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# **SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS**

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ANALYSIS



## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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## STAFF CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Richard C. Barth

Robert B. Bretzfelder

Lora S. Collins

Barbara L. Miles

John C. Musrgave

Charles A. Waite

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# the BUSINESS SITUATION

**T**HE unemployment rate held in July at the 5.5 percent figure to which it had fallen in June. Before that decline, the rate had been stable at just about 6 percent for more than a year, as labor force growth kept pace with the brisk expansion of employment.

As was pointed out in last month's SURVEY, the June decline in the unemployment rate reflected developments in the labor force group aged 16 through 24. That group's unemployment rate dropped sharply, as employment rose in line with seasonal expectations but the number of unemployed rose less than seasonally, so that the group's labor force participation declined (seasonally adjusted). For people aged 25 and over, the unemployment rate was unchanged in June as both employment and the labor force expanded. The large June decline in the unemployment rate for those aged 16-24 was probably related to problems in calculating seasonal adjustment factors for the month in which academic vacations begin. This made it seem likely that the group's unemployment rate would move up again in July, as indeed it did. However, the rate for workers aged 25 and over—whose labor force participation shows much less seasonal volatility—declined in July. This left the overall rate unchanged.

In the age group under 25, both the number of labor force participants and the number employed dropped in July (seasonally adjusted), but for persons aged 25 and over there were increases in both the labor force and the number employed. Overall, the civilian labor force expanded only very slightly and civilian employment was unchanged—

in contrast to the sizable gains registered in most months of the past year.

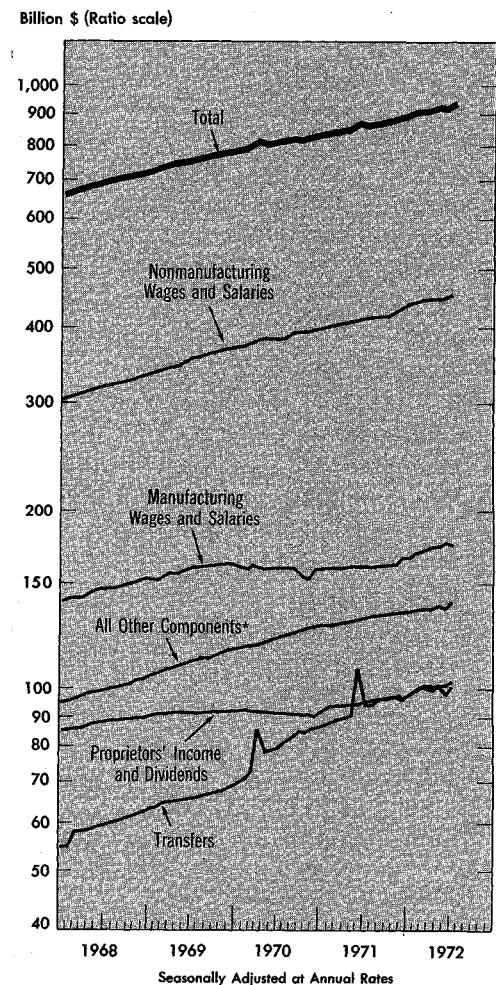
The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls has also been increasing briskly over the past year, more or less paralleling the increase in the separately estimated total number of employed civilians. In the 12 months ending with May, the increase was about 1¼ million. This was almost wholly in the service-producing industries, as employment in goods production (manufacturing, mining, construction) was barely changed—though manhours in manufacturing increased appreciably because of a lengthening of the workweek. In June and July, however, nonfarm employment was sluggish. It increased about 90,000 in June, a modest gain, and fell about 80,000 in July.

Employment in service-producing industries continued to expand in both June and July, but employment in goods-producing industries was unchanged in June and declined in July. Strikes were an important factor cutting into the July figures on construction employment, and July activity in the construction industry was also reportedly hampered by the aftereffects of the June flooding in the East. There was a total July decline in construction industry employment of 90,000, somewhat more than the net drop in the nonfarm payroll total. The aftereffects of the flooding are reported to have held down July employment in other industries as well, though there were probably also some employment gains stimulated by the floods. One industry that seems to have been affected is apparel manufacturing, where employment declined. In

the aggregate, manufacturing employment dropped 100,000 in July, while aggregate employment in service-producing industries increased about the same amount.

CHART 1

## Personal Income



\*Rent, interest, and other labor income.

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

72-8-1

### Consumer demand

The advance estimate of July retail sales shows an increase of about 2 percent that well outweighs the decline recorded in June. The sales estimates for both May and June were revised up, so that altogether the sales picture for recent months now looks even stronger than it did a month or so ago. On the basis of the revised information, BEA has increased the estimates of second quarter personal consumption expenditures on goods, especially nondurables. (The GNP revisions are summarized at the end of this article.)

The indicated July increase in retail sales includes a very sharp advance in sales by dealers in the auto group. Indeed, their dollar volume evidently reached a figure measurably larger than the previous record set last September. Aggregate sales by other durable goods stores were evidently little changed, but sales by nondurables retailers increased 1½ percent to more than recoup the 1 percent decline in June.

In unit terms, sales of new domestic model cars in July were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about 9¼ million units. This is an extraordinary figure, the highest since last September and October when sales averaged 10¼ million units in the first flush of the sales boom during the wage-price freeze. Stated in terms of quarterly averages, which are less volatile, the sales rate for new domestic models averaged just over 9 million units in last year's third and fourth quarters and this year's second quarter, and about 8¼ million in this year's first.

Foreign car sales thus far in 1972 have been quite stable at annual rates between 1.5 and 1.6 million. These figures are below the very high rates attained in the spring and summer of 1971, when sales ran above 1.6 million, but nevertheless represent a sharp recovery from the closing months of 1971. The foreign car sales rate averaged only 1.4 million units in the 4 months September–December—a period affected not only by the wage-price freeze (which ended in mid-November) but also by the temporary import surcharge and some shortages of foreign cars due to strikes at U.S. ports.

The evidence on consumer buying through July certainly indicates good demand strength. Also, the continued very rapid expansion of consumer installment debt indicates a strong willingness to spend and suggests optimistic income expectations. However, recent evidence bearing on the outlook for consumer demand has a more conservative tone.

The University of Michigan index of consumer sentiment increased in the second quarter but the gain was less than in the first and was concentrated in respondents' sharply improved expectations about their personal financial situations; this improvement outweighed pessimism about broader economic and financial conditions. The latest Census Bureau survey, taken in July, found that consumers' expectations of income improvement over the next 12 months had strengthened since April. However, the survey found no significant change from April in spending plans except for a drop in plans to spend on household furnishings. In line with these findings are the latest findings reported from the Conference Board's bimonthly survey. Overall, these survey results suggest that consumers continue to feel decidedly cautious—even as actual spending and incomes are rising quite strongly.

### Personal Income

Personal income increased \$11¼ billion in July to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$934 billion (chart 1). This was an unusually large increase. Its exceptional size reflected the fact that losses caused by the flooding in the East were written off in June, an action that cut sharply into June income. According to the revised estimate, personal income declined \$1 billion in June.

The floods of course had some net adverse effect on employment and thus on wage and salary income, but this effect was not large—viewed in the context of the entire economy—and it did not have a very heavy impact on personal income. The floods' major impact on personal income occurred because

of the losses to houses and to plant and equipment and inventories owned by proprietors.

The write-offs of these losses in the month of June are currently estimated by BEA at about \$550 million, or about \$6½ billion at an annual rate. The estimated amount cut from proprietors' income was \$2½ billion (annual rate) and from rental income \$4¼ billion. Thus, if there had not been large losses to be written off in June, personal income in that month would have risen (all other things being equal) by \$5½ billion rather than declining \$1 billion; and the July increase would have been \$4½ billion rather than \$11 billion.

The \$4½ billion "underlying" July increase is on the small side, relative to figures for the past 6 months or so. The advance in wages and salaries was quite modest, only \$2½ billion, as earnings in commodity-producing industries fell about \$¼ billion as a result of the decline in employment.

### Income expansion in the recovery

The expansion of economic activity over the past year has been mirrored in a strong expansion of personal income, especially wages and salaries. The existence of the various control programs of "Phase 2," instituted late in 1971, is consistent with the strong income expansion this year; the programs are aimed at moderating increases in wage rates and unit prices, and not at total amounts of income. (Similarly, the constraints put on profits by the Price Commission are in terms of profit margin per dollar of sales, not aggregate profits.)

Over the 8-month period from December 1970 to August 1971, the month when the freeze was imposed, personal income increased 8 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (table 1). In the preceding 12 months, encompassing the 1969–70 recession, personal income increased 5¼ percent.<sup>1</sup>

Wage and salary income increased only 4 percent from December 1969 to

1. The recession trough has been tentatively dated at November 1970, but calculations using that month are severely affected by the loss of wages caused by the auto strike; in December 1970, the affected payrolls were back almost to the pre-strike level and the distortion problem is much less severe if December is used.

**Table 1.—Change in Personal Income and Major Components**

[Percent change, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Dec. 1969 to Dec. 1970	Dec. 1970 to Aug. 1971	Aug. 1971 to Nov. 1971	Nov. 1971 to July 1972
<b>Personal income</b> .....	5.8	*7.9	*5.8	9.5
Wages and salaries.....	4.0	*6.7	*5.8	11.3
Manufacturing.....	-2.4	2.1	5.6	12.4
Other private.....	6.1	8.8	6.5	10.9
Government.....	8.8	*7.7	*4.6	10.7
Other labor income.....	13.3	13.9	8.9	10.0
Dividends and proprietors' income.....	-1.8	10.1	4.6	4.8
Rent and interest.....	7.2	4.9	2.1	6.3
Transfers.....	23.9	16.8	9.2	8.8

\*Figures shown are calculated excluding a \$2 billion lump sum bonus wage payment to postal workers in August. This large income bulge in that 1 month distorts the picture of income developments. With the lump sum included—i.e., using the figures as published—the three-starred entries in the column for change from December to August, reading down, are 8.2, 7.2, and 10.3 percent, and the three-starred entries in the column for change from August to November are 4.8, 4.4, and -1.9 percent.

December 1970. In the first 8 months of 1971, it increased at a rate of 6¼ percent even though earnings in manufacturing increased very little. The expansion slowed during the freeze period, although increases in employment and the workweek kept earnings moving up at a good rate. The expansion since last November has been strong, in line with the growth of manhours.

The recovery of manufacturing manhours, and thus of earnings, did not get underway until late in 1971. Since November, manufacturing wages and salaries have increased at a very substantial annual rate of 12½ percent.

The figures in table 1 for private non-manufacturing wages and salaries are somewhat distorted by developments in the construction industry, which boost the rate of income change shown from August to November 1971 and hold down the rate of change from November to this July. Earnings in construction, seasonally adjusted, were unusually strong last November, evidently because of some change in seasonal patterns plus exceptionally good weather; earnings were unusually weak in July, because of strikes and the aftermath of the flooding.

The rate of increase in government wages and salaries was boosted by increases in Federal pay scales in early 1971 and again in early 1972, plus

military pay raises in late 1971. Of course, other wage components were also affected by pay raises in the past 2 years, but the Federal raises are generally quite noticeable in the data because they affect a very large number of workers at one time. Employment at the Federal level has been stable to declining throughout the period since late 1969 (and had indeed been stable for more than 2 years before that). State-local government employment continued in 1970 to rise more or less in line with its strong trend, but stabilized in 1971; it is now growing again.

“Other labor income”—mainly employer payments to private pension and health and welfare funds—is a very rapidly growing element of labor compensation, as table 1 shows. Nonwage income components have generally increased less rapidly since last August than in the early months of the recovery. The one exception, among major components, is personal interest income (which is combined with rental income in the table). Expansion of both farm and nonfarm proprietors' income was very fast early in the recovery, slower in the freeze period, and even slower in the period November–July.

The level of transfer payments was boosted during the course of both 1970 and 1971 by increases in social security benefit rates. With the mid-1971 benefit increase excluded, the rise in total transfer income from December 1970 to August 1971 is about 10½ percent, more in line with the experience since last August than is the 16¼ percent rate of increase from December 1970 to August 1971 shown in table 1. Another, very large benefit increase goes into effect shortly. Unemployment compensation is a small part of total transfer income—less than \$6 billion last year out of a total of nearly \$100 billion. Income from this source more than doubled between late 1969 and late 1970, during the recession, and continued to increase at a very substantial rate during much of 1971. Since late last year, however, it has declined as economic conditions have strengthened, and this has somewhat slowed the expansion of total transfer income.

## Corporate Profits

The strong expansion of national output this year has stimulated a strong expansion of profits. The preliminary estimate of second quarter profits as measured in national income shows an increase of nearly \$6 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$87½ billion. That figure is a record; it modestly surpasses the old peak of \$85½ billion reached in the middle two quarters of 1968. Profit expansion in the second quarter was centered in durable goods manufacturing, public utilities, and financial institutions.

The national income measure of profits excludes gains or losses arising from differences between the replacement cost of goods taken out of inventory and the cost at which they are charged to production. These inventory profits or losses are excluded because national income is intended to measure only the factor incomes arising from production. The amount of inventory profit was somewhat smaller in the second quarter than in the first, and thus book profits—profits as stated before the inventory valuation adjustment (IVA)—increased \$5 billion, somewhat less than the increase in national income profits. Profit tax liability increased \$2 billion and after-tax book profits \$3 billion.

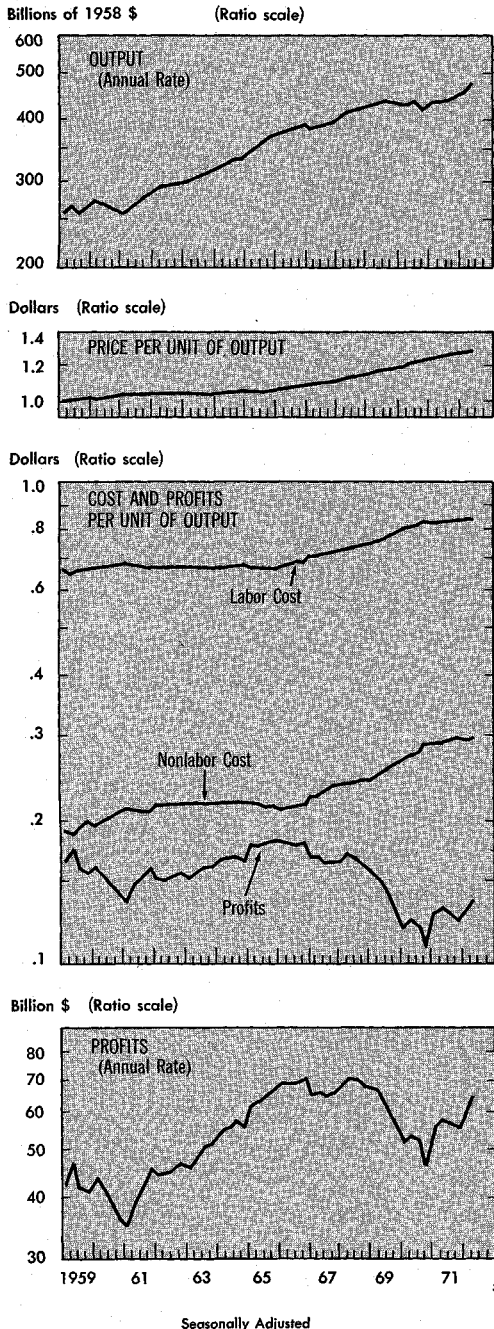
In June, business suffered a considerable loss of plant and equipment and inventory because of the floods. On the basis of available information, BEA tentatively estimates the amount of the losses to corporations at \$450 million, or about \$1¼ billion (annual rate) for the quarter. Thus, in the absence of the flood losses, but with all other things being equal, the increase in pretax profits from the first to the second quarter would have been about \$1¼ billion larger than it was. BEA estimates that capital consumption allowances (which include allowances for accidental damage to fixed capital) were swelled by about \$1¼ billion in the quarter and that the losses of inventory that affected second quarter profits were about \$½ billion.

## Nonfinancial corporations

Nonfinancial corporations' profits (including IVA) from domestic ac-

CHART 2

### Nonfinancial Corporations: Output, Costs, and Profits



NOTE.—Output is constant dollar gross corporate product (GCP). Price per unit is calculated by dividing current dollar GCP by constant dollar GCP. Unit costs and unit profits are calculated by dividing the several components of current dollar GCP by constant dollar GCP. Nonlabor cost consists of capital consumption allowances, net interest, and indirect by business taxes plus business transfers less subsidies received.

tivities rose \$4¼ billion in the second quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$64¼ billion (chart 2).<sup>2</sup> This increase put profits about \$18 billion above the figure for the fourth quarter of 1970, which was both the general cyclical trough and the quarter in which output and profits were cut by the auto strike. Nevertheless, nonfinancial corporations' profits are still considerably below the peak of about \$70 billion that was attained during 1966 and touched again in 1968. (Total corporate profits reached a record in the second quarter because of the strong growth trend of financial institutions' profits, which only paused, did not decline, in the 1967 and 1969-70 economic slowdowns.)

The recovery of nonfinancial corporations' profits since the fourth quarter of 1970 reflects both fairly strong expansion of nonfinancial corporations' real output (i.e., their gross product, or value added, in constant dollars), especially in the past 3 quarters, and recovery in the margin of profit per unit of real output (chart 2). Despite this recovery, the margin remains far below the levels prevailing before the recent economic slowdown.

Chart 2 shows the real output (constant dollar gross product, or value added) of nonfinancial corporations; price, costs, and profit per unit of output; and the total dollar amount of profit. Gross product, or value added, is the sum of factor incomes originating in corporations plus other charges against production; it is the sum of employee compensation, net interest payments, pretax profits (with IVA), capital consumption allowances, indirect taxes (net of subsidies received), and transfer payments made by corporations. The profit margin plotted on chart 2, profit per unit of constant dollar output, or value added, is thus not the same as profit per dollar

2. Net profits remitted from abroad are included in the total corporate profits figure that is a component of national income. These profits represent a net export of capital services by U.S. owners of property, and are counted in net exports on the "product" side of the national income and product accounts. However, profits from abroad are not included in this review of nonfinancial corporations' profits, cost, and output because there is no available information about the amount of output (value added) with which these profits are associated.

of sales. For one thing, sales are stated in current prices for profit margin calculations; moreover, a company's sales are equal to the sum of its value added plus its expenditure for purchased materials.

### Unit price and unit costs

The increase in the unit price of nonfinancial corporations' output has been quite slow in the past year—only 1 percent at an annual rate from the second quarter of 1971 to the fourth quarter and only 2 percent (annual rate) from the fourth quarter to this year's second quarter. From the fourth quarter of 1969 to the second quarter of 1971, unit price increased at an annual rate of 4¼ percent.

The rate of increase in unit costs has also slowed. The rebound of output after the cyclical trough has allowed fixed costs to be spread over a growing volume of production. As a result, unit nonlabor costs have been more or less stable during the past year after having risen very rapidly in 1969 and 1970, when output was not growing (chart 2).

The rate of increase of unit labor cost—employee compensation per unit of real output—has also been much slower in the past year than it had been in the late 1960's. This is the result mainly of a speedup in the growth of output per man-hour, for there has been fairly little slowdown in the growth of compensation per man-hour. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently begun to publish quarterly estimates of man-hours in nonfinancial corporations (calculated on the basis of hours paid for, not hours worked), and these estimates make it possible to assess the relative importance of output per man-hour and compensation per man-hour as factors influencing change in unit labor cost.

Table 2 summarizes developments since the end of 1966, showing changes in output, man-hours, output and compensation per man-hour, and the various per unit measures plotted on chart 2.

The first time period in table 2 is from the end of 1966 to mid-1968, covering the mini-recession of 1967 and a subsequent period in which man-hours

**Table 2.—Change in Nonfinancial Corporations' Output, Price, and Costs**

[Percent change, seasonally adjusted at annual rate]

	1966-IV to 1968-II	1968-II to 1969-IV	1969-IV to 1970-IV	1970-IV to 1972-II	1971-II to 1972-II
Output (constant dollar gross product).....	3.8	3.5	-3.7	8.4	8.2
Man-hours.....	.7	2.1	-5.0	2.4	2.7
Output per man-hour.....	3.1	1.4	1.4	5.8	5.6
Compensation per man-hour.....	6.2	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.5
Unit labor cost.....	3.2	5.7	6.0	.6	1.0
Unit nonlabor cost.....	6.4	6.6	9.9	1.8	2.1
Unit price.....	2.7	2.8	4.5	2.3	1.5
Unit profit.....	-3.7	-15.1	-15.4	15.2	3.8

continued to increase very slowly. In the period from mid-1968 to end-1969, man-hour growth was faster, productivity very weak, and profit margins plummeted. Margins continued to decline in the recession year from end-1969 to end-1970.

The table takes the fourth quarter of 1970 as another point for calculations, because it was a cyclical turning point for the general economy. However, the auto strike put an extra damper on that quarter. To put a clearer light on developments since the post-strike rebound, the table also shows change from the second quarter of last year to the second quarter of this year.

The table covers the period since the time at which significant inflationary problems began to develop. Before that, in the first half of the 1960's output per man-hour increased strongly and offset the increase in compensation per man-hour. As chart 2 shows, unit labor cost was steady in those years and unit profit increased very substantially. Beginning in the mid-1960's, the situation turned much less favorable for profit margins and has brightened only in the very recent past.

### Federal Fiscal Position

The Federal Government's deficit as measured in the national income accounts amounted to about \$21 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the second quarter. This was more than \$6 billion above the deficit recorded in the first quarter. The increase reflected a sharp boost in Federal spending, particularly for grants-in-aid and purchases of goods and services.

Federal receipts increased \$4 billion in the second quarter to \$225.4 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate). Corporate tax accruals rose \$1.7 billion. Personal taxes increased only \$1.5 billion; personal income taxes increased \$4.4 billion but there was a \$2.9 billion decline in estate and gift taxes, which had been temporarily boosted in the fourth and first quarters by a speedup in the payment schedule. Social insurance contributions rose \$0.9 billion. Indirect business taxes fell \$0.2 billion, largely because of a decline in customs duties.

Federal expenditures increased \$10.2 billion in the second quarter to \$246.5 billion. This large advance centered in grants-in-aid, which rose \$5.7 billion, including a \$4 billion (annual rate) advance payment for public assistance. Other public assistance grants also increased sharply. Defense purchases rose \$1.9 billion—the third consecutive

quarterly increase in this category. Transfer payments advanced \$1 billion and net interest increased \$0.7 billion.

For fiscal year 1972, preliminary data show a deficit of about \$22 billion on the NIA basis. The deficit on the NIA basis estimated from the January budget was \$35 billion. (The NIA deficit for the full fiscal year 1972 exceeds the average of the four seasonally adjusted quarterly deficits because the January 1972 increase in the social security tax base to \$9,000 resulted in an increase in seasonally adjusted social insurance contributions in the first half of 1972 but had little effect on unadjusted contributions.)

As shown in table 3, fiscal 1972 NIA receipts were \$8.2 billion higher and expenditures \$4.7 billion lower than estimated in January.

Personal taxes, mainly because of unexpected overwithholding, exceeded the January estimate by nearly \$8 billion; corporate and indirect business tax liabilities were only modestly above the budget estimates. On the other hand, social insurance contributions fell about  $\frac{1}{2}$  billion short, partly because the additional increase in the social security tax base to \$10,200 proposed in the budget to be effective retroactive to January 1972 was not approved by Congress.

On the expenditure side, grants-in-aid were \$3.4 billion below budget esti-

**Table 3.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1972**

[Billions of dollars]

	Jan. 1972 budget estimate	Preliminary actual <sup>1</sup>	Difference
<b>Federal Government receipts</b> .....	<b>202.8</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	91.3	99.2	7.9
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	33.0	33.5	.5
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	19.8	20.1	.3
Contributions for social insurance.....	58.7	58.2	-.5
<b>Federal Government expenditures</b> .....	<b>237.8</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Purchases of goods and services.....	103.0	103.1	.1
National defense.....	73.3	74.3	1.0
Other.....	29.7	28.8	-.9
Transfer payments.....	79.8	78.5	-1.3
To persons.....	77.0	75.7	-1.3
To foreigners (net).....	2.8	2.8	-----
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	36.2	32.8	-3.4
Net interest paid.....	13.4	13.5	.1
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	5.4	5.3	-.1
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	-----
Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts.....	-35.0	-22.1	12.9

<sup>1</sup> Except for contributions for social insurance, all data are based on the average of four seasonally adjusted quarters.

mates, largely because budget assumptions about revenue sharing did not materialize. Transfer payments were also well below the budget, primarily because of lower-than-expected unemployment benefits. Total purchases of goods and services closely matched the January budget estimate although defense purchases were higher and non-defense purchases lower than assumed in the budget.

### *Increase in social security benefits*

Last month's Congressional approval of a 20 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits, new social security taxes, and a new method for determining future benefit and tax increases has important implications for the budget outlook in fiscal 1973 and beyond.

The new across-the-board benefit increase will raise transfer payments \$8.2 billion (annual rate) in October. This represents an expenditure increase of about \$6 billion for the full fiscal year 1973 as compared to about \$4 billion of social security benefit increases included in the 1973 budget presented last January (and in the mid-year Budget review). The budget assumed a 5 percent across-the-board benefit increase payable in July 1972 plus liberalized benefits in certain other categories.

Under the new law, social insurance contributions will increase \$6.5 billion (annual rate) in January 1973 as a result of increasing the combined employee-employer tax rate from 10.4 percent to 11 percent, and increasing the maximum earnings subject to tax from \$9,000 to \$10,800. The January budget called for a rate increase to 10.8 percent in January 1973 and for an increase in the tax base to \$10,200 effective January 1972. As compared to the budget, the impact of the new law is to reduce the estimate of Federal receipts in fiscal 1973 by roughly \$1½ billion.

In addition to raising benefits and taxes, the new legislation introduces an escalator clause tying future benefit increases to the increase in the consumer price index. Barring additional legislative action, the earliest date at

**Table 4.—Budget Position of the Social Security System**

[Billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Present law	Old law
1973.....	-3.4	2.3
1974.....	.3	5.1
1975.....	1.5	5.5
1976.....	.3	5.9
1977.....	-1.1	6.5
1978.....	-1.5	5.7

Source: Social Security Administration.

which an "automatic" benefit increase could occur would be January 1975. An increase at that time would be triggered if the CPI in the second quarter of 1974 is at least 3 percent higher than in the third quarter of 1972.

After 1974, when the tax base will rise to \$12,000 under the new law, increases in the tax base will automatically go into effect when benefits increase. The amount of the increase will be determined by the percentage increase in average wages subject to the social security tax.

The new method of determining social security benefits and their financing substantially reduces (or eliminates) the budget surpluses of the social security system. In the past, these surpluses have provided a source of financing general fund deficits. Table 4 shows the estimated budget position of the social security system, fiscal years 1973-1978, under the present law and under the old law. The projections under the present law assume "automatic" increases in benefits and in the maximum earnings subject to tax in January 1975 and January 1977.

### **Second Quarter GNP Revised**

On the basis of additional source data, BEA has made various revisions in the income and product accounts for the second quarter. Aggregate GNP is essentially unaltered, with downward revisions in business fixed investment, net exports, and State and local government purchases just about offsetting upward revisions in consumption, inventory accumulation, and residential construction.

From the first quarter to the second, total GNP increased slightly more than \$30 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, or close to 11½ percent. In deflated terms, the advance was nearly 9½ percent.

The downward revision of about \$1 billion in business fixed investment reflects the availability of more complete information on second quarter spending. This information indicates that investment in producers' durable equipment did not increase nearly as strongly in the second quarter as preliminary evidence had suggested. However, the estimate of investment in nonresidential structures has been revised up.

