Short-term	do	1,444	1,211	1,046	1,387	2,035	1,113	1,226	2,049	1,216	2,022	2,254	1,552	1,886	2,439
SECURITY MARKETS															
Brokers' Balances															
(N.Y.S.E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)															
Cash on hand and in banks	mil. \$	890	874	806	784	748									
Customers' debit balances (net)	do	6,562	6,353	5,985	5,433	5,281									
Customers' free credit balances (net)	do	2,463	2,441	2,248	2,222	2,009	2,180	2,083	2,236	2,163	2,197	2,286	2,452		
Bonds															
Prices:															
Standard & Poor's Corporation:															
High grade corporate:															
Composite	dol. per \$100 bond	68.6	61.5	62.4	62.8	61.2	59.4	59.0	60.0	60.8	61.3	61.9	64.7	66.5	66.8
Domestic municipal (15 bonds)	do	79.0	72.3	71.7	75.6	71.9	67.8	67.5	70.6	73.8	72.7	71.9	75.0	79.8	81.5
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable	do	64.49	60.52	61.63	62.04	60.89	57.78	57.37	60.59	59.20	60.10	60.44	63.27	65.63	66.10
Sales:															
Total, excl. U.S. Government bonds (SEC):															
All registered exchanges:															
Market value	mil. \$	4,501.18	4,763.27	283.27	313.51	310.25	300.39	645.56	370.56	311.80	400.69	417.18	398.18	648.58	703.09
Face value	do	5,123.47	6,299.55	365.56	405.30	384.02	465.04	824.44	536.56	442.43	516.87	538.59	506.43	828.96	866.98
New York Stock Exchange:															
Market value	do	3,550.33	4,328.33	245.86	267.94	275.85	264.77	608.25	344.53	289.98	358.08	382.93	370.35	605.01	631.95
Face value	do	4,123.33	5,554.92	304.65	344.36	337.06	374.22	743.34	489.26	401.69	443.37	485.02	460.35	760.03	753.59
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of some stopped sales, face value, total															
Market value	mil. \$	3,646.16	4,494.86	281.84	297.74	329.77	448.20	360.69	394.13	349.78	396.30	370.23	404.43	557.12	641.95
Yields:															
Domestic corporate (Moody's)															
By rating:															
Aaa	percent	7.03	8.04	7.93	7.84	7.83	8.11	8.48	8.44	8.13	8.09	8.03	8.05	7.64	7.36
Aa	do	7.20	8.31	8.13	8.06	8.03	8.24	8.58	8.64	8.49	8.47	8.44	8.42	8.13	7.90
A	do	7.40	8.56	8.31	8.17	8.22	8.49	8.76	8.92	8.85	8.78	8.71	8.74	8.48	8.15
Baa	do	7.81	9.10	8.78	8.63	8.70	8.98	9.25	9.40	9.44	9.39	9.33	9.38	9.12	8.74
By group:															
Industrials	do	7.25	8.26	8.11	7.98	8.00	8.19	8.55	8.61	8.44	8.40	8.35	8.37	7.95	7.57
Public utilities	do	7.49	8.67	8.47	8.34	8.37	8.72	9.06	9.01	8.83	8.80	8.74	8.77	8.45	8.17
Railroads	do	7.46	9.04	8.39	8.33	8.34	8.59	8.76	9.11	9.19	9.10	9.06	9.06	8.96	8.70
Domestic municipal:															
Bond Buyer (20 bonds)	do	5.79	6.34	6.16	6.11	6.79	7.12	6.79	6.40	6.16	6.39	6.40	5.41	5.58	5.16
Standard & Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)	do	5.81	6.50	6.57	6.14	6.55	7.02	7.06	6.69	6.33	6.45	6.55	6.20	5.70	5.55
U.S. Treasury bonds, taxable															
Composite	do	6.10	6.59	6.44	6.39	6.53	6.94	6.99	6.57	6.75	6.63	6.59	6.24	5.97	5.91
Stocks															
Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's):															
Dividends per share, annual rate, composite															
Industrials	dollars	8.98	8.99	9.13	9.13	9.10	8.96	8.95	8.95	8.94	8.93	8.91	8.84	8.85	8.91
Public utilities	do	9.83	9.76	9.97	9.98	9.93	9.71	9.69	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.67	9.56	9.57	9.64
Railroads	do	4.61	4.69	4.64	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.74
