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BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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PLANNED 1980 ANTIPOLLUTION CAPITAL SPENDING UP 8 PERCENT--INDICATING DECLINE IN REAL SPENDING

Business plans to spend \$7.7 billion in 1980 for new plant and equipment to abate air and water pollution and to dispose of solid waste, 8 percent more than in 1979, according to a survey conducted in November and December 1979 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Spending increased 3 percent in 1979, to \$7.1 billion.

After adjustment for price change, business capital spending for pollution abatement declined 6 percent in 1979 and business plans indicate a further decline in 1980. Prices of antipollution capital goods, as measured by the implicit price deflator for business antipollution investment, increased 10 percent in 1979. Assuming survey respondents expect prices to increase this year at the same rate, a decline in real spending of 2 percent is indicated for 1980.

Planned increases in real spending for air pollution abatement capital in 1980 offset decreases for water and solid waste. This pattern is consistent with upcoming regulatory deadlines. The deadline for reducing concentrations of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide in air to levels which do not endanger public health is 1982. It is likely that 1980 plans reflect this deadline.

The next major deadline for water pollution abatement does not occur until 1984. Solid waste disposal regulations that will be most costly for business, those for hazardous wastes, are still under development.

The following table is a summary of current and constant dollar estimates of antipollution capital spending.

	1978	1979	Planned 1980	Percent 1978 to 1979	Change 1979 to 1980	
	(Milli	ons of do	llars)			
Current dollars						
Total Air Water Solid waste	6,924 3,642 2,781 502	7,143 3,915 2,664 564	7,699 4,530 2,604 566	3.2 7.5 -4.2 12.4	7.8 15.7 -2.3 0.4	
Constant (1972) o	lollars					
Total Air Water Solid waste	ir 2,226 ater 1,736		3,915* 2,327* 1,306* 283*	-6.3 -1.4 -14.1 2.3	-2.0 6.1 -12.4 -8.4	

<sup>\*</sup>Price changes for 1980 are assumed to be the same as in 1979.

## Industry detail

Of the major industries (those planning to spend \$100 million or more in current dollars for antipollution capital in 1980), the largest planned increases are: motor vehicles, 39 percent; nonferrous metals, 34 percent; "communication, commercial, and other," 27 percent; iron

and steel, 25 percent; stone-clay-glass, 21 percent; and "other durables," 20 percent. Only two of the major industries plan decreases: mining, 9 percent; and electric utilities, 2 percent. Price measures by industry are not yet available and therefore survey findings for industries are reported in current dollars only.

In 1980, business plans to allocate 3.9 percent of total capital spending to pollution abatement. The largest allocations are planned by: iron and steel, 19 percent; nonferrous metals, 10 percent; electric utilities, 9 percent; petroleum, 8 percent; and motor vehicles, stone-clay-glass, chemicals, and paper, 5 percent each.

Additional data and discussion will appear in the June 1980 Survey of Current Business, the monthly journal of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The <u>Survey of Current Business</u> is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. First class mail: annual subscription \$35.00 domestic. Second class mail: annual subscription \$22.00 domestic, \$27.50 foreign; single issue \$1.90 domestic, \$2.40 foreign.

## NOTE

This summary of plant and equipment expenditures for pollution abatement is based on estimates for nonagricultural industry groups presented in the attached table. The basic data are derived from reports submitted by a large sample of companies, unincorporated as well as corporate, to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The estimates presented are universe totals of expenditures for new plant and equipment for pollution abatement in the United States based on the sample data. They are compiled from reports on a company basis and not from separate reports for plants or establishments. A company's capital expenditures are assigned to a single industry in accordance with the industry classification of the company's principal products.