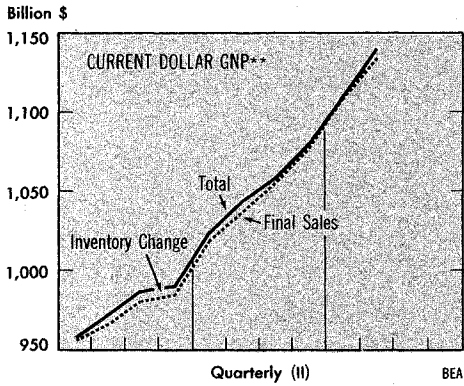
The estimated rate of inventory accumulation was revised up and now stands at \$5 billion (annual rate). This accumulation figure is low in absolute terms, given the growth rate of economic activity, but it is far stronger than the accumulation rate in recent quarters. The estimate of accumulation in May (in terms of book values, which are reported monthly) was revised up, and all major business sectors show sizable gains in that month. Estimated June accumulation by manufacturers was very substantial, though trade firms showed a decline. An upswing in inventory accumulation has been conspicuous by its absence in the current economic recovery, and most analysts are expecting demand strength to develop in this area. The second quarter figures, though subject to error and hardly conclusive, suggest that a move in this direction may be underway.

The estimate of personal consumption expenditures was revised up about \$1 billion, mainly in spending for nondurables. The first half of 1972 saw a very strong advance in consumer spending—about 9½ percent at an annual rate in the first quarter and more than 10 percent in the second. These gains, coming in a period when after-tax income has been held down by the effects of overwithholding, have pushed the saving rate down to about 6½ percent. For nearly two years the rate had been running around 8 percent or higher.

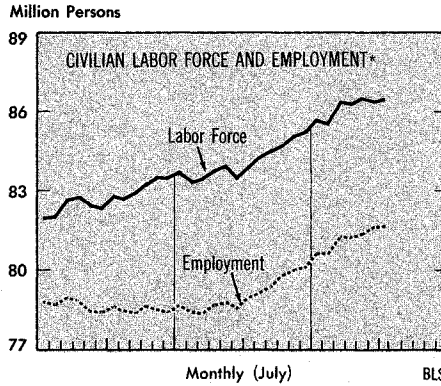


- Revised figures show second quarter GNP up \$30 1/3 billion; real GNP up 9 1/2 percent
- In July: The jobless rate remained at 5.5 percent
- The wholesale price index rose 0.8 percent; prices of nonindustrial products were up 2.2 percent

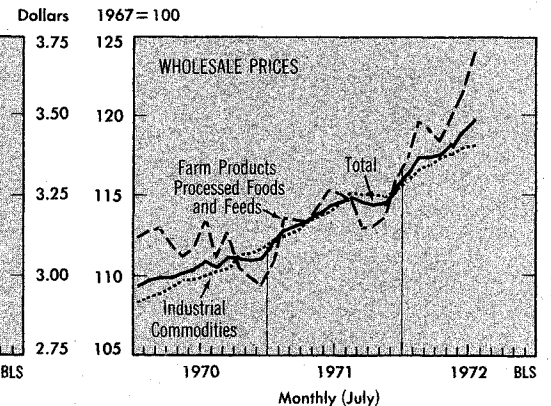
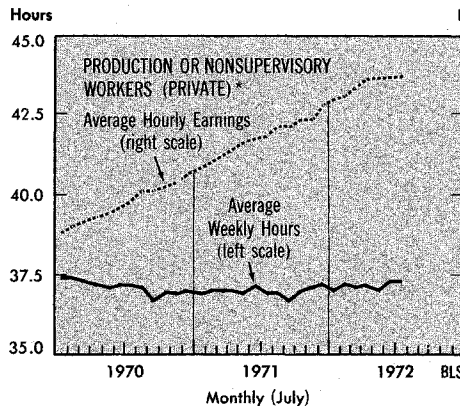
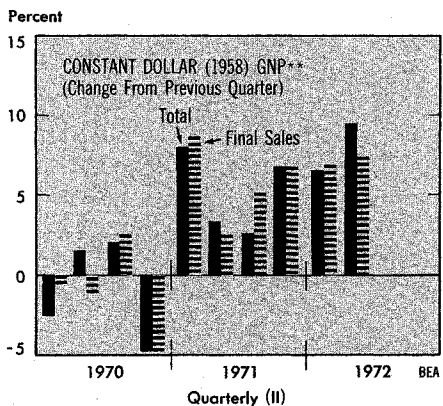
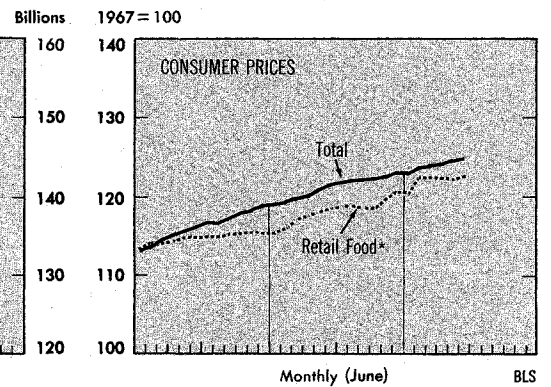
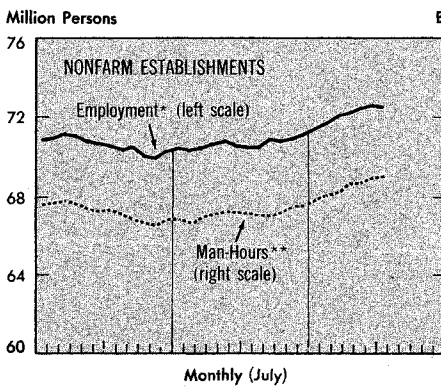
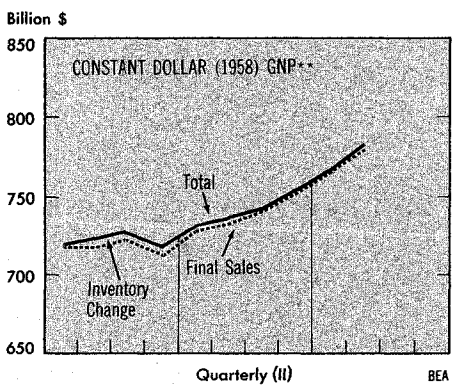
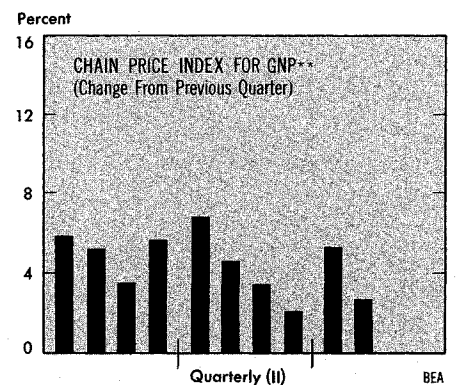
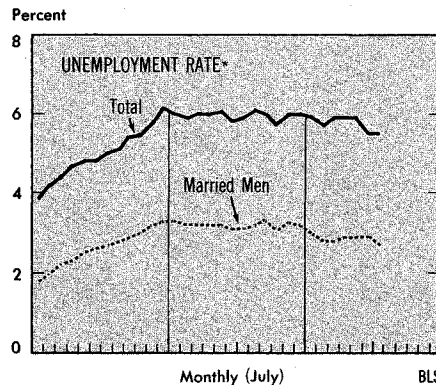
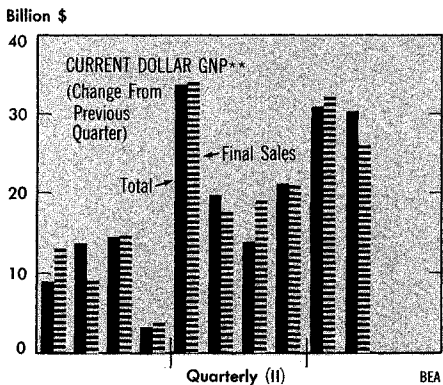
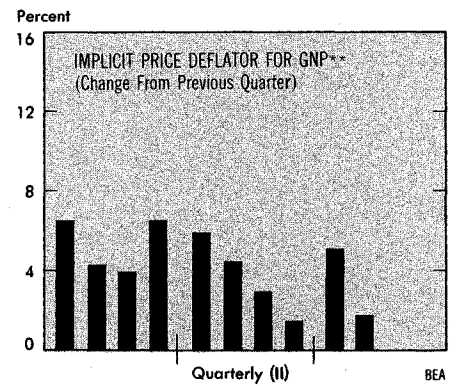
TOTAL PRODUCTION



THE LABOR MARKET



PRICES

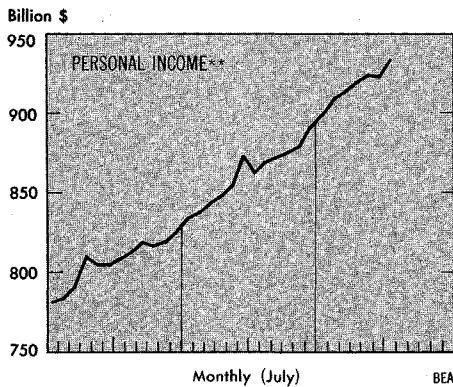


\* Seasonally Adjusted \*\* Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

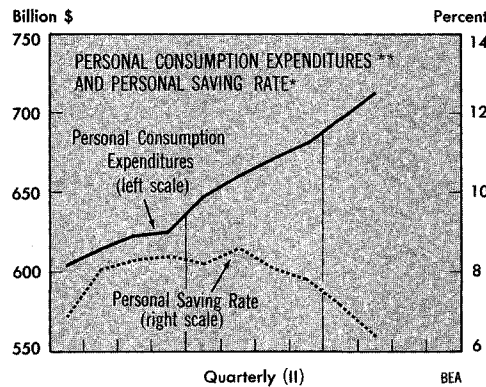
CHART 4

- Personal Income rose \$11½ billion in July in a rebound from the effects of flood losses in June
- Personal consumption expenditures rose \$17¼ billion in the second quarter; the savings rate declined further
- Auto sales continued strong in July

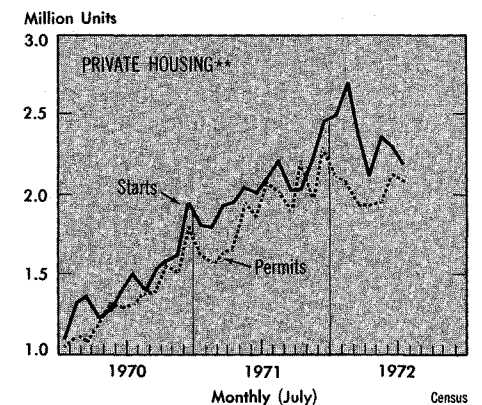
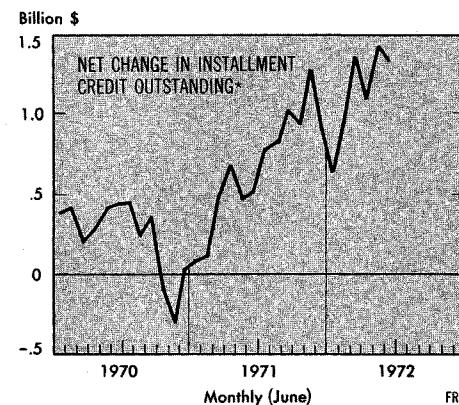
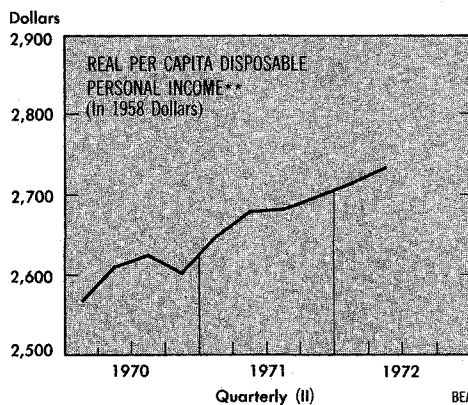
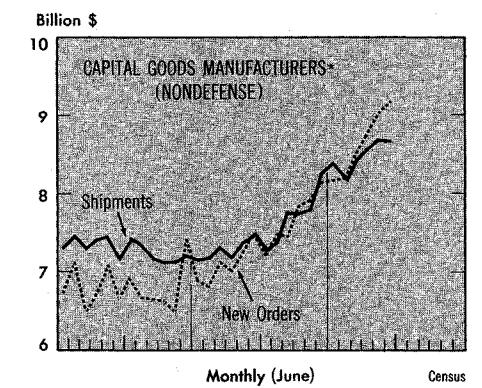
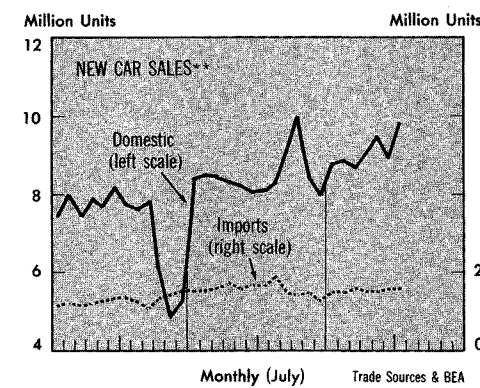
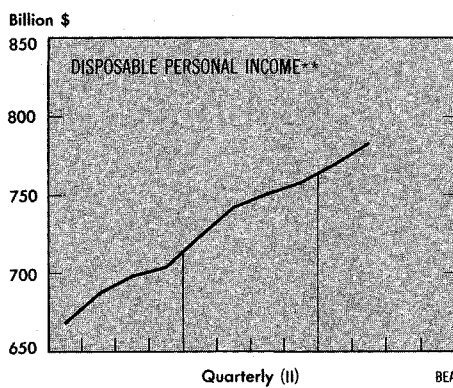
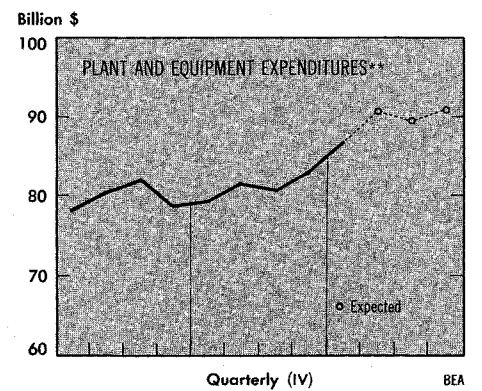
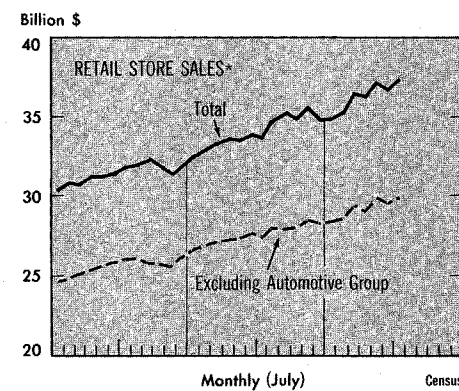
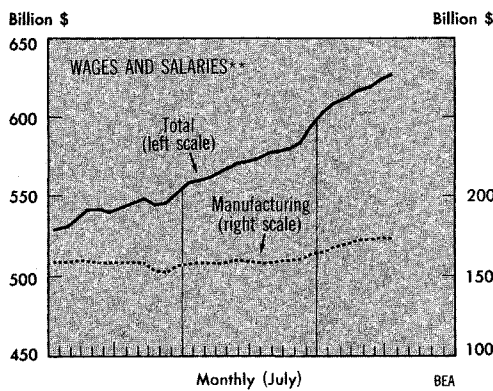
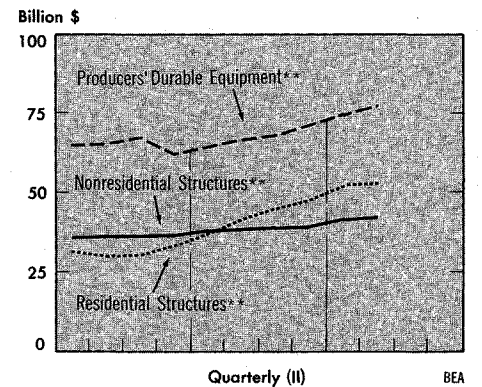
**INCOME OF PERSONS**



**CONSUMPTION AND SAVING**



**FIXED INVESTMENT**



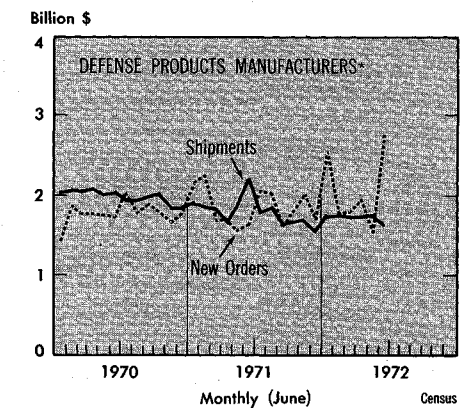
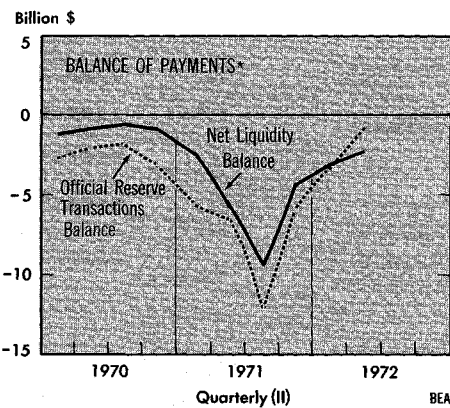
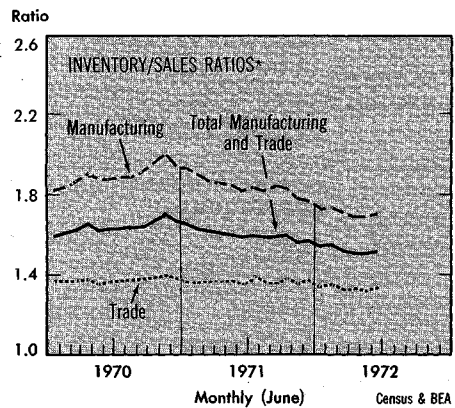
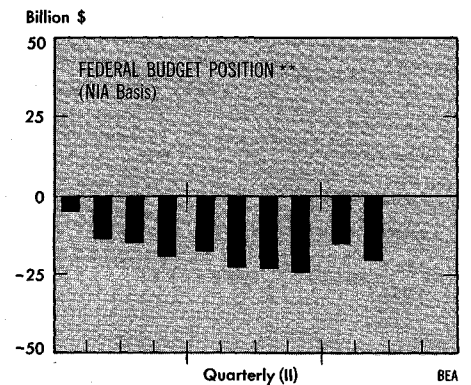
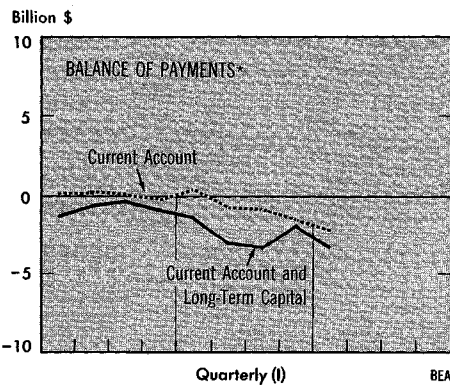
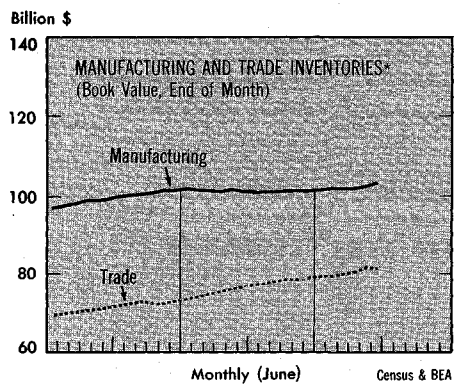
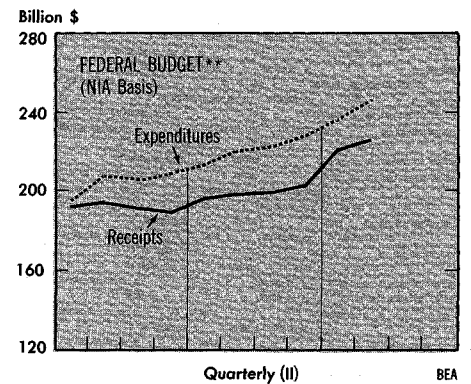
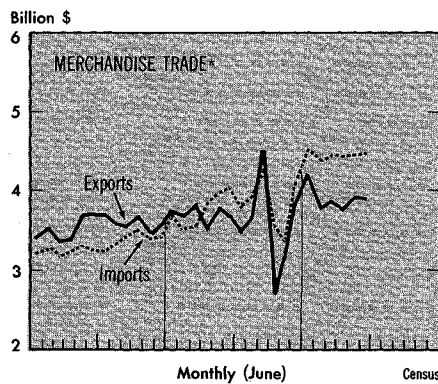
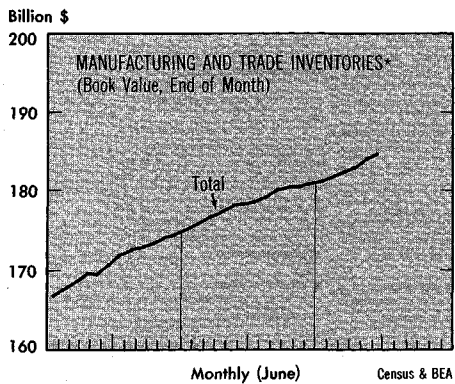
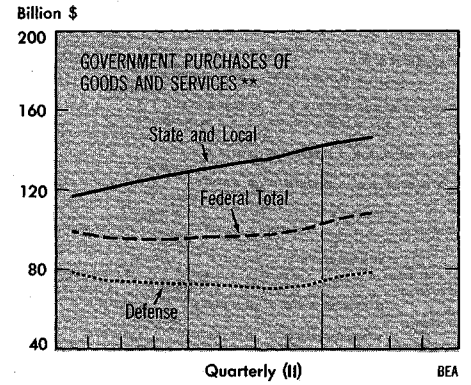
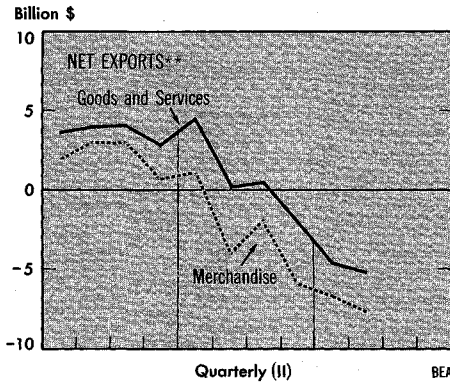
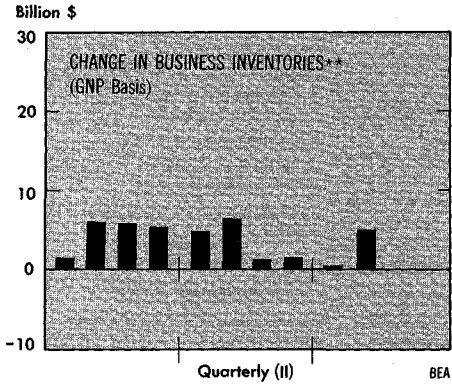
\* Seasonally Adjusted \*\* Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

- In second quarter: Inventory accumulation on the GNP basis was up \$5 billion
- Balance of payments deficit shrank on both official and liquidity bases
- Federal budget deficit was \$21 billion on NIA basis

**INVENTORIES**

**FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS**

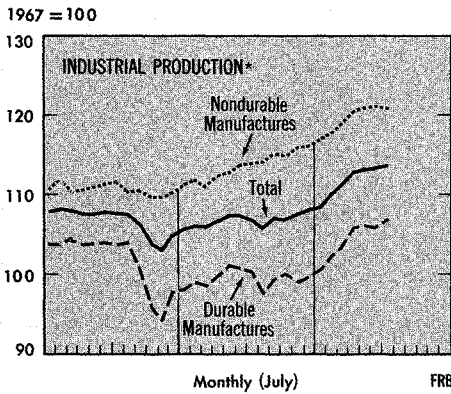
**GOVERNMENT**



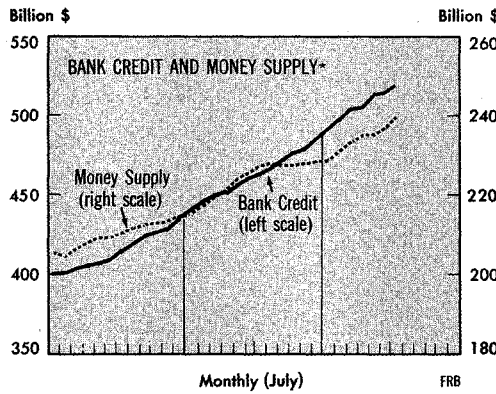
\* Seasonally Adjusted \*\* Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

- In July: Industrial production edged slightly higher
- The money supply was up sharply
- Pre-tax corporate profits almost \$6 billion in the second quarter

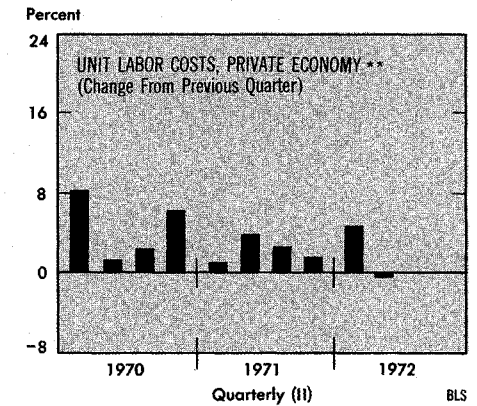
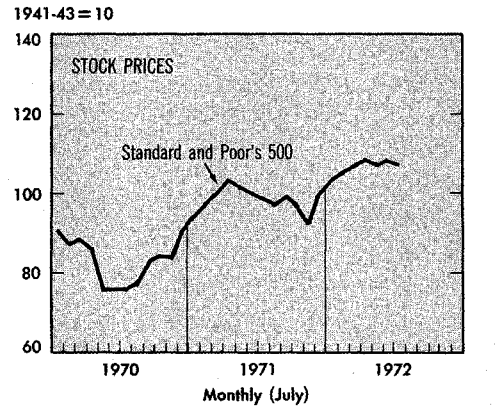
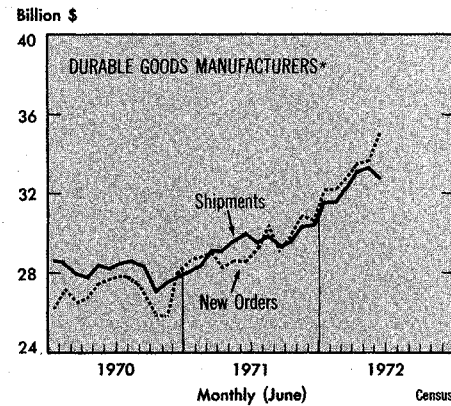
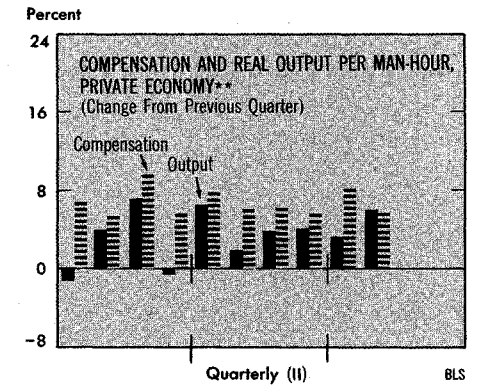
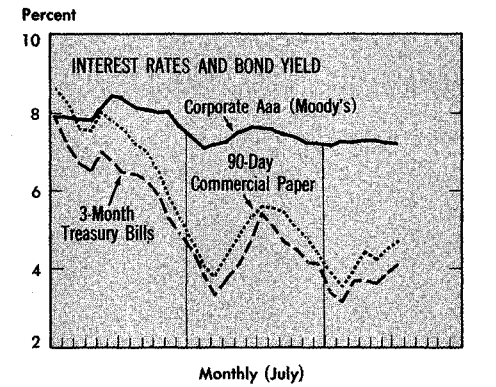
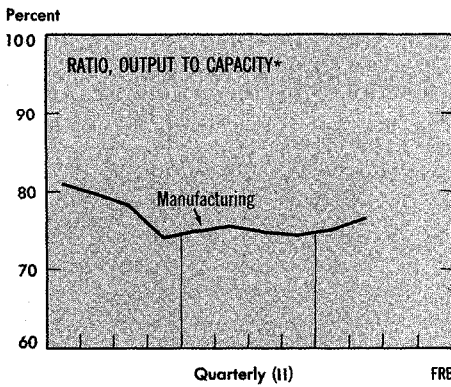
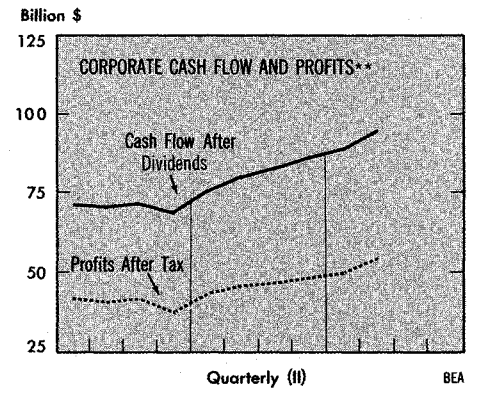
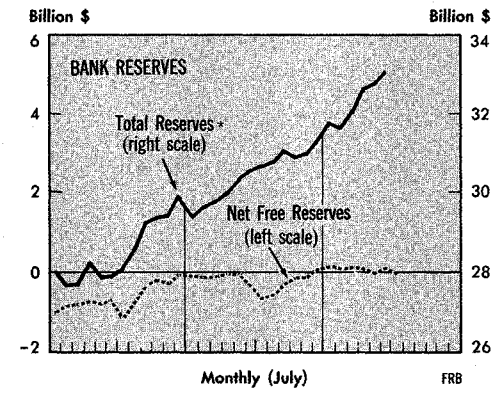
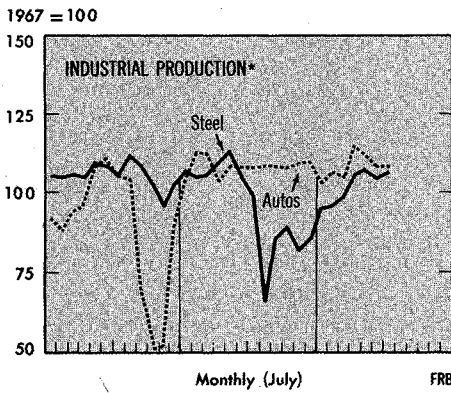
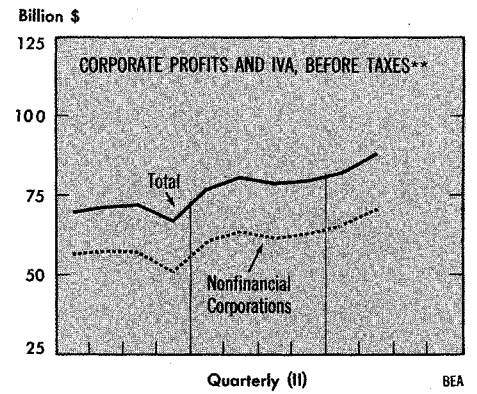
**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**