N.Y. banks	do	4.60	3.92	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	3.95	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.82	3.82
Property and casualty insurance cos.	do	6.40	6.77	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.82	6.82	6.90	7.13	7.28
Price per share, end of mo., composite	do	9.44	10.44	10.23	10.45	10.45	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.49	10.49	10.52
Industrials	do	262.77	226.70	244.45	243.53	222.65	209.44	198.30	212.90	221.25	226.91	224.96	235.68	218.66	256.44
Public utilities	do	313.15	270.83	290.09	287.85	263.96	248.12	236.81	252.79	264.25	272.90	272.65	285.00	298.78	306.35
Railroads	do	94.55	79.06	85.35	87.44	80.06	74.91	68.96	74.55	77.17	75.66	74.15	81.54	88.59	90.82
Yields, composite	percent	93.90	65.61	78.55	74.99	68.32	62.07	52.39	56.18	57.02	65.13	61.70	61.62	72.50	77.38
Industrials	do	3.42	3.97	3.73	3.75	4.09	4.28	4.51	4.20	4.04	3.94	3.96	3.75	3.56	3.47
Public utilities	do	3.14	3.60	3.44	3.47	3.76	3.91	4.09	3.84	3.67	3.55	3.55	3.35	3.20	3.15
Railroads	do	4.88	5.94	5.44	5.38	5.87	6.27	6.83	6.32	6.10	6.23	6.35	5.79	5.34	5.22
N.Y. banks	do	4.90	5.97	5.12	5.36	5.85	6.48	7.67	7.03	6.65	5.82	6.14	5.87	5.23	4.94
Property and casualty insurance cos.	do	3.72	4.03	3.61	3.72	4.14	4.29	4.30	4.01	3.83	3.99	4.27	4.16	4.04	4.24
Earnings per share (indust., qtrly. at ann. rate; pub. util. and R.R., for 12 mo. ending each qtr.)	dollars	3.37	4.02	3.58	3.66	4.29	4.67	4.61	4.19	4.15	4.01	4.05	3.88	3.59	3.45
Industrials	do	17.66	15.54	15.19	15.19		17.19				14.12			15.68	
Public utilities	do	6.92	6.89	6.90	6.90		6.90				6.82			6.89	
Railroads	do	7.28	3.56	6.78	6.78		5.21				4.42			3.56	

Revised. Preliminary. End of year. Because of changes in series, data beginning July 1970 are not directly comparable with those for earlier periods. Includes data not shown separately. Beginning April 1971 SURVEY, data restated to include "other transportation" in addition to railroad data formerly shown.

Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series. Prices are derived from average yields on basis of an assumed 3 percent 20-year bond. For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1969	1970	1970										1971		
	Annual		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued															
Condensed and evaporated milk:															
Production, case goods:															
Condensed (sweetened).....mil. lb.	84.9	(⁶)	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})
Evaporated (unsweetened).....do.	1,413.8	1,251.3	*96.2	*107.2	*114.0	*133.4	*136.5	*117.5	*103.1	*88.9	87.1	*74.8	90.5	84.9	90.4
Stocks, manufacturers', end of period:															
Condensed (sweetened).....mil. lb.	1.9	(⁶)	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})	(^{6})
Evaporated (unsweetened).....do.	105.0	115.7	*85.1	*88.4	*79.6	*130.2	*173.2	*192.7	*195.9	*187.4	180.0	*147.5	115.7	81.3	69.4
Exports:															
Condensed (sweetened).....do.	52.1	16.4	(¹)	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0	(¹)	.6	6.9	4.6	4.1	.7	1.7
Evaporated (unsweetened).....do.	37.1	33.3	3.2	2.3	4.4	3.6	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.9	2.7	2.3
Price, manufacturers' average selling:															
Evaporated (unsweetened).....\$ per case	7.50	7.98	7.76	7.77	7.85	7.96	8.04	8.11	8.06	8.12	8.12	8.13	8.14		
Fluid milk:															
Production on farms.....mil. lb.															