Table 1.--New Plant and Equipment Expenditures by U.S. Business: Total and for Pollution Abatement (Millions of dollars)

	1978				1979				Planned 1980						
	Tota1 <sup>2</sup>	Pollution abatement		nt	Total <sup>2</sup>	Pollution abatement				Pollution abatement					
		Tota1 <sup>2</sup>	Solid	Total		Air	Water	Solid waste	Total <sup>2</sup>	Total	Air	Water	Solid   waste		
All industries	153,090	6,924	3,642	2,781	502	176,371	7,143	3,915	2,664	564	195,673	7,699	4,530	2,604	566
lanufacturing	67,646	3,951	1,992	1,652	306	78,301	3,976	2,103	1,493	381	89,510	4,540	2,515	1,642	383
Durable goods  Primary metals <sup>3</sup> Blast furnaces, steel works  Nonferrous metals  Electrical machinery.  Machinery, except electrical.  Transportation equipment <sup>3</sup> Motor vehicles  Aircraft  Stone, clay, and glass  Other durables <sup>5</sup>	31,749 5,971 2,622 2,387 3,937 6,416 6,271 4,655 1,396 2,484 6,670	1,561 752 441 247 130 111 224 198 23 164 181	901 530 290 189 26 57 93 82 9 109 87	566 205 140 53 88 46 98 87 10 47 82	94 17 10 5 16 9 33 28 5 7	37,890 6,541 2,895 2,633 5,055 8,147 7,796 5,377 2,138 2,876 7,475	1,585 811 510 213 114 88 261 223 33 145 166	936 558 351 142 27 36 122 106 13 116 78	540 227 154 59 82 39 97 83 12 22 72	109 26 5 13 6 13 42 34 8 7	43,759 7,521 3,360 2,986 6,054 9,617 8,788 5,762 2,756 3,294 8,485	1,956 1,010 638 285 126 97 350 311 34 176 199	1,192 688 435 187 46 45 181 168 11 130 101	628 289 197 75 73 44 119 100 16 33 70	137 32 6 23 7 8 50 43 7 13 28
Nondurable goods Food including beverage Textiles Paper Chemicals Petroleum Rubber Other nondurables <sup>6</sup>	35,897 4,820 1,022 3, <b>3</b> 71 7,205 15,560 1,751 2,168	2,389 172 29 239 565 1,294 58 32	1,092 75 13 105 236 611 40	1,086 75 8 103 286 586 12	211 22 8 31 42 98 7 4	40,411 5,085 1,031 4,835 8,407 16,473 1,858 2,722	2,391 148 31 297 440 1,385 62 29	1,167 51 21 133 203 708 38 13	953 84 10 124 184 530 12 9	272 13 1 40 53 147 12 6	45,751 5,410 1,182 5,958 9,081 19,068 2,029 3,023	2,583 150 36 300 476 1,536 58 27	1,323 51 23 135 218 844 39	1,014 83 12 125 205 565 14	246 15 1 40 53 127 6 5
donmanufacturing	85,444	2,974	1,649	1,128	197	98,070	3,166	1,812	1,171	183	106,163	3,160	2,015	962	183
Mining Railroad. Air transportation. Other transportation. Public utilities. Electric. Gas and other	4,844 3,224 2,362 2,388 29,165 24,590 4,575 43,461	206 36 15 25 2,506 2,472 35 185	107 6 13 7 1,443 1,431 12 73	88 28 2 14 908 887 21 89	11 3 * 4 156 154 2	5,525 3,885 3,335 2,974 33,184 28,191 4,993 49,167	187 20 12 24 2,763 2,715 49 160	59 2 7 11 1,653 1,636 18 79	105 17 5 11 975 950 25 59	23 1 1 2 135 129 6 22	6,451 4,395 3,442 3,408 34,394 29,226 5,168 54,073	171 32 13 40 2,702 2,658 44 203	63 9 11 20 1,817 1,795 22 96	71 22 2 15 781 761 20 70	37 1 1 5 104 102 2 36

<sup>\*</sup>Less than \$500,000.

Excludes agricultural business; real estate; medical, legal, educational, and cultural services; and nonprofit organizations. Pollution abatement operating costs are excluded.

<sup>2.</sup> Estimates of total new plant and equipment expenditures are based on the same surveys as the estimates of pollution abatement expenditures: for 1978, on the survey conducted in November and December 1978, for 1979 and planned 1980, on the survey conducted in November and December 1979.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes industries not shown separately.

<sup>4.</sup> Includes guided missiles and space vehicles.

Consists of fabricated metal, lumber, furniture, instruments, and miscellaneous.

Consists of apparel, tobacco, leather, and printingpublishing.

Consists of communication, trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.

NOTE: Estimates for 1973-77 can be found in "Capital Expenditures by Business for Pollution Abatement, 1973-77 and Planned 1978," Survey of Current Business, June 1978, pp. 33-38.