**MONEY, CREDIT, AND SECURITIES MARKETS**



**PROFITS AND COSTS**



\* Seasonally Adjusted \*\* Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

			1971				1972				1971				1972	
	1970	1971	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1970	1971	I	II	III	IV	I	II
			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)

<b>Gross national product</b> .....	976.4	1,050.4	1,023.4	1,043.0	1,056.9	1,078.1	1,109.1	1,139.4	722.1	741.7	731.9	737.9	742.5	754.5	766.5	783.9
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	616.8	664.9	648.0	660.4	670.7	680.5	696.1	713.4	477.0	495.4	488.2	493.0	497.4	503.2	511.0	520.9
Durable goods.....	90.5	103.5	99.8	101.9	106.1	106.1	111.0	113.9	83.1	92.1	88.8	90.0	94.2	95.4	98.6	100.7
Nondurable goods.....	264.4	278.1	273.4	277.2	278.5	283.4	288.3	297.2	207.0	211.1	210.0	211.2	210.5	212.8	214.7	220.1
Services.....	261.8	283.3	274.8	281.3	286.1	290.9	296.7	302.4	186.8	192.2	189.3	191.8	192.8	195.0	197.7	200.0
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....	137.1	152.0	143.9	153.0	152.2	158.8	168.1	177.0	104.0	108.6	105.0	110.0	107.3	112.0	116.6	122.0
Fixed investment.....	132.2	148.3	139.0	146.4	150.9	157.2	167.7	172.0	99.9	105.9	101.2	104.7	106.6	111.3	116.3	118.0
Nonresidential.....	100.9	105.8	101.9	105.0	106.3	109.8	116.1	119.2	77.6	76.8	75.3	76.4	76.4	79.2	82.2	83.6
Structures.....	36.0	38.4	37.6	38.3	38.7	38.8	41.3	42.0	23.6	22.8	23.4	23.0	22.5	22.2	23.0	23.0
Producers' durable equipment.....	64.9	67.4	64.3	66.7	67.6	71.0	74.8	77.2	54.0	54.0	51.9	53.3	53.9	57.0	59.2	60.6
Residential structures.....	31.2	42.6	37.0	41.4	44.5	47.3	51.6	52.8	22.3	29.1	25.9	28.3	30.1	32.1	34.2	34.4
Nonfarm.....	30.7	42.0	36.6	40.9	43.9	46.7	51.0	52.1	22.0	28.7	25.5	28.0	29.7	31.7	33.8	34.0
Farm.....	.5	.6	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4
Change in business inventories.....	4.9	3.6	4.9	6.6	1.3	1.7	.4	5.0	4.1	2.6	3.8	5.3	.7	.7	.3	3.9
Nonfarm.....	4.8	2.4	3.9	5.1	-.2	.8	.1	4.3	4.0	1.6	3.0	4.0	-.6	-.1	-.1	3.4
Farm.....	.1	1.2	.9	1.5	1.6	.9	.3	.7	.0	1.1	.8	1.3	1.3	.8	.3	.5
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....	3.6	.7	4.5	.1	.4	-2.1	-4.6	-5.2	2.2	.1	2.7	-.7	.1	-1.8	-3.3	-2.8
Exports.....	62.9	66.1	66.3	66.7	68.5	63.0	70.7	70.0	52.2	52.6	53.0	53.0	54.4	49.9	55.5	54.2
Imports.....	59.3	65.4	61.8	66.6	68.2	65.1	75.3	75.2	50.0	52.5	50.3	53.8	54.3	51.7	58.9	57.0
<b>Government purchases of goods and services</b> .....	219.0	232.8	227.0	229.5	233.6	240.9	249.4	254.1	139.0	137.6	136.1	135.7	137.6	141.1	142.2	143.9
Federal.....	96.5	97.8	96.2	96.3	97.9	100.7	105.7	108.1	64.7	60.8	60.2	59.7	61.0	62.3	62.8	63.7
National defense.....	75.1	71.4	72.5	71.2	70.1	71.9	76.7	78.6								
Other.....	21.5	26.3	28.7	25.0	27.8	28.7	28.9	29.6								
State and local.....	122.5	135.0	130.8	133.3	135.7	140.2	143.7	146.0	74.3	76.8	75.9	76.0	76.7	78.8	79.4	80.3

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

<b>Gross national product</b> .....	976.4	1,050.4	1,023.4	1,043.0	1,056.9	1,078.1	1,109.1	1,139.4	722.1	741.7	731.9	737.9	742.5	754.5	766.5	783.9
Final sales.....	971.5	1,046.7	1,018.5	1,036.4	1,055.6	1,076.4	1,108.6	1,134.4	718.0	739.1	728.1	732.6	741.7	753.8	766.3	780.0
Change in business inventories.....	4.9	3.6	4.9	6.6	1.3	1.7	.4	5.0	4.1	2.6	3.8	5.3	.7	.7	.3	3.9
<b>Goods output</b> .....	471.9	495.5	487.1	492.4	497.5	504.8	517.6	537.1	385.8	393.8	389.4	391.0	394.5	400.4	407.0	420.7
Final sales.....	467.0	491.8	482.2	485.8	496.2	503.1	517.2	532.1	381.7	391.2	385.6	385.7	393.7	399.7	403.8	416.7
Change in business inventories.....	4.9	3.6	4.9	6.6	1.3	1.7	.4	5.0	4.1	2.6	3.8	5.3	.7	.7	.3	3.9
Durable goods.....	184.9	195.7	193.3	194.5	196.7	198.2	209.2	217.6	160.0	164.5	162.7	162.8	164.9	167.4	175.0	181.4
Final sales.....	183.0	194.6	189.6	191.0	197.7	200.1	208.8	214.6	158.6	163.8	159.8	160.0	166.0	169.5	174.8	179.1
Change in business inventories.....	1.9	1.1	3.7	3.6	-1.0	-1.9	.4	3.0	1.4	.6	2.9	2.8	-1.1	-2.1	.3	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	287.0	299.8	293.8	297.9	300.8	306.6	308.4	319.6	225.8	229.4	226.6	228.3	229.5	233.0	232.0	239.2
Final sales.....	284.0	297.3	292.6	294.8	298.5	303.0	308.4	317.5	223.2	227.3	225.8	225.7	227.7	230.2	232.0	237.6
Change in business inventories.....	3.0	2.5	1.2	3.1	2.3	3.5	.0	2.1	2.6	2.0	.9	2.6	1.9	2.8	.0	1.6
Services.....	409.2	443.9	431.3	441.1	446.7	456.3	467.3	477.3	272.5	278.4	274.8	278.2	278.4	282.3	285.2	289.3
Structures.....	95.4	111.0	105.0	109.5	112.7	117.0	124.2	125.0	63.8	69.5	67.7	68.8	69.6	71.8	74.3	74.0

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

<b>Gross national product</b> .....	976.4	1,050.4	1,023.4	1,043.0	1,056.9	1,078.1	1,109.1	1,139.4	722.1	741.7	731.9	737.9	742.5	754.5	766.5	783.9
<b>Private</b> .....	861.8	925.6	901.4	919.3	931.4	950.2	976.6	1,005.0	661.3	681.0	671.3	677.5	681.7	693.7	705.6	723.0
Business.....	826.3	884.7	862.7	878.7	890.9	906.6	933.7	960.4	640.7	658.5	649.7	654.8	659.8	669.8	682.9	699.8
Nonfarm.....	797.3	853.9	832.8	848.5	859.6	874.5	901.8	927.8	616.0	633.0	623.9	629.3	633.9	644.8	659.2	676.1
Farm.....	28.9	30.9	29.9	30.2	31.2	32.1	31.9	32.6	24.7	25.5	25.8	25.4	25.9	25.0	23.8	23.8
Households and institutions.....	30.9	33.9	33.0	33.2	34.3	35.1	36.0	37.3	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.7
Rest of the world.....	4.6	6.9	5.7	7.4	6.2	8.5	6.8	7.2	4.0	5.6	4.7	6.0	5.0	6.8	5.4	5.5
<b>General government</b> .....	114.7	124.8	122.1	123.7	125.5	127.9	132.5	134.4	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.5	60.8	60.8	60.9	60.9

HISTORICAL STATISTICS

National income and product data for 1929-63 are in *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-1965, Statistical Tables* (available at \$1 from Commerce Department Field Offices or the Superintendent of Documents; see addresses inside front cover). Each July SURVEY contains preliminary data for the latest 2 years and final data for the preceding 2. The July 1972 issue has data for 1968-71. BEA will provide on request a reprint of final data for the years 1964-67. Prior July issues have final data as follows: 1964-65, July 1968; 1965-66, July 1969; 1966-67, July 1970; 1967-68, July 1971.

	1970	1971	1971				1972	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II*
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

	1970	1971	1,023.4	1,043.0	1,056.9	1,078.1	1,109.1	1,139.4
<b>Gross national product</b> .....	976.4	1,050.4	1,023.4	1,043.0	1,056.9	1,078.1	1,109.1	1,139.4
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	86.3	93.8	90.2	92.4	95.0	97.4	99.7	105.3
<b>Equals: Net national product</b> .....	890.1	956.6	933.2	950.6	961.9	980.7	1,009.3	1,034.1
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	93.4	101.9	99.2	100.3	102.6	105.6	106.7	108.7
Business transfer payments.....	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Statistical discrepancy.....	-4.7	-4.8	-3.3	-4.9	-5.9	-5.2	-4.1	-1.6
<b>Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises</b> .....	1.5	.9	1.7	.8	.3	.7	1.2	1.6
<b>Equals: National income</b> .....	798.6	855.7	834.5	851.4	860.8	876.2	903.1	923.6
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	69.9	78.6	76.6	80.1	78.3	79.4	81.8	87.6
Contributions for social insurance.....	57.7	65.3	64.0	64.8	65.7	66.9	71.9	73.1
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.6	.0	.2	.6	1.4	-1.4	-.5
<b>Plus: Government transfer payments to persons, interest paid by government (net) and by consumers</b> .....	75.2	89.0	82.8	90.7	90.3	92.1	94.4	95.7
Dividends.....	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.9	31.8
Business transfer payments.....	24.8	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.2	26.0	26.2
<b>Equals: Personal income</b> .....	806.3	861.4	838.0	858.1	867.9	881.5	907.0	922.1

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

	Billions of current dollars							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Gross auto product</b> 1.....	30.7	40.9	42.5	40.1	42.4	38.8	39.9	41.5
Personal consumption expenditures.....	28.0	35.4	34.3	34.3	37.1	35.9	36.9	38.2
Producers' durable equipment.....	4.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.7
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	-9	1.4	4.0	1.6	1.2	-1.2	-9	-6
<b>Net exports</b> .....	-1.7	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.9	-2.8	-3.0	-3.2
Exports.....	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.7
Imports.....	3.7	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.9
<b>Addenda:</b>								
New cars, domestic 2.....	26.0	35.7	36.8	34.1	37.9	34.0	34.4	36.2
New cars, foreign.....	6.3	7.8	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.7
	Billions of 1958 dollars							
<b>Gross auto product</b> 1.....	28.4	36.4	37.1	34.8	37.8	35.8	35.6	37.0
Personal consumption expenditures.....	26.0	31.4	29.9	29.7	33.1	33.1	32.9	33.9
Producers' durable equipment.....	4.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1
Change in dealers' auto inventories.....	-9	1.3	3.6	1.5	1.1	-1.1	-8	-6
<b>Net exports</b> .....	-1.7	-2.3	-2.1	-2.1	-2.6	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9
Exports.....	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4
Imports.....	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.2
<b>Addenda:</b>								
New cars, domestic 2.....	24.7	32.5	33.0	30.5	34.5	31.9	31.4	32.8
New cars, foreign.....	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.9

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.

\*Second quarter corporate profits (and related components and totals) are preliminary and subject to revision next month.

	1970	1971	1971				1972	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II*
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billion of dollars								

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

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>National income</b> .....	798.6	855.7	834.5	851.4	860.8	876.2	903.1	923.6
Compensation of employees.....	603.8	644.1	628.6	639.6	648.0	660.4	682.7	697.8
Wages and salaries.....	541.9	573.5	560.4	569.6	576.5	587.3	606.6	620.0
Private.....	426.8	449.7	439.3	447.0	451.6	460.9	475.8	487.1
Military.....	19.6	19.4	19.8	19.4	18.8	19.4	20.8	20.5
Government civilian.....	95.5	104.4	101.3	103.3	106.0	107.0	110.0	112.4
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	61.9	70.7	68.2	70.0	71.5	73.0	76.1	77.8
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	29.7	34.1	33.5	33.8	34.3	35.0	37.3	38.0
Other labor income.....	32.1	36.5	34.8	36.1	37.2	38.0	38.8	39.8
Proprietor's income.....	66.8	70.0	68.1	69.3	70.7	71.8	73.3	73.2
Business and professional.....	49.9	52.6	51.3	52.4	53.1	53.8	54.3	54.4
Farm.....	16.9	17.3	16.8	16.9	17.6	18.1	19.1	18.7
Rental income of persons.....	23.3	24.5	23.9	24.4	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.2
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	69.9	78.6	76.6	80.1	78.3	79.4	81.8	87.6
Profits before tax.....	74.3	83.3	81.3	84.5	84.1	83.2	88.2	93.1
Profit tax liability.....	34.1	37.3	38.0	38.6	37.5	35.3	38.8	40.7
Profits after tax.....	40.2	45.9	43.2	45.8	46.6	48.0	49.5	52.4
Dividends.....	24.8	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.2	26.0	26.2
Undistributed profits.....	15.4	20.5	17.7	20.4	21.0	22.7	23.5	26.2
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-4.4	-4.7	-4.7	-4.4	-5.8	-3.9	-6.5	-5.5
<b>Net interest</b> .....	34.8	38.5	37.3	38.1	39.1	39.7	40.1	40.9

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

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>All industries, total</b> .....	798.6	855.7	834.5	851.4	860.8	876.2	903.1	923.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	25.5	26.5	25.9	25.9	26.7	27.4	28.5	28.5
Mining and construction.....	50.5	54.2	52.5	53.9	54.4	55.7	57.5	57.5
Manufacturing.....	216.3	223.2	220.5	223.1	222.3	226.8	238.0	238.0
Nondurable goods.....	87.5	90.3	88.7	90.0	90.7	91.7	94.8	94.8
Durable goods.....	128.7	132.9	131.7	133.1	131.6	135.1	143.1	143.1
Transportation.....	29.7	32.5	31.4	32.6	33.1	33.0	34.8	34.8
Communication.....	16.8	18.2	18.0	18.2	17.8	18.8	19.7	19.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	14.6	16.3	15.7	16.4	16.7	16.4	16.6	16.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	121.2	130.8	126.8	130.2	132.5	133.7	135.8	135.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	90.0	98.7	96.0	97.9	100.2	100.8	102.3	102.3
Services.....	102.7	110.6	107.2	109.4	111.8	114.0	117.1	117.1
Government and government enterprises.....	126.8	137.9	134.8	136.5	139.2	141.1	145.9	145.9
Rest of the world.....	4.6	6.9	5.7	7.4	6.2	8.5	6.8	6.8

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

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>All industries, total</b> .....	69.9	78.6	76.6	80.1	78.3	79.4	81.8	87.6
<b>Financial institutions</b> .....	14.5	16.7	16.6	16.4	17.0	16.6	16.5	17.5
Federal Reserve banks.....	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
Other financial institutions.....	10.9	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.3	13.2	14.1
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b> .....	55.4	61.9	59.9	63.7	61.3	62.7	65.2	70.1
Manufacturing.....	27.7	30.9	30.9	31.2	30.1	31.2	35.4	35.4
Nondurable goods.....	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.7	17.7
Durable goods.....	11.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	13.3	14.3	17.7	17.7
Transportation, communication, and public utilities.....	7.6	8.2	7.8	8.8	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.8
All other industries.....	20.1	22.9	21.2	23.7	22.6	23.9	22.0	22.0

	1970	1971				1972		
		1971	I	II	III	IV	I	II*
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

Table 9.—Gross Corporate Product<sup>1</sup> (1.14)

<b>Gross corporate product</b> .....	544.4	580.3	566.9	577.6	583.4	593.5	613.7	633.2
Capital consumption allowances.....	55.2	60.3	57.5	59.4	61.2	63.0	64.8	68.0
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	52.8	56.9	55.6	56.0	57.2	58.9	59.2	60.2
<b>Income originating in corporate business</b> .....	436.5	463.1	453.7	462.2	465.0	471.6	489.8	505.0
Compensation of employees.....	368.8	388.8	379.9	386.8	390.4	398.2	412.2	422.4
Wages and salaries.....	325.5	340.2	333.0	338.6	341.2	348.1	359.7	368.6
Supplements.....	43.2	48.6	46.9	48.3	49.1	50.1	52.5	53.8
Net interest.....	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
<b>Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment</b> .....	65.2	72.8	71.8	73.8	73.3	72.2	76.5	81.6
Profits before tax.....	69.6	77.4	76.5	78.1	79.1	76.1	82.9	87.2
Profits tax liability.....	34.1	37.3	38.0	38.6	37.5	35.3	38.8	40.7
Profits after tax.....	35.4	40.1	38.4	39.5	41.6	40.8	44.2	46.5
Dividends.....	22.4	22.2	23.0	21.9	22.8	21.1	23.6	22.9
Undistributed profits.....	13.0	17.9	15.5	17.7	18.8	19.7	21.2	23.6
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-4.4	-4.7	-4.7	-4.4	-5.8	-3.9	-6.5	-5.5
Cash flow, gross of dividends.....	90.6	100.4	96.0	98.9	102.8	103.8	109.0	114.5
Cash flow, net of dividends.....	68.2	78.2	73.0	77.0	80.0	82.7	85.9	91.6
<b>Gross product originating in financial institutions</b> .....	28.3	30.9	30.7	30.7	31.2	30.9	31.4	32.5
<b>Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations</b> .....	516.1	549.4	536.2	546.9	552.2	562.6	582.4	600.7
Capital consumption allowances.....	53.2	58.0	55.4	57.1	58.8	60.5	62.1	65.2
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	50.3	54.3	53.0	53.4	54.6	56.2	56.5	57.4
<b>Income originating in nonfinancial corporations</b> .....	412.6	437.2	427.8	436.3	438.8	445.9	463.8	478.0
Compensation of employees.....	346.9	365.0	356.8	363.0	366.2	373.8	387.0	396.7
Wages and salaries.....	306.5	319.6	313.1	318.0	320.4	327.1	338.0	346.5
Supplements.....	40.4	45.3	43.7	45.0	45.8	46.7	48.9	50.2
Net interest.....	15.0	16.1	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1
<b>Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment</b> .....	50.7	56.1	55.2	57.4	56.3	55.6	59.9	64.2
Profits before tax.....	55.1	60.8	59.8	61.7	62.1	59.4	66.4	69.7
Profits tax liability.....	26.9	29.4	30.0	30.8	29.5	27.4	31.1	32.7
Profits after tax.....	28.2	31.3	29.8	30.9	32.6	32.0	35.4	37.0
Dividends.....	19.9	19.5	20.1	19.2	20.0	18.6	20.3	20.1
Undistributed profits.....	8.3	11.9	9.7	11.7	12.6	13.5	15.1	16.9
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	-4.4	-4.7	-4.7	-4.4	-5.8	-3.9	-6.5	-5.5
Cash flow, gross of dividends.....	81.4	89.3	85.2	88.0	91.5	92.5	97.5	102.3
Cash flow, net of dividends.....	61.5	69.8	65.1	68.8	71.4	73.9	77.2	82.1
Billions of 1958 dollars								
<b>Gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations</b> .....	427.4	438.8	432.0	436.8	438.9	447.3	459.6	472.8
Dollars								
<b>Current dollar cost per unit of 1958 dollar gross product originating in nonfinancial corporations</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	1.208	1.252	1.241	1.252	1.258	1.258	1.267	1.271
Capital consumption allowances.....	.124	.132	.128	.131	.134	.135	.135	.138
Indirect business taxes plus transfer payments less subsidies.....	.118	.124	.123	.122	.124	.126	.123	.122
Compensation of employees.....	.812	.832	.826	.831	.834	.836	.842	.839
Net interest.....	.035	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.037	.036
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	.119	.128	.128	.131	.128	.124	.130	.136
Profits tax liability.....	.063	.067	.070	.071	.067	.061	.068	.069
Profits after tax plus inventory valuation adjustment.....	.056	.061	.058	.061	.061	.063	.063	.067

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.  
 \*See footnote on page 12.

	1970	1971	1971				1972	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

<b>Personal income</b> .....	806.3	861.4	838.0	858.1	867.9	881.5	907.0	922.1
<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> .....	541.9	572.9	560.4	569.5	575.9	585.9	608.0	620.5
Commodity-producing industries.....	201.0	206.1	202.9	205.7	206.0	209.9	217.5	222.6
Manufacturing.....	158.3	160.3	158.5	160.2	160.0	162.7	168.8	174.1
Distributive industries.....	129.2	138.2	134.8	137.2	139.1	141.7	147.2	150.1
Service industries.....	96.7	105.0	101.6	103.9	106.8	108.4	111.9	114.7
Government.....	115.1	123.5	121.1	122.7	124.6	125.9	131.4	133.1
<b>Other labor income</b> .....	32.1	36.5	34.8	36.1	37.2	38.0	38.8	39.8
<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	66.8	70.0	68.1	69.3	70.7	71.8	73.3	73.2
Business and professional.....	49.9	52.6	51.3	52.4	53.1	53.8	54.3	54.4
Farm.....	16.9	17.3	16.8	16.9	17.6	18.1	19.1	18.7
<b>Rental income of persons</b> .....	23.3	24.5	23.9	24.4	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.2
<b>Dividends</b> .....	24.8	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.2	26.0	26.2
<b>Personal interest income</b> .....	65.8	69.6	68.6	69.1	70.2	70.6	71.0	72.7
<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	79.5	93.6	87.3	95.2	95.0	96.8	99.2	100.6
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits.....	38.5	44.5	40.4	46.7	45.0	45.7	46.8	48.1
State unemployment insurance benefits.....	3.9	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.6
Veterans benefits.....	9.7	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.3
Other.....	27.4	32.2	30.9	31.6	32.8	33.3	35.1	34.6
<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	28.0	31.2	30.5	31.0	31.3	31.9	34.6	35.1
<b>Less: Personal tax and nontax payments</b> .....	116.7	117.0	112.3	115.2	117.5	123.0	136.5	139.5
<b>Equals: Disposable personal income</b> .....	689.5	744.4	725.7	742.9	750.4	758.5	770.5	782.6
<b>Less: Personal outlays</b> .....	634.7	683.4	666.4	678.8	689.4	699.2	714.9	732.5
Personal consumption expenditures.....	616.8	664.9	648.0	660.4	670.7	680.5	696.1	713.4
Interest paid by consumers.....	16.9	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.0
Personal transfer payments to foreigners.....	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
<b>Equals: Personal saving</b> .....	54.9	60.9	59.3	64.1	61.0	59.3	55.7	50.1
<b>Addenda:</b>								
<b>Disposable personal income:</b>								
Total, billions of 1958 dollars.....	533.2	554.7	546.6	554.6	556.5	560.9	565.7	571.4
Per capita, current dollars.....	3,366	3,595	3,517	3,592	3,620	3,649	3,700	3,751
Per capita, 1958 dollars.....	2,603	2,679	2,650	2,682	2,684	2,698	2,716	2,739
Personal saving rate, <sup>3</sup> percent.....	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.1	7.8	7.2	6.4

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

<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	616.8	664.9	648.0	660.4	670.7	680.5	696.1	713.4
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	90.5	103.5	99.8	101.9	106.1	106.1	111.0	113.9
Automobiles and parts.....	37.3	46.7	44.9	45.4	48.8	47.9	49.9	51.3
Mobile homes.....	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1
Furniture and household equipment.....	39.0	42.0	41.0	41.4	41.9	43.5	46.5	46.8
Other.....	14.2	14.8	13.9	15.0	15.5	14.7	14.7	15.7
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	264.4	278.1	273.4	277.2	278.5	283.4	288.3	297.2
Food and beverages.....	132.1	136.4	135.1	135.9	136.6	137.9	140.3	144.1
Clothing and shoes.....	52.0	56.9	55.1	55.1	56.7	57.4	58.5	61.5
Gasoline and oil.....	22.2	23.5	23.0	23.0	23.5	24.3	24.6	24.5
Other.....	58.1	61.3	60.1	61.6	60.9	62.8	64.0	67.1
<b>Services</b> .....	261.8	283.3	274.8	281.3	286.1	290.9	296.7	302.4
Housing.....	90.9	99.2	95.8	98.1	100.3	102.5	104.2	106.1
Household operation.....	36.3	39.5	38.0	39.1	40.0	40.7	41.2	42.7
Transportation.....	18.2	19.9	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.4	21.0	21.5
Other.....	116.3	124.8	121.8	124.3	125.7	127.3	130.3	132.0