Utilization in mfd. dairy products.....do.	57,167	60,108	4,542	5,287	5,525	6,067	6,140	5,595	5,013	4,418	4,388	3,997	4,470	4,792	4,636
Price, wholesale, U.S. average.....\$ per 100 lb.	5.49	5.69	5.69	5.55	5.51	5.39	5.33	5.45	5.57	5.81	6.02	6.08	6.05	5.96	5.91
Dry milk:															
Production:															
Dry whole milk.....mil. lb.	66.1	67.7	4.7	6.1	6.1	7.2	7.3	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.5	6.3	4.9
Nonfat dry milk (human food).....do.	1,431.7	1,528.4	106.8	132.2	148.4	185.7	179.9	152.3	124.5	96.0	94.8	88.5	116.9	117.0	114.9
Stocks, manufacturers', end of period:															
Dry whole milk.....do.	6.6	4.7	5.6	4.7	5.1	6.6	8.0	9.3	9.4	8.6	6.6	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.0
Nonfat dry milk (human food).....do.	83.9	101.4	81.8	80.6	101.4	138.7	159.0	154.0	165.5	144.8	122.8	101.7	101.4	97.7	89.8
Exports:															
Dry whole milk.....do.	15.6	13.8	3.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	.7	.6	.7	.5	.7	.9	1.1	.8	.7
Nonfat dry milk (human food).....do.	111.6	212.3	29.2	14.2	10.7	9.0	14.2	19.9	34.1	19.9	7.7	25.4	2.3	10.7	10.0
Price, manufacturers' average selling, nonfat dry milk (human food).....\$ per lb.															
	.235	.263	.236	.237	.262	.269	.276	.273	.271	.274	.273	.273	.276	.278	.276
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS															
Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat).....mil. bu.															
	1,059.0	1,337.5	107.0	91.8	100.7	104.6	102.5	117.4	111.5	114.5	143.2	123.0	123.8	101.2	103.7
Barley:															
Production (crop estimate).....do.															
Stocks (domestic), end of period.....do.	426.7	381.0		332.1				*237.0			489.4		381.0		
On farms.....do.	264.6	238.9		198.5				*136.7			305.6		238.9		
Off farms.....do.	162.2	142.0		133.6				*100.3			183.8		142.0		
Exports, including malt\$.....do.	8.3	55.1	.2	.1	.1	6.5	7.8	8.3	8.1	6.4	4.4	6.7	6.3	.2	8.7
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):															
No. 2, malting.....\$ per bu.	1.12	1.14	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.15	1.16	1.11	1.14	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.30
No. 3, straight.....do.	1.12	1.13	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.15	1.16	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.24	1.29
Corn:															
Production (crop estimate, grain only).....mil. bu.															
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total.....mil. bu.	4,316	3,742		2,991				1,923			*999		3,742		
On farms.....do.	3,323	2,730		2,223				1,404			*569		2,730		
Off farms.....do.	993	1,012		768				520			*430		1,012		
Exports, including meal and flour.....do.	553.5	572.0	50.3	42.2	40.0	50.0	40.0	58.7	43.9	53.8	56.8	46.4	49.6	38.8	43.0
Prices, wholesale:															
No. 3, yellow (Chicago).....\$ per bu.	1.21	1.35	1.23	1.22	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.38	1.47	1.50	1.40	1.41	1.52	1.59	1.57
Weighted avg., 5 markets, all grades.....do.	1.19	1.33	1.22	1.21	1.25	1.29	1.32	1.32	1.40	1.46	1.42	1.39	1.49	1.51	1.50
Oats:															
Production (crop estimate).....mil. bu.															
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total.....do.	885	914		674				*490			1,098		914		
On farms.....do.	724	704		529				*345			852		704		
Off farms.....do.	161	210		145				*146			246		210		
Exports, including oatmeal.....do.															
Price, wholesale, No. 2, white (Chicago).....\$ per bu.	4.67	5.72		1.0	.5	.9	.4	.5	.5	.5	1.9	7.4	6.1	1.4	.7
Rice:															
Production (crop estimate).....mil. bags ²															
California mills:															
Receipts, domestic, rough.....mil. lb.	2,012	1,755	87	78	127	244	281	303	161	67	160	100	84	117	
Shipments from mills, milled rice.....do.	1,515	1,393	67	63	39	171	258	302	130	110	68	47	78	47	
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period.....mil. lb.	270	82	241	228	280	136	249	188	184	42	79	102	82	112	
Southern States mills (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):															
Receipts, rough, from producers.....mil. lb.	6,605	6,497	280	330	269	110	44	95	1,049	1,672	1,482	472	367	349	
Shipments from mills, milled rice.....do.	4,818	4,438	374	373	423	335	220	291	267	401	547	429	373	428	294
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of period.....mil. lb.	1,695	1,748	1,322	1,176	931	717	504	318	745	1,502	1,950	1,852	1,748	1,563	1,461
Exports.....do.	4,183	3,828	337	306	188	366	499	371	231	189	438	447	220	284	199
Price, wholesale, Nato, No. 2 (N.O.).....\$ per lb.	.085	.085	.085	.085	.085	.085	.085	.085	.085	.085	.086	.087	.087	.086	.086
Rye:															
Production (crop estimate).....mil. bu.															