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

<b>Receipts from foreigners</b> .....	63.7	66.9	67.0	67.4	69.2	63.7	71.5	70.7
Exports of goods and services.....	62.9	66.1	66.3	66.7	68.5	63.0	70.7	70.0
Capital grants received by the United States.....	.9	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
<b>Payments to foreigners</b> .....	63.7	66.9	67.0	67.4	69.2	63.7	71.5	70.7
Imports of goods and services.....	59.3	65.4	61.8	66.6	68.2	65.1	75.3	5.2
Transfers to foreigners.....	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8
Personal.....	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Government.....	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8
Net foreign investment.....	1.2	-2.1	2.1	-2.5	-2.7	-5.4	-7.7	-8.3

	1970	1971	1971				1972	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II*
			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Billions of dollars								

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

<b>Federal Government receipts</b> .....	191.6	199.1	196.4	198.2	199.1	202.8	221.4	225.4
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	92.4	89.6	86.6	88.1	89.8	93.8	105.8	107.3
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	30.4	33.1	33.9	34.4	33.2	31.1	34.0	35.7
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	19.3	20.5	20.9	20.2	20.0	20.8	19.9	19.7
Contributions for social insurance.....	49.5	55.9	55.0	55.6	56.1	57.0	61.7	62.6
<b>Federal Government expenditures</b> .....	204.5	220.8	212.4	221.2	222.2	227.5	236.3	246.5
Purchases of goods and services.....	96.5	97.8	96.2	96.3	97.9	100.7	105.7	108.1
National defense.....	75.1	71.4	72.5	71.2	70.1	71.9	76.7	78.6
Other.....	21.5	26.3	23.7	25.0	27.8	28.7	28.9	29.6
Transfer payments.....	63.3	75.0	69.1	76.8	76.3	77.8	79.4	80.4
To persons.....	61.1	72.4	66.9	74.3	73.6	74.9	76.6	77.6
To foreigners (net).....	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	24.5	29.3	27.1	29.5	29.8	30.8	32.4	38.1
Net interest paid.....	14.6	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.8
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.6	6.0
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	-.1
<b>Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts</b> .....	-12.9	-21.7	-16.0	-23.0	-23.1	-24.7	-14.8	-21.1

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

<b>State and local government receipts</b> .....	135.0	151.8	144.2	150.1	154.0	158.7	164.8	174.7
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	24.3	27.4	25.8	27.1	27.7	29.2	30.6	32.1
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.0
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	74.1	81.4	78.3	80.1	82.6	84.8	86.8	89.0
Contributions for social insurance.....	3.3	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.5
Federal grants-in-aid.....	24.5	29.3	27.1	29.5	29.8	30.8	32.4	38.1
<b>State and local government expenditures</b> .....	132.1	147.0	142.2	145.2	147.8	152.7	157.7	159.9
Purchases of goods and services.....	122.5	135.0	130.8	133.3	135.7	140.2	143.7	146.0
Transfer payments to persons.....	14.1	16.6	16.0	16.3	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.1
Net interest paid.....	-.5	-.1	-.2	-.1	-.1	-.1	.0	.0
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.2	.0	.0	.3	.4	-.6	-.1
<b>Surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts</b> .....	2.8	4.8	2.0	5.0	6.2	6.0	7.1	14.8

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

<b>Gross private saving</b> .....	152.2	170.8	162.5	172.8	171.5	176.5	171.6	175.8
Personal saving.....	54.9	60.9	59.3	64.1	61.0	59.3	55.7	50.1
Undistributed corporate profits.....	15.4	20.5	17.7	20.4	21.0	22.7	23.5	26.2
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	-4.4	-4.7	-4.7	-4.4	-5.8	-3.9	-6.5	-5.5
Corporate capital consumption allowances.....	55.2	60.3	57.5	59.4	61.2	63.0	64.8	68.0
Noncorporate capital consumption allowances.....	31.2	33.5	32.7	33.1	33.8	34.4	34.9	37.3
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.4	.0	.2	.3	.9	-.8	-.3
<b>Government surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts</b> .....	-10.1	-16.9	-14.0	-18.0	-16.9	-18.7	-7.7	-6.2
Federal.....	-12.9	-21.7	-16.0	-23.0	-23.1	-24.7	-14.8	-21.1
State and local.....	2.8	4.8	2.0	5.0	6.2	6.0	7.1	14.8
<b>Capital grants received by the United States</b> .....	.9	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
<b>Gross investment</b> .....	138.3	149.8	146.0	150.5	149.5	153.4	160.5	168.7
Gross private domestic investment.....	137.1	152.0	143.9	153.0	152.2	158.8	168.1	177.0
Net foreign investment.....	1.2	-2.1	2.1	-2.5	-2.7	-5.4	-7.7	-8.3
<b>Statistical discrepancy</b> .....	-4.7	-4.8	-3.3	-4.9	-5.9	-5.2	-4.1	-1.6

\*See footnote on page 12.

	1970	1971	1971				1972	
			I	II	III	IV	I	II
			Seasonally adjusted					
Index numbers, 1968=100								

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

<b>Gross national product</b> .....	135.23	141.61	139.84	141.34	142.35	142.88	144.68	145.34
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> ...	129.3	134.2	132.8	134.0	134.8	135.2	136.2	137.0
Durable goods.....	108.9	112.4	112.4	113.2	112.7	111.3	112.6	113.0
Nondurable goods.....	127.7	131.7	130.2	131.3	132.3	133.2	134.2	135.0
Services.....	140.1	147.4	145.2	146.7	148.4	149.2	150.1	151.2
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....								
Fixed investment.....	132.2	140.0	137.4	139.8	141.6	141.2	144.2	145.8
Nonresidential.....	130.0	137.7	135.4	137.5	139.1	138.6	141.3	142.6
Structures.....	152.7	168.4	160.9	166.3	171.9	174.9	179.3	182.7
Producers' durable equipment.....	120.1	124.7	123.9	125.0	125.4	124.5	126.5	127.4
Residential structures.....	140.0	146.3	143.1	146.0	147.8	147.5	151.0	153.3
Nonfarm.....	140.0	146.3	143.2	146.1	147.9	147.6	151.1	153.4
Farm.....	134.9	140.9	137.8	140.5	142.7	141.7	145.6	147.3
Change in business inventories.....								
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....								
Exports.....	120.5	125.8	125.2	125.8	125.9	126.3	127.4	129.1
Imports.....	118.6	124.5	122.8	123.8	125.4	126.0	128.0	131.9
<b>Government purchases of goods and services</b> .....	157.6	169.1	166.8	169.2	169.7	170.7	175.4	176.6
Federal.....	149.2	160.8	159.9	161.3	160.5	161.5	168.2	169.9
State and local.....	165.0	175.7	172.3	175.4	177.1	178.0	181.0	181.9

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

<b>Gross national product</b> .....	135.23	141.61	139.84	141.34	142.35	142.88	144.68	145.34
Final sales.....	135.3	141.6	139.9	141.5	142.3	142.8	144.7	145.4
<b>Goods output</b> .....	122.3	125.8	125.1	125.9	126.1	126.1	127.2	127.7
Durable goods.....	115.6	119.0	118.8	119.5	119.3	118.4	119.5	119.9
Nondurable goods.....	127.1	130.7	129.6	130.5	131.1	131.6	132.9	133.6
<b>Services</b> .....	150.1	159.4	156.9	158.6	160.4	161.6	163.8	165.0
<b>Structures</b> .....	149.7	159.9	155.1	159.2	162.0	162.9	167.1	168.8
<b>Addendum:</b>								
<b>Gross auto product</b> .....	108.1	112.5	114.5	115.2	112.1	108.3	112.1	112.3

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

<b>Gross national product</b> .....	135.23	141.61	139.84	141.34	142.35	142.88	144.68	145.34
<b>Private</b> .....	130.31	135.91	134.28	135.69	136.63	136.98	138.40	139.00
Business.....	129.0	134.3	132.8	134.2	135.0	135.3	136.7	137.2
Nonfarm.....	129.4	134.9	133.5	134.8	135.6	135.6	136.8	137.2
Farm.....	117.0	120.8	115.9	118.8	120.6	128.1	134.1	137.2
Households and institutions.....	185.5	200.7						
<b>General government</b> .....	188.8	205.7	201.5	204.6	206.4	210.1	217.5	220.7

Table 19.—Gross National Product: Change from Preceding Period (7.7)

	Percent		Percent at annual rate					
<b>Gross national product:</b>								
Current dollars.....	5.0	7.6	14.3	7.9	5.4	8.3	12.0	11.4
Constant dollars.....	-.5	2.7	8.0	3.4	2.5	6.7	6.5	9.4
Implicit price deflator.....	5.5	4.7	5.9	4.4	2.9	1.6	5.1	1.8
Chain price index.....	5.3	5.0	6.8	4.6	3.4	2.1	5.6	2.7
<b>Gross private product:</b>								
Current dollars.....	4.3	7.4	13.9	8.2	5.4	8.3	11.6	12.1
Constant dollars.....	-.5	3.0	8.7	3.7	2.5	7.2	7.1	10.2
Implicit price deflator.....	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.3	2.8	1.0	4.2	1.7
Chain price index.....	4.7	4.5	5.5	4.4	3.4	1.4	4.4	2.3



# The Development of Wage and Price Relationships for a Long-Term Econometric Model

IN September 1965, work was begun at Harvard University by Lester Thurow on the development of an econometric model designed to provide long-term projections of the U.S. economy and to aid in the formulation of fiscal policies. Financial support was provided by the Interagency Growth Project through a research contract with the Bureau of Economic Analysis (formerly the Office of Business Economics). A progress report on that work was published as "A Fiscal Policy Model of the United States," by Lester C. Thurow, in the June 1969 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Since then, the model formulated by Thurow has been extensively tested and modified, but it retains its original features of relative simplicity and emphasis on Federal fiscal policies. The modified model (referred to in this article as the BEA long-term model) is currently being used to make long-term projections of GNP and its components.

Because of the emphasis on simplicity in the design of the original model, several important economic variables were treated at a highly aggregative level, compared to their treatment in other econometric models, and other variables that are usually treated as being simultaneously determined within the economic system represented by the econometric model were assumed to be exogenous.

Two key variables in an econometric model of the aggregate economy are the price level and the aggregate wage rate. In the original Thurow model, prices were exogenous and there was no equa-

tion for the wage rate. There was an equation explaining employee compensation that was not so much a behavioral relationship based on theoretical considerations as a correlation of the movements of broad aggregates, since employee compensation was determined by observing its relatively constant ratio over time to national income.<sup>1</sup>

This treatment of employee compensation did not create a problem in the original version of the model since the only variable directly affected by employee compensation was social security contributions. Employee compensation did not interact at all with the supply side of the model. However, when the model was modified so that the income and supply sides interacted simultaneously, the reliability of the employee compensation equation became important.

Thus, a natural extension of the model is the development of a behavioral equation for compensation. Adopting the theory that prices and wages are simultaneously determined, an equation for the price level is also developed. This article reports on progress in the development of the compensation and price equations.

A three equation model is developed: an equation explaining the percent change in employee compensation per

man-hour, and two price relationships, the first explaining the level of the implicit deflator for gross private product and the second explaining the percent change in the implicit deflator for personal consumption expenditures.

The percent change in employee compensation per man-hour is explained primarily by two factors: demand pull, measured by the unemployment rate, and the expected rate of price change, measured by the percent change in the current period in the personal consumption expenditures deflator.

The percent change in the personal consumption deflator, needed for the compensation equation, is explained by a simple correlation with the percent change in the gross private product deflator, and that deflator is explained by making it a function of unit labor costs and a demand variable, the unemployment rate.

Development of wage-price relationships for the BEA long-term model started with an examination of wage behavior with respect to the unemployment rate, as in "Phillips curve" analysis. George Perry's findings concerning the effects of changes in labor force composition<sup>2</sup> were incorporated and tested, and a test was also made of a form of the price expectations hypothesis used in several recent studies.<sup>3</sup>

1. The Thurow model related employee compensation to an income variable consisting of personal income less the sum of dividends, interest (government and consumer), and government transfers. In the BEA long-term model, the equation has been modified to take the following form (fitted to annual data in current dollars for 1948-1968):

$$C = 23.84 + .7519 Y \quad R^2 = .999 \\ (9.55) \quad (127.2)$$

C = private employee compensation

Y = gross national product less the sum of capital consumption allowances and indirect business taxes; values in parentheses are t ratios.

2. George L. Perry, "Inflation and Unemployment," in *Savings and Residential Financing: 1970 Conference Proceedings*, sponsored by the United States Savings and Loan League, Chicago, Ill., May 7 and 8, 1970; reprinted by the Brookings Institution, Reprint No. 188, Dec. 1970; "Changing Labor Markets and Inflation," in Okun and Perry, eds., *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 3:1970, pp. 411-441.

3. See, e.g., R. J. Gordon, "The Recent Acceleration of Inflation and Its Lessons for The Future," in Okun and Perry, eds., *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1:1970, pp. 8-41. Gordon reports tests of the "acceleration hypothesis" in which an attempt to hold unemployment below the "natural" rate is hypothesized to lead to an ever-accelerating inflation.

NOTE.—A version of this article was delivered at the American Statistical Association Annual Meetings, Montreal, Canada, August 1972.

## Wage Relationships

The theory of wage determination used here as a basis for statistical estimation explains wage movements primarily by two forces: demand pull and the expected rate of price change. Additional explanatory variables, as explained below, are also hypothesized to affect wage determination.

Demand pull is measured by a form of the unemployment rate and the expected rate of price change is measured by the actual observed rate of change of a price index of consumer purchases.

A consideration in choosing the variables to be included in the wage equation was the desire to minimize the number of additional exogenous variables introduced into the model. The basic wage equation explains the percent change in employee compensation per man-hour by the reciprocal of the unemployment rate, the percent change in the deflator for personal consumption expenditures (PCE), the percent change in a corporate profit rate, the percent change in employee and employer social insurance contributions per man-hour, and the percent change in a variable representing industry mix. (The precise definitions of these variables are presented below, under the heading "Definition of variables.") The only variable exogenous to the model that is added in this formulation is the variable that measures change in the industrial composition of employment. Social insurance contributions and the corporate profit rate are endogenously determined in the original model, and the deflator for personal consumption expenditures is the dependent variable in one of the price equations developed in this study.

The unemployment rate is used as a measure of demand for labor. The reciprocal of the rate is specified to allow for the nonlinearity of the relationship between wage change and unemployment (a relationship that has generally been hypothesized to be convex to the origin when the rate of wage change is plotted against the unemployment rate).

The percent change in the PCE deflator is used as a measure of expecta-

tations of future price changes. Use of only the current value of the variable (i.e., change from the previous to the current year) represents the assumption that price expectations are based only on current, not lagged, price movements.<sup>4</sup> The consumer price index (CPI) is the variable most frequently used in measures of price expectations in wage equations. However, its use here would present a problem in integrating the wage-price sector into the BEA long-term model. The planned dependent variable in the main price equation is the private GNP deflator, and the PCE deflator is better correlated with it than is the CPI. This consideration, plus the need for the PCE deflator elsewhere in the model, makes it preferable to use the PCE deflator rather than the CPI in constructing the price expectations variable.

The percent change in the profit rate is used as a measure of change in employers' ability to pay wage increases; or alternatively, it can be viewed as a measure of productivity change.<sup>5</sup>

The percent change in social insurance contributions appears as an explanatory variable because such contributions are included in the compensation measure that is being explained, and have shown marked variations over time because of changes in social insurance tax rates.<sup>6</sup>

Since wage levels as well as rates of wage change vary among industries, the ideal approach would be to estimate separate industry wage equations and then aggregate. Instead, as a simpler procedure an industry shift variable has been included. Since compensation per man-hour is relatively low in the service industries and since there has

been continuing employment shift to these industries, the percent change in the ratio of employment in the service industries to total employment is used as the measure of changes in industry mix. Since the model is estimated on an annual basis, all data for estimation are on an annual basis. Percent changes are calculated from the previous year.

Several lag patterns on the explanatory variables were tested, especially in the construction of the price expectations variable, but none of the lagged variables had a significant coefficient and frequently the signs were wrong. These results contrast with most published quarterly results, where lags, especially in the price expectations variable, have significant coefficients and the expected sign. It is not unreasonable, however, for explanatory variable lags of a year or more to have no effect on the dependent variable in the annual equations estimated in this study.

### Alternative specifications of labor demand

Perry's hypothesis, referred to previously, is that an unemployment rate weighted by composition of the labor force, and the dispersion of the unemployed, provide a better measure of labor demand conditions for explaining wage change than does the conventional unemployment rate.<sup>7</sup> To test this, several regressions were run with these two variables substituted for the unemployment rate.

A weighted unemployment rate  $U^*$  was calculated for each year using Perry's definition, and the weights ( $I_i$ ) calculated by him:<sup>8</sup>

7. For a theoretical basis for Perry's dispersion hypothesis see G. C. Archibald, "The Phillips Curve and The Distribution of Unemployment," *American Economic Review*, May 1969, pp. 124-134.

8. Perry, "Changing Labor Markets and Inflation," *op. cit.*, pp. 439-440. In principle, there is a different set of weights ( $I_i$ ) for the various age-sex classes in each time period. However, Perry found that the weights vary insignificantly over time and so used averages, which are also used here.  $I_i$  is defined as  $J_i K_i$ , where  $J_i$  is the ratio of the average annual hours worked per employed person in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  age-sex class to the average annual hours worked by employed males age 35-44, and  $K_i$  is the ratio of average hourly earnings of employed persons in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  class to the average for males aged 35-44. The age breakdown is into four groups: 16-19, 20-24, 25-64, 65 and over. Each age group is broken down into male and female.

Data on unemployment ( $V_i$ ) and labor force ( $L_i$ ) used for the calculation were taken from the *Manpower Report of the President*, April 1971, p. 205.

4. This assumption is consistent with Gordon's finding based on quarterly data, that price expectations as measured by a distributed lag of changes in the CPI are not influenced by lagged price changes running back more than four quarters; Gordon, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

5. J. Vanderkamp, "Wage Adjustment, Productivity and Price Change Expectations," *Review of Economic Studies*, Vol. 39(1) No. 117 (January 1972), p. 62.

6. Alternatively, the dependent variable could have been calculated net of social insurance contributions, eliminating any need to include contributions as an explanatory variable. Preliminary results from this formulation are not encouraging but further testing is being carried out.

$$U^* = \frac{\sum I_i V_i}{\sum I_i L_i}$$

where:

$I_i$  is the weight for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  age-sex class,

$V_i$  is the number in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  age-sex class who are unemployed,

$L_i$  is the number in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  age-sex class who are in the labor force, and the summations are over all age-sex classes.

A measure of unemployment dispersion  $DU^*$  was calculated for each year using Perry's definition and the same data used in calculating the weighted unemployment rate:<sup>9</sup>

$$DU^* = \sum \left| \frac{I_i V_i}{\sum I_i V_i} - \frac{I_i L_i}{\sum I_i L_i} \right|,$$

with the summations over all age-sex classes. This measure is the sum, over all age-sex classes, of the differences (without regard to sign) between the share of a class in total unemployment and its share in total labor force; all data are weighted by the weights ( $I_i$ ) described above. Perry's results showed that the pressure on wages would be greater as the value of the dispersion measure increased.

9. Perry, *ibid.* p. 422.

**Plan of work**

The plan for determining the wage equation to incorporate into the BEA long-term model was first to test equations using single equation estimating techniques; then, having selected a preferred equation on the basis of those tests, to estimate the equation for inclusion into the model, using simultaneous equation techniques. The final step was to simulate the period 1948-1968 using the model including the new compensation equation, as well as the new price equations developed in this article, and to compare these simulation results with those obtained prior to the equation change. (The simulation results presented at the end of this article are for simulations including not only the compensation equation selected for the model but also the two price equations developed in this article.)

**Definition of variables**

C: Private employee compensation per man-hour.

U: Reciprocal of overall unemployment rate (percent).

$U^*$ : Reciprocal of weighted unemployment rate; calculation of weighted rate is described in text.

$DU^*$ : Measure of unemployment dispersion; calculation is described in text.

$P_1$ : Implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures (1958=100).

$P_2$ : Consumer price index (1958=100).

$P_3$ : Implicit price deflator for gross private product (1958=100).

II: Ratio of after-tax corporate profits to previous year's gross stock of nonresidential fixed capital in 1958 dollars.

S: Ratio of employer, employee, and self-employed contributions for OASDHI per man-hour.

I: Ratio of the average number of employees (both full- and part-time) in service industries to the average number of full- and part-time employees in the total private economy. (Service industries are those defined as "Services" in *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972.)

$D_k$ : Dummy variable for Korean War Period; equal to 1 for 1951-53.

**Table 1.—Equations for Change in Compensation Per Man-hour**

Equation	$\hat{P}_1$	$\hat{P}_2$	$U^*$	$DU^*$	U	$\hat{\Pi}$	$\hat{S}$	$\hat{I}$	$D_k$	$D_g$	Constant	$e_{99}$	$e_{70}$	SEE	$\bar{R}^2$	DW
1	0.824 (6.84)		10.496 (1.99)	-0.0075 (.192)		0.0362 (2.24)	0.0331 (2.15)	-0.355 (1.91)	0.422 (.313)	-0.243 (.493)	1.579 (1.44)			0.756	0.92	1.93
2	.843 (7.67)		12.401 (3.74)	-.0230 (1.14)		.0314 (2.64)	.0327 (2.64)	-.369 (3.35)			1.476 (1.63)			.716	.92	1.94
3	.815 (7.23)				14.633 (3.29)	.0318 (2.34)	.0328 (2.36)	-.395 (2.50)	-.087 (.103)	-.171 (.366)	1.051 (.910)			.725	.92	1.95
4	.823 (8.23)				14.900 (4.08)	.0311 (2.68)	.0346 (2.92)	-.367 (3.50)			.853 (.888)			.685	.93	1.95
5		.599 (6.48)	13.560 (3.63)	-.0311 (1.33)		.0284 (2.07)	.0376 (2.68)	-.413 (3.30)			1.800 (1.74)			.814	.90	2.00
6		.577 (7.04)			16.154 (3.97)	.0283 (2.18)	.0401 (3.01)	-.407 (3.45)			.990 (.913)			.772	.91	2.00
7	.846 (6.94)		12.222 (3.29)	-.0150 (.604)		.0303 (2.36)	.0330 (2.51)	-.372 (3.21)			1.338 (1.37)	-.698	-.146	.613	.92	1.80
8	.840 (7.06)		11.024 (3.58)			.0296 (2.37)	.0330 (2.56)	-.387 (3.49)			1.309 (1.37)	-.925	-.360	.735	.92	1.81
9	.840 (7.27)				14.950 (3.76)	.0303 (2.47)	.0343 (2.72)	-.369 (3.35)			.839 (.816)	-.508	-.159	.718	.93	1.79
10	.830 (6.75)				14.968 (3.44)	.0289 (2.08)	.0343 (2.18)	-.373 (3.04)			.866 (.754)	-.491	-.160	.730	.92	1.80

NOTE.— $\bar{R}^2$  is the coefficient of determination corrected for degrees of freedom. Values in parentheses are t ratios, DW is the Durbin-Watson statistic, and SEE is the standard error of estimate corrected for degrees of freedom.

Dependent variable in each equation is C.

Equations (1)-(9) were estimated by ordinary least squares; equation (10) is equation (9) estimated by two-stage least squares.

Equations (1)-(6) were estimated for 1948-1970; (7)-(10) were estimated for 1948-1968. Forecast errors for 1969 and 1970 are labeled  $e_{99}$  and  $e_{70}$  respectively.

$D_g$ : Dummy variable for period of wage-price "guideposts"; equal to 1 for 1962-66.

ULC: Unit labor cost (ratio of private employee compensation to private GNP in 1958 dollars).

Percent change from previous to current year is denoted by a dot over the variable.

### Estimated equations

Table 1 shows results of fitting various specifications of the wage equations. The dependent variable in each case is the percent change in compensation per manhour. Equations (1) through (6) were estimated for the period 1948-70; those which seemed to give the best results were then estimated for the period 1948-68, which is the period currently used for all other equations in the BEA long-term model. The equations estimated for 1948-68, numbers (7) through (10), were then used to forecast values for 1969 and 1970. This forecast provided another criterion on which to select a final equation specification for two-stage least squares estimation. The specification finally selected is the one shown as (4) fitted to 1948-70, and as (9) fitted to 1948-68.

Equation (1) incorporates Perry's hypotheses. The fit is very good but the coefficient of the dispersion variable,  $DU^*$ , has the wrong sign and is not statistically significant. Neither of the dummy variables, one for the Korean War period in which there were wage-price controls, the other for the 1962-66 "guidepost" period, has a significant coefficient.

Equation (2) is the same as (1) but with the dummy variables omitted. The fit is good with all coefficients having the expected sign except that of  $DU^*$ , which is again negative and not significant.

In equations (3) and (4) the variables  $U^*$  and  $DU^*$  are replaced with the conventional unemployment rate. The coefficients of the dummy variables used in (3) are again not significant but the coefficients of all other variables in both

equations have the expected sign and are statistically significant.

In each of these equations the coefficient of the price expectations variable is above 0.8. This value is much higher than those reported by most other studies,<sup>10</sup> although it does not support the accelerationist hypothesis since it is less than one. The high value is entirely due to the use of the PCE deflator rather than the CPI; this can be seen by comparing equations (2) and (4) with equations (5) and (6), where the only difference is the substitution of  $P_2$  for  $P_1$ .

Since equations (2) and (4) provide equally good explanations of the dependent variable, they were both re-estimated for the 1948-1968 period and appear as equations (7) and (9), respectively. Forecast errors for 1969 and 1970 are shown for these equations. The errors are calculated for both years using actual values of the independent variables. The equations over-predicted in both years; i.e., the actual change in compensation per manhour was smaller than predicted by the equations. Equation (8), which includes the weighted unemployment rate but excludes the dispersion index, was also estimated for the period 1948-68, and errors were calculated for 1969 and 1970.

Equation (9) is marginally better than (7) or (8) in terms of fit and forecast, and it also avoids the introduction of additional exogenous variables, compared to (7) and (8); thus, (9) was selected for estimation by the two-stage least squares method. The result is shown as equation (10).

The two-stage least squares procedure is used to circumvent simultaneous equation bias.<sup>11</sup> Two of the right-hand-side variables in the equation,  $\dot{I}$  and  $\dot{S}$ , are determined simultaneously in the model with the percent change in employee compensation, the dependent variable. In two-stage least squares estimation, the actual

values of  $\dot{I}$  and  $\dot{S}$  are replaced by values computed for them from ordinary least squares regressions applied to the reduced form of the complete BEA long-term model. Comparison of equations (9) and (10) shows that coefficients estimated by the two-stage procedure are very close to those estimated by ordinary least squares.

Since none of the equations presented here shows the weighted unemployment rate together with the dispersion measure to be superior to the conventional unemployment rate in the explanation of wage change, a further direct comparison was made, consistent with Perry's reported equations.<sup>12</sup> Two equations were estimated, identical except for the unemployment concept. The profit rate is omitted from the explanatory variables because it is not included in Perry's regressions. The interindustry shift variable is included, however, since Perry adjusted his dependent variable to take account of employment shifts among industries. Using symbols already defined, the regression results for 1948-70 are:

$$(a) \dot{C} = 2.17 + .546 \dot{P}_2 + 12.42 U^* \\ (1.94) \quad (5.63) \quad (3.08) \\ - .0287 DU^* + .0439 \dot{S} \\ (1.13) \quad (2.94) \\ - .459 \dot{I} \\ (3.42)$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = .88, DW = 2.46, \overline{SEE} = .764$$

$$(b) \dot{C} = 1.40 + .522 \dot{P}_2 + 14.87 U + \\ (1.19) \quad (6.10) \quad (3.36) \\ .0462 \dot{S} - .452 \dot{I} \\ (3.23) \quad (3.54)$$

$$\bar{R}^2 = .89, DW = 2.47, \overline{SEE} = .750$$

By the usual measures equation (a) would not be considered superior in any respect to equation (b). This finding differs substantially from Perry's finding that  $U^*$  provides more explanatory power than  $U$ . Perry's study used quarterly data; however, since changes in labor force composition occur only gradually over time, this factor, if relevant, should retain its explanatory power in an annual compensation equation.

10. See e.g., Gordon, *op. cit.*, p. 17, and Perry, "Changing Labor Markets and Inflation," *op. cit.*, p. 425.

11. For a complete discussion of simultaneous equation bias in ordinary least squares estimation, and an explanation of two-stage least squares, see A. S. Goldberger, *Econometric Theory*, New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1964, pp. 288-294 and pp. 329-336.

12. Perry, "Changing Labor Markets and Inflation," *op. cit.*, p. 425.

### Price Relationships

To close the wage-price sector it is necessary to develop an equation explaining the implicit deflator for personal consumption expenditures. The price deflators for all major final demand components as well as the deflator for private GNP are required by the BEA long-term model. Two methods of making these prices endogenous are available: (1) the component deflators can be estimated and then aggregated to derive the overall deflator; (2) the overall deflator can be estimated first and the component deflators can be based on it by means of simple regressions. Method (2) will produce one more equation than the number of deflators to be determined, since the overall deflator is a weighted average of the components; this problem of over-determination can be solved by replacing the initial value of the private GNP deflator, as calculated from its equation, by the weighted average of the component deflators. Because method (2) is considerably easier from the point of view of statistical estimation, it was selected.

The relationship hypothesized to explain the private GNP deflator is that it is a mark-up over unit labor cost, with the mark-up varying as aggregate demand fluctuates.<sup>13</sup>

In the equation used, unit labor costs have a delayed effect on prices, reflecting transmission lags, while fluctuations in aggregate demand, as measured by the unemployment rate, are assumed to affect the price level concurrently. Since the model is estimated with annual data, a lag of one period means a lag of one year. The equation, fitted to annual data for 1948-68, is:

$$(11) \quad P_3(t) = 16.4 + \frac{172.5}{(34.5)} ULC(t-1) - \frac{1.256}{(4.4)} U(t)$$

$\bar{R}^2 = .98$ ,  $DW = 1.84$ ,  $\overline{SEE} = 1.33$ , numbers in parentheses are t ratios.

13. This hypothesis can be shown to be consistent with the form of the production function specified elsewhere in the BEA long-term model.

The coefficients of both explanatory variables have the expected sign and are significant. The elasticity of the private GNP deflator with respect to unit labor costs, calculated at the variable means, is 0.90. This seems to be in line with previously reported elasticities,<sup>14</sup> but the fact that it is less than unity implies a slight increase in labor share over time. Forecast values of the private GNP deflator for 1969 and 1970 are 123.6 and 129.9, respectively, an underprediction in both years. The 1969 forecast error is 0.7 index point and the 1970 error is 0.4 point.

The estimated equation tying the deflator for personal consumption expenditures ( $P_1$ ) to the private GNP deflator ( $P_3$ ), expressed in terms of percentage changes and fitted to annual data for 1948-68, is:

$$(12) \quad \dot{P}_1 = .124 + .857 \dot{P}_3$$

(1.49) (22.7)

$\bar{R}^2 = .97$ ,  $DW = 1.80$ ,  $\overline{SEE} = .31$ ; numbers in parentheses are t ratios.

The variables have been defined previously. The equation was corrected for serial correlation by the Cochrane-Orcutt procedure.<sup>15</sup>

Forecast values for the PCE deflator were calculated for 1969 and 1970,

14. For example, R. J. Gordon in "Inflation in Recession and Recovery" *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 1:1970, p. 129, reports an elasticity value of unity on standard unit labor costs.

15. For a description of this procedure, see D. Cochrane and G. H. Orcutt, "Application of Least Squares Regressions to Relationships Containing Autocorrelated Error Terms," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 44, March 1949, pp. 32-61.

using the actual value of the independent variable in both years and applying the predicted percent change to the actual value of the PCE deflator in 1968 and 1969, respectively. The 1969 forecast implied a PCE deflator of 123.4 in that year, compared to an actual value of 123.5. The 1970 forecast implied a PCE deflator of 129.1, compared to 129.3 actual.

### Simulation Results

Equation (10), the two-stage estimation of the preferred compensation equation, and the equations for the PCE and private GNP deflators, were used with the full BEA long-term model to simulate the complete set of endogenous variables for the period 1948-68 and to forecast these variables for 1969. Annual absolute errors between estimated and actual values of some of the endogenous variables were then calculated and compared with errors calculated from a model simulation for the same time period before equation (10) was substituted for the compensation equation previously used and before the addition of the two deflator equations. Average annual absolute errors, calculated as percentages of actual values, are shown in table 2 for simulation before and after the inclusion of equations (10) through (12).

The increased error in simulating nonresidential fixed investment can be traced to a poor corporate profits equation. Simulations of both private GNP and personal consumption expenditures show improved results, the latter resulting from a significantly

Table 2.—Simulation Errors

Variable	Average annual percent error without regard to sign, 1948-1968	
	Without equations (10) through (12)	Equations (10) through (12) included
Gross private product (1958\$).....	1.7	1.6
Nonresidential fixed investment (1958\$).....	3.8	5.8
Personal consumption expenditures (1958\$).....	1.25	1.0
Disposable personal income (1958\$).....	1.4	0.6
Private employee compensation.....	1.9	1.7
PCE deflator.....	(*)	1.6
Private GNP deflator.....	(*)	1.1

\*Exogenous.

smaller error in disposable personal income. All three new equations perform well. However, the 1969 forecast error for the PCE deflator is larger in the full model simulation than when the forecast is made by single equation. The PCE deflator forecast by the full model for 1969 is 124.7 compared to 123.5 actual. Using the full model, the forecast of the private GNP deflator is 124.8 in 1969, compared to an actual value for that year of 124.3.

### Summary

A three-equation model of the wage-price sector has been developed and integrated into the BEA long-term

model. Changes in the unemployment rate and in the price expectations variable were found to have the largest impact on changes in compensation per manhour. Although the value of the coefficient of the price expectations variable in the compensation equation is high, there does not seem to be support for the accelerationist hypothesis. Neither labor force composition change nor dispersion of the unemployed over age-sex classes provides additional explanatory power for change in compensation, contrary to recent empirical work. The coefficients of lagged unit labor cost and the current unemployment rate in the

equation for the gross private product deflator were significant, and this formulation of the markup hypothesis produced a good fit over the sample period.

The wage and price equations were integrated into the BEA long-term model and the model was simulated for the sample period, to make error comparisons of that simulation with a simulation made without the new equations. The results are encouraging, but work on evaluating forecast errors beyond the sample period must be carried out to evaluate fully the contribution to the model of the new relationships.

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## State and Regional Personal Income, 1971

**T**OTAL personal income in the United States rose nearly 7 percent from 1970 to 1971, with gains of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  percent or more in each of the eight regions and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent or more in each of the States. Nationally, consumer prices (as measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures) rose  $3\frac{1}{4}$  percent. The personal income gain in every region and State and the District of Columbia exceeded the increase in consumer prices, at least moderately, so that real purchasing power of consumers increased in all areas.

On a per capita basis, the national increase in total personal income was  $5\frac{3}{4}$  percent in 1971. The gain in per capita income in every region and in all but three of the States exceeded the rise in consumer prices. The exceptions were Iowa, Connecticut, and Washington, where the gains were between  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  percent. The largest per capita increases, ranging from 8 to  $15\frac{1}{4}$  percent, were in West Virginia, Arizona, Colorado, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

### *Industrial causes for differential rates of area income change*

Most differentials between area (regional and State) and national change in total personal income were traceable primarily to developments in manufac-

turing and secondarily to those in farming. Developments in construction also influenced the geographic pattern of income change, but to a lesser degree.

The key role played by manufacturing payrolls and farm income in explaining regional and State income growth differentials in 1971 is highlighted in Table A. Changes in total income, non-manufacturing income, nonfarm income, and nonmanufacturing-nonfarm income are shown. Data in the right-hand section of Table A show percentage changes in each aggregate as an index of the relevant U.S. percent change.

Comparison of these aggregates reveals the combined effect of the percent change in a component and its importance in an area's income structure. It will be noted that the deviations of regional and State changes from the national pace are smaller when manufacturing and farming are omitted than they are in the case of total personal income. In many regions and States, when one of these income components is omitted, the area-Nation differential is cut by 40 percent or more. Thus, it can be seen that these industries directly played key roles in explaining area growth differentials last year. In still other areas, the differentials are reduced by 20 to 40 percent.

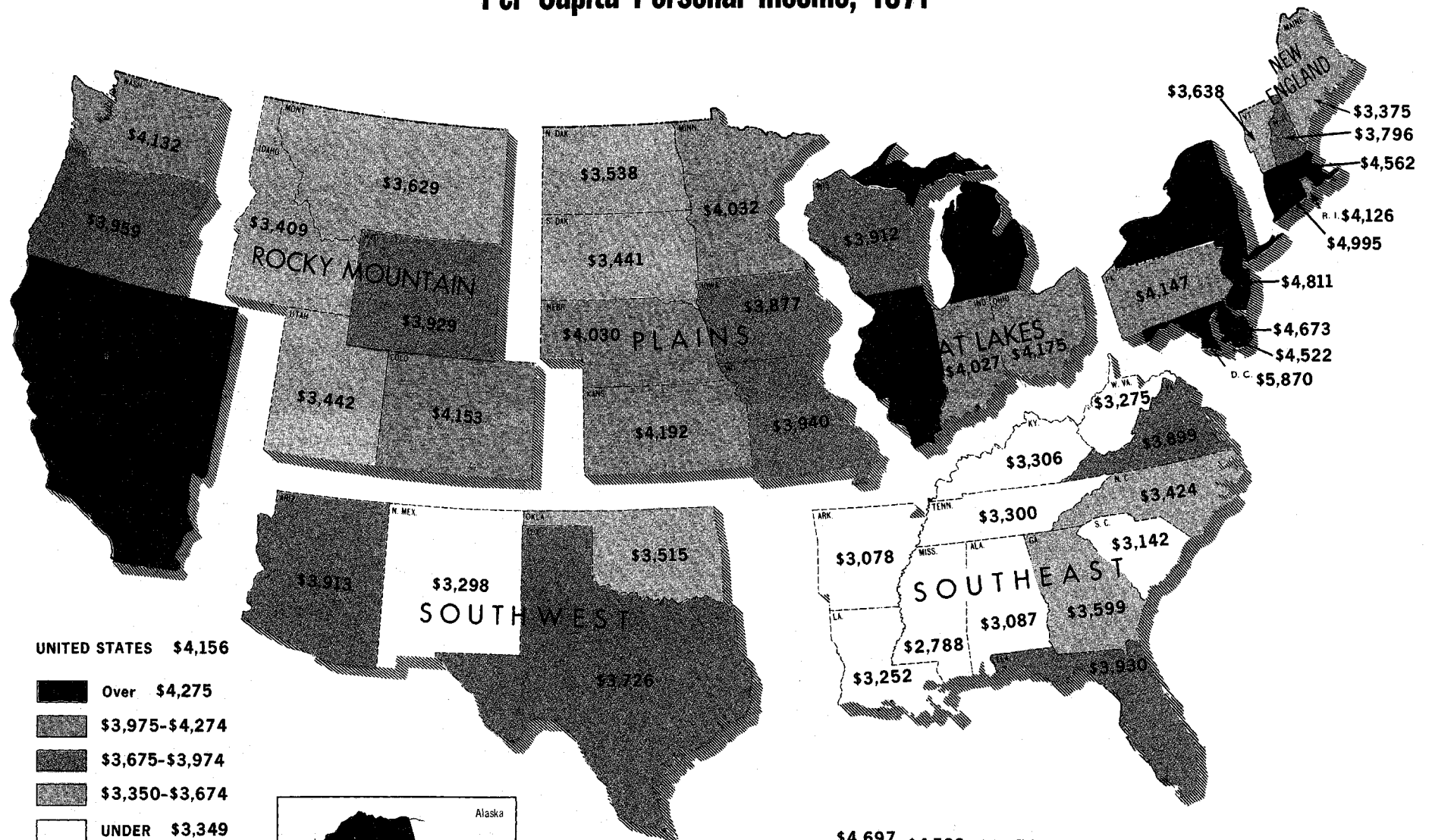
Area variations in rates of change were as large for construction payrolls as for manufacturing payrolls, but the latter comprise nearly 19 percent of total personal income whereas construction payrolls comprise only 4 percent of total income. As a result, differential changes in manufacturing have a much larger effect on area-Nation income differentials than do differential changes in construction.

Regional changes in manufacturing payrolls ranged from a gain of 7 percent in the Rocky Mountain region to a decline of 3 percent in New England. There were large gains in manufacturing payrolls in the Rocky Mountain and Southeast, regions in which the total income advance was substantially better than average, and small losses in manufacturing payrolls in each of the three regions where income rose least (Midwest, Far West, and New England). Thus, the regional variation in income change excluding manufacturing (columns 2 and 6 in the table) was much smaller than the variation in total income change (columns 1 and 5). Construction payrolls also were up substantially in each of the fast-growing regions and up only moderately in two of the three slowly expanding regions.

Close association between differential area changes in farm income and in total income is more apparent on a State than on a regional basis. There were, as usual, large regional variations around the national average gain in farm income, but in three of the four regions where agriculture is especially important—Plains, Rocky Mountain, and Southeast—the advance in farm income was fairly close to average. This comparative regional uniformity in rates of change represents an averaging of much larger variations among the States of the regions. In the fourth region where agriculture is important—the Southwest—there was a large drop in farm income, but other income components in the region advanced so vigorously that the gain in total personal income in the region approximated the national average.

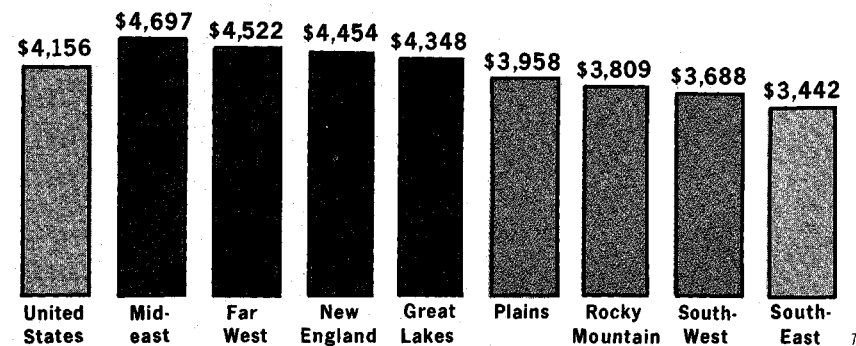
NOTE.—The State income estimates were prepared in the Economic Measurement Branch, Regional Economics Division by Wallace Bailey, Jr., Kenneth Berkman, Michael Carroll, Vivian Conklin, Francis Dallavalle, Virginia Davis, Linnea Hazen, Kenneth Horowitz, Gordon Lester, Jr., Allan Millican, Elizabeth Queen, William Reid, Jr., Victor Sahadachny, Maurice Schlak, and Mary Schneider under the direction of Edwin J. Coleman. Special programming for this article was prepared by Francis Dallavalle, David Cartwright, and Yvonne Collins.

# Per Capita Personal Income, 1971



UNITED STATES \$4,156

- Over \$4,275
- \$3,975-\$4,274
- \$3,675-\$3,974
- \$3,350-\$3,674
- UNDER \$3,349



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



**Regional detail**

Above-national-average advances in manufacturing payrolls, both durable and nondurable, directly accounted for roughly half of the area-U.S. differential gains in personal income in the Rocky Mountain and Southeast regions. This strength in the manufacturing industries led to advances above the national average in income from wholesale and retail trade, construction, the transportation, communications and

public utilities group, the finance, insurance, and real estate group, and services.

The personal income increase last year was just below the U.S. average in the Southwest, Great Lakes, and Plains. In these regions, gains in most major income components were close to the corresponding national average advance. In the Great Lakes the near average gain in manufacturing payrolls primarily reflected a combination of

good gains in the auto industry stemming from recovery from the strike of late 1970 and the strong cyclical recovery in the industry, and a small gain in nondurable manufacturing. In the Southwest large gains in income from construction and nondurable goods manufacturing offset a large decline in that region's agricultural sector and a smaller decline in durable goods manufacturing payrolls.

(Continued on page 32)

**Table B.—Percent Change in Total Personal Income and Income Excluding Selected Components, 1970-71**

	Percent change 1970-71 <sup>1</sup>				Index. U.S. percent change in component=100			
	Total personal income	Total personal income excl. manufacturing	Total personal income excl. farm	Total personal income excl. manufacturing and farm	Total personal income	Total personal income excl. manufacturing	Total personal income excl. farm	Total personal income excl. manufacturing and farm
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Regions</b>								
Rocky Mountain.....	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.5	138	118	144	124
Southeast.....	8.8	9.5	8.9	9.7	128	114	127	114
Southwest.....	6.8	7.7	7.6	8.7	99	98	109	102
Great Lakes.....	6.8	8.5	6.6	8.3	99	102	94	98
Plains.....	6.7	7.7	7.0	8.2	97	93	100	96
Midwest.....	6.4	8.1	6.5	8.2	93	98	93	96
Far West.....	6.0	7.5	5.9	7.5	87	90	84	88
New England.....	5.8	8.4	5.9	8.5	84	101	84	100
<b>States</b>								
North Dakota.....	17.1	17.4	9.2	9.3	248	210	131	109
Arizona.....	12.3	13.6	12.3	13.7	178	164	176	161
Colorado.....	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.6	159	136	160	136
Florida.....	10.1	10.8	9.9	10.7	146	130	141	126
South Dakota.....	10.1	10.3	8.5	8.7	146	124	121	102
Nevada.....	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	139	117	139	114
Utah.....	9.4	10.1	9.7	10.4	136	122	139	122
West Virginia.....	9.3	10.6	9.4	10.8	135	128	134	127
Alaska.....	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.2	132	112	129	108
Mississippi.....	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	130	110	130	108
Tennessee.....	9.0	10.3	9.3	10.7	130	124	133	126
Delaware.....	9.0	9.7	9.2	9.8	130	117	131	115
Arkansas.....	8.9	9.0	10.1	10.5	129	108	144	124
Georgia.....	8.8	9.8	8.8	9.9	128	118	126	116
South Carolina.....	8.7	9.9	8.7	10.1	126	119	124	119
Wyoming.....	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	123	105	120	101
Alabama.....	8.5	9.5	8.5	9.6	123	114	121	113
Oregon.....	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.0	122	104	124	106
Kentucky.....	8.4	9.0	8.5	9.1	122	108	121	107
New Mexico.....	8.3	8.3	9.2	9.2	120	100	131	108
Virginia.....	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.9	120	105	121	105
Michigan.....	8.3	9.3	8.5	9.5	120	112	121	112
Louisiana.....	7.9	8.2	7.8	8.0	114	99	111	94
North Carolina.....	7.8	8.2	8.5	9.1	113	99	121	107
Nebraska.....	7.6	8.1	6.9	7.4	110	98	99	87
Kansas.....	7.4	8.3	6.9	7.8	107	100	99	92
Maryland.....	7.4	8.7	7.6	9.0	107	105	109	106
Idaho.....	7.3	7.2	9.1	9.1	106	87	130	107
Montana.....	7.3	7.4	8.5	8.7	106	89	121	102
District of Columbia.....	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	106	89	104	87
Indiana.....	7.1	8.7	6.3	7.5	103	105	90	88
Vermont.....	7.1	9.1	7.1	9.3	103	110	101	109
New Hampshire.....	7.1	9.3	7.2	9.4	103	112	103	111
Illinois.....	6.9	8.7	6.4	8.2	100	105	91	96
Missouri.....	6.7	8.0	6.7	8.2	97	96	96	96
New Jersey.....	6.7	8.8	6.8	8.9	97	106	97	105
Oklahoma.....	6.6	7.2	7.4	8.1	96	87	106	95
Hawaii.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	93	77	91	76
Wisconsin.....	6.3	8.0	6.5	8.3	91	96	93	98
New York.....	6.2	7.7	6.3	7.8	90	93	90	92
Rhode Island.....	6.2	8.2	6.2	8.2	90	99	89	96
Massachusetts.....	6.2	8.4	6.2	8.4	90	101	89	99
California.....	5.9	7.4	5.8	7.3	86	89	83	86
Texas.....	5.9	6.8	6.8	7.9	86	82	97	93
Pennsylvania.....	5.9	8.1	6.2	8.5	86	98	89	100
Maine.....	5.9	8.1	6.2	8.5	86	98	89	100
Minnesota.....	5.6	7.2	6.8	8.8	81	87	97	104
Ohio.....	5.5	7.5	5.5	7.6	80	90	79	89
Connecticut.....	4.7	8.4	4.7	8.5	68	101	67	100
Washington.....	4.6	7.0	4.5	7.0	67	84	64	82
Iowa.....	4.5	4.7	7.3	8.2	65	57	104	96

<sup>1</sup> Computed on basis of unrounded data.

Table 1.—Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of dollars)

Line	State and region	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1957	1958*	1959*	1960*	1961*	1962*	1963*	1964*	1965*	1966*	1967*
1	United States.....	208,876	226,214	253,232	269,769	285,456	287,607	308,266	348,460	358,474	380,964	398,726	414,411	440,189	463,054	494,912	535,948	583,828	625,576
2	New England.....	13,796	14,911	16,524	17,453	18,498	18,729	20,038	22,477	23,027	24,357	25,478	26,525	28,081	29,386	31,289	33,636	36,537	39,778
3	Maine.....	1,084	1,087	1,188	1,291	1,298	1,314	1,449	1,583	1,637	1,696	1,788	1,808	1,876	1,923	2,090	2,282	2,431	2,544
4	New Hampshire.....	668	704	792	833	884	915	983	1,102	1,132	1,237	1,300	1,356	1,442	1,510	1,601	1,728	1,905	2,079
5	Vermont.....	407	425	482	496	521	526	549	619	626	672	715	731	777	798	856	956	1,089	1,178
6	Massachusetts.....	7,012	7,654	8,344	8,675	9,179	9,293	9,891	11,074	11,438	12,123	12,657	13,220	13,878	14,514	15,392	16,421	17,715	19,286
7	Rhode Island.....	1,175	1,262	1,384	1,446	1,531	1,523	1,614	1,701	1,748	1,844	1,895	1,964	2,110	2,193	2,346	2,504	2,740	2,988
8	Connecticut.....	3,450	3,779	4,335	4,710	5,087	5,160	5,552	6,398	6,446	6,785	7,122	7,447	7,999	8,449	9,004	9,765	10,657	11,703
9	Mideast.....	54,343	59,211	64,882	68,428	72,684	73,590	78,297	88,282	89,967	95,250	98,997	102,356	108,115	112,896	120,575	128,889	138,933	149,149
10	New York.....	26,051	27,841	30,009	31,306	33,206	34,275	36,453	40,818	41,715	44,301	46,178	47,821	50,585	52,559	55,987	59,487	63,717	68,657
11	New Jersey.....	8,063	8,934	10,151	10,934	11,750	11,957	12,688	14,550	14,823	15,849	16,526	17,333	18,430	19,372	20,515	22,105	23,882	25,638
12	Pennsylvania.....	14,716	16,189	17,752	18,617	19,938	19,615	20,669	23,414	23,594	24,719	25,451	25,747	26,818	27,876	29,336	31,943	34,783	37,062
13	Delaware.....	537	684	731	782	835	857	980	1,125	1,135	1,202	1,244	1,275	1,350	1,453	1,561	1,704	1,790	1,882
14	Maryland.....	3,331	3,772	4,318	4,721	5,041	5,069	5,467	6,314	6,567	6,952	7,285	7,800	8,342	8,959	9,749	10,681	11,668	12,590
15	District of Columbia.....	1,644	1,790	1,921	1,978	1,914	1,917	1,949	2,061	2,132	2,228	2,313	2,380	2,540	2,675	2,827	2,999	3,112	3,320
16	Great Lakes.....	47,805	50,849	57,556	61,019	66,314	65,547	70,776	78,618	78,541	83,566	86,660	88,164	93,333	97,936	105,161	115,725	126,393	133,178
17	Michigan.....	9,691	10,895	12,176	13,050	14,741	14,354	15,900	16,870	16,603	17,588	18,318	18,243	19,568	21,039	23,005	25,860	28,206	29,667
18	Ohio.....	12,269	12,930	14,894	15,942	17,423	17,397	18,762	20,959	20,637	22,035	22,762	23,008	24,208	25,189	26,878	29,353	32,201	33,788
19	Indiana.....	5,624	5,998	6,938	7,326	8,073	7,653	8,265	9,187	9,192	9,817	10,271	10,542	11,214	11,869	12,640	14,087	15,278	16,002
20	Illinois.....	15,521	15,948	17,711	18,608	19,812	19,933	21,167	24,056	24,853	25,751	26,689	27,486	28,948	30,174	32,188	35,070	38,266	40,627
21	Wisconsin.....	4,701	5,078	5,837	6,093	6,265	6,212	6,682	7,547	7,755	8,376	8,619	8,885	9,396	9,665	10,449	11,345	12,442	13,094
22	Plains.....	19,647	20,134	21,912	23,016	23,434	24,233	24,762	27,858	29,526	30,212	31,848	32,909	34,989	36,364	37,946	41,970	45,646	48,132
23	Minnesota.....	4,106	4,227	4,660	4,823	5,079	5,202	5,483	6,135	6,585	6,787	7,227	7,570	7,858	8,303	8,604	9,523	10,366	11,150
24	Iowa.....	4,042	3,897	4,127	4,338	4,200	4,525	4,307	5,077	5,077	5,317	5,473	5,742	6,001	6,347	6,643	7,559	8,315	8,509
25	Missouri.....	5,338	5,672	6,245	6,576	6,948	6,974	7,450	8,053	8,461	8,936	9,142	9,415	9,896	10,407	11,288	11,975	12,874	13,832
26	North Dakota.....	813	782	794	740	757	766	848	905	1,030	949	1,087	964	1,370	1,292	1,288	1,505	1,588	1,596
27	South Dakota.....	916	814	942	828	892	916	857	1,068	1,094	981	1,218	1,227	1,407	1,350	1,320	1,528	1,681	1,731
28	Nebraska.....	1,909	1,978	2,067	2,187	2,125	2,253	2,191	2,615	2,713	2,757	2,988	3,046	3,274	3,340	3,481	3,851	4,242	4,413
29	Kansas.....	2,523	2,765	3,077	3,524	3,434	3,697	3,626	4,006	4,443	4,484	4,714	4,945	5,183	5,327	5,581	6,030	6,539	6,902
30	Southeast.....	31,769	34,589	39,289	42,042	43,957	43,779	47,558	54,082	56,419	60,420	62,671	66,004	70,539	75,285	81,400	88,801	98,051	106,425
31	Virginia.....	3,624	4,070	4,763	5,150	5,292	5,338	5,638	6,349	6,591	6,995	7,340	7,777	8,443	8,983	9,905	10,718	11,684	12,741
32	West Virginia.....	2,126	2,136	2,365	2,462	2,473	2,347	2,492	2,967	2,887	2,968	2,987	3,031	3,124	3,266	3,492	3,728	3,994	4,251
33	Kentucky.....	2,788	2,881	3,361	3,587	3,752	3,692	3,866	4,291	4,441	4,667	4,807	5,139	5,444	5,751	5,996	6,553	7,202	7,772
34	Tennessee.....	3,037	3,295	3,645	3,810	4,080	4,105	4,374	4,872	5,025	5,394	5,521	5,881	6,255	6,640	7,138	7,850	8,663	9,280
35	North Carolina.....	3,732	4,219	4,691	4,851	5,040	5,120	5,571	5,980	6,268	6,712	7,123	7,596	8,154	8,606	9,292	10,092	11,341	12,288
36	South Carolina.....	1,729	1,886	2,321	2,527	2,615	2,434	2,599	2,810	2,885	3,119	3,283	3,450	3,733	3,928	4,293	4,702	5,303	5,728
37	Georgia.....	3,154	3,574	4,122	4,447	4,581	4,536	5,000	5,531	5,767	6,211	6,477	6,746	7,280	7,895	8,635	9,531	10,568	11,541
38	Florida.....	3,043	3,509	4,048	4,554	5,050	5,328	6,070	7,730	8,453	9,303	9,739	10,248	11,050	11,859	12,976	14,182	15,683	17,451
39	Alabama.....	2,571	2,691	3,077	3,287	3,432	3,314	3,761	4,261	4,442	4,699	4,887	5,025	5,274	5,666	6,108	6,713	7,245	7,659
40	Mississippi.....	1,639	1,643	1,796	1,907	1,943	1,875	2,102	2,172	2,349	2,569	2,630	2,819	2,976	3,289	3,420	3,743	4,122	4,425
41	Louisiana.....	2,679	3,021	3,336	3,636	3,858	3,881	4,114	5,028	5,105	5,361	5,417	5,589	5,908	6,298	6,799	7,412	8,247	9,052
42	Arkansas.....	1,597	1,575	1,763	1,823	1,842	1,810	1,970	2,091	2,210	2,421	2,461	2,704	2,899	3,104	3,387	3,577	3,999	4,236
43	Southwest.....	13,065	14,850	16,917	18,327	18,923	19,288	20,663	23,751	25,013	26,399	27,426	28,953	30,419	31,927	33,991	36,666	40,321	43,672
44	Oklahoma.....	2,390	2,547	2,837	3,087	3,201	3,193	3,390	3,744	4,000	4,137	4,358	4,561	4,698	4,889	5,231	5,688	6,154	6,675
45	Texas.....	9,142	10,486	11,914	12,837	13,196	13,604	14,438	16,538	17,175	18,047	18,588	19,615	20,576	21,646	23,116	24,956	27,676	30,019
46	New Mexico.....	655	811	936	1,004	1,048	1,077	1,181	1,442	1,618	1,789	1,799	1,871	1,969	2,031	2,115	2,289	2,380	2,463
47	Arizona.....	879	1,006	1,230	1,309	1,478	1,514	1,655	2,028	2,220	2,459	2,681	2,905	3,177	3,362	3,529	3,773	4,110	4,516
48	Rocky Mountain.....	4,651	5,092	5,821	6,168	6,238	6,244	6,775	7,893	8,280	8,718	9,163	9,662	10,416	10,709	11,081	11,894	12,664	13,431
49	Montana.....	876	962	1,049	1,075	1,096	1,079	1,178	1,297	1,370	1,344	1,383	1,371	1,581	1,587	1,592	1,722	1,875	1,915
50	Idaho.....	725	764	850	932	899	902	951	1,104	1,161	1,227	1,238	1,310	1,410	1,409	1,459	1,668	1,681	1,790
51	Wyoming.....	429	484	556	547	549	533	570	645	677	717	750	776	795	813	825	854	893	932
52	Colorado.....	1,810	1,970	2,313	2,498	2,528	2,566	2,804	3,365	3,524	3,752	4,018	4,294	4,569	4,745	4,984	5,295	5,697	6,122
53	Utah.....	810	911	1,053	1,116	1,166	1,165	1,272	1,482	1,549	1,678	1,774	1,910	2,071	2,156	2,220	2,356	2,517	2,672
54	Far West.....	23,802	26,578</																