Stocks (domestic), end of period.....do.	29.8	40.8		24.6				*21.2			49.1		40.8		
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis).....\$ per bu.	1.17	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.16	1.17	1.15	.118	.117
Wheat:															
Production (crop estimate), total.....mil. bu.															
Spring wheat.....do.	2,313	2,260													
Winter wheat.....do.	2,147	2,118													
Distribution.....do.	1,273	1,498		338				314		466			381		
Stocks (domestic), end of period, total.....do.															
On farms.....do.	1,534	1,417		1,198				*885		1,798			1,417		
Off farms.....do.	611	534		457				*307		673			534		
	923	884		741				*578		1,126			884		

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Less than 50 thousand pounds. ⁴ Crop estimate for the year. ⁵ Average for Jan., April-Sept., and Dec. ⁶ Condensed milk reported with evaporated to avoid disclosing operations of individual firms. ⁷ Excludes pearl barley. ⁸ Bags of 100 lbs.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1969	1970	1970											1971		
	Annual		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

COTTON—Continued																
Cotton (excluding linters)—Continued																
Exports.....	thous. bales..	2,397	2,982	325	246	308	299	269	186	84	89	181	251	362	441	455
Imports.....	do.....	46	37	8	4	7	2	2	2	1	6	3	1	(*)	3	6
Price (farm), American upland.....	cents per lb..	120.9		20.7	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.1	22.5	22.6	21.9	22.8	22.1	21.0	21.0	21.5
Price, middling 1 ¹ / ₂ , avg. 12 markets.....	do.....	122.2		22.1	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.6	22.8	23.2
COTTON MANUFACTURES																
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):																
Active spindles, last working day.....	mil.....	19.6	18.6	19.5	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....	do.....	12.4	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.6
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total.....	bil.....	125.6	113.0	9.3	2 11.5	8.9	9.0	2 10.6	7.8	8.6	2 10.6	8.7	8.8	2 9.8	8.9	9.1
Average per working day.....	do.....	.476	.435	.466	.459	.447	.451	.422	.388	.431	.423	.436	.438	.393	.446	.454
Consuming 100 percent cotton.....	do.....	80.9	70.4	5.8	2 7.2	5.6	5.6	2 6.5	4.8	5.3	2 6.6	5.4	5.5	2 6.2	5.6	5.7
Cotton yarn, price, 36/2, combed, knit.....	\$ per lb..	1.027	1.008	1.021	1.014	1.008	1.008	1.005	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.003	1.005	1.011	1.014	1.023
Cotton cloth:																
Cotton broadwoven goods over 12" in width:																
Production (qtrly.).....	mil. lin. yd.	6,965	6,242		1,654			1,560			1,467			1,560		
Orders, unfilled, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly production.....	No. weeks' prod.	15.0	15.4	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.3	15.7	14.9	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.9	15.4	13.5	13.9
Inventories, end of period, as compared with avg. weekly production.....	No. weeks' prod.	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.0	5.1
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders (at cotton mills), end of period, seasonally adjusted.....		.42	.38	.45	.44	.43	.41	.37	.38	.38	.36	.37	.34	.38	.37	.38