Table 2.—Per Capita Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years <sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]										[Dollars]																	
1968	1969	1970	1971	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Line	
684,745	746,449	801,493	857,085	1,430	1,496	1,652	1,733	1,804	1,785	1,876	2,045	2,068	2,161	2,216	2,265	2,370	2,458	2,590	2,770	2,987	3,170	3,436	3,708	3,933	4,156	1	
43,345	47,085	50,568	53,507	1,494	1,601	1,779	1,865	1,921	1,905	2,030	2,241	2,253	2,334	2,419	2,487	2,600	2,675	2,797	2,969	3,197	3,440	3,725	4,012	4,259	4,454	2	
2,762	2,066	3,226	3,416	1,235	1,186	1,297	1,411	1,421	1,417	1,552	1,679	1,734	1,772	1,834	1,817	1,887	1,937	2,105	2,269	2,433	2,534	2,779	3,010	3,242	3,375	3	
2,286	2,475	2,686	2,877	1,284	1,323	1,497	1,567	1,616	1,651	1,765	1,927	1,948	2,076	2,135	2,193	2,282	2,326	2,414	2,556	2,797	2,982	3,224	3,418	3,620	3,796	4	
1,805	1,426	1,541	1,650	1,133	1,121	1,275	1,324	1,374	1,395	1,463	1,647	1,648	1,736	1,839	1,875	1,976	2,010	2,146	2,365	2,638	2,785	3,035	3,262	3,448	3,638	5	
21,049	22,926	24,750	26,285	1,500	1,633	1,793	1,866	1,910	1,893	2,026	2,247	2,283	2,369	2,453	2,533	2,637	2,716	2,825	2,985	3,200	3,448	3,747	4,058	4,343	4,562	6	
3,270	3,453	3,726	3,957	1,493	1,605	1,765	1,804	1,878	1,866	1,962	2,198	2,038	2,152	2,216	2,289	2,422	2,504	2,650	2,804	3,048	3,287	3,546	3,805	3,918	4,126	7	
12,674	13,819	14,638	15,322	1,713	1,875	2,137	2,263	2,346	2,342	2,414	2,712	2,635	2,689	2,800	2,880	3,022	3,098	3,218	3,418	3,671	3,987	4,276	4,606	4,918	4,995	8	
162,595	176,094	189,288	201,384	1,648	1,756	1,912	1,985	2,068	2,054	2,153	2,378	2,385	2,493	2,565	2,616	2,733	2,817	2,973	3,142	3,359	3,584	3,878	4,182	4,453	4,697	9	
75,041	80,923	86,391	91,742	1,797	1,873	2,015	2,067	2,139	2,167	2,283	2,493	2,513	2,655	2,742	2,803	2,921	3,010	3,183	3,354	3,571	3,828	4,157	4,470	4,731	5,000	10	
27,987	30,423	32,930	35,146	1,689	1,834	2,028	2,134	2,247	2,231	2,306	2,536	2,517	2,635	2,708	2,767	2,890	2,966	3,089	3,267	3,483	3,701	3,995	4,288	4,577	4,811	11	
39,938	43,301	46,579	49,349	1,431	1,541	1,697	1,773	1,870	1,804	1,889	2,137	2,134	2,200	2,247	2,260	2,371	2,440	2,599	2,749	2,982	3,173	3,402	3,688	3,942	4,147	12	
2,070	2,271	2,394	2,610	1,720	1,832	2,009	2,293	2,379	2,328	2,519	2,641	2,621	2,725	2,772	2,765	2,879	3,009	3,141	3,362	3,469	3,585	3,876	4,205	4,353	4,673	13	
14,020	15,437	16,877	18,119	1,467	1,602	1,769	1,888	1,964	1,888	1,994	2,198	2,202	2,268	2,340	2,456	2,556	2,646	2,792	2,967	3,158	3,351	3,575	3,901	4,287	4,522	14	
3,540	3,740	4,116	4,418	1,958	2,221	2,378	2,457	2,363	2,423	2,483	2,701	2,817	2,927	3,023	3,059	3,223	3,353	3,542	3,725	3,934	4,198	4,551	4,908	5,466	5,870	15	
145,202	157,848	165,425	176,699	1,602	1,666	1,864	1,937	2,062	1,983	2,095	2,248	2,208	2,326	2,388	2,408	2,527	2,622	2,777	3,013	3,245	3,385	3,663	3,956	4,098	4,348	16	
32,831	35,782	36,785	39,850	1,560	1,701	1,874	1,962	2,161	2,031	2,183	2,229	2,165	2,264	2,338	2,311	2,467	2,611	2,810	3,094	3,314	3,438	3,775	4,075	4,133	4,430	17	
37,088	40,424	42,501	44,833	1,558	1,620	1,848	1,926	2,028	1,961	2,081	2,227	2,150	2,278	2,338	2,311	2,488	2,622	2,868	3,117	3,245	3,528	3,827	4,075	4,288	4,577	18	
17,413	19,110	19,721	21,120	1,451	1,512	1,694	1,766	1,930	1,795	1,894	2,028	2,006	2,128	2,198	2,229	2,368	2,473	2,603	2,858	3,056	3,167	3,419	3,716	3,787	4,027	19	
43,653	47,233	49,961	53,400	1,815	1,825	2,015	2,078	2,186	2,154	2,243	2,488	2,468	2,608	2,682	2,719	2,816	2,932	3,042	3,280	3,381	3,711	3,970	4,218	4,486	4,775	20	
14,208	15,299	16,457	17,496	1,418	1,477	1,697	1,757	1,787	1,722	1,816	1,991	2,018	2,153	2,175	2,216	2,321	2,350	2,509	2,681	2,911	3,043	3,270	3,495	3,712	3,912	21	
52,135	56,853	61,234	65,320	1,444	1,428	1,547	1,624	1,642	1,677	1,681	1,860	1,969	1,988	2,065	2,114	2,235	2,314	2,404	2,653	2,873	3,019	3,249	3,509	3,741	3,958	22	
12,205	13,509	14,732	15,564	1,431	1,410	1,548	1,592	1,665	1,671	1,729	1,874	1,988	2,016	2,110	2,182	2,237	2,351	2,418	2,651	2,866	3,047	3,296	3,595	3,855	4,032	23	
9,132	9,907	10,613	11,088	1,590	1,485	1,577	1,652	1,598	1,723	1,608	1,869	1,920	1,948	1,986	2,083	2,182	2,310	2,419	2,757	3,011	3,047	3,258	3,532	3,750	3,877	24	
15,074	16,140	17,427	18,587	1,389	1,431	1,556	1,656	1,728	1,715	1,802	1,922	2,021	2,099	2,113	2,165	2,271	2,370	2,483	2,681	2,845	3,047	3,300	3,478	3,713	3,940	25	
1,666	1,867	1,897	2,222	1,401	1,263	1,314	1,217	1,244	1,254	1,378	1,479	1,699	1,536	1,714	1,604	1,654	1,765	1,985	2,319	2,424	2,549	2,667	3,006	3,069	3,538	26	
1,886	1,995	2,107	2,821	1,497	1,242	1,438	1,272	1,376	1,398	1,293	1,603	1,668	1,471	1,783	1,770	1,996	1,906	1,883	2,208	2,461	2,580	2,819	2,987	3,164	3,441	27	
4,653	5,297	5,649	6,077	1,609	1,490	1,571	1,668	1,612	1,681	1,594	1,876	1,962	1,974	2,108	2,107	2,236	2,263	2,349	2,618	2,914	3,029	3,172	3,594	3,792	4,030	28	
7,628	8,138	8,808	9,460	1,333	1,443	1,578	1,783	1,722	1,762	1,782	1,882	2,074	2,076	2,159	2,237	2,323	2,323	2,403	2,627	2,733	3,000	3,141	3,397	3,639	3,918	29	
117,538	129,390	141,196	153,586	984	1,022	1,141	1,213	1,267	1,257	1,343	1,467	1,507	1,585	1,612	1,669	1,756	1,848	1,969	2,122	2,320	2,498	2,731	2,978	3,214	3,442	30	
14,123	15,461	16,986	18,400	1,130	1,228	1,387	1,470	1,488	1,501	1,571	1,652	1,684	1,770	1,842	1,899	2,020	2,101	2,273	2,430	2,622	2,826	3,098	3,351	3,650	3,899	31	
4,487	4,780	5,297	5,789	1,120	1,065	1,192	1,258	1,282	1,232	1,326	1,410	1,565	1,600	1,612	1,658	1,727	1,819	1,943	2,087	2,250	2,405	2,545	2,738	3,034	3,275	32	
8,618	9,214	9,990	10,830	990	981	1,143	1,229	1,293	1,272	1,328	1,465	1,600	1,556	1,581	1,683	1,768	1,857	1,916	2,087	2,288	2,450	2,666	2,881	3,099	3,306	33	
10,214	11,231	12,091	13,183	944	994	1,081	1,137	1,229	1,222	1,281	1,419	1,448	1,532	1,544	1,624	1,703	1,786	1,893	2,067	2,267	2,405	2,634	2,882	3,078	3,300	34	
13,666	15,096	16,383	17,661	973	1,037	1,139	1,181	1,223	1,239	1,313	1,369	1,431	1,506	1,568	1,629	1,732	1,816	1,935	2,075	2,237	2,481	2,711	2,989	3,215	3,424	35	
6,853	6,985	7,614	8,274	891	893	1,071	1,160	1,199	1,119	1,181	1,236	1,252	1,329	1,372	1,432	1,541	1,597	1,719	1,885	2,104	2,261	2,483	2,718	2,933	3,142	36	
12,784	14,347	15,434	16,786	968	1,034	1,167	1,241	1,285	1,259	1,375	1,469	1,616	1,606	1,637	1,832	1,892	2,028	2,200	2,413	2,618	2,852	3,153	3,354	3,599	3,787	37	
19,791	22,542	25,077	27,611	1,180	1,281	1,359	1,442	1,526	1,520	1,620	1,781	1,826	1,935	1,946	1,955	2,025	2,107	2,245	2,382	2,569	2,796	3,077	3,394	3,664	3,930	38	
8,369	9,163	9,925	10,765	866	880	1,006	1,071	1,124	1,099	1,233	1,371	1,405	1,467	1,493	1,615	1,687	1,837	1,950	2,092	2,215	2,429	2,664	2,876	3,087	3,299	39	
4,848	5,262	5,755	6,273	790	755	830	886	923	908	1,020	1,040	1,126	1,202	1,205	1,278	1,327	1,466	1,526	1,667	1,836	1,986	2,185	2,370	2,597	2,788	40	
9,887	10,364	11,128	12,010	1,032	1,120	1,205	1,279	1,346	1,346	1,396	1,614	1,618	1,671	1,662	1,700	1,766	1,865	1,973	2,120	2,323	2,528	2,744	2,974	3,054	3,252	41	
4,597	5,004	5,517	6,005	875	825	927	992	1,035	1,044	1,142	1,207	1,280	1,378	1,376	1,497	1,564	1,655	1,785	1,888	2,106	2,228	2,417	2,616	2,864	3,078	42	
48,251	53,178	58,453	62,456	1,187	1,297	1,431	1,513	1,555	1,570	1,629	1,783	1,839	1,903	1,927	1,987	2,037	2,113	2,225	2,379	2,590	2,776	3,016	3,257	3,514</			

Tables 4-27.—Personal Income

[Millions of

Line	Item	Table 4.—United States			Table 5.—New England			Table 6.—Maine			Table 7.—New Hampshire			Table 8.—Vermont		
		1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
1	Personal income.....	746,449	801,493	857,085	47,085	50,568	53,507	2,986	3,226	3,416	2,475	2,686	2,877	1,426	1,541	1,650
2	Wage and salary disbursements.....	505,204	537,129	568,569	32,035	34,104	35,470	1,921	2,055	2,141	1,718	1,823	1,930	931	1,005	1,062
3	Farms.....	3,088	3,435	3,588	92	96	95	22	24	24	8	8	8	10	11	11
4	Mining.....	5,387	5,825	6,038	32	33	34	1	2	1	3	3	4	7	7	7
5	Coal mining.....	1,159	1,395	1,479	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	2,507	2,575	2,652	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
7	Mining and quarrying except fuel.....	1,721	1,855	1,907	31	33	33	1	2	1	3	3	4	7	7	7
8	Contract construction.....	30,533	32,357	35,005	1,879	2,124	2,280	107	133	140	119	123	127	81	96	95
9	Manufacturing.....	167,582	188,316	180,434	11,644	11,682	11,327	674	684	669	658	654	656	302	304	300
10	Durables.....	99,540	98,005	98,042	7,598	7,595	7,232	208	212	212	348	347	348	221	221	216
11	Nondurables.....	58,022	60,311	62,392	4,045	4,087	4,095	466	472	457	310	308	308	81	82	84
12	Wholesale and retail trade.....	82,641	89,000	95,111	5,087	5,513	5,334	309	334	361	260	285	311	134	147	162
13	Finance, insurance and real estate.....	24,929	27,082	29,620	1,764	1,960	2,110	73	81	89	73	83	91	36	41	46
14	Banking.....	6,552	7,438	8,056	458	526	662	23	27	29	20	23	25	11	13	15
15	Other finance, insurance and real estate.....	18,377	19,594	21,565	1,306	1,424	1,548	49	55	60	53	60	66	25	28	32
16	Transportation, communications and public utilities.....	37,346	40,181	43,110	1,856	2,014	2,164	125	135	148	91	102	111	57	64	70
17	Railroad transportation.....	5,935	6,114	6,448	160	159	167	31	31	33	4	5	5	9	10	10
18	Highway freight and warehousing.....	8,688	9,031	10,137	467	493	540	30	33	36	25	27	31	16	17	20
19	Other transportation.....	8,354	8,980	9,149	337	370	381	10	11	12	9	10	11	6	7	6
20	Communications and public utilities.....	14,369	16,026	17,376	892	993	1,075	54	59	66	52	59	65	26	30	33
21	Services.....	63,143	69,669	75,423	4,549	5,046	5,489	201	219	237	205	227	251	148	162	177
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2,992	3,220	3,434	161	168	179	15	17	18	17	19	20	22	24	27
23	Personal services and private households.....	9,243	9,455	9,554	520	529	531	34	35	37	28	29	30	21	22	22
24	Business and repair services.....	13,332	14,486	15,024	914	976	996	19	21	23	28	30	34	13	13	13
25	Amusement and recreation.....	3,546	3,758	3,989	150	165	177	6	6	6	11	13	14	4	4	4
26	Professional, social and related services.....	34,090	38,750	43,422	2,804	3,208	3,605	126	140	153	120	135	153	88	100	112
27	Government.....	99,535	110,244	119,025	5,054	5,577	6,043	403	437	465	298	334	366	154	170	193
28	Federal, civilian.....	25,271	28,106	29,949	1,132	1,262	1,315	101	111	114	91	102	106	30	34	38
29	Federal, military.....	15,380	15,675	15,795	634	662	670	67	71	77	46	50	54	5	6	6
30	State and local.....	58,934	66,463	73,281	3,287	3,653	4,058	235	255	274	161	183	205	119	130	150
31	Other industries.....	900	1,100	1,215	79	88	94	6	7	7	3	4	4	2	2	2
32	Other labor income.....	28,415	32,112	36,522	1,708	1,933	2,131	94	109	123	88	102	115	49	56	62
33	Proprietors' income.....	67,191	66,800	69,967	3,343	3,326	3,495	309	291	299	176	192	201	142	155	165
34	Farm.....	16,741	16,878	17,528	225	243	238	72	74	71	9	11	10	48	55	59
35	Nonfarm.....	50,450	49,922	52,439	3,118	3,083	3,258	237	217	229	167	181	191	94	100	106
36	Property income.....	106,147	113,921	119,568	7,407	7,894	8,271	420	468	490	362	392	411	201	201	211
37	Transfer payments.....	65,768	79,462	93,583	4,270	5,096	6,133	347	408	479	223	268	321	149	179	211
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	26,276	27,931	31,124	1,679	1,787	1,993	104	106	117	93	91	101	46	54	60

Line	Item	Table 16.—Delaware			Table 17.—Maryland			Table 18.—District of Columbia			Table 19.—Great Lakes			Table 20.—Michigan		
		1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
1	Personal income.....	2,271	2,394	2,610	15,437	16,877	18,119	3,740	4,116	4,418	157,848	165,425	176,699	35,782	36,785	39,850
2	Wage and salary disbursements.....	1,475	1,578	1,714	11,461	12,510	13,354	2,552	2,762	2,922	109,586	113,774	120,038	24,863	25,077	26,912
3	Farms.....	6	7	7	20	23	24	252	24	24	324	297	324	52	63	70
4	Mining.....	(1)	1	1	15	16	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	607	658	684	108	111	114
5	Coal mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	219	258	271	(1)	(1)	(1)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	104	107	111	9	11	13
7	Mining and quarrying except fuel.....	(1)	1	1	13	13	14	(1)	(1)	(1)	284	292	301	99	100	102
8	Contract construction.....	92	106	118	707	822	928	66	71	76	6,933	6,799	7,145	1,378	1,330	1,433
9	Manufacturing.....	632	644	691	2,249	2,271	2,249	80	77	79	46,014	45,293	46,416	11,525	10,726	11,376
10	Durables.....	146	147	179	1,326	1,309	1,267	10	9	9	34,116	33,013	33,742	9,617	8,792	9,367
11	Nondurables.....	486	497	511	923	962	981	69	68	70	11,898	12,280	12,674	1,909	1,933	2,009
12	Wholesale and retail trade.....	201	215	233	1,795	1,974	2,146	235	240	217	17,253	18,349	19,472	3,561	3,811	4,120
13	Finance, insurance and real estate.....	54	62	69	503	560	614	93	98	105	4,390	4,766	5,216	811	890	955
14	Banking.....	18	22	24	99	116	127	19	22	24	1,123	1,265	1,365	238	265	283
15	Other finance, insurance and real estate.....	36	40	45	404	444	487	74	76	81	3,267	3,502	3,851	573	625	676
16	Transportation, communications and public utilities.....	78	84	91	744	810	867	139	145	148	7,350	7,759	8,408	1,344	1,401	1,512
17	Railroad transportation.....	17	18	19	112	118	125	26	27	29	1,464	1,499	1,576	191	192	203
18	Highway freight and warehousing.....	19	19	23	156	170	194	5	5	5	2,206	2,199	2,507	402	390	442
19	Other transportation.....	12	12	9	155	168	169	31	33	34	882	957	972	126	128	127
20	Communications and public utilities.....	30	34	40	321	353	379	76	79	80	2,799	3,104	3,352	625	690	740
21	Services.....	159	177	192	1,533	1,697	1,840	568	620	662	11,475	12,702	13,683	2,516	2,781	2,951
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	5	5	6	45	49	54	21	22	21	404	430	453	77	81	84
23	Personal services and private households.....	29	30	31	212	214	218	74	74	75	1,578	1,614	1,619	363	368	361
24	Business and repair services.....	30	34	35	497	539	565	75	80	80	2,221	2,402	2,496	489	515	531
25	Amusement and recreation.....	9	9	10	66	72	78	10	10	10	498	535	569	106	116	124
26	Professional, social and related services.....	87	99	110	713	822	925	388	433	475	6,773	7,720	8,546	1,480	1,701	1,852
27	Government.....	250	280	311	3,873	4,313	4,642	1,346	1,483	1,602	15,175	17,001	18,524	3,540	3,932	4,341
28	Federal, civilian.....	42	47	52	2,041	2,291	2,474	946	1,037	1,119	2,968	3,343	3,485	478	529	566
29	Federal, military.....	55	50	51	534	564	564	182	193	197	900	925	900	149	149	154
30	State and local.....	153	183	208	1,298	1,453	1,603	218	252	285	11,307	12,733	14,139	2,913	3,254	3,621
31	Other industries.....	2	2	3	21	25	28	26	29	33	136	151	167	29	32	34
32	Other labor income.....	114	127	153	493	565	643	88	96	120	7,821	8,683	9,947	2,395	2,588	3,081

by Major Sources, 1969-71

dollars]