Exports, raw cotton equiv.....	thous. bales..	330.5	274.3	23.1	29.1	28.0	25.0	21.2	19.3	16.5	18.6	23.0	22.7	19.7	20.3	20.5
Imports, raw cotton equiv.....	do.....	573.3	543.3	49.9	52.0	40.7	52.0	42.1	52.5	37.2	37.9	35.4	32.8	38.1	39.7	39.7
Mill margins:																
Carded yarn cloth average.....	cents per lb..	43.27	43.57	43.86	43.79	43.65	43.41	43.33	43.11	42.98	43.29	43.53	43.96	43.98	43.94	43.71
Prices, wholesale:																
Print cloth, 39 inch, 68 x 72.....	cents per yard	18.7		17.8	17.8	15.8	15.8	15.8				15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48.....	do.....											19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES																
Fiber production, qtrly. total:																
Filament yarn (rayon and acetate).....	mil. lb.	5,562.5	5,390.2		1,387.8			1,344.7			1,299.4			1,358.3		
Staple, incl. tow (rayon).....	do.....	774.4	730.8		181.7			179.5			176.8			192.8		
Noncellulosic, except textile glass:																
Yarn and monofilaments.....	do.....	1,766.9	1,788.4		446.8			443.4			442.1			456.1		
Staple, incl. tow†.....	do.....	1,761.0	1,796.8		459.7			456.5			433.1			447.5		
Textile glass fiber.....	do.....	501.4	466.8		127.9			124.1			113.0			101.8		
Exports: Yarns and monofilaments.....	thous. lb.	100,539	148,843	12,692	15,564	12,523	15,212	16,942	11,083	11,647	10,690	10,367	8,521	13,134	12,611	12,230
Staple, tow, and tops.....	do.....	127,484	152,871	13,665	16,113	14,273	12,980	12,106	14,197	11,880	9,659	11,430	9,054	13,752	13,836	15,190
Imports: Yarns and monofilaments.....	do.....	541,063	137,054	6,755	8,751	8,874	9,085	11,966	15,424	13,836	13,198	14,760	14,314	15,064	20,040	17,016
Staple, tow, and tops.....	do.....	159,404	140,075	14,705	13,772	12,483	12,028	11,168	11,425	9,310	11,658	8,187	8,888	10,131	10,056	13,149
Stocks, producers', end of period:																
Filament yarn (rayon and acetate).....	mil. lb.	78.4	75.0		80.6			84.5			77.9			75.0		
Staple, incl. tow (rayon).....	do.....	75.6	76.0		92.0			90.3			72.1			76.0		
Noncellulosic fiber, except textile glass:																
Yarn and monofilaments.....	do.....	259.8	287.6		258.6			281.5			282.7			287.6		
Staple, incl. tow†.....	do.....	240.5	244.8		244.9			246.2			241.3			244.8		
Textile glass fiber.....	do.....	70.6	102.7		78.4			87.7			96.6			102.7		
Prices, manmade fibers, f.o.b. producing plant:																
Staple: Polyester, 1.5 denier†.....	\$ per lb..	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61
Yarn: Rayon (viscose), 150 denier.....	do.....	.89	.93	.89	.89	.89	.89	.89	.89	.89	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93		
Acrylic (spun), knitting, 2/20, 3-6D.....	do.....	1.42	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.28
Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics:																
Production (qtrly.), total‡.....	mil. lin. yd.	5,396.4	5,026.2		1,339.9			1,294.9			1,208.3			1,183.1		
Filament yarn (100%) fabrics‡.....	do.....	1,690.7	1,461.3		406.5			382.0			340.1			332.7		
Chiefly rayon and/or acetate fabrics.....	do.....	776.4	639.7		186.1			170.4			148.6			134.6		
Chiefly nylon fabrics.....	do.....	345.0	271.4		76.0			68.8			62.9			63.7		
Spun yarn (100%) fab., exc. blanketing‡.....	do.....	2,951.8	2,865.6		742.8			735.9			701.4			685.5		
Rayon and/or acetate fabrics and blends.....	do.....															
Polyester blends with cotton.....	do.....	629.7	439.8		124.2			104.1			102.5			109.0		
Filament and spun yarn fabrics (combinations and mixtures).....	do.....	1,893.1	1,962.8		502.1			510.6			482.6			467.5		
Wool.....	mil. lin. yd.	517.0	472.6		133.5			120.1			111.6			107.4		
WOOL																
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):																
Apparel class.....	mil. lb.	219.0	163.7	15.6	2 18.8	15.6	14.1	2 16.3	9.8	10.8	2 13.3	10.7	10.8	2 12.0	10.2	9.7
Carpet class.....	do.....	93.8	76.6	5.7	2 7.2	5.8	6.6	2 6.8	5.0	7.5	2 8.4	6.1	5.4	2 6.3	5.2	5.8
Wool imports, clean yield.....	do.....	189.2	153.1	15.7	18.0	12.3	11.3	17.0	13.7	14.7	11.2	8.4	6.9	10.9	12.0	9.4
Duty-free (carpet class).....	do.....	95.7	73.3	6.1	6.4	4.7	4.3	7.8	5.8	9.2	7.6	5.4	4.0	6.4	5.9	5.0
Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston:																
Good French combed and staple:																
Graded territory, fine.....	\$ per lb..	1.221	1.024	1.185	1.110	1.081	1.070	1.055	1.025	1.025	.953	.925	.925	.850	.825	.825
Graded fleece, 3/8 blood.....	do.....	.862	.872	.865	.865	.865	.880	.880	.880	.880	.880	.875	.875	.838	.810	.775
Australian, 64s, warp and half-warp‡.....	do.....		.941	1.014	1.010	1.019	1.025	1.020	.982	.952	.854	.760	.820	.802	.804	.790
WOOL MANUFACTURES																
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, American system, wholesale price○.....1967=100																
Wool broadwoven goods, exc. felts:																
Production (qtrly.).....	mil. lin. yd.	222.5	178.8		58.1			54.2			35.4			31.1		
Price (wholesale), suiting, flannel, men's and boys', f.o.b. mill○.....1967=100	do.....	100.9	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3

† Revised. ‡ Season average. § For 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ¶ Average for 4 months, Sept.-Dec. * Effective Sept. 1970, average not comparable with earlier periods.
 † Revised total; revisions not distributed by months. ‡ Less than 500 bales. § Omits quantities of chiefly nylon combination fabrics. ¶ For Apr.-June 1970, price for cloth, 38 1/2-inch, 64x56, 5.50 yds./lb.; beginning Oct. 1970, spec. changed to 64x54, 5.60 yds./lb.
 Prices not comparable for varying cloths. † Revised back to 1965. ‡ Includes data not shown separately. † Revisions for 1967 are in the Dec. 1970 SURVEY. § Beginning Jan. 1970, quotation refers to Australian wool, 64's, Type 62; comparable prices prior to 1970 are not available. ○ Earlier data are available on new base.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1968 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1969 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1969	1970	1970										1971					
	Annual	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued																		
APPAREL																		
Hosiery, shipments.....thous. doz. pairs	248,602	229,810	18,511	19,267	18,900	18,477	22,403	20,972	20,161	20,405	20,409	17,702	14,722	16,042	15,402	.....	.....
Men's apparel, cuttings: †																		
Tailored garments:																		
Suits.....thous. units	21,091	*16,126	1,489	1,614	1,571	1,503	1,267	838	1,220	1,258	1,377	1,257	1,192	1,191	.....	.....	.....
Coats (separate), dress and sport.....do	14,353	*10,720	928	1,013	1,092	1,022	992	573	752	825	921	845	721	770	.....	.....	.....
Trousers (separate), dress and sport.....do	169,542	*174,115	13,900	15,299	16,140	14,694	14,578	13,455	14,987	15,329	15,848	13,742	12,787	14,274	.....	.....	.....
Shirts (woven), dress and sport.....thous. doz.	21,125	*22,436	1,985	1,972	2,005	1,867	1,993	1,517	1,822	1,879	2,211	1,796	1,598	1,681	.....	.....	.....
Women's, misses', juniors' apparel, cuttings: †																		
Coats.....thous. units	21,664	17,153	1,522	1,207	992	1,191	1,549	1,474	1,569	1,542	1,664	1,592	1,139	1,184	.....	.....	.....
Dresses.....do	266,856	236,258	21,912	23,162	22,894	20,055	21,770	18,261	18,352	18,411	19,154	16,777	16,251	18,996	.....	.....	.....
Blouses and shirts.....thous. doz	14,425	13,582	1,957	1,348	1,293	1,153	1,236	1,097	966	1,073	1,072	910	857	1,001	.....	.....	.....
Skirts.....do	8,443	6,398	558	683	571	572	676	610	490	483	457	332	323	383	.....	.....	.....
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT																		
AEROSPACE VEHICLES																		
Orders, new (net), qtrly. total.....mil. \$	22,005	21,309	.....	4,698	.....	.....	4,526	.....	.....	6,358	.....	.....	5,727	5,905	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Government.....do	14,521	15,271	.....	2,928	.....	.....	3,400	.....	.....	5,038	.....	.....	4,004	3,927	.....	.....	.....