Table 9.—Massachusetts			Table 10.—Rhode Island			Table 11.—Connecticut			Table 12.—Midwest			Table 13.—New York			Table 14.—New Jersey			Table 15.—Pennsylvania			Line																		
1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971																			
22,926	24,750	26,285	3,453	3,726	3,957	13,819	14,638	15,322	176,094	189,288	201,384	80,923	86,391	91,742	30,423	32,930	35,146	43,301	46,579	49,349	1																		
15,642	16,700	17,458	2,421	2,581	2,701	9,402	9,940	10,178	120,274	128,526	135,178	53,767	57,213	60,035	21,509	23,262	24,568	29,509	31,201	32,584	2																		
24	25	25	4	3	3	25	25	24	197	223	235	78	82	93	39	42	41	55	69	71	3																		
10	10	11	1	1	1	9	10	10	468	508	508	84	88	85	41	42	41	317	361	364	4																		
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	250	289	290	3	3	3	3	3	3	243	280	283	5																		
10	10	11	1	1	1	8	9	9	36	38	37	17	17	16	1	1	1	17	18	18	6																		
888	994	1,103	131	144	148	553	634	669	6,878	7,047	7,711	2,490	2,765	3,119	1,237	1,403	1,488	1,786	1,879	1,982	8																		
5,069	5,125	5,017	857	856	852	4,083	4,040	3,832	37,683	38,087	38,011	14,760	14,815	14,686	8,093	8,278	8,325	11,868	12,003	11,982	9																		
3,068	3,124	3,009	531	538	524	3,223	3,154	2,922	21,766	21,746	21,368	8,147	8,127	7,987	4,353	4,346	4,260	7,784	7,808	7,666	10																		
2,001	2,001	2,008	327	318	328	860	886	910	15,916	16,341	16,642	6,613	6,688	6,699	3,741	3,932	4,084	4,084	4,195	4,316	11																		
2,647	2,851	3,005	365	399	424	1,371	1,497	1,571	19,176	20,640	21,754	9,098	9,654	9,990	3,520	3,926	4,218	4,327	4,632	4,950	12																		
910	992	1,061	109	120	128	563	633	695	7,631	8,144	8,837	4,720	4,933	5,331	1,035	1,155	1,284	1,226	1,336	1,454	13																		
251	289	306	30	33	36	122	141	151	2,007	2,303	2,477	1,259	1,440	1,585	257	306	338	354	398	429	14																		
659	703	755	79	87	92	440	491	543	5,625	5,841	6,360	3,461	3,493	3,796	778	849	926	872	939	1,025	15																		
979	1,059	1,135	122	133	143	481	522	558	9,437	10,228	10,720	4,574	4,946	5,034	1,740	1,922	2,081	2,162	2,322	2,499	16																		
65	64	66	7	8	8	43	41	44	1,142	1,157	1,220	380	368	384	118	120	127	489	506	535	17																		
240	248	274	38	41	45	118	126	136	1,905	2,036	2,257	633	672	718	539	586	656	552	584	622	18																		
226	247	252	15	16	17	70	79	83	2,742	2,913	2,909	1,834	1,923	1,904	468	513	522	241	265	271	19																		
448	500	543	63	68	73	250	276	295	3,649	4,121	4,334	1,727	1,984	2,028	616	703	776	879	967	1,030	20																		
2,576	2,836	3,060	278	325	356	1,141	1,277	1,407	16,968	18,643	20,235	8,555	9,295	10,071	2,706	3,042	3,301	3,442	3,811	4,169	21																		
68	69	73	7	8	8	31	33	33	649	675	709	363	372	381	95	102	102	121	130	145	22																		
239	241	241	39	39	39	159	162	162	2,063	2,099	2,107	990	1,004	1,001	331	342	341	428	434	441	23																		
588	610	614	46	51	54	220	250	259	4,855	4,710	4,815	2,281	2,428	2,434	861	971	1,005	611	658	696	24																		
72	79	86	13	15	16	43	47	50	923	987	1,025	589	626	637	119	132	138	129	138	152	25																		
1,609	1,837	2,049	174	212	239	688	785	903	8,973	10,171	11,579	4,331	4,866	5,617	1,300	1,500	1,716	2,153	2,451	2,735	26																		
2,496	2,780	2,981	548	595	639	1,156	1,281	1,389	22,131	24,763	26,898	9,311	10,530	11,511	3,060	3,409	3,765	4,291	4,749	5,068	27																		
601	664	683	136	148	168	174	204	206	6,063	7,209	7,645	1,648	1,726	1,782	708	785	833	1,219	1,323	1,385	28																		
254	260	258	171	174	167	92	102	107	1,718	1,747	1,785	337	331	337	400	408	425	209	201	211	29																		
1,642	1,836	2,050	241	273	303	889	976	1,076	13,909	15,807	17,468	7,426	8,474	9,393	1,952	2,215	2,507	2,864	3,225	3,472	30																		
43	48	51	5	6	6	20	22	23	23	22	269	97	105	115	38	42	45	36	40	46	31																		
820	924	1,024	125	139	156	532	603	651	6,475	7,254	8,145	2,666	2,958	3,318	1,252	1,425	1,606	1,862	2,083	2,305	32																		
1,509	1,495	1,577	233	221	231	973	973	1,022	12,760	12,532	13,014	5,951	5,641	5,917	2,061	2,014	2,123	3,350	3,464	3,521	33																		
45	46	45	4	5	4	47	53	49	981	938	747	371	346	365	63	49	41	340	368	268	34																		
1,465	1,449	1,532	229	216	227	926	920	973	11,778	11,594	12,267	5,580	5,295	5,622	1,998	1,965	2,082	3,010	3,096	3,253	35																		
3,545	3,869	4,050	456	501	525	2,424	2,463	2,583	26,706	28,256	29,546	13,536	14,268	14,900	4,343	4,575	4,787	5,984	6,407	6,696	36																		
2,221	2,624	3,138	363	441	517	968	1,176	1,467	15,979	19,158	22,702	7,575	8,980	10,555	2,388	2,879	3,440	4,171	5,092	6,106	37																		
810	862	962	145	157	173	481	517	579	6,099	6,439	7,202	2,573	2,668	2,984	1,130	1,225	1,379	1,576	1,668	1,862	38																		
Table 21.—Ohio																					Table 22.—Indiana			Table 23.—Illinois			Table 24.—Wisconsin			Table 25.—Plains			Table 26.—Minnesota			Table 27.—Iowa			Line
1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971																			
40,424	42,501	44,833	19,110	19,721	21,120	47,233	49,961	53,400	15,299	16,457	17,496	56,853	61,234	65,320	13,509	14,732	15,564	9,907	10,613	11,088	1																		
28,479	29,595	30,824	13,194	13,569	14,273	32,892	34,772	36,696	10,158	10,762	11,332	34,632	37,057	39,336	8,931	9,574	10,144	5,453	5,834	6,212	2																		
46	58	63	30	38	45	70	78	81	54	54	64	285	320	375	40	46	59	72	80	93	3																		
188	214	226	68	72	75	220	237	243	23	24	25	346	360	367	127	134	137	25	25	27	4																		
87	106	114	31	37	39	100	116	118	(1)	(1)	(1)	14	18	19	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	5																		
41	46	47	8	7	6	46	44	45	(1)	(1)	(1)	89	87	85	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6																		
60	62	65	29	28	29	78	81	81	23	24	25	243	254	263	125	133	136	23	24	25	7																		
1,904	1,812	1,766	847	819	817	2,172	2,210	2,479	633	628	651	2,199	2,349	2,546	656	679	740	344	369	387	8																		
12,525	12,426	12,514	6,108	6,043	6,265	11,689	11,869	11,984	4,166	4,229	4,286	9,582	9,807	9,920	2,632	2,700	2,672	1,753	1,807	1,877	9																		
9,178	8,896	8,980	4,783	4,671	4,824	7,759	7,785	7,810	2,780	2,778	2,781	5,631	5,605	5,611	1,854	1,863	1,866	1,029	1,025	1,041	10																		
3,347	3,440	3,555	1,325	1,372	1,431	3,931	4,084	4,174	1,386	1,451	1,505	3,951	4,203	4,309	1,078	1,137	1,166	724	782	826	11																		
4,318	4,509	4,844	1,928	2,040	2,142	5,858	6,195	6,546	1,588	1,704	1,819	6,489	6,987	7,443	1,692	1,841	1,973	1,003	1,082	1,148	12																		
1,014	1,108	1,221	491	524	566	1,692	1,824	2,006	383	420	464	1,684	1,803	1,967	445	480	528	282	283	307	13																		
242	276	298	129	144	155	406	460	499	106	120	130	486	536	575	119	131	142	81	89	96	14																		
772	832	923	361	380	411	1,284	1,364	1,507	277	300	334	1,198	1,267	1,392	324	349	386	181	193	211	15																		
1,888	2,024	2,212	853	907	976	2,632	2,751	2,975	632	675	733	2,990	3,175	3,448	711	743	808	394	422	470	16																		
383	407	427	190	201	213	593	592	621	107	107	112	788	811	856	179	182	192	94	94	99	17																		
631	646	745	270	276	303	709	682	765	193	204	235	727	765	872	158	169	190	109	118	138	18																		
169	180	178	61	62	64	453	511	522	73	77	81	449	478	493	147	151	151	26	30	32	19																		
705	791	862	332	367	396	877	967	1,046	259	288	307	1,027	1,120	1,227	227	252	275	166	181	200	20																		
2,793	3,123	3,424	1,099	1,209	1,307	3,993	4,392	4,694	1,074	1,197	1,307	4,195	4,631	4,992	1,141	1,271	1,361	599	653	704	21																		
86	94	100	42	47	49	157	163	172	42	45	48	165	178	189	50	54	56	21	22	24</																			

Tables 28-51.—Personal Income by

[Millions of

Line	Item	Table 28.—Missouri			Table 29.—North Dakota			Table 30.—South Dakota			Table 31.—Nebraska			Table 32.—Kansas		
		1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
1	Personal income.....	16,140	17,427	18,587	1,867	1,897	2,222	1,995	2,107	2,321	5,297	5,649	6,077	8,138	8,808	9,460
2	Wage and salary disbursements.....	10,526	11,196	11,833	923	1,032	1,122	965	1,047	1,130	2,867	3,132	3,333	4,967	5,243	5,563
3	Farms.....	57	63	70	22	25	31	21	22	23	37	42	53	35	41	48
4	Mining.....	66	71	73	13	13	14	18	18	20	12	12	12	85	87	84
5	Coal mining.....	7	10	10	2	3	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	4	4
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	1	1	2	10	9	9	(1)	(1)	1	5	4	4	71	71	68
7	Mining and quarrying except fuel.....	57	60	61	1	2	2	18	17	20	6	7	8	11	12	12
8	Contract construction.....	593	639	707	55	81	92	53	53	64	202	212	217	297	315	339
9	Manufacturing.....	3,169	3,262	3,287	54	63	69	106	115	123	580	601	620	1,289	1,259	1,283
10	Durables.....	1,895	1,904	1,942	21	26	29	32	36	42	298	304	308	803	746	744
11	Nondurables.....	1,274	1,358	1,345	33	37	40	74	78	81	282	297	312	486	513	539
12	Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,938	2,063	2,183	201	215	229	207	221	235	555	603	642	894	962	1,032
13	Finance, insurance and real estate.....	514	538	586	37	40	44	43	46	48	169	184	201	217	233	253
14	Banking.....	134	145	155	15	17	18	20	22	23	47	53	56	71	79	85
15	Other finance, insurance and real estate.....	380	393	432	21	23	26	24	24	25	122	131	145	145	154	168
16	Transportation, communications and public utilities.....	982	1,042	1,121	89	94	102	74	78	85	284	307	334	457	488	526
17	Railroad transportation.....	192	197	206	33	34	35	13	12	13	120	128	136	157	164	174
18	Highway freight and warehousing.....	267	271	307	13	14	16	19	22	27	56	62	70	105	109	124
19	Other transportation.....	210	234	234	5	5	5	5	6	6	18	20	21	39	44	44
20	Communications and public utilities.....	313	340	374	38	42	45	33	38	42	90	97	107	156	171	185
21	Services.....	1,265	1,391	1,508	130	140	153	139	151	161	369	410	439	552	615	665
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	50	53	56	6	7	8	5	6	7	13	15	16	20	21	22
23	Personal services and private households.....	184	187	191	18	18	19	20	21	22	50	51	53	87	89	91
24	Business and repair services.....	209	229	239	8	9	9	11	12	13	50	59	62	80	90	100
25	Amusement and recreation.....	51	57	62	3	3	3	5	6	6	14	15	16	22	23	24
26	Professional, social and related services.....	771	865	960	95	103	115	98	107	114	240	268	292	344	391	428
27	Government.....	1,929	2,111	2,281	320	358	386	300	339	364	654	756	808	1,129	1,229	1,317
28	Federal, civilian.....	547	596	637	63	73	81	75	87	92	128	146	160	211	250	266
29	Federal, military.....	268	259	266	86	95	102	41	47	53	101	114	119	286	289	297
30	State and local.....	1,114	1,256	1,378	171	190	204	185	205	218	425	496	529	632	690	753
31	Other industries.....	14	15	16	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	6	7	13	15	16
32	Other labor income.....	618	705	800	39	47	55	44	51	59	141	160	183	275	308	351
33	Proprietors' income.....	1,649	1,697	1,783	467	339	512	508	494	567	1,072	980	1,071	1,158	1,318	1,443
34	Farm.....	536	603	629	327	205	372	374	356	421	677	580	649	539	678	769
35	Nonfarm.....	1,113	1,094	1,154	140	133	141	134	138	146	395	400	422	619	639	674
36	Property income.....	2,390	2,594	2,711	318	329	348	333	344	365	921	1,025	1,083	1,276	1,364	1,434
37	Transfer payments.....	1,501	1,802	2,090	177	210	250	201	230	264	455	527	599	725	855	978
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	544	567	628	57	60	66	56	59	64	158	174	191	262	280	310

Line	Item	Table 40.—Georgia			Table 41.—Florida			Table 42.—Alabama			Table 43.—Mississippi			Table 44.—Louisiana		
		1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
1	Personal income.....	14,347	15,434	16,786	22,542	25,077	27,611	9,163	9,925	10,765	5,262	5,755	6,273	10,364	11,128	12,010
2	Wage and salary disbursements.....	10,138	10,307	11,683	13,968	15,664	17,118	6,271	6,698	7,196	3,293	3,479	3,765	6,872	7,239	7,725
3	Farms.....	50	59	61	221	240	229	40	40	39	55	66	71	42	42	43
4	Mining.....	47	51	55	59	67	84	60	70	69	46	52	55	474	486	514
5	Coal mining.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	42	50	51	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	(1)	1	(1)	7	9	11	4	4	6	41	47	48	444	454	482
7	Mining and quarrying except fuel.....	46	51	54	51	58	73	14	15	12	5	6	6	31	32	32
8	Contract construction.....	541	549	650	1,223	1,433	1,549	343	346	383	194	206	208	606	605	632
9	Manufacturing.....	2,951	2,991	3,122	2,305	2,365	2,441	2,028	2,099	2,193	992	1,037	1,127	1,387	1,360	1,444
10	Durables.....	1,189	1,150	1,173	1,382	1,354	1,367	1,079	1,137	1,187	545	574	650	582	559	586
11	Nondurables.....	1,761	1,841	1,949	924	1,011	1,074	949	999	1,066	447	463	497	755	801	857
12	Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,804	1,990	2,195	2,782	3,147	3,488	902	980	1,059	473	512	559	1,195	1,293	1,307
13	Finance, insurance and real estate.....	486	553	626	833	957	1,088	241	259	288	123	134	160	293	315	342
14	Banking.....	120	142	159	167	191	213	65	73	81	41	45	50	77	86	93
15	Other finance, insurance and real estate.....	366	411	467	667	766	875	175	186	207	83	89	100	216	229	249
16	Transportation, communications and public utilities.....	815	898	986	1,166	1,319	1,452	408	436	474	210	219	246	681	720	763
17	Railroad transportation.....	131	136	143	112	122	129	87	92	97	44	41	44	77	82	87
18	Highway freight and warehousing.....	185	198	225	159	181	200	94	97	109	41	44	54	98	102	114
19	Other transportation.....	216	247	267	462	502	537	52	54	52	25	25	27	288	312	305
20	Communications and public utilities.....	282	317	350	432	514	587	175	194	216	101	108	121	219	234	258
21	Services.....	1,015	1,137	1,256	2,222	2,526	2,846	695	758	817	367	393	423	801	871	947
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	60	67	73	229	244	268	23	26	28	19	20	22	41	43	46
23	Personal services and private households.....	290	300	306	404	420	433	180	185	189	124	126	130	180	186	189
24	Business and repair services.....	184	209	230	400	452	476	157	168	180	52	54	53	159	174	189
25	Amusement and recreation.....	46	49	51	130	151	212	15	16	18	8	8	8	28	30	32
26	Professional, social and related services.....	436	512	596	1,060	1,259	1,457	321	362	403	164	184	209	392	439	491
27	Government.....	2,393	2,540	2,690	3,103	3,548	3,871	1,539	1,696	1,859	821	847	914	1,424	1,549	1,652
28	Federal, civilian.....	660	739	777	668	745	806	547	604	670	175	196	214	246	277	296
29	Federal, military.....	724	641	598	679	746	764	288	299	305	201	173	176	262	264	267
30	State and local.....	1,009	1,160	1,314	1,756	2,057	2,301	705	793	885	446	478	524	916	1,008	1,088
31	Other industries.....	36	39	41	54	63	69	14	15	16	11	12	12	17	19	22
32	Other labor income.....	506	582	682	634	761	892	355	406	464	180	209	248	384	442	511
33	Proprietors' income.....	1,427	1,452	1,541	2,060	1,984	2,203	895	891	942	803	869	927	956	998	1,075
34	Farm.....	494	484	503	535	439	560	314	294	318	418	469	508	259	314	359
35	Nonfarm.....	933	968	1,038	1,525	1,545	1,643	581	59							

Major Sources, 1969-71—Continued

dollars]

Table 33.—Southeast			Table 34.—Virginia			Table 35.—West Virginia			Table 36.—Kentucky			Table 37.—Tennessee			Table 38.—North Carolina			Table 39.—South Carolina			Line
1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	
129,390	141,196	153,586	15,461	16,986	18,400	4,780	5,297	5,789	9,214	9,990	10,830	11,231	12,091	13,183	15,036	16,383	17,661	6,985	7,614	8,274	1
87,452	94,423	102,115	11,458	12,443	13,421	3,196	3,497	3,779	6,023	6,463	6,947	7,658	8,158	8,876	10,552	11,357	12,262	5,068	5,452	5,888	2
749	818	832	47	49	59	8	9	9	40	47	51	33	42	45	37	27	98	28	34	38	3
1,464	1,649	1,770	101	123	130	376	443	466	192	240	270	42	47	53	24	97	27	10	11	12	4
641	784	846	82	102	109	347	413	434	157	204	233	12	13	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5
548	566	600	(1)	(1)	(1)	19	18	18	15	15	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6
276	299	324	19	20	21	10	11	13	20	21	22	30	33	34	24	26	27	10	11	12	7
5,693	6,076	6,729	655	729	813	219	259	320	443	423	471	422	421	493	584	622	675	283	314	348	8
24,364	25,290	26,674	2,357	2,427	2,578	966	999	1,034	1,821	1,939	2,052	2,783	2,900	3,044	3,970	4,194	4,476	1,944	2,016	2,120	9
10,895	11,121	11,685	999	1,030	1,121	596	609	609	1,069	1,138	1,206	1,735	1,231	1,283	1,323	1,378	1,478	488	507	521	10
13,470	14,169	14,989	1,358	1,396	1,457	370	390	397	752	802	846	1,608	1,689	1,761	2,647	2,817	2,997	1,456	1,509	1,600	11
14,067	15,387	16,823	1,502	1,733	1,882	432	464	513	915	996	1,064	1,260	1,340	1,478	1,591	1,750	1,890	1,456	1,509	1,600	11
3,747	4,161	4,660	443	486	543	86	93	102	214	234	258	327	354	395	411	456	509	160	186	210	12
961	1,097	1,211	119	136	149	29	33	36	64	72	78	87	98	109	112	129	142	40	47	53	14
2,786	3,064	3,449	324	350	394	56	60	66	150	162	179	240	255	287	299	327	367	129	139	157	15
6,415	7,025	7,682	759	836	919	307	336	358	455	497	543	481	516	573	651	705	781	251	279	308	16
1,145	1,219	1,290	166	178	189	99	108	114	144	158	168	111	113	120	71	75	79	40	42	45	17
1,450	1,554	1,761	154	166	185	52	57	63	97	104	119	175	188	218	270	283	321	63	69	77	18
1,458	1,594	1,671	172	193	207	17	19	19	50	52	54	60	65	70	77	84	85	27	28	28	19
2,362	2,658	2,960	267	299	337	139	153	163	164	182	201	135	150	164	234	263	296	121	140	167	20
9,904	11,017	12,133	1,234	1,373	1,505	277	308	338	612	671	728	857	956	1,041	1,000	1,110	1,226	491	549	604	21
615	678	748	70	84	95	16	17	18	27	28	30	50	59	63	41	47	50	23	26	31	22
2,278	2,352	2,406	246	252	256	47	49	50	119	124	127	190	196	201	282	293	298	136	140	144	23
1,724	1,914	2,045	261	286	300	30	35	39	80	92	101	156	165	172	122	140	153	81	90	98	24
385	432	512	37	42	47	14	15	17	25	28	30	23	27	28	35	38	40	13	15	16	25
4,901	5,640	6,426	620	710	807	170	192	215	360	399	441	438	509	576	520	593	685	237	277	315	26
20,835	22,759	24,549	4,251	4,666	4,970	523	583	634	1,321	1,406	1,502	1,442	1,571	1,741	2,215	2,373	2,555	1,237	1,349	1,471	27
5,695	6,362	6,940	1,858	2,067	2,210	104	119	132	304	332	362	431	455	524	332	370	399	266	292	316	28
5,125	5,139	5,153	1,188	1,240	1,244	21	21	22	346	333	330	152	137	138	722	734	722	468	472	499	29
10,014	11,258	12,466	1,205	1,357	1,459	397	443	480	670	742	810	899	979	1,079	1,162	1,268	1,434	504	585	657	30
215	241	268	19	21	23	3	3	3	9	9	10	11	12	13	19	23	25	10	11	11	31
4,537	5,233	6,074	485	559	653	248	274	304	359	419	486	447	504	582	518	596	688	246	277	322	32
12,890	13,155	13,831	1,033	1,117	1,143	348	364	368	1,163	1,134	1,196	1,127	1,145	1,186	1,656	1,703	1,704	634	637	670	33
4,258	4,296	4,524	204	206	183	25	18	13	456	424	455	272	281	281	694	700	653	178	185	195	34
8,632	8,860	9,307	830	911	960	323	346	355	707	710	741	855	864	905	961	1,003	1,051	455	452	474	35
16,776	18,411	19,468	1,849	2,029	2,153	556	601	637	1,041	1,182	1,249	1,364	1,439	1,527	1,691	1,899	2,012	719	808	854	36
12,188	14,892	17,592	1,195	1,445	1,708	603	744	907	944	1,132	1,331	1,044	1,285	1,505	1,148	1,398	1,633	564	714	845	37
4,453	4,918	5,492	558	607	678	171	184	207	316	340	379	409	441	494	528	570	638	246	274	306	38
Table 45.—Arkansas			Table 46.—Southwest			Table 47.—Oklahoma			Table 48.—Texas			Table 49.—New Mexico			Table 50.—Arizona			Table 51.—Rocky Mountain			Line
1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	
5,004	5,517	6,005	53,178	58,453	62,456	7,827	8,570	9,140	36,678	40,213	42,582	2,908	3,183	3,448	5,765	6,487	7,287	16,198	17,934	19,643	1
2,957	3,164	3,455	35,137	37,989	40,562	4,872	5,270	5,591	24,427	26,258	27,806	1,954	2,091	2,258	3,884	4,370	4,907	10,547	11,581	12,742	2
97	94	90	356	383	389	32	40	41	230	244	247	21	22	23	73	76	78	193	205	205	3
32	33	35	1,619	1,711	1,772	359	355	358	944	1,004	1,046	140	144	148	176	208	220	420	454	453	4
1	1	1	8	12	13	4	6	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	4	5	(1)	1	1	26	32	35	5
16	18	18	1,296	1,345	1,393	343	337	340	893	952	995	59	55	58	1	1	2	159	160	158	6
15	15	16	315	354	366	11	12	12	51	52	52	77	84	85	175	206	217	236	263	260	7
179	167	187	2,356	2,546	2,818	257	284	322	1,647	1,758	1,842	130	124	152	322	380	503	671	771	928	8
909	962	1,043	7,419	7,658	7,742	907	991	991	5,648	5,790	5,824	127	134	144	738	764	784	1,894	2,027	9	9
467	492	544	4,587	4,594	4,498	587	618	607	3,314	3,276	3,178	78	80	86	608	620	627	1,095	1,171	1,260	10
442	471	499	2,832	3,064	3,244	320	352	384	2,334	2,514	2,646	49	54	58	129	144	157	672	723	768	11
476	511	563	6,191	6,766	7,375	784	849	923	4,485	4,878	5,291	279	302	334	643	736	828	1,867	2,088	2,285	12
120	133	150	1,648	1,810	2,027	212	230	253	1,183	1,285	1,433	72	80	88	182	215	252	454	500	561	13
40	44	48	442	503	551	69	77	84	296	335	364	20	23	26	56	69	77	139	157	174	14
80	89	102	1,206	1,307	1,476	142	153	169	887	950	1,070	51	57	63	126	146	175	315	343	387	15
230	253	279	2,693	2,925	3,162	415	438	479	1,888	2,054	2,203	148	157	172	242	276	308	940	1,012	1,109	16
62	70	75	385	398	421	43	44	46	273	286	303	34	31	33	35	36	38	249	255	269	17
62	66	76	599	628	693	109	113	127	422	441	482	24	26	29	43	45	55	206	216	249	18
12	14	19	635	685	722	109	113	121	475	514	540	14	16	16	37	42	44	141	156	158	19
94	102	110	1,074	1,214	1,327	153	168	185	718	813	878	76	84	93	126	149	170	346	386	433	20
333	365	402	4,352	4,816	5,153	528	587	642	2,966	3,271	3,487	343	368	385	515	589	659	1,274	1,428	1,587	21
17	18	20	226	247	265	20	22	25	141	152	158	17	19	20	48	54	62	90	99	108	22
79	81	83	790	815	830	92	95	97	588	605	614	34	35	35	76	80	83	158	163	169	23
43	49	55	884	99																	

Tables 52-62A.—Personal Income by Major Sources, 1969-71

[Millions of dollars]

Item	Table 52.—Montana			Table 53.—Idaho			Table 54.—Wyoming			Table 55.—Colorado			Table 56.—Utah			Table 57.—Far West		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
<b>Personal income</b> .....	2,200	2,400	2,575	2,148	2,340	2,511	1,112	1,227	1,331	7,623	8,523	9,457	3,116	3,443	3,768	105,508	112,524	119,269
<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> .....	1,253	1,348	1,460	1,254	1,373	1,489	687	742	801	5,167	5,725	6,369	2,186	2,393	2,622	72,206	75,911	79,151
Farms.....	39	40	46	35	43	46	21	22	24	84	85	75	14	14	14	896	1,017	1,062
Mining.....	53	57	51	30	31	30	102	104	105	129	148	151	106	116	116	387	402	409
Coal mining.....	1	1	2				2	3	5	12	15	15	11	13	14	1	1	2
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	18	14	13	(1)	(1)	(1)	66	63	57	66	73	75	9	10	12	224	226	231
Mining and quarrying except fuel.....	34	42	37	30	31	30	35	39	43	51	59	61	87	93	90	163	175	175
Contract construction.....	87	99	107	86	97	102	51	59	70	338	395	501	110	121	148	4,086	4,257	4,466
Manufacturing.....	171	176	186	265	281	305	48	51	53	904	980	1,059	380	407	424	18,870	18,381	18,060
Durables.....	113	114	122	154	158	177	18	19	20	549	601	650	263	279	291	13,786	13,088	12,575
Nondurables.....	58	62	65	112	123	128	30	32	33	355	379	409	118	127	133	5,084	5,292	5,485
Wholesale and retail trade.....	229	244	265	231	250	275	99	107	117	935	1,033	1,188	372	403	441	12,061	12,803	13,573
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	46	48	54	47	52	57	21	23	24	256	283	323	85	95	104	3,470	3,732	4,064
Banking.....	20	22	24	18	21	23	10	11	12	68	75	85	25	28	31	903	1,011	1,096
Other finance, insurance and real estate.....	26	26	30	28	31	34	11	12	12	191	208	238	60	67	73	2,567	2,720	2,968
Transportation, communications and public utilities.....	139	146	158	105	112	123	83	89	95	425	494	510	187	202	223	5,385	5,697	6,085
Railroad transportation.....	59	63	67	35	35	37	35	36	38	64	64	63	56	57	59	601	613	648
Highway freight and warehousing.....	23	24	27	21	23	28	15	16	16	95	97	111	51	53	68	1,095	1,100	1,217
Other transportation.....	11	11	12	6	7	8	8	8	8	97	109	109	18	21	22	2,182	1,683	1,697
Communications and public utilities.....	46	49	52	43	47	51	25	28	33	169	194	222	62	68	74	2,103	2,300	2,523
Services.....	141	153	167	162	177	191	65	70	76	657	743	834	248	285	319	10,039	10,939	11,659
Hotels and other lodging places.....	12	13	15	11	13	14	14	16	17	44	46	51	10	11	12	606	659	688
Personal services and private households.....	19	19	20	20	21	21	10	11	11	81	84	87	28	28	29	2,222	1,228	1,224
Business and repair services.....	15	18	20	52	55	63	9	10	11	122	143	163	41	46	51	2,306	2,449	2,512
Amusement and recreation.....	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	30	33	40	12	14	17	1,202	1,216	1,242
Professional, social and related services.....	91	99	109	75	83	93	28	31	34	380	436	493	159	186	200	4,703	5,385	5,993
Government.....	345	382	424	288	326	356	197	216	235	1,431	1,587	1,717	682	748	830	16,833	18,488	19,563
Federal, civilian.....	97	109	121	77	88	96	47	53	57	301	440	493	348	377	420	3,810	4,155	4,373
Federal, military.....	45	50	52	36	40	40	28	30	32	370	383	389	40	35	42	3,056	3,120	3,093
State and local.....	201	222	250	175	198	220	122	133	146	669	764	865	293	335	368	9,967	11,212	12,087
Other industries.....	3	3	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	8	9	12	2	3	3	178	198	220
<b>Other labor income</b> .....	63	74	84	62	71	83	34	40	48	230	272	324	112	130	151	3,504	3,946	4,430
<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	392	426	426	444	451	445	155	170	182	727	789	848	258	289	278	9,278	8,864	9,443
Farm.....	226	252	242	255	258	242	52	58	64	193	250	280	59	66	65	1,625	1,484	1,625
Nonfarm.....	166	175	185	189	193	202	103	112	118	531	539	568	199	203	213	7,652	7,410	7,818
<b>Property income</b> .....	353	381	408	272	297	315	177	204	216	1,114	1,241	1,323	411	461	487	14,406	15,592	16,304
<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	216	254	293	199	238	280	95	112	131	649	783	915	269	324	379	10,113	12,433	14,611
<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	76	83	92	83	90	100	37	42	46	264	288	322	120	133	149	3,998	4,221	4,670

Item	Table 58.—Washington			Table 59.—Oregon			Table 60.—Nevada			Table 61.—California			Table 62.—Hawaii			Table 62A.—Alaska		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
<b>Personal income</b> .....	13,118	13,602	14,221	7,276	7,816	8,470	2,047	2,244	2,460	83,067	88,863	94,118	3,044	3,472	3,694	1,250	1,399	1,525
<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> .....	8,918	9,071	9,245	4,757	5,043	5,470	1,536	1,695	1,851	56,996	60,102	62,585	2,271	2,586	2,703	1,065	1,177	1,274
Farms.....	79	95	93	57	64	73	9	11	12	751	847	883	68	76	70	(1)	(1)	1
Mining.....	17	18	20	12	12	14	35	37	35	324	334	340	(1)	(1)	(1)	54	50	42
Coal mining.....	1	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)	(1)	(1)				1	1	2
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	2	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	221	223	229				50	45	37
Mining and quarrying except fuel.....	14	15	16	12	12	14	34	36	34	103	111	111	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	3
Contract construction.....	563	567	605	293	282	310	126	140	158	3,104	3,268	3,393	237	281	269	101	107	122
Manufacturing.....	2,558	2,303	2,125	1,392	1,415	1,519	67	72	78	14,854	14,591	14,335	167	182	193	52	61	64
Durables.....	1,947	1,664	1,475	1,041	1,044	1,129	40	44	47	10,758	10,336	9,923	41	43	42	24	28	30
Nondurables.....	611	639	653	351	371	390	26	28	31	4,097	4,254	4,412	126	139	151	28	32	33
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,481	1,523	1,591	911	960	1,038	214	238	259	9,454	10,082	10,685	333	384	408	117	132	142
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	410	426	446	214	230	247	53	61	70	2,794	3,015	3,300	118	138	147	23	28	31
Banking.....	108	120	125	64	72	78	16	18	20	715	801	873	24	29	32	9	11	13
Other finance, insurance and real estate.....	301	306	321	150	157	170	37	43	51	2,079	2,214	2,427	94	109	115	13	17	18
Transportation, communications and public utilities.....	636	664	700	419	439	475	112	123	136	4,218	4,471	4,774	186	213	221	94	103	112
Railroad transportation.....	113	119	126	85	90	95	18	17	18	385	388	409	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	2	2
Highway freight and warehousing.....	128	127	141	118	118	135	17	18	20	832	836	922	19	22	22	16	18	17
Other transportation.....	201	208	208	71	72	68	26	29	32	1,284	1,375	1,390	86	98	103	41	45	43
Communications and public utilities.....	193	210	225	145	150	177	51	58	67	1,717	1,872	2,054	81	92	95	35	38	50
Services.....	929	996	1,086	517	577	634	588	638	690	8,005	8,727	9,249	303	346	382	89	102	109
Hotels and other lodging places.....	48	50	53	32	35	37	184	208	213	343	366	385	66	76	88	8	9	10
Personal services and private households.....	127	129	129	76	79	81	28	30	31	990	991	984	34	35	36	9	9	10
Business and repair services.....	200	207	208	87	94	101	128	121	128	1,891	2,028	2,076	53	63	65	25	23	23
Amusement and recreation.....	39	40	42	20	23	24	181	200	227	962	953	949	18	18	20	2	2	2
Professional, social and related services.....	515	570	655	303	347	390	66	79	92	3,819	4,389	4,656	132	153	174	45	57	64





(Continued from page 23)

Total personal income increases last year were below the U.S. average in the Mideast (6½ percent), Far West (6 percent), and New England (5¾ percent) regions. Manufacturing payrolls were off at least moderately in each of these regions, with the weakness concentrated in durable goods. In two of them (New England and Mideast), nonmanufacturing income went up about as rapidly as it did in the Nation. In contrast, in the Far West, the income weakness was not industrially concentrated. In this region the gain in most income components was not as strong as the respective gain nationwide.