Prime contract.....do	19,289	19,132	.....	4,036	.....	.....	4,051	.....	.....	5,937	.....	.....	5,108	5,108	.....	.....	.....
Sales (net), receipts, or billings, qtrly. total.....do	24,648	24,976	.....	5,976	.....	.....	6,484	.....	.....	6,020	.....	.....	6,496	6,496	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Government.....do	16,560	16,596	.....	3,907	.....	.....	4,188	.....	.....	4,049	.....	.....	4,452	4,452	.....	.....	.....
Backlog of orders, end of period.....do	28,297	24,770	.....	27,124	.....	.....	25,190	.....	.....	25,539	.....	.....	24,770	24,770	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Government.....do	14,298	13,080	.....	13,434	.....	.....	12,640	.....	.....	13,627	.....	.....	13,080	13,080	.....	.....	.....
Aircraft (complete) and parts.....do	15,610	13,267	.....	14,821	.....	.....	13,865	.....	.....	13,766	.....	.....	13,267	13,267	.....	.....	.....
Engines (aircraft) and parts.....do	3,578	2,491	.....	3,343	.....	.....	2,969	.....	.....	2,758	.....	.....	2,431	2,431	.....	.....	.....
Missiles, space vehicle systems, engines, propulsion units, and parts.....mil. \$	4,338	4,491	.....	4,236	.....	.....	3,828	.....	.....	4,412	.....	.....	4,491	4,491	.....	.....	.....
Other related operations (conversions, modifications), products, services.....mil. \$	2,881	2,820	.....	2,779	.....	.....	2,699	.....	.....	2,754	.....	.....	2,820	2,820	.....	.....	.....
Aircraft (complete):																		
Shipments.....do	3,593.4	3,605.0	326.4	341.5	429.7	419.1	208.5	288.2	304.3	215.6	329.2	278.2	254.8	165.0	274.7	.....	.....
Airframe weight.....thous. lb	60,117	59,436	5,037	5,971	6,899	7,116	3,236	4,495	4,974	3,850	5,756	4,709	4,004	2,950	4,627	.....	.....
Exports, commercial.....mil. \$	1,239.2	1,527.2	159.9	162.2	159.5	240.5	96.5	123.8	55.2	51.9	101.2	109.0	112.1	101.7	209.3	.....	.....
MOTOR VEHICLES																		
Factory sales (from plants in U.S.), total.....thous.	10,146.9	8,239.3	689.2	776.9	807.5	890.1	991.0	627.5	413.4	632.0	501.4	454.7	736.4	860.6	921.9	2,058.5	.....	.....
Domestic.....do	9,587.7	7,753.0	650.8	732.2	760.9	839.5	931.0	600.5	384.4	582.2	465.6	424.3	698.2	817.9	872.2	.....	.....	.....
Passenger cars, total.....do	8,229.7	6,546.8	555.2	626.2	661.3	724.4	805.3	481.6	272.4	493.6	392.5	364.1	598.8	710.7	757.8	2,864.5	.....	.....
Domestic.....do	7,806.5	6,187.3	528.4	594.4	627.2	684.4	758.4	464.3	254.0	454.2	365.4	341.1	570.6	678.1	719.0	.....	.....	.....
Trucks and buses, total.....do	1,923.2	1,692.4	134.1	150.7	146.2	165.7	185.7	145.9	141.0	138.4	108.9	90.6	137.6	149.9	164.2	2,194.0	.....	.....
Domestic.....do	1,781.2	1,565.7	122.4	137.8	133.7	155.1	172.6	136.2	130.4	128.0	100.1	83.2	127.6	139.8	153.2	.....	.....	.....
Retail sales, new passenger cars: *																		
Total, not seasonally adjusted.....thous.	9,583	8,400	686	745	798	811	923	763	639	580	754	540	536	694	748	897	.....	.....
Domestics.....do	8,464	7,119	598	646	691	699	800	641	526	489	630	436	425	586	637	756	.....	.....
Imports.....do	1,118	1,280	88	99	107	112	122	122	112	92	125	106	110	108	111	141	.....	.....
Total, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.....mil.	.....	.....	9.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.9	7.4	6.4	6.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	.....	.....
Domestics.....do	.....	.....	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	6.0	5.0	5.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	.....	.....
Imports.....do	.....	.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	.....	.....