Reflecting the weakness in manufacturing, income increases in most service-type industries in each of the three regions were below the national average. In New England, an especially large increase in transfer payments helped to offset the sharp drop in manufacturing payrolls.

#### State detail

At the State level, too, there was a clear tendency for big percentage gains in manufacturing payrolls to be associated with big gains in total income and for declines (or very small advances) to be associated with small gains in total income (table A). Large changes in farm income in States where agriculture is important were significant in explaining the size of the overall income change in those States.

Among the 24 States with the largest (8¾ to 17 percent) and smallest (4½ to 6 percent) gains in personal income, there were unusually large percentage gains or losses in manufacturing payrolls in all but one. These changes played a key role (explaining two-fifths or more of the State-Nation personal

income change differential) in 13 of these States and were of significance in 9 of the remaining 11. Changes in farm income were the overriding reason for the unusually large or small gains in total personal income in five of the 24 States.

#### States with large income gains

There were five States with very large personal income gains last year. These States, with gains ranging from 10 percent to 17 percent, were North Dakota, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, and South Dakota. Another 10 States had gains which were well above the national average. These States, where gains ranged from 9½ to 8¾ percent, were Nevada, Utah, West Virginia, Alaska, Mississippi, Tennessee, Delaware, Arkansas, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Manufacturing payrolls in each of these 15 States rose at a rate well above the national average, and gains in this component played the key role in the rapid rate of overall income expansion in eight of the 15. These States were Arkansas, Mississippi, Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota, Delaware, Utah, and Colorado. In the remaining seven States of the fast-growing group, manufacturing also played a significant although smaller role in income growth.

Farm income rose more rapidly than in the Nation in 10 of the 15 States. However, in only two—North Dakota and South Dakota—was a big increase in farm income the key factor in the rapid rate of overall income expansion.

In 13 of these States, construction rose more rapidly than in the Nation as a whole. In seven of them—Arizona, Colorado, South Dakota, Tennessee, Georgia, Utah, and West Virginia—the gains were particularly large. In

Arizona and Utah the gains in construction combined with unusually large gains in Federal Government payrolls to account for the fast rate of total personal income growth. In West Virginia, in addition to the increases in manufacturing and construction, there was a gain of more than 5 percent in that State's large mining industry.

Reflecting the strength in these basic industries, income in most service-type industries tended to rise at a much more rapid rate in the 15 fast-growing States than in the Nation as a whole.

#### States with small income gains

The income gain in three States—Iowa, Washington, and Connecticut—was between 4½ and 4¾ percent, well below the national average of 7 percent. In an additional six States—Ohio, Minnesota, Maine, Pennsylvania, Texas, and California—the gains were from 5½ to 6 percent.

Manufacturing payrolls either declined or rose by much less than the national average in eight of these nine States. The weakness centered in durable goods production, where payrolls declined in seven of these States. In Washington and Connecticut the large declines in manufacturing payrolls centered in the continued cutback in the aerospace industry.

A large drop in farm income explains the weakness of income expansion in Iowa, and declines in farming also held back the increase in personal income in Texas and Minnesota. In all three States, the gain in income excluding farming was close to that recorded in the Nation.

The industrial pervasiveness of the income weakness in California and Washington reflected the cumulative direct and indirect effects of the cutbacks in the aerospace industry.

## Alternative Measures of Price Change for GNP, 1969-72

THE implicit price deflator for GNP, a byproduct of the calculation of constant-dollar, or "real", GNP, has been used increasingly over the past several years as a comprehensive composite index of the prices of all the goods and services that make up the GNP. Unlike most price indexes, which are constructed with fixed weights, the GNP deflator is based on shifting weights that reflect the shifting composition of GNP. This was explained in an article in the March 1969 SURVEY,<sup>1</sup> which carried a table for the period 1965-68 comparing the quarter-to-quarter behavior of the implicit deflator with that of alternative indexes of GNP prices using fixed weights.

The fixed weighted price indexes published in 1969 were based on 1958 weights and fourth quarter 1965 weights. New fixed weighted indexes based on 1967 weights were published in the August 1971 SURVEY, which carried a table for the period 1965-71 showing quarter-to-quarter percentage changes in the implicit deflator, the fixed weighted index using 1967 weights, and the chain price index. In the chain index calculation, quarter-to-quarter percentage changes are weighted by expenditures in the first of the two quarters involved.

The tables presented here take account of the revisions of 1969-72 income and product data published in July 1972. The data for 1965-68 published in the August 1971 SURVEY have not been revised. The quarter-to-quarter percentage changes in the implicit deflators and chain indexes for total GNP and for gross private product are updated on an ongoing basis in table 19 of the national income and product

tables published every month in the SURVEY.

Table 1 shows quarter-to-quarter percentage changes in the various price measures. Table 2 shows quarterly values of the fixed weighted price indexes calculated with 1967 weights. The indexes are shown on the base 1958=100, the same base used for the implicit deflators.

The fixed weighted index based on 1967 weights and the chain index increased at about the same rate as the implicit deflator for total GNP in the period 1965-70, although there were occasional short-run divergences because of changes in the composition of constant-dollar GNP, which affect the implicit GNP deflator but not the fixed weighted index or the chain index. However, there has been a persistent divergence during the past six quarters: in every quarter from 1971-I through 1972-II, both the fixed weighted index and the chain index increased at a faster rate than the implicit deflator. The quarterly increase in the fixed weighted index averaged 0.9 percentage point greater (at an annual rate) than the increase in the deflator for total GNP over this period; the quarterly increase in the chain index averaged 0.6 percentage point greater than the increase in the deflator. This persistent di-

vergence was due largely to a steady decline in the weight of Federal general government employee compensation in total real GNP, resulting from a declining level of Federal employment, particularly in the military. Because the level of the deflator for Federal general government employee compensation is high relative to the average deflator for total GNP, a decrease in the weight of this item tends to hold down the level of the implicit deflator for GNP, which has the effect of holding down the rate of increase in the implicit deflator.

The declining weight of Federal general government employee compensation was not the only factor in the divergence observed during the past six quarters. A similar, though less sharp, pattern of divergence can be seen in the measures of price change for gross private product (GNP less output of general government, represented by compensation of general government employees). In this case, the fixed weighted index increased faster than the implicit deflator in each of the six quarters, with the excess averaging 0.6 percentage point (at an annual rate), and the chain index increased faster than the deflator in each of the quarters, with the excess averaging 0.4 percentage point. This divergence resulted from a decline in weights of components of gross private product that have relatively high deflators. Declining weights for output of highways and streets and nonresidential buildings purchased by State and local governments and for output of private industrial buildings have had the largest effects on the private GNP deflator over this period. The weights (i.e., shares of constant-dollar GNP) of these items and of Federal general government employee compensation are shown here for the year 1967, the fourth quarter of 1970, and the second quarter of 1972.

(In percent)

	1967	1970 -IV	1972 -II
Federal general employee compensation—military.....	1.98	1.67	1.24
Federal general employee compensation—civilian.....	1.83	1.66	1.50
State and local government expenditures for construction of highways and streets.....	1.03	.90	.78
State and local government expenditures for construction of nonresidential buildings.....	.90	.75	.58
Private expenditures for construction of industrial buildings.....	.75	.51	.30

1. "Alternative Measures of Price Change for GNP" by Allan H. Young and Claudia Harkins, SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, March 1969. Reprints are available on request.

Table 1.—Price Changes as Measured by Implicit Deflators, Fixed Weighted Price Indexes, and Chain Indexes, Quarterly, 1969-I—1972-II

[Percent change at annual rate]

	1969											
	I			II			III			IV		
	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain
<b>Gross national product</b> .....	4.22	4.55	4.50	5.49	4.90	4.89	6.13	6.71	6.57	5.48	5.43	5.30
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	3.68	4.11	4.05	5.14	4.96	4.93	5.49	5.49	5.39	5.08	5.30	5.23
Durable goods.....	1.55	1.67	1.47	3.32	3.27	3.34	3.04	3.26	3.09	1.50	1.77	1.87
Nondurable goods.....	3.29	3.53	3.51	5.49	5.51	5.47	5.28	5.58	5.46	5.56	5.75	5.64
Services.....	5.45	5.61	5.61	5.17	5.00	4.98	5.95	6.19	6.21	5.75	6.08	6.07
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....												
Fixed investment.....	5.64	5.86	5.82	4.97	4.77	4.74	5.93	6.10	5.99	4.54	5.59	5.47
Nonresidential.....	4.80	5.16	5.04	5.29	5.03	5.02	5.91	5.46	5.24	5.11	5.67	5.51
Structures.....	12.68	11.74	11.40	7.57	6.56	6.61	8.08	7.10	7.04	9.39	9.66	9.67
Producers' durable equipment.....	1.83	1.84	1.85	3.74	4.22	4.22	3.94	4.59	4.30	3.35	3.56	3.29
Residential structures.....	8.04	8.15	8.13	4.07	3.92	3.91	7.94	8.18	8.17	5.55	5.33	5.34
Change in business inventories.....												
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....												
Exports.....	2.26	3.19	3.19	1.57	.42	.45	7.54	7.78	7.78	10.04	9.82	9.82
Imports.....	2.91	2.22	2.15	2.09	3.07	3.07	6.06	5.59	5.58	11.72	11.57	11.58
<b>Government purchases of goods and services</b> .....	5.12	4.69	4.68	7.08	5.50	5.54	10.44	9.97	9.75	5.96	5.87	5.80
Federal.....	3.10	2.62	2.52	6.88	4.23	4.35	16.44	15.04	15.14	5.04	4.72	4.64
State and local.....	6.10	6.79	6.77	6.01	6.77	6.64	4.70	5.15	5.13	6.39	7.05	6.82
<b>Addendum:</b>												
Gross private product.....	4.22	4.53	4.46	5.54	4.92	4.90	4.90	5.59	5.50	5.32	5.40	5.26

Table 1.—Price Changes as Measured by Implicit Deflators, Fixed Weighted Price Indexes, and Chain Indexes, Quarterly, 1969-I—1972-II—Continued

[Percent change at annual rate]

	1970											
	I			II			III			IV		
	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain	Implicit deflator	1967 weights	Chain
<b>Gross national product</b> .....	6.55	5.99	5.83	4.30	5.13	5.09	-4.04	3.68	3.54	6.46	5.51	5.62
<b>Personal consumption expenditures</b> .....	4.92	4.85	4.75	3.89	4.14	4.15	3.46	3.40	3.39	5.52	4.70	4.69
Durable goods.....	2.45	1.87	1.88	1.83	2.53	2.44	3.38	2.77	2.75	7.24	6.92	6.61
Nondurable goods.....	4.91	5.29	5.18	4.07	3.95	4.02	2.68	2.80	2.79	3.31	3.34	3.35
Services.....	5.27	5.42	5.38	4.73	4.90	4.88	4.14	4.26	4.23	5.24	5.37	5.38
<b>Gross private domestic investment</b> .....												
Fixed investment.....	4.28	3.24	3.35	4.20	5.04	4.92	1.71	2.06	2.07	11.26	9.51	9.47
Nonresidential.....	5.74	4.74	4.87	5.56	6.26	6.11	4.68	5.43	5.33	10.75	9.30	9.24
Structures.....	6.33	5.55	6.06	9.80	11.29	10.90	7.05	7.78	7.62	12.95	14.44	13.79
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.30	4.30	4.22	3.58	3.56	3.56	4.43	4.13	4.08	6.98	6.47	6.84
Residential structures.....	-1.55	-1.51	-1.51	1.25	1.15	1.15	-8.56	-8.53	-8.52	10.16	10.26	10.26
Change in business inventories.....												
<b>Net exports of goods and services</b> .....												
Exports.....	2.47	2.54	2.55	6.85	6.73	6.72	4.29	4.23	4.23	-0.93	-0.68	-0.69
Imports.....	5.23	5.39	5.41	5.90	5.66	5.70	11.95	11.98	12.00	-1.33	-1.07	-1.06
<b>Government purchases of goods and services</b> .....	13.15	11.41	11.35	10.15	7.61	7.54	8.79	6.95	6.96	6.41	5.66	6.02
Federal.....	17.46	14.26	14.56	11.14	6.65	6.59	7.66	4.67	4.65	4.39	3.77	4.03
State and local.....	8.64	8.61	8.62	8.04	8.59	8.35	8.96	9.29	8.83	7.57	7.58	7.56
<b>Addendum:</b>												
Gross private product.....	5.28	4.67	4.55	3.72	4.59	4.55	3.82	3.33	3.15	6.31	5.46	5.55







National Income and Product Accounts

HISTORICAL data are presented here for certain detailed data series first published in the data tables for 1968-71 in

the July 1972 issue of the SURVEY. Table A shows annual and quarterly data, 1947-71, on the breakdown of Federal and State-local government purchases into major components. Quarterly data for 1968-71 are in table 3.14 in the July SURVEY. Table B shows

annual data, 1946-71, on the surplus or deficit of State and local governments allocated between the surplus of social insurance funds and the surplus or deficit of all other funds. Annual data for 1968-71 are in table 3.3 in the July SURVEY.

Table A.—Government Purchases of Goods

Main data table showing government purchases of goods from 1947 to 1968, including Federal Government Purchases of Goods and Services and State and Local Government Purchases of Goods and Services, broken down by quarter and category.



and Services by Type: Annually and Quarterly

Table with multiple sections showing data for years 1964-1971, 1947-1949, 1955-1960, 1966-1971. Columns include quarterly data (I, II, III, IV) and annual totals. Rows represent different categories with values in millions and billions of dollars. Includes a 'Line' column on the right.

Table B.—State and Local Government Surplus or Deficit Per National Income Accounts Less Surplus of Social Insurance Funds

[Millions of dollars]

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts.....	1,893	1,017	134	—723	—1,203	—439	—41	146	—1,108	—1,270	—869	—1,353	—2,335
Less: Surplus, social insurance funds.....	308	362	473	550	665	805	926	998	1,174	1,255	1,384	1,540	1,691
Equals: Surplus or deficit (—), all other State and local funds.....	1,585	655	—339	—1,273	—1,868	—1,244	—967	—852	—2,282	—2,525	—2,253	—2,893	—4,026
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Surplus or deficit (—), national income and product accounts.....	—808	220	—522	936	1,186	1,676	962	1,266	—1,553	—346	686	2,815	4,794
Less: Surplus, social insurance funds.....	1,906	2,146	2,291	2,516	2,772	3,092	3,387	3,728	4,370	4,975	5,698	6,518	7,537
Equals: Surplus or deficit (—), all other State and local funds.....	—2,714	—1,926	—2,813	—1,580	—1,586	—1,416	—2,425	—2,462	—5,923	—5,321	—5,012	—3,703	—2,743

### Professional Positions at BEA

On the basis of Congressional action to date on the fiscal 1973 budget, BEA expects to undertake a significant expansion of its program. The major elements of the program expansion will be: (1) a strengthening of the estimation and analysis of the quarterly GNP accounts; (2) additional work on input-output tables, including the preparation of annual tables and testing and improvement of input-output analysis; (3) development of information needed to analyze the economic impact of changes in the environment; (4) development and analysis of information on the activities and economic impact of U.S. multinational corporations; (5) expanded analysis and research on the system of leading, coincident, and lagging business indicators.

Because of staff reassignments, as well as existing vacancies, BEA expects to fill positions not only in the expanding program areas but also in its other program areas—the preparation, analysis, and projection of the U.S. balance of payments accounts and of the State and regional economic accounts, work on short-term and long-term econometric models, and the analysis of economic conditions in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

BEA invites inquiries from interested economists about positions in the range from GS-7 to GS-15 (\$9,000 to \$33,000). Inquiries should be accompanied, if possible, by Form 171, the Civil Service Commission "Personal Qualifications Statement." Those inquiring should indicate whether they have a current Civil Service eligibility rating. Address inquiries to William N. Turanin, Personnel Representative, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Room 6096, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.











Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years 1970, 1971, 1971 (Monthly: June-December), and 1972 (Monthly: Jan-July)

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

Main data table with categories: MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS; Shipments (seas. adj.); Inventories, end of year or month; New orders, net (not seas. adj.); New orders, net (seas. adj.).

\* Revised. † Based on data not seasonally adjusted. ‡ Advance estimate; total mfrs. new orders for June 1972 do not reflect revisions for selected components. § See corresponding note on p. S-7. ¶ Includes data for items not shown separately. †† Capital goods industries series is comparable to the previous producers' capital goods and defense products (old series) categories. ‡‡ See corresponding note on p. S-7. §§ For these industries (food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, apparel and other textile products, petroleum and coal products, chemicals and allied products, and rubber and plastics products) sales are considered equal to new orders.













Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years: 1970, 1971, 1971 (Monthly: June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.), 1972 (Monthly: Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July)

DOMESTIC TRADE--Continued

Main table containing retail trade data, categorized by store type (Retail Trade, Firms with 11 or more stores), merchandise group (Durable, Nondurable, General merchandise), and account type (Total, Seasonally adjusted). Values are in millions of dollars.

\* Revised. † Advance estimate. ‡ See note marked "†" on p. S-11. § Series revised to reflect benchmarking to the levels of the 1968-70 Annual Retail Trade Reports (Census Bureau), and also recalculation of seasonal factors for all lines of trade; description of revisions and revised data appear on p. 55 ff. of the Dec. 1971 SURVEY (1968-70). ¶ Includes data not shown separately. †† Except department stores mail order. ‡‡ See note marked "†" on p. S-11; data prior to Feb. 1971 will be shown later. ° Corrected.







Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1970	1971	1971							1972						
	Annual		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July*

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS—Continued

HOURS AND MAN-HOURS—Continued																
Man-hour indexes, seas. adjusted†—Continued																
Manufacturing indus., nondurable goods—Con.																
Paper and allied products..... 1967=100																
Printing and publishing..... do																
Chemicals and allied products..... do																
Petroleum and coal products..... do																
Rubber and plastics products, nec..... do																
Leather and leather products..... do																
WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS																
Not Seasonally Adjusted																
Avg. weekly gross earnings per prod. worker on payrolls of private nonagric. estab. dollars																
Mining..... do																
Contract construction..... do																
Manufacturing establishments..... do																
Durable goods..... do																
Ordnance and accessories..... do																
Lumber and wood products..... do																
Furniture and fixtures..... do																
Stone, clay, and glass products..... do																
Primary metal industries..... do																
Fabricated metal products..... do																
Machinery, except electrical..... do																
Electrical equip. and supplies..... do																
Transportation equipment..... do																
Instruments and related products..... do																
Miscellaneous manufacturing ind. .... do																
Nondurable goods..... do																
Food and kindred products..... do																
Tobacco manufactures..... do																
Textile mill products..... do																
Apparel and other textile products..... do																
Paper and allied products..... do																
Printing and publishing..... do																
Chemicals and allied products..... do																
Petroleum and coal products..... do																
Rubber and plastics products, nec..... do																
Leather and leather products..... do																
Trans., comm., elec., gas, etc. .... do																
Wholesale and retail trade..... do																
Wholesale trade..... do																
Retail trade..... do																
Finance, insurance, and real estate..... do																
Services..... do																
Spendable earnings per worker (with 3 dependents), total private sector†..... current dollars																
Manufacturing..... current dollars																
1967 dollars																
1967 dollars																
Avg. hourly gross earnings per prod. worker on payrolls of private nonagric. estab. dollars																
Mining..... do																
Contract construction..... do																
Manufacturing..... do																
Excluding overtime..... do																
Durable goods..... do																
Excluding overtime..... do																
Ordnance and accessories..... do																
Lumber and wood products..... do																
Furniture and fixtures..... do																
Stone, clay, and glass products..... do																
Primary metal industries..... do																
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Electrical equip. and supplies..... do																
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Miscellaneous manufacturing ind. .... do																
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Apparel and other textile products..... do																
Paper and allied products..... do																
Printing and publishing..... do																
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Petroleum and coal products..... do																
Rubber and plastics products, nec..... do																
Leather and leather products..... do																
Trans., comm., elec., gas, etc. .... do																
Wholesale and retail trade..... do																
Wholesale trade..... do																
Retail trade..... do																
Finance, insurance, and real estate..... do																
Services..... do																
Miscellaneous hourly wages:																
Construction wages, 20 cities (E NR): ♂																
Common labor..... \$ per hr.																
Skilled labor..... do																
Farm, without board or rm., 1st of mo. .... do																
Railroad wages (average, class 1)..... do																

\* Revised. † Preliminary. ‡ Includes adjustments not distributed by months. †† Data for 1971 have been revised to reflect changes in accordance with Tax Reform Act of 1971 in personal exemptions and low income allowances effective retroactively to Jan. 1.

1971: data beginning Aug. 1971 also incorporate revised Consumer Price Index to reflect repeal of the 7% auto excise tax. †† See corresponding note, p. S-14. ♂ Wages as of Aug. 1, 1972: Common, \$6.608; skilled, \$9.078.























Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with 17 columns: 1970 Annual, 1971 June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1972 Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July.

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

Main table for Electric Power and Gas. Includes sections for Electric Power (Sales, Revenue, Natural Gas, etc.) and Gas (Manufactured and mixed gas, Sales to consumers, etc.).

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO

Main table for Food and Kindred Products and Tobacco. Includes sections for Alcoholic Beverages (Beer, Distilled spirits, Whisky, etc.), Dairy Products (Butter, Cheese), and Tobacco.

Revised. Preliminary. Reported annual total revisions are not distributed to the monthly data. Includes Hawaii; no monthly data available.

Data are not wholly comparable on a year to year basis because of changes from one classification to another. Includes data not shown separately. Revised data for months prior to May 1971 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years 1970, 1971, and 1972, and months June through July.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO—Continued

Main data table containing categories: DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued, GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS, and various sub-items like Condensed milk, Fluid milk, Barley, Corn, Oats, Rice, Rye, and Wheat.

\* Revised. † Preliminary. ‡ Less than 50 thousand pounds. § Crop estimate for the year. ¶ Previous years' crop; new crop not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, rye, and wheat; Oct. for corn). ¯ Effective May 1971, weighted average, 4 markets, all grades. ° Average for Jan., April-Sept., and Dec. ° Average for Jan.-April, June-Oct., and Dec. § Monthly revisions for Jan. 1970-Apr. 1971 will be shown later. ¶ Aug. 1 estimate of 1972 crop. ¯ Condensed milk included with evaporated to avoid disclosing operations of individual firms. ° Excludes pearl barley. ¶ Bags of 100 lbs.















Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years 1970, 1971, and 1972 (Jan-Jul). Section: METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued. Sub-sections include: MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, and GAS EQUIPMENT (RESIDENTIAL). Items listed include Foundry equipment, Heating combustion equipment, Industrial trucks, Machine tools, Tractors, Batteries, Semiconductors, Motors and generators, and Household electrical appliances.

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

Table with columns for 1970, 1971, and 1972 (Jan-Jul). Section: PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS. Sub-section: COAL. Items listed include Anthracite (Production, Exports, Price) and Bituminous (Production).

1 Revised. 2 Preliminary. 3 Annual data; monthly or quarterly revisions are not available. 4 Excludes figures for rubber-tired dozers (included for other periods). 5 For month shown. 6 Data cover 5 weeks; other periods, 4 weeks. 7 Effective with the Apr. 1972 SURVEY, index reflects new seasonal factors. Revisions for 1969-71 appear at bottom of p. S-34 of the Apr. 1972 SURVEY. \* New series. Industrial supplies (marketed through distributors)—orders index (American Supply & Machinery Mfrs. Assn.), based on 2-month moving average of selected members, new orders, is also adjusted for number of working days. Sales index (National and Southern Industrial Distributors Assns.) is based on selected panel of members' operations which cover national sales for maintenance, repair, and operations for all types of industries. Dishwashers and disposers (Assn. of Home Appliance Mfrs.) and gas equipment (Gas Appliance Mfrs. Assn.) reflect total industry sales. Monthly data prior to 1971 are available upon request.

Supplies & Machinery Mfrs. Assn.), based on 2-month moving average of selected members, new orders, is also adjusted for number of working days. Sales index (National and Southern Industrial Distributors Assns.) is based on selected panel of members' operations which cover national sales for maintenance, repair, and operations for all types of industries. Dishwashers and disposers (Assn. of Home Appliance Mfrs.) and gas equipment (Gas Appliance Mfrs. Assn.) reflect total industry sales. Monthly data prior to 1971 are available upon request.











Unless otherwise stated in footnotes below, data through 1970 and descriptive notes are as shown in the 1971 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS

Table with columns for years (1970, 1971, 1971, 1972) and months (Annual, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July)

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

Main data table for Textile Products, including categories like COTTON, COTTON MANUFACTURES, MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES, and WOOL. Includes sub-sections like 'COTTON (excluding linters)—Continued' and 'COTTON MANUFACTURES'.

\* Revised. 1 Season average. 2 For 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. 3 Less than 500 bales. 4 Average for 4 months, Sept.—Dec. 5 Revised total; revisions not distributed by months. 6 Season average prior to Apr. 1972. 7 Beginning Aug. 1971, prices are on

480-lb. net-weight bale basis (for earlier months, on 500-lb. gross-weight bale basis); to compute comparable prices for earlier months, multiply farm price by 1.04167 and market price by 1.0438. 8 Revisions for 1967-70 are available. 9 Includes data not shown separately.





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