Retail inventories, new cars (domestics), end of period: *Δ																		
Not seasonally adjusted.....thous.	1,467	1,220	1,555	1,573	1,578	1,632	1,674	1,509	1,269	1,261	1,053	1,018	1,220	1,381	1,528	1,683	.....	.....
Seasonally adjusted.....do	1,542	1,294	1,428	1,420	1,428	1,458	1,483	1,504	1,521	1,496	1,280	1,167	1,294	1,296	1,401	1,530	.....	.....
Inventory-sales ratio, new cars (domestics) *Δ	.....	.....	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	.....	.....
Exports (Bureau of the Census):																		
Passenger cars (new), assembled.....thous.	333.45	285.04	19.19	18.40	35.85	33.11	39.08	16.83	13.89	31.72	21.10	17.80	19.29	21.75	31.30	.....	.....	.....
To Canada.....do	292.11	245.62	15.44	13.98	32.16	30.04	36.40	14.70	12.55	28.46	15.98	14.61	16.66	18.81	26.42	.....	.....	.....
Trucks and buses (new), assembled.....do	*103.23	92.28	8.66	10.61	8.81	8.79	8.68	7.69	7.46	6.20	6.06	5.78	7.10	6.32	7.27	.....	.....	.....
Imports (Bureau of the Census):																		
Passenger cars (new), complete units.....do	1,846.72	2,013.42	167.79	177.07	205.72	174.73	187.76	150.64	95.14	167.62	168.60	173.31	167.97	198.87	204.51	.....	.....	.....
From Canada, total.....do	691.15	692.78	61.35	70.00	74.17	74.36	79.16	46.86	19.01	48.58	56.75	55.65	47.68	47.20	70.17	.....	.....	.....
Trucks and buses, complete units.....do	146.01	115.82	10.29	9.99	9.85	10.13	10.52	4.05	4.40	10.05	16.82	9.69	7.51	10.51	11.63	.....	.....	.....
Truck trailers (complete), shipments.....number	138,347	105,709	9,824	10,253	9,095	9,871	8,679	8,387	7,692	8,780	8,037	7,777	7,310	6,610	7,118	.....	.....	.....
Vans.....do	94,808	71,274	6,547	7,237	6,062	7,057	5,630	5,880	4,953	5,817	5,240	5,238	4,818	4,187	4,098	.....	.....	.....
Trailer bodies and chassis (detachable), sold separately.....number	33,332	26,138	3,947	3,300	2,189	2,056	2,293	1,590	1,874	1,398	1,574	1,378	1,078	985	1,110	.....	.....	.....
Registrations (new vehicles): ○																		
Passenger cars.....thous.	9,446.5	*8,388.2	*578.4	*741.1	*768.4	*784.4	*900.9	*837.7	*683.2	*612.1	*719.0	*537.2	*606.7	*588.3	*618.3	.....	.....	.....
Import cars.....do	1,061.6	*1,231.0	*73.8	*99.8	*100.0	*104.2	*118.6	*112.2	*108.9	*102.8	*112.6	*99.8	*115.4	*98.5	*92.6	.....	.....	.....
Trucks.....do	1,888.8	*1,190.2	*124.4	*155.2	*161.9	*158.9	*176.6	*179.4	*159.4	*153.3	*154.2	*118.1	*123.8	*108.4	*115.2	.....	.....	.....
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT																		
Freight cars (all railroads and private car lines):																		
Shipments.....number	169,028	65,958	5,755	6,632	6,448	5,832	6,115	5,446	5,164	6,147	4,675	4,569	4,905	3,725	4,629	.....	.....	.....
Equipment manufacturers.....do	154,112	52,184	4,859	5,386	4,800	4,227	4,478	4,457	4,127	4,922	3,787	3,573	4,096	3,183	4,059	.....	.....	.....
New orders.....do	184,245	50,148	3,632	3,080	5,501	2,387	5,218	4,340	2,148	2,073	3,053	8,164	9,031	3,152	3,042	.....	.....	.....
Equipment manufacturers.....do	165,301	42,385	3,236	3,450	5,501	2,218	3,487	4,226	2,148	1,726	2,516	8,026	5,832	2,932	2,792
Unfilled orders, end of period.....do	46,751	27,558	40,704	36,426														

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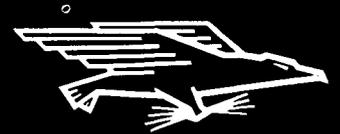
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